

CIA WORLD FACTBOOK



2006

United States – Central Intelligence Agency

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WORLD FACTBOOK ***

THE CIA WORLD FACTBOOK 2006

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What's New

- Country information has been updated as of 19 December 2006.

- There have been some significant changes to the latest edition of The World Factbook. The successful secession referendum held in Montenegro in May of 2006 allowed it to legally leave its union with Serbia the following month. These two Balkan countries have now been formally recognized and are listed separately in the Factbook.

- In the Government category, the 'Capital' entry has been greatly expanded and now contains up to four subfields, including

significant new information having to do with time. The subfields consist of the name of the capital itself, its geographic coordinates, the time difference at the capital from coordinated universal time (UTC), and, if applicable, information on daylight saving time (DST). Where appropriate, a special note has been added to highlight those countries that have multiple time zones.

- The Transnational issues category now has a "Trafficking in persons" entry. Human trafficking connotes modern-day slavery and this important new field will include information on the most egregious countries (Tier 2 Watch List and Tier 3) as listed in the US State Department's annual report.

- A new Appendix G lists Weights and Measures. The appendix includes information on mathematical notation and metric interrelationships, as well as over 400 examples of standard conversion factors.

- Revision of some individual country maps, first introduced in the 2001 edition, is continued in this edition. Several regional maps have also been updated to reflect boundary changes and place name spelling changes.

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The World Factbook (2006) - Country Listing

[Transcriber's note: To search on a country in this file, prefix the country's name with "@", e.g. "@Afghanistan". "Afghanistan" will find all occurrences; prefixing it with "@" will find the correct location.]

World

A

Afghanistan
Akrotiri
Albania
Algeria
American Samoa
Andorra
Angola
Anguilla
Antarctica
Antigua and Barbuda
Arctic Ocean
Argentina
Armenia
Aruba
Ashmore and Cartier Islands
Atlantic Ocean
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan

B

Bahamas, The
Bahrain
Baker Island
Bangladesh
Barbados
Bassas da India
Belarus
Belgium

Belize
Benin
Bermuda
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Bouvet Island
Brazil
British Indian Ocean Territory
British Virgin Islands
Brunei
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burma
Burundi

C

Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Cayman Islands
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Christmas Island
Clipperton Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Colombia
Comoros
Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Congo, Republic of the
Cook Islands
Coral Sea Islands
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic

D

Denmark
Dhekelia
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic

E

East Timor
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
Europa Island
European Union entry follows Taiwan

F

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
Faroe Islands
Fiji
Finland
France
French Guiana
French Polynesia
French Southern and Antarctic Lands

G

Gabon
Gambia, The
Gaza Strip
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Gibraltar
Glorioso Islands
Greece
Greenland
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guam
Guatemala
Guernsey
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana

H

Haiti
Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Holy See (Vatican City)

Honduras

Hong Kong

Howland Island

Hungary

I

Iceland

Iles Eparses

India

Indian Ocean

Indonesia

Iran

Iraq

Ireland

Isle of Man

Israel

Italy

J

Jamaica

Jan Mayen

Japan

Jarvis Island

Jersey

Johnston Atoll

Jordan

Juan de Nova Island

K

Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kingman Reef
Kiribati
Korea, North
Korea, South
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan

L

Laos
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg

M

Macau
Macedonia
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Marshall Islands
Martinique
Mauritania

Mauritius
Mayotte
Mexico
Micronesia, Federated States of
Midway Islands
Moldova
Monaco
Mongolia
Montenegro
Montserrat
Morocco
Mozambique

N

Namibia
Nauru
Navassa Island
Nepal
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norfolk Island
Northern Mariana Islands
Norway

O

Oman

P

Pacific Ocean

Pakistan

Palau

Palmyra Atoll

Panama

Papua New Guinea

Paracel Islands

Paraguay

Peru

Philippines

Pitcairn Islands

Poland

Portugal

Puerto Rico

Q

Qatar

R

Reunion

Romania

Russia

Rwanda

S

Saint Helena

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
Southern Ocean
Spain
Spratly Islands
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Svalbard
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria

T

Taiwan entry follows Zimbabwe
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Thailand

Togo
Tokelau
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tromelin Island
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Turks and Caicos Islands
Tuvalu

U

Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges
Uruguay
Uzbekistan

V

Vanuatu
Venezuela
Vietnam
Virgin Islands

W

Wake Island
Wallis and Futuna

West Bank
Western Sahara

Y

Yemen

Z

Zambia
Zimbabwe

Taiwan
European Union

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Field Listings

[Transcriber's note: To search on a field code in this file, prefix the code number with "@", e.g. "@2001". "2001" will find all occurrences; prefixing it with "@" will find the correct location.]

Code Field Description

2001 GDP (purchasing power parity) 2002 Population growth rate (%) 2003 GDP - real growth rate (%) 2004 GDP - per capita (PPP) 2006 Dependency status 2007 Diplomatic representation from the US 2008 Transportation - note 2010 Age structure (%)

2011 Geographic coordinates 2012 GDP - composition by sector (%)
2013 Radio broadcast stations 2015 Television broadcast stations
2018 Sex ratio (male(s)/female) 2019 Heliports 2020 Elevation
extremes (m) 2021 Natural hazards 2022 People - note 2023 Area -
comparative 2024 Military service age and obligation (years of age)
2025 Manpower fit for military service 2026 Manpower reaching
military service age annually 2028 Background 2030 Airports - with
paved runways 2031 Airports - with unpaved runways 2032
Environment - current issues 2033 Environment - international
agreements 2034 Military expenditures - percent of GDP (%) 2038
Electricity - production (kWh) 2042 Electricity - consumption
(kWh) 2043 Electricity - imports (kWh) 2044 Electricity - exports
(kWh) 2046 Population below poverty line (%) 2047 Household
income or consumption by percentage share (%) 2048 Labor force -
by occupation (%) 2049 Exports - commodities 2050 Exports -
partners (%) 2051 Administrative divisions 2052 Agriculture -
products 2053 Airports 2054 Birth rate (births/1,000 population)
2055 Military branches 2056 Budget 2057 Capital 2058 Imports -
commodities 2059 Climate 2060 Coastline (km) 2061 Imports -
partners (%) 2062 Economic aid - donor 2063 Constitution 2064
Economic aid - recipient 2065 Currency (code) 2066 Death rate
(deaths/1,000 population) 2067 Military expenditures - dollar
figure 2068 Dependent areas 2070 Disputes - international 2075
Ethnic groups (%) 2076 Exchange rates 2077 Executive branch
2078 Exports 2079 Debt - external 2080 Fiscal year 2081 Flag
description 2085 Roadways (km) 2086 Illicit drugs 2087 Imports
2088 Independence 2089 Industrial production growth rate (%)
2090 Industries 2091 Infant mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live
births) 2092 Inflation rate (consumer prices) (%) 2093 Waterways
(km) 2094 Judicial branch 2095 Labor force 2096 Land boundaries
(km) 2097 Land use (%) 2098 Languages (%) 2100 Legal system
2101 Legislative branch 2102 Life expectancy at birth (years) 2103
Literacy (%) 2105 Manpower available for military service 2106
Maritime claims 2107 International organization participation 2108

Merchant marine 2109 National holiday 2110 Nationality 2111
Natural resources 2112 Net migration rate (migrant(s)/1,000
population) 2113 Geography - note 2115 Political pressure groups
and leaders 2116 Economy - overview 2117 Pipelines (km) 2118
Political parties and leaders 2119 Population 2120 Ports and
terminals 2121 Railways (km) 2122 Religions (%) 2123 Suffrage
2124 Telephone system 2125 Terrain 2127 Total fertility rate
(children born/woman) 2128 Government type 2129
Unemployment rate (%) 2137 Military - note 2138 Communications
- note 2140 Government - note 2142 Country name 2144 Location
2145 Map references 2146 Irrigated land (sq km) 2147 Area (sq
km) 2149 Diplomatic representation in the US 2150 Telephones -
main lines in use 2151 Telephones - mobile cellular 2153 Internet
users 2154 Internet country code 2155 HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence
rate (%) 2156 HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS 2157 HIV/
AIDS - deaths 2172 Distribution of family income - Gini index 2173
Oil - production (bbl/day) 2174 Oil - consumption (bbl/day) 2175
Oil - imports (bbl/day) 2176 Oil - exports (bbl/day) 2177 Median
age (years) 2178 Oil - proved reserves (bbl) 2179 Natural gas -
proved reserves (cu m) 2180 Natural gas - production (cu m) 2181
Natural gas - consumption (cu m) 2182 Natural gas - imports (cu m)
2183 Natural gas - exports (cu m) 2184 Internet hosts 2185
Investment (gross fixed) (% of GDP) 2186 Public debt (% of GDP)
2187 Current account balance 2188 Reserves of foreign exchange
and gold 2193 Major infectious diseases 2194 Refugees and
internally displaced persons 2195 GDP (official exchange rate) 2196
Trafficking in persons

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Rank Orders

[Transcriber's note: To search on a rank order in this file, prefix the rank's name with "@", e.g. "@Population". "Population" will find all occurrences; prefixing it with "@" will find the correct location.]

Guide to Rank Order Pages

Rank Order pages are presorted lists of data from selected Factbook data fields. Rank Order pages are generally given in descending order -highest to lowest - such as Population and Area. The two exceptions are Unemployment Rate and Inflation Rate, which are in ascending - lowest to highest - order. Rank Order pages are available for the following 47 fields in six of the nine Factbook categories.

Geography

Area - total

People

Population

Birth rate

Death rate

Infant mortality rate

Life expectancy at birth - total

Total fertility rate

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS - deaths

Economy

GDP (purchasing power parity)

GDP - real growth rate

GDP - per capita
Labor force
Unemployment rate
Inflation rate (consumer prices)
Investment (gross fixed)
Public debt
Industrial production growth rate
Electricity - production
Electricity - consumption
Oil - production
Oil - consumption
Oil - exports
Oil - imports
Oil - proved reserves
Natural Gas - production
Natural Gas - consumption
Natural Gas - exports
Natural Gas - imports
Natural Gas - proved reserves
Current account balance
Exports
Imports
Reserves of foreign exchange and gold
Debt - external

Communications

Telephones - main lines in use
Telephones - mobile cellular
Internet hosts
Internet users

Transportation

Airports

Railways - total
Roadways - total
Waterways
Merchant marine - total

Military

Military expenditures - dollar figure
Military expenditures - percent of GDP

Factbook fields with Rank Order pages are easily identified with a small bar chart icon to the right of the data field title.

Not all Rank Order pages include the same number of entries because information for a particular field is not available for all countries. In addition, not all data fields are suitable for displaying as Rank Order pages, such as those containing textual information. Textual information is more readily viewed by clicking on the Field Listing icon next to the Data field title. The other icon next to the data field title provides the definition of the field.

All of the 'Rank Order' pages can be downloaded as tab-delimited data files and can be opened in other applications such as spreadsheets and databases. To save a Rank Order page in a spreadsheet, first click on the 'Download Datafile' choice above the Rank Order page you selected; then, at the top of your browser window, click on 'File' and 'Save As'. After saving the file, open the spreadsheet, find the saved file, and 'Open' it.

Additional Rank Order pages being considered for future updates of the Factbook Web site include:

Median age
Literacy
Population below the poverty line

This page was last updated on 4 April, 2006

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Appendixes

Appendix A - Abbreviations

Appendix B - International Organizations and Groups

Appendix C - Selected International Environmental Agreements

Appendix D - Cross-Reference list of Country Data Codes

Appendix E - Cross-Reference List of Hydrographic Data Codes

Appendix F - Cross-Reference List of Geographic Names

Appendix G - Weights and Measures

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Notes and Definitions

Along with regular information updates, The World Factbook features several new or revised fields. In the Economy category, the Factbook is now reporting national GDP figures in US dollars converted at Official Exchange Rates (OER) in addition to GDP at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) rates, since both measures contain information useful to our readers. Traditionally, only PPP-converted GDP values had been reported. In the Transportation category, the former Highways entry is now Roadways, while Ports and harbors has been retitled Ports and terminals.

Abbreviations

This information is included in Appendix A: Abbreviations, which includes all abbreviations and acronyms used in the Factbook, with their expansions.

Acronyms

An acronym is an abbreviation coined from the initial letter of each successive word in a term or phrase. In general, an acronym made up solely from the first letter of the major words in the expanded form is rendered in all capital letters (NATO from North Atlantic Treaty Organization; an exception would be ASEAN for Association of Southeast Asian Nations). In general, an acronym made up of more than the first letter of the major words in the expanded form is rendered with only an initial capital letter (Comsat from Communications Satellite Corporation; an exception would be NAM from Nonaligned Movement). Hybrid forms are sometimes used to distinguish between initially identical terms (WTO: for World Trade Organization and WToO for World Tourism Organization.)

Administrative divisions

This entry generally gives the numbers, designatory terms, and first-order administrative divisions as approved by the US Board on Geographic Names (BGN). Changes that have been reported but not yet acted on by BGN are noted.

Age structure

This entry provides the distribution of the population according to age. Information is included by sex and age group (0-14 years, 15-64 years, 65 years and over). The age structure of a population affects a nation's key socioeconomic issues. Countries with young populations (high percentage under age 15) need to invest more in

schools, while countries with older populations (high percentage ages 65 and over) need to invest more in the health sector. The age structure can also be used to help predict potential political issues. For example, the rapid growth of a young adult population unable to find employment can lead to unrest.

Agriculture - products

This entry is an ordered listing of major crops and products starting with the most important.

Airports

This entry gives the total number of airports or airfields recognizable from the air. The runway(s) may be paved (concrete or asphalt surfaces) or unpaved (grass, earth, sand, or gravel surfaces) but may include closed or abandoned installations. Airports or airfields that are no longer recognizable (overgrown, no facilities, etc.) are not included. Note that not all airports have accommodations for refueling, maintenance, or air traffic control.

Airports - with paved runways

This entry gives the total number of airports with paved runways (concrete or asphalt surfaces) by length. For airports with more than one runway, only the longest runway is included according to the following five groups - (1) over 3,047 m, (2) 2,438 to 3,047 m, (3) 1,524 to 2,437 m, (4) 914 to 1,523 m, and (5) under 914 m. Only airports with usable runways are included in this listing. Not all airports have facilities for refueling, maintenance, or air traffic control.

Airports - with unpaved runways

This entry gives the total number of airports with unpaved runways (grass, dirt, sand, or gravel surfaces) by length. For

airports with more than one runway, only the longest runway is included according to the following five groups - (1) over 3,047 m, (2) 2,438 to 3,047 m, (3) 1,524 to 2,437 m, (4) 914 to 1,523 m, and (5) under 914 m. Only airports with usable runways are included in this listing. Not all airports have facilities for refueling, maintenance, or air traffic control.

Appendixes

This section includes Factbook-related material by topic.

Area

This entry includes three subfields. Total area is the sum of all land and water areas delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines. Land area is the aggregate of all surfaces delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines, excluding inland water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, rivers). Water area is the sum of the surfaces of all inland water bodies, such as lakes, reservoirs, or rivers, as delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines.

Area - comparative

This entry provides an area comparison based on total area equivalents. Most entities are compared with the entire US or one of the 50 states based on area measurements (1990 revised) provided by the US Bureau of the Census. The smaller entities are compared with Washington, DC (178 sq km, 69 sq mi) or The Mall in Washington, DC (0.59 sq km, 0.23 sq mi, 146 acres).

Background

This entry usually highlights major historic events and current issues and may include a statement about one or two key future trends.

Birth rate

This entry gives the average annual number of births during a year per 1,000 persons in the population at midyear; also known as crude birth rate. The birth rate is usually the dominant factor in determining the rate of population growth. It depends on both the level of fertility and the age structure of the population.

Budget

This entry includes revenues, expenditures, and capital expenditures. These figures are calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

Capital

This entry gives the name of the seat of government, its geographic coordinates, the time difference relative to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) and the time observed in Washington, DC, and, if applicable, information on daylight saving time (DST). Where appropriate, a special note has been added to highlight those countries that have multiple time zones.

Climate

This entry includes a brief description of typical weather regimes throughout the year.

Coastline

This entry gives the total length of the boundary between the land area (including islands) and the sea.

Communications

This category deals with the means of exchanging information and includes the telephone, radio, television, and Internet host entries.

Communications - note

This entry includes miscellaneous communications information of significance not included elsewhere.

Constitution

This entry includes the dates of adoption, revisions, and major amendments.

Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

UTC is the international atomic time scale that serves as the basis of timekeeping for most of the world. The hours, minutes, and seconds expressed by UTC represent the time of day at the Prime Meridian (0° longitude) located near Greenwich, England as reckoned from midnight. UTC is calculated by the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM) in Sevres, France. The BIPM averages data collected from more than 200 atomic time and frequency standards located at about 50 laboratories worldwide. UTC is the basis for all civil time with the Earth divided into time zones expressed as positive or negative differences from UTC. UTC is also referred to as "Zulu time." See the Standard Time Zones of the World map included with the Reference Maps.

Country data codes

see Data codes

Country map

Most versions of the Factbook provide a country map in color. The maps were produced from the best information available at the time of preparation. Names and/or boundaries may have changed subsequently.

Country name

This entry includes all forms of the country's name approved by the US Board on Geographic Names (Italy is used as an example): conventional long form (Italian Republic), conventional short form (Italy), local long form (Repubblica Italiana), local short form (Italia), former (Kingdom of Italy), as well as the abbreviation. Also see the Terminology note.

Crude oil

See entry for oil.

Currency (code)

This entry identifies the national medium of exchange and, in parenthesis, gives the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 4217 alphabetic currency code for each country.

Current account balance

This entry records a country's net trade in goods and services, plus net earnings from rents, interest, profits, and dividends, and net transfer payments (such as pension funds and worker remittances) to and from the rest of the world during the period specified. These figures are calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

Data codes

This information is presented in Appendix D: Cross-Reference List of Country Data Codes and Appendix E: Cross-Reference List of Hydrographic Data Codes.

Date of information

In general, information available as of 1 January 2006, was used in the preparation of this edition.

Daylight Saving Time (DST)

This entry is included for those entities that have adopted a policy of adjusting the official local time forward, usually one hour, from Standard Time during summer months. Such policies are most common in mid-latitude regions.

Death rate

This entry gives the average annual number of deaths during a year per 1,000 population at midyear; also known as crude death rate. The death rate, while only a rough indicator of the mortality situation in a country, accurately indicates the current mortality impact on population growth. This indicator is significantly affected by age distribution, and most countries will eventually show a rise in the overall death rate, in spite of continued decline in mortality at all ages, as declining fertility results in an aging population.

Debt - external

This entry gives the total public and private debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. These figures are calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

Dependency status

This entry describes the formal relationship between a particular nonindependent entity and an independent state.

Dependent areas

This entry contains an alphabetical listing of all nonindependent entities associated in some way with a particular independent state.

Diplomatic representation

The US Government has diplomatic relations with 188 independent states, including 187 of the 192 UN members (excluded UN members are Bhutan, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, and the US itself). In addition, the US has diplomatic relations with 1 independent state that is not in the UN, the Holy See, as well as with the EU.

Diplomatic representation from the US

This entry includes the chief of mission, embassy address, mailing address, telephone number, FAX number, branch office locations, consulate general locations, and consulate locations.

Diplomatic representation in the US

This entry includes the chief of mission, chancery, telephone, FAX, consulate general locations, and consulate locations.

Disputes - international

This entry includes a wide variety of situations that range from traditional bilateral boundary disputes to unilateral claims of one sort or another. Information regarding disputes over international terrestrial and maritime boundaries has been reviewed by the US Department of State. References to other situations involving borders or frontiers may also be included, such as resource disputes, geopolitical questions, or irredentist issues; however, inclusion does not necessarily constitute official acceptance or recognition by the US Government.

Distribution of family income - Gini index

This index measures the degree of inequality in the distribution of family income in a country. The index is calculated from the Lorenz curve, in which cumulative family income is plotted against the

number of families arranged from the poorest to the richest. The index is the ratio of (a) the area between a country's Lorenz curve and the 45 degree helping line to (b) the entire triangular area under the 45 degree line. The more nearly equal a country's income distribution, the closer its Lorenz curve to the 45 degree line and the lower its Gini index, e.g., a Scandinavian country with an index of 25. The more unequal a country's income distribution, the farther its Lorenz curve from the 45 degree line and the higher its Gini index, e.g., a Sub-Saharan country with an index of 50. If income were distributed with perfect equality, the Lorenz curve would coincide with the 45 degree line and the index would be zero; if income were distributed with perfect inequality, the Lorenz curve would coincide with the horizontal axis and the right vertical axis and the index would be 100.

Economic aid - donor

This entry refers to net official development assistance (ODA) from Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) nations to developing countries and multilateral organizations. ODA is defined as financial assistance that is concessional in character, has the main objective to promote economic development and welfare of the less developed countries (LDCs), and contains a grant element of at least 25%. The entry does not cover other official flows (OOF) or private flows. These figures are calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

Economic aid - recipient

This entry, which is subject to major problems of definition and statistical coverage, refers to the net inflow of Official Development Finance (ODF) to recipient countries. The figure includes assistance from the World Bank, the IMF, and other international organizations and from individual nation donors. Formal

commitments of aid are included in the data. Omitted from the data are grants by private organizations. Aid comes in various forms including outright grants and loans. The entry thus is the difference between new inflows and repayments. These figures are calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

Economy

This category includes the entries dealing with the size, development, and management of productive resources, i.e., land, labor, and capital.

Economy - overview

This entry briefly describes the type of economy, including the degree of market orientation, the level of economic development, the most important natural resources, and the unique areas of specialization. It also characterizes major economic events and policy changes in the most recent 12 months and may include a statement about one or two key future macroeconomic trends.

Electricity - consumption

This entry consists of total electricity generated annually plus imports and minus exports, expressed in kilowatt-hours. The discrepancy between the amount of electricity generated and/or imported and the amount consumed and/or exported is accounted for as loss in transmission and distribution.

Electricity - exports

This entry is the total exported electricity in kilowatt-hours.

Electricity - imports

This entry is the total imported electricity in kilowatt-hours.

Electricity - production

This entry is the annual electricity generated expressed in kilowatt- hours. The discrepancy between the amount of electricity generated and/or imported and the amount consumed and/or exported is accounted for as loss in transmission and distribution.

Elevation extremes

This entry includes both the highest point and the lowest point.

Entities

Some of the independent states, dependencies, areas of special sovereignty, and governments included in this publication are not independent, and others are not officially recognized by the US Government. "Independent state" refers to a people politically organized into a sovereign state with a definite territory. "Dependencies" and "areas of special sovereignty" refer to a broad category of political entities that are associated in some way with an independent state. "Country" names used in the table of contents or for page headings are usually the short-form names as approved by the US Board on Geographic Names and may include independent states, dependencies, and areas of special sovereignty, or other geographic entities. There are a total of 272 separate geographic entities in The World Factbook that may be categorized as follows:

INDEPENDENT STATES

193 Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon,

Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan,

Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey,
Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay,
Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

OTHER

2 Taiwan, European Union

DEPENDENCIES AND AREAS OF SPECIAL SOVEREIGNTY

6 Australia - Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Coral Sea Islands, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Norfolk Island

2 China - Hong Kong, Macau

2 Denmark - Faroe Islands, Greenland

16 France - Bassas da India*, Clipperton Island, Europa Island*, French Guiana, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Glorioso Islands*, Guadeloupe, Juan de Nova Island*, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Tromelin Island*, Wallis and Futuna (* consolidated in Iles Eparses entry)

2 Netherlands - Aruba, Netherlands Antilles

3 New Zealand - Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau

3 Norway - Bouvet Island, Jan Mayen, Svalbard

17 UK - Akrotiri, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dhekelia, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Jersey, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Pitcairn

Islands,
Saint Helena, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Turks
and
Caicos Islands

14 US - American Samoa, Baker Island*, Guam, Howland Island*,
Jarvis
Island*, Johnston Atoll*, Kingman Reef*, Midway Islands*, Navassa
Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palmyra Atoll*, Puerto Rico,
Virgin
Islands, Wake Island (* consolidated in United States Pacific Island
Wildlife Refuges entry)

MISCELLANEOUS

6 Antarctica, Gaza Strip, Paracel Islands, Spratly Islands, West
Bank, Western Sahara

OTHER ENTITIES

5 oceans - Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific
Ocean, Southern Ocean

1 World

272 total

Environment - current issues

This entry lists the most pressing and important environmental
problems. The following terms and abbreviations are used
throughout the entry:

Acidification - the lowering of soil and water pH due to acid
precipitation and deposition usually through precipitation; this

process disrupts ecosystem nutrient flows and may kill freshwater fish and plants dependent on more neutral or alkaline conditions (see acid rain).

Acid rain - characterized as containing harmful levels of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxide; acid rain is damaging and potentially deadly to the earth's fragile ecosystems; acidity is measured using the pH scale where 7 is neutral, values greater than 7 are considered alkaline, and values below 5.6 are considered acid precipitation; note - a pH of 2.4 (the acidity of vinegar) has been measured in rainfall in New England.

Aerosol - a collection of airborne particles dispersed in a gas, smoke, or fog.

Afforestation - converting a bare or agricultural space by planting trees and plants; reforestation involves replanting trees on areas that have been cut or destroyed by fire.

Asbestos - a naturally occurring soft fibrous mineral commonly used in fireproofing materials and considered to be highly carcinogenic in particulate form.

Biodiversity - also biological diversity; the relative number of species, diverse in form and function, at the genetic, organism, community, and ecosystem level; loss of biodiversity reduces an ecosystem's ability to recover from natural or man-induced disruption.

Bio-indicators - a plant or animal species whose presence, abundance, and health reveal the general condition of its habitat.

Biomass - the total weight or volume of living matter in a given area or volume.

Carbon cycle - the term used to describe the exchange of carbon

(in various forms, e.g., as carbon dioxide) between the atmosphere, ocean, terrestrial biosphere, and geological deposits.

Catchments - assemblages used to capture and retain rainwater and runoff; an important water management technique in areas with limited freshwater resources, such as Gibraltar.

DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane) - a colorless, odorless insecticide that has toxic effects on most animals; the use of DDT was banned in the US in 1972.

Defoliants - chemicals which cause plants to lose their leaves artificially; often used in agricultural practices for weed control, and may have detrimental impacts on human and ecosystem health.

Deforestation - the destruction of vast areas of forest (e.g., unsustainable forestry practices, agricultural and range land clearing, and the over exploitation of wood products for use as fuel) without planting new growth.

Desertification - the spread of desert-like conditions in arid or semi- arid areas, due to overgrazing, loss of agriculturally productive soils, or climate change.

Dredging - the practice of deepening an existing waterway; also, a technique used for collecting bottom-dwelling marine organisms (e.g., shellfish) or harvesting coral, often causing significant destruction of reef and ocean-floor ecosystems.

Drift-net fishing - done with a net, miles in extent, that is generally anchored to a boat and left to float with the tide; often results in an over harvesting and waste of large populations of non-commercial marine species (by-catch) by its effect of "sweeping the ocean clean".

Ecosystems - ecological units comprised of complex communities

of organisms and their specific environments.

Effluents - waste materials, such as smoke, sewage, or industrial waste which are released into the environment, subsequently polluting it.

Endangered species - a species that is threatened with extinction either by direct hunting or habitat destruction.

Freshwater - water with very low soluble mineral content; sources include lakes, streams, rivers, glaciers, and underground aquifers.

Greenhouse gas - a gas that "traps" infrared radiation in the lower atmosphere causing surface warming; water vapor, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, and ozone are the primary greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere.

Groundwater - water sources found below the surface of the earth often in naturally occurring reservoirs in permeable rock strata; the source for wells and natural springs.

Highlands Water Project - a series of dams constructed jointly by Lesotho and South Africa to redirect Lesotho's abundant water supply into a rapidly growing area in South Africa; while it is the largest infrastructure project in southern Africa, it is also the most costly and controversial; objections to the project include claims that it forces people from their homes, submerges farmlands, and squanders economic resources.

Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) - represents the 145,000 Inuits of Russia, Alaska, Canada, and Greenland in international environmental issues; a General Assembly convenes every three years to determine the focus of the ICC; the most current concerns are long-range transport of pollutants, sustainable development, and climate change.

Metallurgical plants - industries which specialize in the science, technology, and processing of metals; these plants produce highly concentrated and toxic wastes which can contribute to pollution of ground water and air when not properly disposed.

Noxious substances - injurious, very harmful to living beings.

Overgrazing - the grazing of animals on plant material faster than it can naturally regrow leading to the permanent loss of plant cover, a common effect of too many animals grazing limited range land.

Ozone shield - a layer of the atmosphere composed of ozone gas (O₃) that resides approximately 25 miles above the Earth's surface and absorbs solar ultraviolet radiation that can be harmful to living organisms.

Poaching - the illegal killing of animals or fish, a great concern with respect to endangered or threatened species.

Pollution - the contamination of a healthy environment by man-made waste.

Potable water - water that is drinkable, safe to be consumed.

Salination - the process through which fresh (drinkable) water becomes salt (undrinkable) water; hence, desalination is the reverse process; also involves the accumulation of salts in topsoil caused by evaporation of excessive irrigation water, a process that can eventually render soil incapable of supporting crops.

Siltation - occurs when water channels and reservoirs become clotted with silt and mud, a side effect of deforestation and soil erosion.

Slash-and-burn agriculture - a rotating cultivation technique in which trees are cut down and burned in order to clear land for temporary agriculture; the land is used until its productivity

declines at which point a new plot is selected and the process repeats; this practice is sustainable while population levels are low and time is permitted for regrowth of natural vegetation; conversely, where these conditions do not exist, the practice can have disastrous consequences for the environment .

Soil degradation - damage to the land's productive capacity because of poor agricultural practices such as the excessive use of pesticides or fertilizers, soil compaction from heavy equipment, or erosion of topsoil, eventually resulting in reduced ability to produce agricultural products.

Soil erosion - the removal of soil by the action of water or wind, compounded by poor agricultural practices, deforestation, overgrazing, and desertification.

Ultraviolet (UV) radiation - a portion of the electromagnetic energy emitted by the sun and naturally filtered in the upper atmosphere by the ozone layer; UV radiation can be harmful to living organisms and has been linked to increasing rates of skin cancer in humans.

Water-borne diseases - those in which bacteria survive in, and are transmitted through, water; always a serious threat in areas with an untreated water supply.

Environment - international agreements

This entry separates country participation in international environmental agreements into two levels - party to and signed, but not ratified. Agreements are listed in alphabetical order by the abbreviated form of the full name.

Environmental agreements

This information is presented in Appendix C: Selected

International Environmental Agreements, which includes the name, abbreviation, date opened for signature, date entered into force, objective, and parties by category.

Ethnic groups

This entry provides an ordered listing of ethnic groups starting with the largest and normally includes the percent of total population.

Exchange rates

This entry provides the official value of a country's monetary unit at a given date or over a given period of time, as expressed in units of local currency per US dollar and as determined by international market forces or official fiat.

Executive branch

This entry includes several subfields. Chief of state includes the name and title of the titular leader of the country who represents the state at official and ceremonial functions but may not be involved with the day-to-day activities of the government. Head of government includes the name and title of the top administrative leader who is designated to manage the day-to-day activities of the government. For example, in the UK, the monarch is the chief of state, and the prime minister is the head of government. In the US, the president is both the chief of state and the head of government. Cabinet includes the official name for this body of high-ranking advisers and the method for selection of members. Elections includes the nature of election process or accession to power, date of the last election, and date of the next election. Election results includes the percent of vote for each candidate in the last election.

Exports

This entry provides the total US dollar amount of merchandise exports on an f.o.b. (free on board) basis. These figures are calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

Exports - commodities

This entry provides a rank ordering of exported products starting with the most important; it sometimes includes the percent of total dollar value.

Exports - partners

This entry provides a rank ordering of trading partners starting with the most important; it sometimes includes the percent of total dollar value.

Fiscal year

This entry identifies the beginning and ending months for a country's accounting period of 12 months, which often is the calendar year but which may begin in any month. All yearly references are for the calendar year (CY) unless indicated as a noncalendar fiscal year (FY).

Flag description

This entry provides a written flag description produced from actual flags or the best information available at the time the entry was written. The flags of independent states are used by their dependencies unless there is an officially recognized local flag. Some disputed and other areas do not have flags.

Flag graphic

Most versions of the Factbook include a color flag at the beginning of the country profile. The flag graphics were produced

from actual flags or the best information available at the time of preparation. The flags of independent states are used by their dependencies unless there is an officially recognized local flag. Some disputed and other areas do not have flags.

GDP (official exchange rate)

This entry gives the gross domestic product (GDP) or value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year. A nation's GDP at official exchange rates (OER) is the home-currency-denominated annual GDP figure divided by the bilateral average US exchange rate with that country in that year. The measure is simple to compute and gives a precise measure of the value of output. Many economists prefer this measure when gauging the economic power an economy maintains vis-à-vis its neighbors, judging that an exchange rate captures the purchasing power a nation enjoys in the international marketplace. Official exchange rates, however, can be artificially fixed and/or subject to manipulation - resulting in claims of the country having an under- or over-valued currency - and are not necessarily the equivalent of a market-determined exchange rate. Moreover, even if the official exchange rate is market-determined, market exchange rates are frequently established by a relatively small set of goods and services (the ones the country trades) and may not capture the value of the larger set of goods the country produces. Furthermore, OER-converted GDP is not well suited to comparing domestic GDP over time, since appreciation/depreciation from one year to the next will make the OER GDP value rise/fall regardless of whether home-currency-denominated GDP changed.

GDP (purchasing power parity)

This entry gives the gross domestic product (GDP) or value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year. A nation's GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates is the

sum value of all goods and services produced in the country valued at prices prevailing in the United States. This is the measure most economists prefer when looking at per-capita welfare and when comparing living conditions or use of resources across countries. The measure is difficult to compute, as a US dollar value has to be assigned to all goods and services in the country regardless of whether these goods and services have a direct equivalent in the United States (for example, the value of an ox-cart or non-US military equipment); as a result, PPP estimates for some countries are based on a small and sometimes different set of goods and services. In addition, many countries do not formally participate in the World Bank's PPP project that calculates these measures, so the resulting GDP estimates for these countries may lack precision. For many developing countries, PPP-based GDP measures are multiples of the official exchange rate (OER) measure. The difference between the OER- and PPP-denominated GDP values for most of the wealthy industrialized countries are generally much smaller.

GDP - composition by sector

This entry gives the percentage contribution of agriculture, industry, and services to total GDP. The distribution will total less than 100 percent if the data are incomplete.

GDP - per capita (PPP)

This entry shows GDP on a purchasing power parity basis divided by population as of 1 July for the same year.

GDP - real growth rate

This entry gives GDP growth on an annual basis adjusted for inflation and expressed as a percent.

GDP methodology

In the Economy category, GDP dollar estimates for countries are reported both on an official exchange rate (OER) and a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis. Both measures contain information that is useful to the reader. The PPP method involves the use of standardized international dollar price weights, which are applied to the quantities of final goods and services produced in a given economy. The data derived from the PPP method probably provides the best available starting point for comparisons of economic strength and well-being between countries. In contrast, the currency exchange rate method involves a variety of international and domestic financial forces that may not capture the value of domestic output. Furthermore, exchange rates may suddenly go up or down by 10% or more because of market forces or official fiat whereas real output has remained unchanged. On 12 January 1994, for example, the 14 countries of the African Financial Community (whose currencies are tied to the French franc) devalued their currencies by 50%. This move, of course, did not cut the real output of these countries by half. Whereas PPP estimates for OECD countries are quite reliable, PPP estimates for developing countries are often rough approximations. In developing countries with weak currencies, the exchange rate estimate of GDP in dollars is typically one-fourth to one-half the PPP estimate. Most of the GDP estimates for developing countries are based on extrapolation of PPP numbers published by the UN International Comparison Program (UNICP) and by Professors Robert Summers and Alan Heston of the University of Pennsylvania and their colleagues. GDP derived using the OER method should be used for the purpose of calculating the share of items such as exports, imports, military expenditures, external debt, or the current account balance, because the dollar values presented in the Factbook for these items have been converted at official exchange rates, not at PPP. One should use the OER GDP figure to calculate the proportion of, say, Chinese defense expenditures in GDP, because that share will be the same as one calculated in local currency units. Comparison of OER GDP with

PPP GDP may also indicate whether a currency is over- or undervalued. If OER GDP is smaller than PPP GDP, the official exchange rate may be undervalued, and vice versa. However, there is no strong historical evidence that market exchange rates move in the direction implied by the PPP rate, at least not in the short- or medium-term. Note: the numbers for GDP and other economic data should not be chained together from successive volumes of the Factbook because of changes in the US dollar measuring rod, revisions of data by statistical agencies, use of new or different sources of information, and changes in national statistical methods and practices.

GNP

Gross national product (GNP) is the value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year, plus income earned by its citizens abroad, minus income earned by foreigners from domestic production. The Factbook, following current practice, uses GDP rather than GNP to measure national production. However, the user must realize that in certain countries net remittances from citizens working abroad may be important to national well-being.

GWP

This entry gives the gross world product (GWP) or aggregate value of all final goods and services produced worldwide in a given year.

Geographic coordinates

This entry includes rounded latitude and longitude figures for the purpose of finding the approximate geographic center of an entity and is based on the Gazetteer of Conventional Names, Third Edition, August 1988, US Board on Geographic Names and on other

sources.

Geographic names

This information is presented in Appendix F: Cross-Reference List of Geographic Names. It includes a listing of various alternate names, former names, local names, and regional names referenced to one or more related Factbook entries. Spellings are normally, but not always, those approved by the US Board on Geographic Names (BGN). Alternate names and additional information are included in parentheses.

Geography

This category includes the entries dealing with the natural environment and the effects of human activity.

Geography - note

This entry includes miscellaneous geographic information of significance not included elsewhere.

Gini index

See entry for Distribution of family income - Gini index

Government

This category includes the entries dealing with the system for the adoption and administration of public policy.

Government - note

This entry includes miscellaneous government information of significance not included elsewhere.

Government type

This entry gives the basic form of government. Definitions of the major governmental terms are as follows:

Anarchy - a condition of lawlessness or political disorder brought about by the absence of governmental authority.

Commonwealth - a nation, state, or other political entity founded on law and united by a compact of the people for the common good.

Communism - a system of government in which the state plans and controls the economy and a single - often authoritarian - party holds power; state controls are imposed with the elimination of private ownership of property or capital while claiming to make progress toward a higher social order in which all goods are equally shared by the people (i.e., a classless society).

Confederacy (Confederation) - a union by compact or treaty between states, provinces, or territories, that creates a central government with limited powers; the constituent entities retain supreme authority over all matters except those delegated to the central government.

Constitutional - a government by or operating under an authoritative document (constitution) that sets forth the system of fundamental laws and principles that determines the nature, functions, and limits of that government.

Constitutional democracy - a form of government in which the sovereign power of the people is spelled out in a governing constitution.

Constitutional monarchy - a system of government in which a monarch is guided by a constitution whereby his/her rights, duties, and responsibilities are spelled out in written law or by custom.

Democracy - a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people, but which is usually exercised indirectly through a system of representation and delegated authority periodically renewed.

Democratic republic - a state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote for officers and representatives responsible to them.

Dictatorship - a form of government in which a ruler or small clique wield absolute power (not restricted by a constitution or laws).

Ecclesiastical - a government administrated by a church.

Emirate - similar to a monarchy or sultanate, but a government in which the supreme power is in the hands of an emir (the ruler of a Muslim state); the emir may be an absolute overlord or a sovereign with constitutionally limited authority.

Federal (Federative) - a form of government in which sovereign power is formally divided - usually by means of a constitution - between a central authority and a number of constituent regions (states, colonies, or provinces) so that each region retains some management of its internal affairs; differs from a confederacy in that the central government exerts influence directly upon both individuals as well as upon the regional units.

Federal republic - a state in which the powers of the central government are restricted and in which the component parts (states, colonies, or provinces) retain a degree of self-government; ultimate sovereign power rests with the voters who chose their governmental representatives.

Islamic republic - a particular form of government adopted by some Muslim states; although such a state is, in theory, a theocracy,

it remains a republic, but its laws are required to be compatible with the laws of Islam.

Maoism - the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism developed in China by Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung), which states that a continuous revolution is necessary if the leaders of a communist state are to keep in touch with the people.

Marxism - the political, economic, and social principles espoused by 19th century economist Karl Marx; he viewed the struggle of workers as a progression of historical forces that would proceed from a class struggle of the proletariat (workers) exploited by capitalists (business owners), to a socialist "dictatorship of the proletariat," to, finally, a classless society - Communism.

Marxism-Leninism - an expanded form of communism developed by Lenin from doctrines of Karl Marx; Lenin saw imperialism as the final stage of capitalism and shifted the focus of workers' struggle from developed to underdeveloped countries.

Monarchy - a government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a monarch who reigns over a state or territory, usually for life and by hereditary right; the monarch may be either a sole absolute ruler or a sovereign - such as a king, queen, or prince - with constitutionally limited authority.

Oligarchy - a government in which control is exercised by a small group of individuals whose authority generally is based on wealth or power.

Parliamentary democracy - a political system in which the legislature (parliament) selects the government - a prime minister, premier, or chancellor along with the cabinet ministers - according to party strength as expressed in elections; by this system, the government acquires a dual responsibility: to the people as well as to the parliament.

Parliamentary government (Cabinet-Parliamentary government) - a government in which members of an executive branch (the cabinet and its leader - a prime minister, premier, or chancellor) are nominated to their positions by a legislature or parliament, and are directly responsible to it; this type of government can be dissolved at will by the parliament (legislature) by means of a no confidence vote or the leader of the cabinet may dissolve the parliament if it can no longer function.

Parliamentary monarchy - a state headed by a monarch who is not actively involved in policy formation or implementation (i.e., the exercise of sovereign powers by a monarch in a ceremonial capacity); true governmental leadership is carried out by a cabinet and its head - a prime minister, premier, or chancellor - who are drawn from a legislature (parliament).

Republic - a representative democracy in which the people's elected deputies (representatives), not the people themselves, vote on legislation.

Socialism - a government in which the means of planning, producing, and distributing goods is controlled by a central government that theoretically seeks a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor; in actuality, most socialist governments have ended up being no more than dictatorships over workers by a ruling elite.

Sultanate - similar to a monarchy, but a government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a sultan (the head of a Muslim state); the sultan may be an absolute ruler or a sovereign with constitutionally limited authority.

Theocracy - a form of government in which a Deity is recognized as the supreme civil ruler, but the Deity's laws are interpreted by ecclesiastical authorities (bishops, mullahs, etc.); a government subject to religious authority.

Totalitarian - a government that seeks to subordinate the individual to the state by controlling not only all political and economic matters, but also the attitudes, values, and beliefs of its population.

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)

The mean solar time at the Greenwich Meridian, Greenwich, England, with the hours and days, since 1925, reckoned from midnight. GMT is now a historical term having been replaced by UTC on 1 January 1972. See Coordinated Universal Time.

Gross domestic product

see GDP

Gross national product

see GNP

Gross world product

see GWP

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate

This entry gives an estimate of the percentage of adults (aged 15-49) living with HIV/AIDS. The adult prevalence rate is calculated by dividing the estimated number of adults living with HIV/AIDS at yearend by the total adult population at yearend.

HIV/AIDS - deaths

This entry gives an estimate of the number of adults and children who died of AIDS during a given calendar year.

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS

This entry gives an estimate of all people (adults and children) alive at yearend with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS.

Heliports

This entry gives the total number of heliports with hard-surface runways, helipads, or landing areas that support routine sustained helicopter operations exclusively and have support facilities including one or more of the following facilities: lighting, fuel, passenger handling, or maintenance. It includes former airports used exclusively for helicopter operations but excludes heliports limited to day operations and natural clearings that could support helicopter landings and takeoffs.

Household income or consumption by percentage share

Data on household income or consumption come from household surveys, the results adjusted for household size. Nations use different standards and procedures in collecting and adjusting the data. Surveys based on income will normally show a more unequal distribution than surveys based on consumption. The quality of surveys is improving with time, yet caution is still necessary in making inter-country comparisons.

Hydrographic data codes

see Data codes

Illicit drugs

This entry gives information on the five categories of illicit drugs - narcotics, stimulants, depressants (sedatives), hallucinogens, and cannabis. These categories include many drugs legally produced and prescribed by doctors as well as those illegally produced and sold outside of medical channels.

Cannabis (*Cannabis sativa*) is the common hemp plant, which provides hallucinogens with some sedative properties, and includes marijuana (pot, Acapulco gold, grass, reefer), tetrahydrocannabinol (THC, Marinol), hashish (hash), and hashish oil (hash oil).

Coca (mostly *Erythroxylum coca*) is a bush with leaves that contain the stimulant used to make cocaine. Coca is not to be confused with cocoa, which comes from cacao seeds and is used in making chocolate, cocoa, and cocoa butter.

Cocaine is a stimulant derived from the leaves of the coca bush.

Depressants (sedatives) are drugs that reduce tension and anxiety and include chloral hydrate, barbiturates (Amytal, Nembutal, Seconal, phenobarbital), benzodiazepines (Librium, Valium), methaqualone (Quaalude), glutethimide (Doriden), and others (Equanil, Placidyl, Valmid).

Drugs are any chemical substances that effect a physical, mental, emotional, or behavioral change in an individual.

Drug abuse is the use of any licit or illicit chemical substance that results in physical, mental, emotional, or behavioral impairment in an individual.

Hallucinogens are drugs that affect sensation, thinking, self-awareness, and emotion. Hallucinogens include LSD (acid, microdot), mescaline and peyote (mexc, buttons, cactus), amphetamine variants (PMA, STP, DOB), phencyclidine (PCP, angel dust, hog), phencyclidine analogues (PCE, PCPy, TCP), and others (psilocybin, psilocyn).

Hashish is the resinous exudate of the cannabis or hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*).

Heroin is a semisynthetic derivative of morphine.

Mandrax is a trade name for methaqualone, a pharmaceutical depressant.

Marijuana is the dried leaf of the cannabis or hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*).

Methaqualone is a pharmaceutical depressant, referred to as mandrax in Southwest Asia and Africa.

Narcotics are drugs that relieve pain, often induce sleep, and refer to opium, opium derivatives, and synthetic substitutes. Natural narcotics include opium (paregoric, parepectolin), morphine (MS-Contin, Roxanol), codeine (Tylenol with codeine, Empirin with codeine, Robitussin AC), and thebaine. Semisynthetic narcotics include heroin (horse, smack), and hydromorphone (Dilaudid). Synthetic narcotics include meperidine or Pethidine (Demerol, Mepergan), methadone (Dolophine, Methadose), and others (Darvon, Lomotil).

Opium is the brown, gummy exudate of the incised, unripe seedpod of the opium poppy.

Opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) is the source for the natural and semisynthetic narcotics.

Poppy straw is the entire cut and dried opium poppy-plant material, other than the seeds. Opium is extracted from poppy straw in commercial operations that produce the drug for medical use.

Qat (kat, khat) is a stimulant from the buds or leaves of *Catha edulis* that is chewed or drunk as tea.

Quaaludes is the North American slang term for methaqualone, a pharmaceutical depressant.

Stimulants are drugs that relieve mild depression, increase energy

and

activity, and include cocaine (coke, snow, crack), amphetamines (Desoxyn, Dexedrine), ephedrine, ecstasy (clarity, essence, doctor, Adam), phenmetrazine (Preludin), methylphenidate (Ritalin), and others (Cylert, Sanorex, Tenuate).

Imports

This entry provides the total US dollar amount of merchandise imports on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) or f.o.b. (free on board) basis. These figures are calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms.

Imports - commodities

This entry provides a rank ordering of imported products starting with the most important; it sometimes includes the percent of total dollar value.

Imports - partners

This entry provides a rank ordering of trading partners starting with the most important; it sometimes includes the percent of total dollar value.

Independence

For most countries, this entry gives the date that sovereignty was achieved and from which nation, empire, or trusteeship. For the other countries, the date given may not represent "independence" in the strict sense, but rather some significant nationhood event such as the traditional founding date or the date of unification, federation, confederation, establishment, fundamental change in the form of government, or state succession. Dependent areas include the notation "none" followed by the nature of their dependency

status. Also see the Terminology note.

Industrial production growth rate

This entry gives the annual percentage increase in industrial production (includes manufacturing, mining, and construction).

Industries

This entry provides a rank ordering of industries starting with the largest by value of annual output.

Infant mortality rate

This entry gives the number of deaths of infants under one year old in a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year; included is the total death rate, and deaths by sex, male and female. This rate is often used as an indicator of the level of health in a country.

Inflation rate (consumer prices)

This entry furnishes the annual percent change in consumer prices compared with the previous year's consumer prices.

International disputes

see Disputes - international

International organization participation

This entry lists in alphabetical order by abbreviation those international organizations in which the subject country is a member or participates in some other way.

International organizations

This information is presented in Appendix B: International Organizations and Groups which includes the name, abbreviation,

date established, aim, and members by category.

Internet country code

This entry includes the two-letter codes maintained by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in the ISO 3166

Alpha-2 list and used by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)

to establish country-coded top-level domains (ccTLDs).

Internet hosts

This entry lists the number of Internet hosts available within a country. An Internet host is a computer connected directly to the Internet; normally an Internet Service Provider's (ISP) computer is a host. Internet users may use either a hard-wired terminal, at an institution with a mainframe computer connected directly to the Internet, or may connect remotely by way of a modem via telephone line, cable, or satellite to the Internet Service Provider's host computer. The number of hosts is one indicator of the extent of Internet connectivity.

Internet users

This entry gives the number of users within a country that access the Internet. Statistics vary from country to country and may include users who access the Internet at least several times a week to those who access it only once within a period of several months.

Introduction

This category includes one entry, Background.

Investment (gross fixed)

This entry records total business spending on fixed assets, such as

factories, machinery, equipment, dwellings, and inventories of raw materials, which provide the basis for future production. It is measured gross of the depreciation of the assets, i.e., it includes investment that merely replaces worn-out or scrapped capital.

Irrigated land

This entry gives the number of square kilometers of land area that is artificially supplied with water.

Judicial branch

This entry contains the name(s) of the highest court(s) and a brief description of the selection process for members.

Labor force

This entry contains the total labor force figure.

Labor force - by occupation

This entry lists the percentage distribution of the labor force by occupation. The distribution will total less than 100 percent if the data are incomplete.

Land boundaries

This entry contains the total length of all land boundaries and the individual lengths for each of the contiguous border countries. When available, official lengths published by national statistical agencies are used. Because surveying methods may differ, country border lengths reported by contiguous countries may differ.

Land use

This entry contains the percentage shares of total land area for three different types of land use: arable land - land cultivated for crops like wheat, maize, and rice that are replanted after each

harvest; permanent crops - land cultivated for crops like citrus, coffee, and rubber that are not replanted after each harvest; includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber; other - any land not arable or under permanent crops; includes permanent meadows and pastures, forests and woodlands, built-on areas, roads, barren land, etc.

Languages

This entry provides a rank ordering of languages starting with the largest and sometimes includes the percent of total population speaking that language.

Legal system

This entry contains a brief description of the legal system's historical roots, role in government, and acceptance of International Court of Justice (ICJ) jurisdiction.

Legislative branch

This entry contains information on the structure (unicameral, bicameral, tricameral), formal name, number of seats, and term of office. Elections includes the nature of election process or accession to power, date of the last election, and date of the next election. Election results includes the percent of vote and/or number of seats held by each party in the last election.

Life expectancy at birth

This entry contains the average number of years to be lived by a group of people born in the same year, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future. The entry includes total population as well as the male and female components. Life expectancy at birth is also a measure of overall quality of life in a country and

summarizes the mortality at all ages. It can also be thought of as indicating the potential return on investment in human capital and is necessary for the calculation of various actuarial measures.

Literacy

This entry includes a definition of literacy and Census Bureau percentages for the total population, males, and females. There are no universal definitions and standards of literacy. Unless otherwise specified, all rates are based on the most common definition - the ability to read and write at a specified age. Detailing the standards that individual countries use to assess the ability to read and write is beyond the scope of the Factbook. Information on literacy, while not a perfect measure of educational results, is probably the most easily available and valid for international comparisons. Low levels of literacy, and education in general, can impede the economic development of a country in the current rapidly changing, technology-driven world.

Location

This entry identifies the country's regional location, neighboring countries, and adjacent bodies of water.

Major infectious diseases

This entry lists major infectious diseases likely to be encountered in countries where the risk of such diseases is assessed to be very high as compared to the United States. These infectious diseases represent risks to US government personnel traveling to the specified country for a period of less than three years. The degree of risk is assessed by considering the foreign nature of these infectious diseases, their severity, and the probability of being affected by the diseases present. The diseases listed do not necessarily represent the total disease burden experienced by the local population.

The risk to an individual traveler varies considerably by the specific location, visit duration, type of activities, type of accommodations, time of year, and other factors. Consultation with a travel medicine physician is needed to evaluate individual risk and recommend appropriate preventive measures such as vaccines.

Diseases are organized into the following six exposure categories shown in italics and listed in typical descending order of risk. Note - The sequence of exposure categories listed in individual country entries may vary according to local conditions.

food or waterborne diseases acquired through eating or drinking on the local economy:

Hepatitis A - viral disease that interferes with the functioning of the liver; spread through consumption of food or water contaminated with fecal matter, principally in areas of poor sanitation; victims exhibit fever, jaundice, and diarrhea; 15% of victims will experience prolonged symptoms over 6-9 months; vaccine available.

Hepatitis E - water-borne viral disease that interferes with the functioning of the liver; most commonly spread through fecal contamination of drinking water; victims exhibit jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, and dark colored urine.

Typhoid fever - bacterial disease spread through contact with food or water contaminated by fecal matter or sewage; victims exhibit sustained high fevers; left untreated, mortality rates can reach 20%.

vectorborne diseases acquired through the bite of an infected arthropod:

Malaria - caused by single-cell parasitic protozoa Plasmodium; transmitted to humans via the bite of the female Anopheles

mosquito; parasites multiply in the liver attacking red blood cells resulting in cycles of fever, chills, and sweats accompanied by anemia; death due to damage to vital organs and interruption of blood supply to the brain; endemic in 100, mostly tropical, countries with 90% of cases and the majority of 1.5-2.5 million estimated annual deaths occurring in sub-Saharan Africa.

Dengue fever - mosquito-borne (*Aedes aegypti*) viral disease associated with urban environments; manifests as sudden onset of fever and severe headache; occasionally produces shock and hemorrhage leading to death in 5% of cases.

Yellow fever - mosquito-borne viral disease; severity ranges from influenza-like symptoms to severe hepatitis and hemorrhagic fever; occurs only in tropical South America and sub-Saharan Africa, where most cases are reported; fatality rate is less than 20%.

Japanese Encephalitis - mosquito-borne (*Culex tritaeniorhynchus*) viral disease associated with rural areas in Asia; acute encephalitis can progress to paralysis, coma, and death; fatality rates 30%.

African Trypanosomiasis - caused by the parasitic protozoa *Trypanosoma*; transmitted to humans via the bite of bloodsucking Tsetse flies; infection leads to malaise and irregular fevers and, in advanced cases when the parasites invade the central nervous system, coma and death; endemic in 36 countries of sub-Saharan Africa; cattle and wild animals act as reservoir hosts for the parasites.

Cutaneous Leishmaniasis - caused by the parasitic protozoa *leishmania*; transmitted to humans via the bite of sandflies; results in skin lesions that may become chronic; endemic in 88 countries; 90% of cases occur in Iran, Afghanistan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, and Peru; wild and domesticated animals as well as humans can act as reservoirs of infection.

Plague - bacterial disease transmitted by fleas normally associated with rats; person-to-person airborne transmission also possible; recent plague epidemics occurred in areas of Asia, Africa, and South America associated with rural areas or small towns and villages; manifests as fever, headache, and painfully swollen lymph nodes; disease progresses rapidly and without antibiotic treatment leads to pneumonic form with a death rate in excess of 50%.

Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever - tick-borne viral disease; infection may also result from exposure to infected animal blood or tissue; geographic distribution includes Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe; sudden onset of fever, headache, and muscle aches followed by hemorrhaging in the bowels, urine, nose, and gums; mortality rate is approximately 30%.

Rift Valley fever - viral disease affecting domesticated animals and humans; transmission is by mosquito and other biting insects; infection may also occur through handling of infected meat or contact with blood; geographic distribution includes eastern and southern Africa where cattle and sheep are raised; symptoms are generally mild with fever and some liver abnormalities, but the disease may progress to hemorrhagic fever, encephalitis, or ocular disease; fatality rates are low at about 1% of cases.

Chikungunya - mosquito-borne (*Aedes aegypti*) viral disease associated with urban environments, similar to Dengue Fever; characterized by sudden onset of fever, rash, and severe joint pain usually lasting 3-7 days, some cases result in persistent arthritis.

water contact diseases acquired through swimming or wading in freshwater lakes, streams, and rivers:

Leptospirosis - bacterial disease that affects animals and humans; infection occurs through contact with water, food, or soil contaminated by animal urine; symptoms include high fever, severe headache, vomiting, jaundice, and diarrhea; untreated, the disease

can result in kidney damage, liver failure, meningitis, or respiratory distress; fatality rates are low but left untreated recovery can take months.

Schistosomiasis - caused by parasitic trematode flatworm *Schistosoma*; fresh water snails act as intermediate host and release larval form of parasite that penetrates the skin of people exposed to contaminated water; worms mature and reproduce in the blood vessels, liver, kidneys, and intestines releasing eggs, which become trapped in tissues triggering an immune response; may manifest as either urinary or intestinal disease resulting in decreased work or learning capacity; mortality, while generally low, may occur in advanced cases usually due to bladder cancer; endemic in 74 developing countries with 80% of infected people living in sub-Saharan Africa; humans act as the reservoir for this parasite.

aerosolized dust or soil contact disease acquired through inhalation of aerosols contaminated with rodent urine:

Lassa fever - viral disease carried by rats of the genus *Mastomys*; endemic in portions of West Africa; infection occurs through direct contact with or consumption of food contaminated by rodent urine or fecal matter containing virus particles; fatality rate can reach 50% in epidemic outbreaks.

respiratory disease acquired through close contact with an infectious person:

Meningococcal meningitis - bacterial disease causing an inflammation of the lining of the brain and spinal cord; one of the most important bacterial pathogens is *Neisseria meningitidis* because of its potential to cause epidemics; symptoms include stiff neck, high fever, headaches, and vomiting; bacteria are transmitted from person to person by respiratory droplets and facilitated by close and prolonged contact resulting from crowded living conditions, often with a seasonal distribution; death occurs in

5-15% of cases, typically within 24-48 hours of onset of symptoms; highest burden of meningococcal disease occurs in the hyperendemic region of sub-Saharan Africa known as the "Meningitis Belt" which stretches from Senegal east to Ethiopia.

animal contact disease acquired through direct contact with local animals:

Rabies - viral disease of mammals usually transmitted through the bite of an infected animal, most commonly dogs; virus affects the central nervous system causing brain alteration and death; symptoms initially are non-specific fever and headache progressing to neurological symptoms; death occurs within days of the onset of symptoms.

Manpower available for military service

This entry gives the number of males and females falling in the military age range for the country and assumes that every individual is fit to serve.

Manpower fit for military service

This entry gives the number of males and females falling in the military age range for the country and who are not otherwise disqualified for health reasons; accounts for the health situation in the country and provides a more realistic estimate of the actual number fit to serve.

Manpower reaching military service age annually

This entry gives the number of draft-age males and females entering the military manpower pool in any given year and is a measure of the availability of draft-age young adults.

Map references

This entry includes the name of the Factbook reference map on which a country may be found. The entry on Geographic coordinates may be helpful in finding some smaller countries.

Maritime claims

This entry includes the following claims, the definitions of which are excerpted from the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which alone contains the full and definitive descriptions:

territorial sea - the sovereignty of a coastal state extends beyond its land territory and internal waters to an adjacent belt of sea, described as the territorial sea in the UNCLOS (Part II); this sovereignty extends to the air space over the territorial sea as well as its underlying seabed and subsoil; every state has the right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles; the normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea is the low-water line along the coast as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the coastal state; the UNCLOS describes specific rules for archipelagic states.

contiguous zone - according to the UNCLOS (Article 33), this is a zone contiguous to a coastal state's territorial sea, over which it may exercise the control necessary to: prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration, or sanitary laws and regulations within its territory or territorial sea; punish infringement of the above laws and regulations committed within its territory or territorial sea; the contiguous zone may not extend beyond 24 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured (e.g. the US has claimed a 12-nautical mile contiguous zone in addition to its 12-nautical mile territorial sea).

exclusive economic zone (EEZ) - the UNCLOS (Part V) defines the EEZ as a zone beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea in which a

coastal state has: sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the seabed and of the seabed and its subsoil, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents, and winds; jurisdiction with regard to the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations, and structures; marine scientific research; the protection and preservation of the marine environment; the outer limit of the exclusive economic zone shall not exceed 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

continental shelf - the UNCLOS (Article 76) defines the continental shelf of a coastal state as comprising the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond its territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance; the continental margin comprises the submerged prolongation of the landmass of the coastal state, and consists of the seabed and subsoil of the shelf, the slope and the rise; wherever the continental margin extends beyond 200 nautical miles from the baseline, coastal states may extend their claim to a distance not to exceed 350 nautical miles from the baseline or 100 nautical miles from the 2500 meter isobath; it does not include the deep ocean floor with its oceanic ridges or the subsoil thereof.

exclusive fishing zone - while this term is not used in the UNCLOS, some states (e.g., the United Kingdom) have chosen not to claim an EEZ, but rather to claim jurisdiction over the living resources off their coast; in such cases, the term exclusive fishing zone is often used; the breadth of this zone is normally the same as

the EEZ or 200 nautical miles.

Median age

This entry is the age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older. It is a single index that summarizes the age distribution of a population. Currently, the median age ranges from a low of about 15 in Uganda and Gaza Strip to 40 or more in several European countries and Japan. See the entry for "Age structure" for the importance of a young versus an older age structure and, by implication, a low versus a higher median age.

Merchant marine

Merchant marine may be defined as all ships engaged in the carriage of goods; or all commercial vessels (as opposed to all nonmilitary ships), which excludes tugs, fishing vessels, offshore oil rigs, etc. This entry contains information in four fields - total, ships by type, foreign-owned, and registered in other countries.

Total includes the number of ships (1,000 GRT or over), total DWT for those ships, and total GRT for those ships. DWT or dead weight tonnage is the total weight of cargo, plus bunkers, stores, etc., that a ship can carry when immersed to the appropriate load line. GRT or gross register tonnage is a figure obtained by measuring the entire sheltered volume of a ship available for cargo and passengers and converting it to tons on the basis of 100 cubic feet per ton; there is no stable relationship between GRT and DWT.

Ships by type includes a listing of barge carriers, bulk cargo ships, cargo ships, chemical tankers, combination bulk carriers, combination ore/oil carriers, container ships, liquefied gas tankers, livestock carriers, multifunctional large-load carriers, petroleum tankers, passenger ships, passenger/cargo ships, railcar carriers, refrigerated cargo ships, roll-on/roll-off cargo ships, short-sea

passenger ships, specialized tankers, and vehicle carriers.

Foreign-owned are ships that fly the flag of one country but belong to owners in another.

Registered in other countries are ships that belong to owners in one country but fly the flag of another.

Military

This category includes the entries dealing with a country's military structure, manpower, and expenditures.

Military - note

This entry includes miscellaneous military information of significance not included elsewhere.

Military branches

This entry lists the service branches subordinate to defense ministries or the equivalent (typically ground, naval, air, and marine forces).

Military expenditures - dollar figure

This entry gives spending on defense programs in US dollars for the most recent year available; dollar figures for military expenditures should be treated with caution because of different price patterns and accounting methods among nations, as well as wide variations in the strength of different currencies.

Military expenditures - percent of GDP

This entry gives spending on defense programs for the most recent year available as a percent of gross domestic product (GDP); the GDP is calculated on an exchange rate basis, i.e., not in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP).

Military service age and obligation

This entry gives the required ages for voluntary or conscript military service and the length of service obligation.

Money figures

All money figures are expressed in contemporaneous US dollars unless otherwise indicated.

National holiday

This entry gives the primary national day of celebration - usually independence day.

Nationality

This entry provides the identifying terms for citizens - noun and adjective.

Natural gas - consumption

This entry is the total natural gas consumed in cubic meters (cu m). The discrepancy between the amount of natural gas produced and/or imported and the amount consumed and/or exported is due to the omission of stock changes and other complicating factors.

Natural gas - exports

This entry is the total natural gas exported in cubic meters (cu m).

Natural gas - imports

This entry is the total natural gas imported in cubic meters (cu m).

Natural gas - production

This entry is the total natural gas produced in cubic meters (cu m). The discrepancy between the amount of natural gas produced and/or imported and the amount consumed and/or exported is due to the omission of stock changes and other complicating factors.

Natural gas - proved reserves

This entry is the stock of proved reserves of natural gas in cubic meters (cu m). Proved reserves are those quantities of natural gas, which, by analysis of geological and engineering data, can be estimated with a high degree of confidence to be commercially recoverable from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under current economic conditions.

Natural hazards

This entry lists potential natural disasters.

Natural resources

This entry lists a country's mineral, petroleum, hydropower, and other resources of commercial importance.

Net migration rate

This entry includes the figure for the difference between the number of persons entering and leaving a country during the year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). An excess of persons entering the country is referred to as net immigration (e.g., 3.56 migrants/1,000 population); an excess of persons leaving the country as net emigration (e.g., -9.26 migrants/1,000 population). The net migration rate indicates the contribution of migration to the overall level of population change. High levels of migration can cause problems such as increasing unemployment and potential ethnic strife (if people are coming in) or a reduction in the labor force, perhaps in certain key sectors (if people are leaving).

Oil - consumption

This entry is the total oil consumed in barrels per day (bbl/day). The discrepancy between the amount of oil produced and/or imported and the amount consumed and/or exported is due to the omission of stock changes, refinery gains, and other complicating factors.

Oil - exports

This entry is the total oil exported in barrels per day (bbl/day), including both crude oil and oil products.

Oil - imports

This entry is the total oil imported in barrels per day (bbl/day), including both crude oil and oil products.

Oil - production

This entry is the total oil produced in barrels per day (bbl/day). The discrepancy between the amount of oil produced and/or imported and the amount consumed and/or exported is due to the omission of stock changes, refinery gains, and other complicating factors.

Oil - proved reserves

This entry is the stock of proved reserves of crude oil in barrels (bbl). Proved reserves are those quantities of petroleum which, by analysis of geological and engineering data, can be estimated with a high degree of confidence to be commercially recoverable from a given date forward, from known reservoirs and under current economic conditions.

People

This category includes the entries dealing with the characteristics of the people and their society.

People - note

This entry includes miscellaneous demographic information of significance not included elsewhere.

Personal Names - Capitalization

The Factbook capitalizes the surname or family name of individuals for the convenience of our users who are faced with a world of different cultures and naming conventions. The need for capitalization, bold type, underlining, italics, or some other indicator of the individual's surname is apparent in the following examples: MAO Zedong, Fidel CASTRO Ruz, George W. BUSH, and TUNKU SALAHUDDIN Abdul Aziz Shah ibni Al- Marhum Sultan Hisammuddin Alam Shah. By knowing the surname, a short form without all capital letters can be used with confidence as in President Castro, Chairman Mao, President Bush, or Sultan Tunku Salahuddin. The same system of capitalization is extended to the names of leaders with surnames that are not commonly used such as Queen ELIZABETH II. For Vietnamese names, the given name is capitalized because officials are referred to by their given name rather than by their surname. For example, the president of Vietnam is Tran Duc LUONG. His surname is Tran, but he is referred to by his given name - President LUONG.

Personal Names - Spelling

The romanization of personal names in the Factbook normally follows the same transliteration system used by the US Board on Geographic Names for spelling place names. At times, however, a foreign leader expressly indicates a preference for, or the media or official documents regularly use, a romanized spelling that differs from the transliteration derived from the US Government standard.

In such cases, the Factbook uses the alternative spelling.

Personal Names - Titles

The Factbook capitalizes any valid title (or short form of it) immediately preceding a person's name. A title standing alone is not capitalized. Examples: President PUTIN and President BUSH are chiefs of state. In Russia, the president is chief of state and the premier is the head of the government, while in the US, the president is both chief of state and head of government.

Petroleum

See entries under Oil.

Petroleum products

See entries under Oil.

Pipelines

This entry gives the lengths and types of pipelines for transporting products like natural gas, crude oil, or petroleum products.

Political parties and leaders

This entry includes a listing of significant political organizations and their leaders.

Political pressure groups and leaders

This entry includes a listing of organizations with leaders involved in politics, but not standing for legislative election.

Population

This entry gives an estimate from the US Bureau of the Census

based on statistics from population censuses, vital statistics registration systems, or sample surveys pertaining to the recent past and on assumptions about future trends. The total population presents one overall measure of the potential impact of the country on the world and within its region. Note: starting with the 1993 Factbook, demographic estimates for some countries (mostly African) have explicitly taken into account the effects of the growing impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. These countries are currently: The Bahamas, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Population below poverty line

National estimates of the percentage of the population falling below the poverty line are based on surveys of sub-groups, with the results weighted by the number of people in each group. Definitions of poverty vary considerably among nations. For example, rich nations generally employ more generous standards of poverty than poor nations.

Population growth rate

The average annual percent change in the population, resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths and the balance of migrants entering and leaving a country. The rate may be positive or negative. The growth rate is a factor in determining how great a burden would be imposed on a country by the changing needs of its people for infrastructure (e.g., schools, hospitals, housing, roads), resources (e.g., food, water, electricity), and jobs. Rapid population growth can be seen as threatening by neighboring countries.

Ports and terminals

This entry lists major ports and terminals primarily on the basis of the amount of cargo tonnage shipped through the facilities on an annual basis. In some instances, the number of containers handled or ship visits were also considered.

Public debt

This entry records the cumulative total of all government borrowings less repayments that are denominated in a country's home currency. Public debt should not be confused with external debt, which reflects the foreign currency liabilities of both the private and public sector and must be financed out of foreign exchange earnings.

Radio broadcast stations

This entry includes the total number of AM, FM, and shortwave broadcast stations.

Railways

This entry states the total route length of the railway network and of its component parts by gauge: broad, standard, narrow, and dual. Other gauges are listed under note.

Reference maps

This section includes world and regional maps.

Refugees and internally displaced persons

This entry includes those persons residing in a country as refugees or internally displaced persons (IDPs). The definition of a refugee according to a United Nations Convention is "a person who is outside his/her country of nationality or habitual residence; has a

well- founded fear of persecution because of his/her race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion; and is unable or unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country, or to return there, for fear of persecution." The UN established the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 1950 to handle refugee matters worldwide. The UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has a different, operational definition for a Palestinian refugee: "a person whose normal place of residence was Palestine during the period 1 June 1946 to 15 May 1948 and who lost both home and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 conflict." However, UNHCR also assists some 400,000 Palestinian refugees not covered under the UNRWA definition. The term "internally displaced person" is not specifically covered in the UN Convention; it is used to describe people who have fled their homes for reasons similar to refugees, but who remain within their own national territory and are subject to the laws of that state.

Religions

This entry is an ordered listing of religions by adherents starting with the largest group and sometimes includes the percent of total population.

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold

This entry gives the dollar value for the stock of all financial assets that are available to the central monetary authority for use in meeting a country's balance of payments needs as of the end-date of the period specified. This category includes not only foreign currency and gold, but also a country's holdings of Special Drawing Rights in the International Monetary Fund, and its reserve position in the Fund.

Roadways

This entry gives the total length of the road network and includes the length of the paved and unpaved portions.

Sex ratio

This entry includes the number of males for each female in five age groups - at birth, under 15 years, 15-64 years, 65 years and over, and for the total population. Sex ratio at birth has recently emerged as an indicator of certain kinds of sex discrimination in some countries. For instance, high sex ratios at birth in some Asian countries are now attributed to sex-selective abortion and infanticide due to a strong preference for sons. This will affect future marriage patterns and fertility patterns. Eventually, it could cause unrest among young adult males who are unable to find partners.

Suffrage

This entry gives the age at enfranchisement and whether the right to vote is universal or restricted.

Telephone numbers

All telephone numbers in The World Factbook consist of the country code in brackets, the city or area code (where required) in parentheses, and the local number. The one component that is not presented is the international access code, which varies from country to country. For example, an international direct dial telephone call placed from the US to Madrid, Spain, would be as follows: 011 [34] (1) 577-xxxx, where 011 is the international access code for station-to-station calls; 01 is for calls other than station-to-station calls, [34] is the country code for Spain, (1) is the city code for Madrid, 577 is the local exchange, and xxxx is the local telephone number. An international direct dial telephone call placed from another country to the US would be as follows: international access code + [1] (202) 939-xxxx, where [1] is the

country code for the US, (202) is the area code for Washington, DC, 939 is the local exchange, and xxxx is the local telephone number.

Telephone system

This entry includes a brief general assessment of the system with details on the domestic and international components. The following terms and abbreviations are used throughout the entry:

Arabsat - Arab Satellite Communications Organization (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia).

Autodin - Automatic Digital Network (US Department of Defense).

CB - citizen's band mobile radio communications.

Cellular telephone system - the telephones in this system are radio transceivers, with each instrument having its own private radio frequency and sufficient radiated power to reach the booster station in its area (cell), from which the telephone signal is fed to a telephone exchange.

Central American Microwave System - a trunk microwave radio relay system that links the countries of Central America and Mexico with each other.

Coaxial cable - a multichannel communication cable consisting of a central conducting wire, surrounded by and insulated from a cylindrical conducting shell; a large number of telephone channels can be made available within the insulated space by the use of a large number of carrier frequencies.

Comsat - Communications Satellite Corporation (US).

DSN - Defense Switched Network (formerly Automatic Voice

Network or

Autovon); basic general-purpose, switched voice network of the Defense

Communications System (US Department of Defense).

Eutelsat - European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Paris).

Fiber-optic cable - a multichannel communications cable using a thread of optical glass fibers as a transmission medium in which the signal (voice, video, etc.) is in the form of a coded pulse of light.

GSM - a global system for mobile (cellular) communications devised by the Groupe Special Mobile of the pan-European standardization organization, Conference Europeenne des Posts et Telecommunications (CEPT) in 1982.

HF - high frequency; any radio frequency in the 3,000- to 30,000-kHz range.

Inmarsat - International Maritime Satellite Organization (London); provider of global mobile satellite communications for commercial, distress, and safety applications at sea, in the air, and on land.

Intelsat - International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Washington, DC).

Intersputnik - International Organization of Space Communications

(Moscow); first established in the former Soviet Union and the East European countries, it is now marketing its services worldwide with earth stations in North America, Africa, and East Asia.

Landline - communication wire or cable of any sort that is installed on poles or buried in the ground.

Marecs - Maritime European Communications Satellite used in the Inmarsat system on lease from the European Space Agency.

Marisat - satellites of the Comsat Corporation that participate in the Inmarsat system.

Medarabtel - the Middle East Telecommunications Project of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) providing a modern telecommunications network, primarily by microwave radio relay, linking Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen; it was initially started in Morocco in 1970 by the Arab Telecommunications Union (ATU) and was known at that time as the Middle East Mediterranean Telecommunications Network.

Microwave radio relay - transmission of long distance telephone calls and television programs by highly directional radio microwaves that are received and sent on from one booster station to another on an optical path.

NMT - Nordic Mobile Telephone; an analog cellular telephone system that was developed jointly by the national telecommunications authorities of the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden).

Orbita - a Russian television service; also the trade name of a packet-switched digital telephone network.

Radiotelephone communications - the two-way transmission and reception of sounds by broadcast radio on authorized frequencies

using telephone handsets.

PanAmSat - PanAmSat Corporation (Greenwich, CT).

SAFE - South African Far East Cable

Satellite communication system - a communication system consisting of two or more earth stations and at least one satellite that provide long distance transmission of voice, data, and television; the system usually serves as a trunk connection between telephone exchanges; if the earth stations are in the same country, it is a domestic system.

Satellite earth station - a communications facility with a microwave radio transmitting and receiving antenna and required receiving and transmitting equipment for communicating with satellites.

Satellite link - a radio connection between a satellite and an earth station permitting communication between them, either one-way (down link from satellite to earth station - television receive-only transmission) or two-way (telephone channels).

SHF - super high frequency; any radio frequency in the 3,000- to 30,000-MHz range.

Shortwave - radio frequencies (from 1.605 to 30 MHz) that fall above the commercial broadcast band and are used for communication over long distances.

Solidaridad - geosynchronous satellites in Mexico's system of international telecommunications in the Western Hemisphere.

Statsionar - Russia's geostationary system for satellite telecommunications.

Submarine cable - a cable designed for service under water.

TAT - Trans-Atlantic Telephone; any of a number of high-capacity submarine coaxial telephone cables linking Europe with North America.

Telefax - facsimile service between subscriber stations via the public switched telephone network or the international Datel network.

Telegraph - a telecommunications system designed for unmodulated electric impulse transmission.

Telex - a communication service involving teletypewriters connected by wire through automatic exchanges.

Tropospheric scatter - a form of microwave radio transmission in which the troposphere is used to scatter and reflect a fraction of the incident radio waves back to earth; powerful, highly directional antennas are used to transmit and receive the microwave signals; reliable over-the-horizon communications are realized for distances up to 600 miles in a single hop; additional hops can extend the range of this system for very long distances.

Trunk network - a network of switching centers, connected by multichannel trunk lines.

UHF - ultra high frequency; any radio frequency in the 300- to 3,000-MHz range.

VHF - very high frequency; any radio frequency in the 30- to 300-MHz range.

Telephones - main lines in use

This entry gives the total number of main telephone lines in use.

Telephones - mobile cellular

This entry gives the total number of mobile cellular telephone subscribers.

Television broadcast stations

This entry gives the total number of separate broadcast stations plus any repeater stations.

Terminology

Due to the highly structured nature of the Factbook database, some collective generic terms have to be used. For example, the word Country in the Country name entry refers to a wide variety of dependencies, areas of special sovereignty, uninhabited islands, and other entities in addition to the traditional countries or independent states. Military is also used as an umbrella term for various civil defense, security, and defense activities in many entries. The Independence entry includes the usual colonial independence dates and former ruling states as well as other significant nationhood dates such as the traditional founding date or the date of unification, federation, confederation, establishment, or state succession that are not strictly independence dates. Dependent areas have the nature of their dependency status noted in this same entry.

Terrain

This entry contains a brief description of the topography.

Time Difference

This entry is expressed in The World Factbook in two ways. First, it is stated as the difference in hours between the capital of an entity and Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) during Standard Time. Additionally, the difference in time between the capital of an entity and that observed in Washington, D.C. is also provided. Note

that the time difference assumes both locations are simultaneously observing Standard Time or Daylight Saving Time.

Time zones

Ten countries (Australia, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, New Zealand, Russia, Spain, and the United States) and the island of Greenland observe more than one official time depending on the number of designated time zones within their boundaries. An illustration of time zones throughout the world and within countries can be seen in the Standard Time Zones of the World map included in the Reference Maps section of The World Factbook.

Total fertility rate

This entry gives a figure for the average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given fertility rate at each age. The total fertility rate (TFR) is a more direct measure of the level of fertility than the crude birth rate, since it refers to births per woman. This indicator shows the potential for population change in the country. A rate of two children per woman is considered the replacement rate for a population, resulting in relative stability in terms of total numbers. Rates above two children indicate populations growing in size and whose median age is declining. Higher rates may also indicate difficulties for families, in some situations, to feed and educate their children and for women to enter the labor force. Rates below two children indicate populations decreasing in size and growing older. Global fertility rates are in general decline and this trend is most pronounced in industrialized countries, especially Western Europe, where populations are projected to decline dramatically over the next 50 years.

Trafficking in persons

Trafficking in persons is modern-day slavery, involving victims who are forced, defrauded, or coerced into labor or sexual exploitation. The International Labor Organization (ILO), the UN agency charged with addressing labor standards, employment, and social protection issues, estimates that 12.3 million people worldwide are enslaved in forced labor, bonded labor, forced child labor, sexual servitude, and involuntary servitude at any given time. Human trafficking is a multi-dimensional threat, depriving people of their human rights and freedoms, risking global health, promoting social breakdown, inhibiting development by depriving countries of their human capital, and helping fuel the growth of organized crime. In 2000, the US Congress passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), reauthorized in 2003 and 2005, which provides tools for the US to combat trafficking in persons, both domestically and abroad. One of the law's key components is the creation of the US Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report, which assesses the government response in some 150 countries with a significant number of victims trafficked across their borders who are recruited, harbored, transported, provided, or obtained for forced labor or sexual exploitation. Countries in the annual report are rated in three tiers, based on government efforts to combat trafficking. The countries identified in this entry are those listed in the 2006 Trafficking in Persons Report as Tier 2 Watch List or Tier 3 based on the following definitions:

Tier 2 Watch List countries do not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but are making significant efforts to do so, and meet one of the following criteria: 1. they display a high or significantly increasing number victims, 2. they have failed to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking in persons, or, 3. they have committed to take action over the next year.

Tier 3 countries neither satisfy the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking nor demonstrate a significant effort to do

so. Countries in this tier are subject to potential non-humanitarian and non-trade sanctions.

Transnational issues

This category includes four entries - Disputes - international, Refugees and internally displaced persons, Trafficking in persons, and Illicit drugs - that deal with current issues going beyond national boundaries.

Transportation

This category includes the entries dealing with the means for movement of people and goods.

Transportation - note

This entry includes miscellaneous transportation information of significance not included elsewhere.

UTC (Coordinated Universal Time)

See entry for Coordinated Universal Time.

Unemployment rate

This entry contains the percent of the labor force that is without jobs. Substantial underemployment might be noted.

Waterways

This entry gives the total length of navigable rivers, canals, and other inland bodies of water.

Weights and Measures

This information is presented in Appendix G: Weights and

Measures and includes mathematical notations (mathematical powers and names), metric interrelationships (prefix; symbol; length, weight, or capacity; area; volume), and standard conversion factors.

Years

All year references are for the calendar year (CY) unless indicated as fiscal year (FY). The calendar year is an accounting period of 12 months from 1 January to 31 December. The fiscal year is an accounting period of 12 months other than 1 January to 31 December.

Note: Information for the US and US dependencies was compiled from material in the public domain and does not represent Intelligence Community estimates.

This page was last updated on 19 December 2006

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A Brief History of Basic Intelligence and The World Factbook

The Intelligence Cycle is the process by which information is acquired, converted into intelligence, and made available to policymakers. Information is raw data from any source, data that may be fragmentary, contradictory, unreliable, ambiguous, deceptive, or wrong. Intelligence is information that has been collected, integrated, evaluated, analyzed, and interpreted. Finished intelligence is the final product of the Intelligence Cycle ready to be delivered to the policymaker.

The three types of finished intelligence are: basic, current, and

estimative. Basic intelligence provides the fundamental and factual reference material on a country or issue. Current intelligence reports on new developments. Estimative intelligence judges probable outcomes. The three are mutually supportive: basic intelligence is the foundation on which the other two are constructed; current intelligence continually updates the inventory of knowledge; and estimative intelligence revises overall interpretations of country and issue prospects for guidance of basic and current intelligence. The World Factbook, The President's Daily Brief, and the National Intelligence Estimates are examples of the three types of finished intelligence.

The United States has carried on foreign intelligence activities since the days of George Washington but only since World War II have they been coordinated on a government-wide basis. Three programs have highlighted the development of coordinated basic intelligence since that time: (1) the Joint Army Navy Intelligence Studies (JANIS), (2) the National Intelligence Survey (NIS), and (3) The World Factbook.

During World War II, intelligence consumers realized that the production of basic intelligence by different components of the US Government resulted in a great duplication of effort and conflicting information. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 brought home to leaders in Congress and the executive branch the need for integrating departmental reports to national policymakers. Detailed and coordinated information was needed not only on such major powers as Germany and Japan, but also on places of little previous interest. In the Pacific Theater, for example, the Navy and Marines had to launch amphibious operations against many islands about which information was unconfirmed or nonexistent. Intelligence authorities resolved that the United States should never again be caught unprepared.

In 1943, Gen. George B. Strong (G-2), Adm. H. C. Train (Office of

Naval Intelligence - ONI), and Gen. William J. Donovan (Director of the Office of Strategic Services - OSS) decided that a joint effort should be initiated. A steering committee was appointed on 27 April 1943 that recommended the formation of a Joint Intelligence Study Publishing Board to assemble, edit, coordinate, and publish the Joint Army Navy Intelligence Studies (JANIS). JANIS was the first interdepartmental basic intelligence program to fulfill the needs of the US Government for an authoritative and coordinated appraisal of strategic basic intelligence. Between April 1943 and July 1947, the board published 34 JANIS studies. JANIS performed well in the war effort, and numerous letters of commendation were received, including a statement from Adm. Forrest Sherman, Chief of Staff, Pacific Ocean Areas, which said, "JANIS has become the indispensable reference work for the shore-based planners."

The need for more comprehensive basic intelligence in the postwar world was well expressed in 1946 by George S. Pettee, a noted author on national security. He wrote in *The Future of American Secret Intelligence* (Infantry Journal Press, 1946, page 46) that world leadership in peace requires even more elaborate intelligence than in war. "The conduct of peace involves all countries, all human activities - not just the enemy and his war production."

The Central Intelligence Agency was established on 26 July 1947 and officially began operating on 18 September 1947. Effective 1 October 1947, the Director of Central Intelligence assumed operational responsibility for JANIS. On 13 January 1948, the National Security Council issued Intelligence Directive (NSCID) No. 3, which authorized the National Intelligence Survey (NIS) program as a peacetime replacement for the wartime JANIS program. Before adequate NIS country sections could be produced, government agencies had to develop more comprehensive gazetteers and better maps. The US Board on Geographic Names (BGN) compiled the names; the Department of the Interior produced the gazetteers; and

CIA produced the maps.

The Hoover Commission's Clark Committee, set up in 1954 to study the structure and administration of the CIA, reported to Congress in 1955 that: "The National Intelligence Survey is an invaluable publication which provides the essential elements of basic intelligence on all areas of the world. There will always be a continuing requirement for keeping the Survey up-to-date." The Factbook was created as an annual summary and update to the encyclopedic NIS studies. The first classified Factbook was published in August 1962, and the first unclassified version was published in June 1971. The NIS program was terminated in 1973 except for the Factbook, map, and gazetteer components. The 1975 Factbook was the first to be made available to the public with sales through the US Government Printing Office (GPO). The Factbook was first made available on the Internet in June 1997. The year 2006 marks the 59th anniversary of the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency and the 63nd year of continuous basic intelligence support to the US Government by The World Factbook and its two predecessor programs.

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Attn.: Office of Public Affairs
Washington, DC 20505
Hours: Monday-Friday 8:00 AM-4:30 PM Eastern Standard Time
Telephone: [1] (703) 482-0623
FAX: [1] (703) 482-1739

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The World Factbook can be accessed on the Internet at: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html>

This page was last updated on 23 March, 2006

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Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The World Factbook staff thanks you for your comments, suggestions, updates, kudos, and corrections over the past years. The willingness of readers from around the world to share their observations and specialized knowledge is very helpful as we try to produce the best possible publications. Please feel free to continue to write and e-mail e-mail us. When submitting corrections or updates to the Factbook, please include your source(s) of information. At least two Factbook staffers review every submitted item. The sheer volume of correspondence precludes detailed personal replies, but we sincerely appreciate your time and interest in the Factbook. If you include your e-mail address we will at least acknowledge your note. Thank you again.

Answers to many frequently asked questions (FAQs) are explained in the Notes and Definitions section in The World Factbook. Please review this section to see if your question is already answered there. In addition, we have compiled the following list of FAQs to answer other common questions. Select from the following categories to narrow your search:

- General
- Geography
- Spelling and Pronunciation
- Policies and Procedures
- Technical

General

Can you provide additional information for a specific country?

The staff cannot provide data beyond what appears in The World Factbook. The format and information in the Factbook are tailored to the specific requirements of US Government officials and content is focused on their current and anticipated needs. The staff

welcomes suggestions for new entries.

How often is The World Factbook updated?

Formerly our Web site (and the published Factbook) were only updated annually. Beginning in November 2001 we instituted a new system of more frequent online updates. The World Factbook is currently updated every two weeks.

The annual printed version of the Factbook is usually released about midyear. US Government officials may obtain information about Factbook availability from their own organizations or through liaison channels to the CIA. Other users may obtain sales information through the following channels:

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page. As a courtesy, please cite The World Factbook when used.

Why doesn't The World Factbook include information on states, departments, provinces, etc., in the country format?

The World Factbook provides national-level information on countries, territories, and dependencies, but not subnational administrative units within a country. A good encyclopedia should provide state/province-level information.

Is it possible to access older editions of The World Factbook to do comparative research and trend analysis?

Only the current version is available for browsing on the CIA Web site. In the future, the staff hopes to post electronic versions of The World Factbook as far back as 1986. Hardcopy editions for earlier years are available from libraries.

Would it be possible to set up a partnership or collaboration between the producers of The World Factbook and other organizations or individuals?

The World Factbook does not partner with other organizations or individuals, but we do welcome comments and suggestions that such groups or persons choose to provide.

Geography

I can't find a geographic name for a particular country. Why not?

The World Factbook is not a gazetteer (a dictionary or index of places, usually with descriptive or statistical information) and cannot provide more than the names of the administrative divisions (in the Government category) and major cities/towns (on the country maps). Our expanded Cross-Reference List of Geographic Names, however, includes many of the world's major geographic

features as well as historic (former) names of countries and cities mentioned in The World Factbook.

Why are Taiwan and the European Union listed out of alphabetical order at the end of the Factbook entries?

Taiwan is listed after the regular entries because even though the mainland People's Republic of China claims Taiwan, elected Taiwanese authorities de facto administer the island and reject mainland sovereignty claims. With the establishment of diplomatic relations with China on January 1, 1979, the US Government recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, acknowledging the Chinese position that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China.

The European Union (EU) is not a country, but it has taken on many nation-like attributes and these are likely to be expanded in the future. A more complete explanation on the inclusion of the EU into the Factbook may be found in the Preliminary statement.

Since we have an ambassador who represents the US at the Vatican, why is this entity not listed in the Factbook?

Vatican City is found under Holy See. The term "Holy See" refers to the authority, jurisdiction, and sovereignty vested in the Pope and his advisors to direct the worldwide Catholic Church. The Holy See has a legal personality that allows it to enter into treaties as the juridical equal of a state and to send and receive diplomatic representatives. Vatican City, created in 1929 to administer properties belonging to the Holy See in Rome, is recognized under international law as a sovereign state, but it does not send or receive diplomatic representatives. Consequently, Holy See is included as a Factbook entry, with Vatican City cross-referenced in the Geographic Names appendix.

Why is Palestine not listed in The World Factbook?

The areas that could potentially form a future Palestinian state — the West Bank and Gaza Strip — do appear in the Factbook. These areas are presently Israeli-occupied with current status subject to the Israeli-Palestinian 1995 Interim Agreement; their permanent status is to be determined through further negotiation.

Why are the Golan Heights not shown as part of Israel or Northern Cyprus with Turkey?

Territorial occupations/annexations not recognized by the United States Government are not shown on US Government maps.

Why don't you include information on entities such as Tibet, Kashmir, or Kosovo?

The World Factbook provides information on the administrative divisions of a country as recommended by the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN). The BGN is a component of the US Government that develops policies, principles, and procedures governing the spelling, use, and application of geographic names—domestic, foreign, Antarctic, and undersea. Its decisions enable all departments and agencies of the US Government to have access to uniform names of geographic features.

Also included in the Factbook are entries on parts of the world whose status has not yet been resolved (e.g., West Bank, Spratly Islands). Specific regions within a country or areas in dispute among countries are not covered.

What do you mean when you say that a country is "doubly landlocked"?

A doubly landlocked country is one that is separated from an ocean or an ocean-accessible sea by two intervening countries. Uzbekistan and Liechtenstein are the only countries that fit this

definition.

Spelling and Pronunciation

Why is the spelling of proper names such as rulers, presidents, and prime ministers in The World Factbook different than their spelling in my country?

The Factbook staff applies the names and spellings from the Chiefs of State link on the CIA Web site. The World Factbook is prepared using the standard American English computer keyboard and does not use any special characters, symbols, or most diacritical markings in its spellings. Surnames are always spelled with capital letters; they may appear first in some cultures.

The spelling of geographic names, features, cities, administrative divisions, etc. in the Factbook differs from those used in my country. Why is this?

The United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) recommends and approves names and spellings. The BGN is the component of the United States Government that develops policies, principles, and procedures governing the spelling, use, and application of geographic names—domestic, foreign, Antarctic, and undersea. Its decisions enable all departments and agencies of the US Government to use uniform names of geographic features. (A note is usually included where changes may have occurred but have not yet been approved by the BGN). The World Factbook is prepared using the standard American English computer keyboard and does not use any special characters, symbols, or most diacritical markings in its spellings.

Why doesn't The World Factbook include pronunciations of country or leader names?

There are too many variations in pronunciation among English-speaking countries, not to mention English renditions of non-English names, for pronunciations to be included. American English pronunciations are included for some countries like Qatar and Kiribati.

Why is the name of the Labour party misspelled?

When American and British spellings of common English words differ, The World Factbook always uses the American spelling, even when these common words form part of a proper name in British English.

Policies and Procedures

What is The World Factbook's source for a specific subject field?

The Factbook staff uses many different sources to publish what we judge are the most reliable and consistent data for any particular category. Space considerations preclude a listing of these various sources.

The names of some geographic features provided in the Factbook differ from those used in other publications. For example, in Asia the Factbook has Burma as the country name, but in other publications Myanmar is used; also, the Factbook uses Sea of Japan whereas other publications label it East Sea. What is your policy on naming geographic features?

The Factbook staff follows the guidance of the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN). The BGN is the component of the United States Government that develops policies, principles, and procedures governing the spelling, use, and application of geographic names—domestic, foreign, Antarctic, and undersea. Its decisions enable all departments and agencies of the US

Government to have access to uniform names of geographic features. The position of the BGN is that the names Burma and Sea of Japan be used in official US Government maps and publications.

Why is most of the statistical information in the Factbook given in metric units, rather than the units standard to US measure?

US Federal agencies are required by the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-168) and by Executive Order 12770 of July 1991 to use the International System of Units, commonly referred to as the metric system or SI. In addition, the metric system is used by over 95 percent of the world's population.

Why don't you include information on minimum and maximum temperature extremes?

The Factbook staff judges that this information would only be useful for some (generally smaller) countries. Larger countries can have large temperature extremes that do not represent the landmass as a whole. In the future, such a category may be adopted listing the extremes, but also adding a normal temperature range found throughout most of a country's territory.

What information sources are used for the country flags?

Flag designs used in The World Factbook are those recognized by the protocol office of the US Department of State.

Why do your GDP (Gross Domestic Product) statistics differ from other sources?

We have two sets of GDP dollar estimates in The World Factbook , one derived from purchasing power parity (PPP) calculations and the other derived using official exchange rates (OER). Other sources probably use one of the two. See the Notes and Definitions section on GDP and GDP methodology for more information.

On the CIA Web site, Chiefs of State is updated weekly, but the last update for the Factbook was an earlier date. Why the discrepancy?

Although Chiefs of State and The World Factbook both appear on the CIA Web site, they are produced and updated by separate staffs. Chiefs of State includes fewer countries but more leaders, and is updated more frequently than The World Factbook, which has a much larger database, and includes all countries.

Some percentage distributions do not add to 100. Why not?

Because of rounding, percentage distributions do not always add precisely to 100%. Rounding of numbers always results in a loss of precision—i.e., error. This error becomes apparent when percentage data are totaled, as the following two examples show:

Original Data Rounded to whole integer

Example 1 43.2 43

30.4 30

26.4 26

—— —

100.0 99

Example 2 42.8 43

31.6 32

25.6 26

—— —

100.0 101

When this occurs, we do not force the numbers to add exactly to 100, because doing so would introduce additional error into the distribution.

What rounding convention does The World Factbook use?

In deciding on the number of digits to present, the Factbook staff assesses the accuracy of the original data and the needs of US Government officials. All of the economic data are processed by computer—either at the source or by the Factbook staff. The economic data presented in The Factbook, therefore, follow the rounding convention used by virtually all numerical software applications, namely, any digit followed by a "5" is rounded up to the next higher digit, no matter whether the original digit is even or odd. Thus, for example, when rounded to the nearest integer, 2.5 becomes 3, rather than 2, as occurred in some pre-computer rounding systems.

Why do you list "Independence" dates for countries like France, Germany, and the United Kingdom?

For most countries, this entry presents the date that sovereignty was achieved and from which nation, empire, or trusteeship. For other countries, the date may be some other significant nationhood event such as the traditional founding date or the date of unification, federation, confederation, establishment, or state succession and so may not strictly be an "Independence" date. Dependent entities have the nature of their dependency status noted in this same entry.

Technical

Does The World Factbook comply with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act regarding accessibility of Web pages?

The World Factbook home page has a link entitled "Text/Low Bandwidth Version." The country data in the text version is fully accessible. We believe The World Factbook is compliant with the Section 508 law in both fact and spirit. If you are experiencing difficulty, please use our comment form to provide us details of the specific problem you are experiencing and the assistive software

and/or hardware that you are using so that we can work with our technical support staff to find and implement a solution. We welcome visitors' suggestions to improve accessibility of The World Factbook and the CIA Web site.

I am using the Factbook online and it is not working. What is wrong?

Hundreds of "Factbook" look-alikes exist on the Internet. The Factbook site at: www.cia.gov is the only official site.

When I attempt to download a PDF (Portable Document Format) map file (or some other map) the file has no image. Can you fix this?

Some of the files on The World Factbook Web site are large and could take several minutes to download on a dial-up connection. The screen might be blank during the download process.

When I open a map on The World Factbook site, it is fuzzy or granular, or too big or too small. Why?

Adjusting the resolution setting on your monitor should correct this problem.

Is The World Factbook country data available in machine-readable format? All I can find is HTML, but I'm looking for simple tabular data.

The Factbook Web site now features "Rank Order" pages for selected Factbook entries. "Rank Order" pages are available for those data fields identified with a small bar chart icon located next to the title of the data entry. In addition, all of the "Rank Order" pages can be downloaded as tab-delimited data files that can be opened in other applications such as spreadsheets and databases.

This page was last updated on 23 August, 2006

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@Afghanistan

Introduction Afghanistan

Background:

Ahmad Shah DURRANI unified the Pashtun tribes and founded Afghanistan in 1747. The country served as a buffer between the British and Russian empires until it won independence from notional

British control in 1919. A brief experiment in democracy ended in a

1973 coup and a 1978 Communist counter-coup. The Soviet Union invaded in 1979 to support the tottering Afghan Communist regime,

but withdrew 10 years later under relentless pressure by internationally supported anti-Communist mujahedin rebels. A civil

war between mujahedin factions erupted following the 1992 fall of the Communist regime. The Taliban, a hardline Pakistani-sponsored

movement that emerged in 1994 to end the country's civil war and anarchy, seized Kabul in 1996 and most of the country outside of opposition Northern Alliance strongholds by 1998. Following the 11

September 2001 terrorist attacks, a US, Allied, and Northern Alliance military action toppled the Taliban for sheltering Osama BIN LADIN. In late 2001, a conference in Bonn, Germany, established

a process for political reconstruction that included the adoption of a new constitution and a presidential election in 2004, and National

Assembly elections in 2005. On 7 December 2004, Hamid KARZAI became

the first democratically elected president of Afghanistan. The National Assembly was inaugurated on 19 December 2005.

Geography Afghanistan

Location:

Southern Asia, north and west of Pakistan, east of Iran

Geographic coordinates:

33 00 N, 65 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 647,500 sq km

land: 647,500 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 5,529 km

border countries: China 76 km, Iran 936 km, Pakistan 2,430 km, Tajikistan 1,206 km, Turkmenistan 744 km, Uzbekistan 137 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

arid to semiarid; cold winters and hot summers

Terrain:

mostly rugged mountains; plains in north and southwest

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Amu Darya 258 m

highest point: Nowshak 7,485 m

Natural resources:

natural gas, petroleum, coal, copper, chromite, talc, barites, sulfur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, precious and semiprecious stones

Land use: arable land: 12.13% permanent crops: 0.21% other: 87.66% (2005)

Irrigated land:

27,200 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

damaging earthquakes occur in Hindu Kush mountains; flooding; droughts

Environment - current issues:

limited natural fresh water resources; inadequate supplies of potable water; soil degradation; overgrazing; deforestation (much of

the remaining forests are being cut down for fuel and building materials); desertification; air and water pollution

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping

signed, but not ratified: Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

landlocked; the Hindu Kush mountains that run northeast to southwest divide the northern provinces from the rest of the country; the highest peaks are in the northern Wakhan (Wakhan Corridor)

People Afghanistan

Population:

31,056,997 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 44.6% (male 7,095,117/female 6,763,759)

15-64 years: 53% (male 8,436,716/female 8,008,463)

65 years and over: 2.4% (male 366,642/female 386,300) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 17.6 years

male: 17.6 years

female: 17.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.67% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

46.6 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

20.34 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.42 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.95 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 160.23 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 164.77 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 155.45 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 43.34 years

male: 43.16 years

female: 43.53 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

6.69 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.01% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne disease: malaria is a high risk countrywide below 2,000 meters from March through November animal contact disease: rabies (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Afghan(s)

adjective: Afghan

Ethnic groups:

Pashtun 42%, Tajik 27%, Hazara 9%, Uzbek 9%, Aimak 4%,
Turkmen 3%,
Baloch 2%, other 4%

Religions:

Sunni Muslim 80%, Shi'a Muslim 19%, other 1%

Languages:

Afghan Persian or Dari (official) 50%, Pashtu (official) 35%,
Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen) 11%, 30 minor
languages (primarily Balochi and Pashai) 4%, much bilingualism

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 36%

male: 51%

female: 21% (1999 est.)

People - note:

of the estimated 4 million refugees in October 2001, 2.3 million
have returned

Government Afghanistan

Country name:

conventional long form: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

conventional short form: Afghanistan

local long form: Jomhuri-ye Eslami-ye Afghanistan

local short form: Afghanistan

former: Republic of Afghanistan

Government type:

Islamic republic

Capital:

name: Kabul

geographic coordinates: 34 31 N, 69 12 E

time difference: UTC +4.5 (9.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

34 provinces (velayat, singular - velayat); Badakhshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamian, Daykondi, Farah, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghowr, Helmand, Herat, Jowzjan, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Khowst, Konar, Kondozi, Laghman, Lowgar, Nangarhar, Nimruz, Nurestan, Oruzgan, Paktia, Paktika, Panjshir, Parvan, Samangan, Sar-e Pol, Takhar, Vardak, Zabol

Independence:

19 August 1919 (from UK control over Afghan foreign affairs)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 19 August (1919)

Constitution:

new constitution drafted 14 December 2003-4 January 2004; signed 16 January 2004

Legal system:

according to the new constitution, no law should be "contrary to Islam"; the state is obliged to create a prosperous and progressive society based on social justice, protection of human dignity, protection of human rights, realization of democracy, and to ensure

national unity and equality among all ethnic groups and tribes; the state shall abide by the UN charter, international treaties, international conventions that Afghanistan signed, and the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Hamid KARZAI (since 7 December 2004); Vice Presidents Ahmad Zia

MASOOD and Abdul Karim KHALILI (since 7 December 2004); note - the

president is both the chief of state and head of government; former King ZAHIR Shah holds the honorific, "Father of the Country," and presides symbolically over certain occasions, but lacks any governing authority; the honorific is not hereditary

head of government: President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Hamid KARZAI (since 7 December 2004); Vice Presidents Ahmad Zia

MASOOD and Abdul Karim KHALILI (since 7 December 2004); note - the

president is both chief of state and head of government

cabinet: 27 ministers; note - under the new constitution, ministers are appointed by the president and approved by the National Assembly

elections: the president and two vice presidents are elected by direct vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); if no candidate receives 50% or more of the vote in the first round of voting, the two candidates with the most votes will participate in a second round; a president can only be elected for two terms; election last held 9 October 2004 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: Hamid KARZAI elected president; percent of vote - Hamid KARZAI 55.4%, Yunus QANOONI 16.3%, Ustad Mohammad MOHAQQEQ 11.6%, Abdul Rashid DOSTAM 10.0%, Abdul Latif PEDRAM 1.4%, Masooda JALAL 1.2%

Legislative branch:

the bicameral National Assembly consists of the Wolesi Jirga or House of People (no more than 249 seats), directly elected for five-year terms, and the Meshrano Jirga or House of Elders (102 seats, one-third elected from provincial councils for four-year terms, one-third elected from local district councils for three-year terms - provincial councils elected temporary members to fill these seats until district councils are formed, and one-third presidential appointees for five-year terms; the presidential appointees will include 2 representatives of Kuchis and 2 representatives of the disabled; half of the presidential appointees will be women) note: on rare occasions the government may convene a Loya Jirga (Grand Council) on issues of independence, national sovereignty, and

territorial integrity; it can amend the provisions of the constitution and prosecute the president; it is made up of members of the National Assembly and chairpersons of the provincial and district councils

elections: last held 18 September 2005 (next to be held for the Wolesi Jirga by September 2009; next to be held for the provincial councils to the Meshrano Jirga by September 2008)

election results: the single non-transferable vote (SNTV) system used in the election did not make use of political party slates; most candidates ran as independents

Judicial branch:

the constitution establishes a nine-member Stera Mahkama or Supreme

Court (its nine justices are appointed for 10-year terms by the president with approval of the Wolesi Jirga) and subordinate High Courts and Appeals Courts (note - nine supreme court justices were

appointed in the interim in January 2005 pending National Assembly

selection of the constitutionally mandated justices); there is also a minister of justice; a separate Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission established by the Bonn Agreement is charged with investigating human rights abuses and war crimes

Political parties and leaders:

note - includes only political parties approved by the Ministry of Justice: Afghan Millat [Anwarul Haq AHADI]; De Afghanistan De Solay

Ghorzang Gond [Shahnawaz TANAI]; De Afghanistan De Solay Mili Islami

Gond [Shah Mahmood Polal ZAI]; Harakat-e-Islami Afghanistan [Mohammad Asif MOHSINEE]; Hezb-e-Aarman-e-Mardum-e-Afghanistan

[Iihaj Saraj-u-din ZAFAREE]; Hezb-e-Aazadee Afghanistan [Abdul MALIK]; Hezb-e-Adalat-e-Islami Afghanistan [Mohammad Kabeer MARZBAN]; Hezb-e-Afghanistan-e-Wahid [Mohammad Wasil RAHEEMEE];

Hezb-e-Afghan Watan Islami Gond; Hezb-e-Congra-e-Mili Afghanistan

[Latif PEDRAM]; Hezb-e-Falah-e-Mardum-e-Afghanistan [Mohammad

ZAREEF]; Hezb-e-Hambastagee Mili Jawanan-e-Afghanistan [Mohammad

Jamil KARZAI]; Hezb-e-Hamnbatagee-e-Afghanistan [Abdul Khaleq

NEMAT]; Hezb-e-Harakat-e-Mili Wahdat-e-Afghanistan [Mohammad Nadir

AATASH]; Hezb-e-Harak-e-Islami Mardum-e-Afghanistan [Ilhaj Said

Hssain ANWARY]; Hezb-e-Ifazat Az Uqoq-e-Bashar Wa

Inkishaf-e-Afghanistan [Baryalai NASRATEE];

Hezb-e-Istiqlal-e-Afghanistan [Dr. Gh. Farooq NIJZRABEE];

Hezb-e-Jamhoree Khwahan [Sibghatullah SANJAR]; Hezb-e-Kar Wa

Tawsiha-e-Afghanistan [Zulfiar OMID]; Hezb-e-Libral-e-Aazadee

Khwa-e-Mardum-e-Afghanistan [Ajmal SOHAIL]; Hezb-e-Mili Afghanistan

[Abdul Rasheed AARYAN]; Hezb-e-Mili Wahdat-e-Aqwam-e-Islami

Afghanistan [Mohammad Shah KHOGYANEE]; Hezb-e-Nuhzhat-e-Mili

Afghanistan [Ahmad Wali MASOUD]; Hezb-e-Paiwand-e-Mili Afghanistan

[Said Mansoor NADIRI]; Hezb-e-Rastakhaiz-e-Islami

Mardum-e-Afghanistan [Said ZAHIR];

Hezb-e-Refah-e-Mardum-e-Afghanistan [Mia Gul WASEEQ];

Hezb-e-Risalat-e-Mardum-e-Afghanistan [Noor Aqa ROEEN];

Hezb-e-Sahadat-e-Mardum-e-Afghanistan [Mohammad Zubair PAIROZ];

Hezb-e-Sahadat-e-Mili Wa Islami Afghanistan [Mohammad Usman

SALIGZADA]; Hezb-e-Sulh-e-Mili Islami Aqwam-e-Afghanistan [Abdul

Qahir SHARYATEE]; Hezb-e-Sulh Wa Wahdat-e-Mili Afghanistan

[Abdul

Qadir IMAMEE]; Hezb-e-Tafahum-e-Wa Democracy Afghanistan

[Ahamad

SHAHEEN]; Hezb-e-Wahdat-e-Islami Afghanistan [Mohammad Karim

KHALILI]; Hezb-e-Wahdat-e-Islami Mardum-e-Afghanistan [Ustad

Mohammad MOHAQQEQ]; Hezb-e-Wahdat-e-Mili Afghanistan [Abdul Rasheed

JALILI]; Jamahat-ul-Dahwat ilal Qurhan-wa-Sunat-ul-Afghanistan

[Mawlawee Samiullah NAJEEBEE]; Jombesh-e Milli [Abdul Rashid DOSTAM]; Mahaz-e-Mili Islami Afghanistan [Said Ahmad GAILANEE];

Majmah-e-Mili Fahaleen-e-Sulh-e-Afghanistan [Shams ul Haq Noor SHAMS]; Nuhzat-e-Aazadee Wa Democracy Afghanistan [Abdul Raqeeb

Jawid KUHISTANEE]; Nuhzat-e-Hambastagee Mili Afghanistan [Peer Said

Ishaq GAILANEE]; Sazman-e-Islami Afghanistan-e-Jawan [Siad Jawad

HUSSAINEE]; Tahreek Wahdat-e-Mili [Sultan Mahmood DHAZI] (30 Sep 2004)

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Jamiat-e Islami (Society of Islam) [former President Burhanuddin RABBANI]; Ittihad-e Islami (Islamic Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan) [Abdul Rasul SAYYAF]; there are also small monarchist, communist, and democratic groups

International organization participation:

AsDB, CP, ECO, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICRM, IDA, IDB,

IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ISO (correspondent),

ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, OSCE (partner), SACEP, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Said Tayeb JAWAD

chancery: 2341 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] 202-483-6410

FAX: [1] 202-483-6488

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Ronald E. NEUMANN

embassy: The Great Masood Road, Kabul

mailing address: 6180 Kabul Place, Dulles, VA 20189-6180

telephone: [00 93] (20) 230-0436

FAX: [00 93] (20) 230-1364

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of black (hoist), red, and green, with a gold emblem centered on the red band; the emblem features a temple-like structure encircled by a wreath on the left and right and by a bold Islamic inscription above

Economy Afghanistan

Economy - overview:

Afghanistan's economic outlook has improved significantly since the

fall of the Taliban regime in 2001 because of the infusion of over \$8 billion in international assistance, recovery of the agricultural sector and growth of the service sector, and the reestablishment of market institutions. Real GDP growth is estimated to have slowed in

the last fiscal year primarily because adverse weather conditions cut agricultural production, but is expected to rebound over 2005-06

because of foreign donor reconstruction and service sector growth. Despite the progress of the past few years, Afghanistan remains extremely poor, landlocked, and highly dependent on foreign aid, farming, and trade with neighboring countries. It will probably take

the remainder of the decade and continuing donor aid and

attention

to significantly raise Afghanistan's living standards from its current status, among the lowest in the world. Much of the population continues to suffer from shortages of housing, clean water, electricity, medical care, and jobs, but the Afghan government and international donors remain committed to improving

access to these basic necessities by prioritizing infrastructure development, education, housing development, jobs programs, and economic reform over the next year. Growing political stability and

continued international commitment to Afghan reconstruction create

an optimistic outlook for continuing improvements in the Afghan economy in 2006. Expanding poppy cultivation and a growing opium

trade may account for one-third of GDP and looms as one of Kabul's

most serious policy challenges. Other long-term challenges include:

boosting the supply of skilled labor, reducing vulnerability to severe natural disasters, expanding health services, and rebuilding a war torn infrastructure.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$21.5 billion (2004 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$7.095 billion

GDP - real growth rate:

14% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$800 (2004 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 38% industry: 24% services: 38% note: data exclude opium production (2005 est.)

Labor force: 15 million (2004 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 80% industry: 10% services: 10% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:
40% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
53% (2003)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
16.3% (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$269 million
expenditures: \$561 million; including capital expenditures of \$41.7 million
note: Afghanistan has also received \$273 million from the Reconstruction Trust Fund and \$63 million from the Law and Order Trust Fund (FY04-05 budget est.)

Agriculture - products:
opium, wheat, fruits, nuts; wool, mutton, sheepskins, lambskins

Industries:
small-scale production of textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, cement; handwoven carpets; natural gas, coal, copper

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

905 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 36.3% hydro: 63.7%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.042 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

200 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

5,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

50 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

50 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

99.96 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Exports:

\$471 million; note - not including illicit exports or reexports
(2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

opium, fruits and nuts, handwoven carpets, wool, cotton, hides
and
pelts, precious and semi-precious gems

Exports - partners:

US 25.3%, Pakistan 20.9%, India 20.8%, Finland 4% (2005)

Imports:

\$3.87 billion (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

capital goods, food, textiles, petroleum products

Imports - partners:

Pakistan 23.9%, US 11.8%, Germany 6.8%, India 6.5%, Turkey
5.1%,
Turkmenistan 5%, Russia 4.7%, Kenya 4.4% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$8 billion in bilateral debt, mostly to Russia; Afghanistan has
\$500 million in debt to Multilateral Development Banks (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

international pledges made by more than 60 countries and international financial institutions at the Berlin Donors Conference for Afghan reconstruction in March 2004 reached \$8.9 billion for 2004-09

Currency (code):
afghani (AFA)

Currency code:
AFA

Exchange rates:
afghanis per US dollar - 541 (2005), 48 (2004), 49 (2003), 41 (2002), 66 (2001)
note: in 2002, the afghani was revalued and the currency stabilized
at about 50 afghanis to the dollar; before 2002, the market rate varied widely from the official rate

Fiscal year:
21 March - 20 March

Communications Afghanistan

Telephones - main lines in use:
100,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
1.2 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: very limited telephone and telegraph service
domestic: telephone service is improving with the licensing of four wireless telephone service providers by 2005; approximately 4 in 100 Afghans own a wireless telephone; telephone main lines remain

limited.

international: country code - 93; five VSAT's installed in Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar, and Jalalabad provide international and domestic voice and data connectivity

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 21, FM 23, shortwave 1 (broadcasts in Pashtu, Afghan Persian (Dari), Urdu, and English) (2003)

Radios:

167,000 (1999)

Television broadcast stations: at least 10 (one government-run central television station in Kabul and regional stations in nine of the 34 provinces; the regional stations operate on a reduced schedule; also, in 1997, there was a station in Mazar-e-Sharif reaching four northern Afghanistan provinces) (1998)

Televisions:

100,000 (1999)

Internet country code:

.af

Internet hosts:

22 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

30,000 (2005)

Communications - note:

in March 2003, 'af' was established as Afghanistan's domain name; Internet access is growing through Internet cafes as well as public

"telekiosks" in Kabul (2002)

Transportation Afghanistan

Airports: 46 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 11

over 3,047 m: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 35

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 5

1,524 to 2,437 m: 16

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 9 (2006)

Heliports:

9 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 466 km (2006)

Roadways:

total: 34,789 km

paved: 8,231 km

unpaved: 26,558 km (2003)

Waterways:

1,200 km (chiefly Amu Darya, which handles vessels up to 500 DWT)

(2005)

Ports and terminals:
Kheyraabad, Shir Khan

Military Afghanistan

Military branches:
Afghan National Army (includes Afghan Air Force) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:
22 years of age; inductees are contracted into service for a 4-year term (2005)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 22-49: 4,952,812
females age 22-49: 4,663,963 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 22-49: 2,662,946
females age 22-49: 2,508,574 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 275,362
females age 22-49: 259,935 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$122.4 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1.7% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Afghanistan

Disputes - international:
most Afghan refugees in Pakistan have been repatriated, but

thousands still remain in Iran, many at their own choosing;
Coalition and Pakistani forces continue to patrol remote tribal
areas to control the borders and stem organized terrorist and other
illegal cross-border activities; regular meetings between Pakistani
and Coalition allies aim to resolve periodic claims of boundary
encroachments; regional conflicts over water-sharing
arrangements
with Amu Darya and Helmand River states

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 200,000-300,000 (mostly Pashtuns and Kuchis displaced in
south and west due to drought and instability) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

world's largest producer of opium; cultivation dropped 48% to
107,400 hectares in 2005; better weather and lack of widespread
disease returned opium yields to normal levels, meaning potential
opium production declined by only 10% to 4,475 metric tons; if
the
entire poppy crop were processed, it is estimated that 526 metric
tons of heroin could be processed; source of hashish; many
narcotics-processing labs throughout the country; drug trade
source
of instability and some antigovernment groups profit from the
trade;
80-90% of the heroin consumed in Europe comes from Afghan
opium;
vulnerable to narcotics money laundering through informal
financial
networks

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

@Akrotiri

Introduction Akrotiri

Background:

By terms of the 1960 Treaty of Establishment that created the independent Republic of Cyprus, the UK retained full sovereignty and

jurisdiction over two areas of almost 254 square kilometers - Akrotiri and Dhekelia. The southernmost and smallest of these is the

Akrotiri Sovereign Base Area, which is also referred to as the Western Sovereign Base Area.

Geography Akrotiri

Location:

peninsula on the southwest coast of Cyprus

Geographic coordinates:

34 37 N, 32 58 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 123 sq km

note: includes a salt lake and wetlands

Area - comparative:

about 0.7 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries: total: 47.4 km border countries: Cyprus 47.4 km

Coastline:
56.3 km

Climate:
temperate; Mediterranean with hot, dry summers and cool winters

Environment - current issues:
shooting around the salt lake; note - breeding place for loggerhead and green turtles; only remaining colony of griffon vultures is on the base

Geography - note:
British extraterritorial rights also extended to several small off-post sites scattered across Cyprus

People Akrotiri

Population:
no indigenous inhabitants
note: approximately 1,300 military personnel are on the base; there are another 5,000 British citizens who are families of military personnel or civilian staff on both Akrotiri and Dhekelia; Cyprus citizens work on the base, but do not live there

Languages:
English, Greek

Government Akrotiri

Country name:
conventional long form: Akrotiri Sovereign Base Area
conventional short form: Akrotiri

Dependency status:

overseas territory of UK; administered by an administrator who is also the Commander, British Forces Cyprus

Capital:

name: Episkopi Cantonment; also serves as capital of Dhekelia

geographic coordinates: 34 40 N, 32 51 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Constitution:

Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia Order in Council 1960, effective 16 August 1960

Legal system:

the laws of the UK, where applicable, apply

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Administrator Air Vice-Marshal Richard LACEY

(since 26 April 2006); note - reports to the British Ministry of Defence

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the administrator is appointed by the monarch

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Flag description:

the flag of the UK is used

Economy Akrotiri

Economy - overview:

Economic activity is limited to providing services to the military and their families located in Akrotiri. All food and manufactured goods must be imported.

Communications Akrotiri

Radio broadcast stations:

FM 1

note: British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) provides Radio 1 and Radio 2 service to Akrotiri, Dhekelia, and Nicosia (2006)

Television broadcast stations:

British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) provides multi-channel satellite service to Akrotiri, Dhekelia, and Nicosia (2006)

Military Akrotiri

Military - note:

Akrotiri has a full RAF base, Headquarters for British Forces on Cyprus, and Episkopi Support Unit

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Albania

Introduction Albania

Background:

Between 1990 and 1992 Albania ended 46 years of xenophobic Communist rule and established a multiparty democracy. The transition has proven challenging as successive governments have tried to deal with high unemployment, widespread corruption, a dilapidated physical infrastructure, powerful organized crime networks, and combative political opponents. Albania has made progress in its democratic development since first holding multiparty elections in 1991, but deficiencies remain.

International

observers judged elections to be largely free and fair since the restoration of political stability following the collapse of pyramid schemes in 1997. In the 2005 general elections, the Democratic

Party

and its allies won a decisive victory on pledges of reducing crime and corruption, promoting economic growth, and decreasing the size

of government. The election, and particularly the orderly transition

of power, was considered an important step forward. Although Albania's economy continues to grow, the country is still one of the

poorest in Europe, hampered by a large informal economy and an inadequate energy and transportation infrastructure. Albania has played a largely helpful role in managing inter-ethnic tensions in southeastern Europe, and is continuing to work toward joining NATO

and the EU. Albania, with troops in Iraq and Afghanistan, has been a strong supporter of the global war on terrorism.

Geography Albania

Location:

Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea and Ionian Sea, between Greece and Serbia and Montenegro

Geographic coordinates:

41 00 N, 20 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 28,748 sq km

land: 27,398 sq km

water: 1,350 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Maryland

Land boundaries:

total: 720 km

border countries: Greece 282 km, Macedonia 151 km, Montenegro 172 km, Serbia 115 km

Coastline:

362 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

mild temperate; cool, cloudy, wet winters; hot, clear, dry summers;

interior is cooler and wetter

Terrain:

mostly mountains and hills; small plains along coast

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Adriatic Sea 0 m

highest point: Maja e Korabit (Golem Korab) 2,764 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas, coal, bauxite, chromite, copper, iron ore, nickel, salt, timber, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 20.1% permanent crops: 4.21% other: 75.69% (2005)

Irrigated land:

3,530 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

destructive earthquakes; tsunamis occur along southwestern coast; floods; drought

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution from industrial and domestic effluents

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection,

Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location along Strait of Otranto (links Adriatic Sea to

Ionian Sea and Mediterranean Sea)

People Albania

Population:

3,581,655 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 24.8% (male 464,954/female 423,003)

15-64 years: 66.3% (male 1,214,942/female 1,158,562)

65 years and over: 8.9% (male 148,028/female 172,166) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 28.9 years

male: 28.3 years

female: 29.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.52% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

15.11 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.22 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-4.67 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.1 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.1 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.86 male(s)/female

total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 20.75 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 21.2 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 20.27 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.43 years

male: 74.78 years

female: 80.34 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.03 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Albanian(s)

adjective: Albanian

Ethnic groups:

Albanian 95%, Greek 3%, other 2% (Vlach, Roma (Gypsy), Serb, Macedonian, Bulgarian) (1989 est.)

note: in 1989, other estimates of the Greek population ranged from

1% (official Albanian statistics) to 12% (from a Greek organization)

Religions:

Muslim 70%, Albanian Orthodox 20%, Roman Catholic 10%

note: percentages are estimates; there are no available current statistics on religious affiliation; all mosques and churches were closed in 1967 and religious observances prohibited; in November 1990, Albania began allowing private religious practice

Languages:

Albanian (official - derived from Tosk dialect), Greek, Vlach, Romani, Slavic dialects

Literacy:

definition: age 9 and over can read and write

total population: 86.5%

male: 93.3%

female: 79.5% (2003 est.)

Government Albania

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Albania

conventional short form: Albania

local long form: Republika e Shqiperise

local short form: Shqiperia

former: People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Government type:

emerging democracy

Capital:

name: Tirana (Tirane)

geographic coordinates: 41 20 N, 19 50 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

12 counties (qarqe, singular - qark); Qarku i Beratit, Qarku i Dibres, Qarku i Durrës, Qarku i Elbasanit, Qarku i Fierit, Qarku i Gjirokastrës, Qarku i Korçës, Qarku i Kukës, Qarku i Lezhës, Qarku i Shkodrës, Qarku i Tiranës, Qarku i Vlores

Independence:

28 November 1912 (from Ottoman Empire)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 28 November (1912)

Constitution:

adopted by popular referendum on 28 November 1998

Legal system:

has a civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; has accepted jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court for its citizens

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President of the Republic Alfred MOISIU (since 24 July 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Sali BERISHA (since 10 September 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers proposed by the prime minister, nominated by the president, and approved by parliament

elections: president elected by the People's Assembly for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 24 June 2002 (next to be held June 2007); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Alfred MOISIU elected president; People's Assembly

vote by number - total votes 116, for 97, against 19

Legislative branch:

unicameral Assembly or Kuvendi (140 seats; 100 are elected by direct popular vote and 40 by proportional vote for four-year

terms)

elections: last held 3 July 2005 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PD 56, PS 42, PR 11, PSD 7, LSI 5, other 19

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court, Supreme Court (chairman is elected by the People's Assembly for a four-year term), and multiple appeals and district courts

Political parties and leaders:

Agrarian Environmentalist Party or PAA [Lufter XHUVELI]; Christian

Democratic Party or PDK [Nikolle LESI]; Communist Party of Albania

or PKSH [Hysni MILLOSHI]; Democratic Alliance Party or DAP [Neritan

CEKA]; Democratic Party or PD [Sali BERISHA]; Legality Movement

Party or PLL [Ekrem SPAHIU]; Liberal Union Party or PBL [Arjan STAROVA]; National Front Party (Balli Kombetar) or BNK [Adriatik

ALIMADHI]; New Democratic Party or PDR [Genc POLLO]; Party of

National Unity or PUK [Idajet BEQIRI]; Renewed Democratic Party or

PDRN [Dashamir SHEHI]; Republican Party or PR [Fatmir MEDIU]; Social

Democracy Party or PDS [Paskal MILO]; Social Democratic Party or PSD

[Skender GJINUSHI]; Socialist Movement for Integration or LSI [Ilir

META]; Socialist Party or PS [Edi RAMA]; Union for Human Rights

Party or PBDNj [Vangjel DULE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Citizens Advocacy Office [Kreshnik SPAHIU]; Confederation of Trade

Unions of Albania or KSSH [Kastriot MUCO]; Front for Albanian National Unification or FBKSH [Gafur ADILI]; Mjaft Movement [Erion

VELIAJ]; Omonia [Jani JANI]; Union of Independent Trade Unions of

Albania or BSPSH [Gezim KALAJA]

International organization participation:

BSEC, CE, CEI, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,

IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, OIC, OIF, OPCW, OSCE, PFP,

SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMIG, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Aleksander SALLABANDA

chancery: 2100 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 223-4942

FAX: [1] (202) 628-7342

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Marcie B. RIES

embassy: Rruga e Elbasanit, Labinoti #103, Tirana

mailing address: US Department of State, 9510 Tirana Place, Dulles,

VA 20189-9510

telephone: [355] (4) 247285

FAX: [355] (4) 232222

Flag description:

red with a black two-headed eagle in the center

Economy Albania

Economy - overview:

Lagging behind its Balkan neighbors, Albania is making the difficult transition to a more modern open-market economy. The government has taken measures to curb violent crime and to spur economic activity and trade. The economy is bolstered by annual remittances from abroad of \$600-\$800 million, mostly from Greece and

Italy; this helps offset the towering trade deficit. Agriculture, which accounts for about one-quarter of GDP, is held back because of

frequent drought and the need to modernize equipment, to clarify property rights, and to consolidate small plots of land. Energy shortages and antiquated and inadequate infrastructure contribute to

Albania's poor business environment, which make it difficult to attract and sustain foreign investment. The planned construction of

a new thermal power plant near Vlore and improved transmission and

distribution facilities will help relieve the energy shortages.

Also, the government is moving slowly to improve the poor national

road and rail network, a long-standing barrier to sustained economic

growth. On the positive side: growth was strong in 2003-05 and inflation is not a problem.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$18.87 billion

note: Albania has a large gray economy that may be as large as 50% of official GDP (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$8.657 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
5.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$5,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 23.2% industry: 18.8% services: 57.9% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 1.09 million (not including 352,000 emigrant workers) (2004 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 58% industry: 19% services: 23% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:
14.3% official rate, but may exceed 30% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
25% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
28.2 (2002)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

22.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.96 billion

expenditures: \$2.377 billion; including capital expenditures of \$500

million (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, sugar beets, grapes;
meat, dairy products

Industries:

food processing, textiles and clothing; lumber, oil, cement,
chemicals, mining, basic metals, hydropower

Industrial production growth rate:

3.1% (2004 est.)

Electricity - production:

5.68 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 2.9% hydro: 97.1%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

6.76 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

200 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

1.08 billion kWh (2004 est.)

Oil - production:

3,600 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

25,200 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - exports:

0 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - imports:

21,600 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - proved reserves:

185.5 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

30 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

30 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

2.832 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-416 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$650.1 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

textiles and footwear; asphalt, metals and metallic ores, crude oil; vegetables, fruits, tobacco

Exports - partners:

Italy 72.4%, Greece 10.5%, Serbia and Montenegro 5% (2005)

Imports:

\$2.473 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals

Imports - partners:

Italy 29.3%, Greece 16.4%, Turkey 7.5%, China 6.6%, Germany 5.4%,
Russia 4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.461 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$1.55 billion (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

ODA: \$366 million (top donors were Italy, EU, Germany) (2003 est.)

Currency (code):

lek (ALL)

Currency code:

ALL

Exchange rates:

leke per US dollar - 102.649 (2005), 102.78 (2004), 121.863 (2003),
140.155 (2002), 143.485 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Albania

Telephones - main lines in use:
255,000 (2003)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
1.259 million (2004)

Telephone system:
general assessment: despite new investment in fixed lines, the density of main lines remains the lowest in Europe with roughly seven lines per 100 people; however, cellular telephone use is widespread and generally effective
domestic: offsetting the shortage of fixed line capacity, mobile phone service has been available since 1996; by 2003 two companies were providing mobile services at a greater density than some of Albania's Balkan neighbors
international: country code - 355; inadequate fixed main lines; adequate cellular connections; international traffic carried by fiber optic cable and, when necessary, by microwave radio relay from the Tirana exchange to Italy and Greece (2003)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 13, FM 46 (3 national, 62 local), shortwave 1 (2005)

Radios:
1 million (2001)

Television broadcast stations:
65 (3 national, 62 local); note - 2 cable networks (2005)

Televisions:
700,000 (2001)

Internet country code:

.al

Internet hosts:

430 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

10 (2001)

Internet users:

75,000 (2005)

Transportation Albania

Airports: 11 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 8 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 339 km; oil 207 km (2006)

Railways: total: 447 km standard gauge: 447 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 18,000 km paved: 7,020 km unpaved: 10,980 km (2002)

Waterways:

43 km (2006)

Merchant marine:

total: 24 ships (1000 GRT or over) 52,987 GRT/79,863 DWT

by type: cargo 23, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 1 (Turkey 1)

registered in other countries: 1 (Georgia 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Durres, Sarande, Shengjin, Vlore

Military Albania

Military branches:

General Staff Headquarters, Land Forces Command (Army), Naval Forces Command, Air Defense Command, Logistics Command, Training and Doctrine Command

Military service age and obligation:

19 years of age (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 19-49: 809,524

females age 19-49: 784,199 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 19-49: 668,526

females age 19-49: 648,334 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 37,407

females age 19-49: 34,587 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$56.5 million (FY02)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.49% (FY02)

Transnational Issues Albania

Disputes - international:

the Albanian Government calls for the protection of the rights of ethnic Albanians in neighboring countries, and the peaceful resolution of interethnic disputes; some ethnic Albanian groups in neighboring countries advocate for a "greater Albania," but the idea

has little appeal among Albanian nationals; thousands of unemployed

Albanians emigrate annually to nearby Italy and other developed countries

Illicit drugs:

increasingly active transshipment point for Southwest Asian opiates, hashish, and cannabis transiting the Balkan route and - to a far lesser extent - cocaine from South America destined for Western Europe; limited opium and growing cannabis production; ethnic Albanian narcotrafficking organizations active and expanding

in Europe; vulnerable to money laundering associated with regional

trafficking in narcotics, arms, contraband, and illegal aliens

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Algeria

Introduction Algeria

Background:

After more than a century of rule by France, Algerians fought through much of the 1950s to achieve independence in 1962.

Algeria's

primary political party, the National Liberation Front (FLN), has dominated politics ever since. Many Algerians in the subsequent generation were not satisfied, however, and moved to counter the FLN's centrality in Algerian politics. The surprising first round success of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) in the December 1991 balloting spurred the Algerian army to intervene and postpone the second round of elections to prevent what the secular elite feared would be an extremist-led government from assuming power. The

army

began a crack down on the FIS that spurred FIS supporters to begin

attacking government targets. The government later allowed elections

featuring pro-government and moderate religious-based parties, but

did not appease the activists who progressively widened their attacks. The fighting escalated into an insurgency, which saw intense fighting between 1992-98 and which resulted in over 100,000

deaths - many attributed to indiscriminate massacres of villagers by

extremists. The government gained the upper hand by the late-1990s

and FIS's armed wing, the Islamic Salvation Army, disbanded in January 2000. However, small numbers of armed militants persist in

confronting government forces and conducting ambushes and occasional attacks on villages. The army placed Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA in the presidency in 1999 in a fraudulent election but claimed neutrality in his 2004 landslide reelection victory. Longstanding problems continue to face BOUTEFLIKA in his second term, including the ethnic minority Berbers' ongoing autonomy campaign, large-scale unemployment, a shortage of housing, unreliable electrical and water supplies, government inefficiencies and corruption, and the continuing - although significantly degraded - activities of extremist militants. Algeria must also diversify its petroleum-based economy, which has yielded a large cash reserve but which has not been used to redress Algeria's many social and infrastructure problems.

Geography Algeria

Location:

Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Morocco and Tunisia

Geographic coordinates:

28 00 N, 3 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 2,381,740 sq km

land: 2,381,740 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than 3.5 times the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 6,343 km

border countries: Libya 982 km, Mali 1,376 km, Mauritania 463 km,

Morocco 1,559 km, Niger 956 km, Tunisia 965 km, Western Sahara 42 km

Coastline:

998 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 32-52 nm

Climate:

arid to semiarid; mild, wet winters with hot, dry summers along coast; drier with cold winters and hot summers on high plateau; sirocco is a hot, dust/sand-laden wind especially common in summer

Terrain:

mostly high plateau and desert; some mountains; narrow, discontinuous coastal plain

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Chott Melrhir -40 m

highest point: Tahat 3,003 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc

Land use: arable land: 3.17% permanent crops: 0.28% other:

96.55% (2005)

Irrigated land:

5,690 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

mountainous areas subject to severe earthquakes; mudslides and floods in rainy season

Environment - current issues:

soil erosion from overgrazing and other poor farming practices; desertification; dumping of raw sewage, petroleum refining wastes,

and other industrial effluents is leading to the pollution of rivers and coastal waters; Mediterranean Sea, in particular, becoming polluted from oil wastes, soil erosion, and fertilizer runoff; inadequate supplies of potable water

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note: second-largest country in Africa (after Sudan)

People Algeria

Population:

32,930,091 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 28.1% (male 4,722,076/female 4,539,713)

15-64 years: 67.1% (male 11,133,802/female 10,964,502)

65 years and over: 4.8% (male 735,444/female 834,554) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 24.9 years

male: 24.7 years

female: 25.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.22% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

17.14 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.61 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.35 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.88 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 29.87 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 33.62 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 25.94 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.26 years

male: 71.68 years

female: 74.92 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.89 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
0.1% ; note - no country specific models provided (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
9,100 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 500 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:
degree of risk: intermediate
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and
typhoid fever
vectorborne disease: cutaneous leishmaniasis is a high risk in some
locations (2005)

Nationality:
noun: Algerian(s)
adjective: Algerian

Ethnic groups:
Arab-Berber 99%, European less than 1%
note: almost all Algerians are Berber in origin, not Arab; the
minority who identify themselves as Berber live mostly in the
mountainous region of Kabylie east of Algiers; the Berbers are also
Muslim but identify with their Berber rather than Arab cultural
heritage; Berbers have long agitated, sometimes violently, for
autonomy; the government is unlikely to grant autonomy but has
offered to begin sponsoring teaching Berber language in schools

Religions:
Sunni Muslim (state religion) 99%, Christian and Jewish 1%

Languages:
Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 70%

male: 78.8%

female: 61% (2003 est.)

Government Algeria

Country name:

conventional long form: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

conventional short form: Algeria

local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Jaza'iriyah ad Dimuqratiyah ash Sha'biyah

local short form: Al Jaza'ir

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Algiers

geographic coordinates: 36 47 N, 2 03 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

48 provinces (wilayat, singular - wilaya); Adrar, Ain Defla, Ain Temouchent, Alger, Annaba, Batna, Bechar, Bejaia, Biskra, Blida, Bordj Bou Arreridj, Bouira, Boumerdes, Chlef, Constantine, Djelfa, El Bayadh, El Oued, El Tarf, Ghardaia, Guelma, Illizi, Jijel, Khenchela, Laghouat, Mascara, Medea, Mila, Mostaganem, M'Sila, Naama, Oran, Ouargla, Oum el Bouaghi, Relizane, Saida, Setif, Sidi

Bel Abbes, Skikda, Souk Ahras, Tamanghasset, Tebessa, Tiaret, Tindouf, Tipaza, Tissemsilt, Tizi Ouzou, Tlemcen

Independence:

5 July 1962 (from France)

National holiday:

Revolution Day, 1 November (1954)

Constitution:

8 September 1963; revised 19 November 1976, effective 22 November

1976; revised 3 November 1988, 23 February 1989, and 28 November 1996

Legal system:

socialist, based on French and Islamic law; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA (since 28 April 1999)

head of government: Prime Minister Abdelaziz BELKHADEM

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 8 April 2004 (next to be held in April 2009); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA reelected president for second term; percent of vote - Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA 85%, Ali BENFLIS

6.4%, Abdellah DJABALLAH 5%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consisting of the National People's Assembly or Al-Majlis Ech-Chaabi Al-Watani (389 seats - formerly 380 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) and the Council of Nations (Senate) (144 seats; one-third of the members appointed by the president, two-thirds elected by indirect vote; members serve six-year terms; the constitution requires half the council to be renewed every three years)

elections: National People's Assembly - last held 30 May 2002

(next

to be held in 2007); Council of Nations (Senate) - last held 30 December 2003 (next to be held in 2006)

election results: National People's Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - FLN 199, RND 47, Islah 43, MSP 38,

PT

21, FNA 8, EnNahda 1, PRA 1, MEN 1, independents 30; Council of

Nations - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party NA

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

Algerian National Front or FNA [Moussa TOUATI]; National Democratic

Rally (Rassemblement National Democratique) or RND [Ahmed OUYAHIA,

secretary general]; Islamic Salvation Front or FIS (outlawed April 1992) [Ali BELHADJ, Dr. Abassi MADANI, Rabeh KEBIR];

National

Entente Movement or MEN [Ali BOUKHAZNA]; National Liberation Front

or FLN [Abdelaziz BELKHADEM, secretary general]; National Reform

Movement or Islah (formerly MRN) [Abdellah DJABALLAH]; National

Renewal Party or PRA [Yacine TERKMANE]; Progressive Republican Party

[Khadir DRISS]; Rally for Culture and Democracy or RCD [Said SADI];

Renaissance Movement or EnNahda Movement [Fatah RABEI]; Socialist

Forces Front or FFS [Hocine Ait AHMED, secretary general]; Social Liberal Party or PSL [Ahmed KHELIL]; Society of Peace Movement or

MSP [Boudjerra SOLTANI]; Workers Party or PT [Louisa HANOUN]

note: a law banning political parties based on religion was enacted in March 1997

Political pressure groups and leaders:

The Algerian Human Rights League or LADH or LADDH [Yahia Ali ABDENOUR]; SOS Disparus [Nacera DUTOIR]; Somoud [Ali MERABET]

International organization participation:

ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AMU, AU, BIS, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IAEA,

IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC,

IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS,

MIGA, MONUC, NAM, OAPEC, OAS (observer), OIC, ONUB, OPCW, OPEC, OSCE

(partner), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UPU, WCO, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Amine KHERBI chancery: 2118 Kalorama Road NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 265-2800 FAX: [1]

(202) 667-2174

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Robert S. FORD embassy: 04 Chemin Cheikh Bachir Ibrahimi El-Biar 16030, Algiers mailing address: B. P. 408, Alger-Gare, 16030 Algiers telephone: [213] (021) 69-12-55 FAX: [213] (021) 69-39-79

Flag description:

two equal vertical bands of green (hoist side) and white; a red, five-pointed star within a red crescent centered over the two-color boundary; the crescent, star, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam (the state religion)

Economy Algeria

Economy - overview:

The hydrocarbons sector is the backbone of the economy, accounting

for roughly 60% of budget revenues, 30% of GDP, and over 95% of

export earnings. Algeria has the seventh-largest reserves of natural gas in the world and is the second-largest gas exporter; it ranks 14th in oil reserves. Sustained high oil prices in recent years, along with macroeconomic policy reforms supported by the IMF, have

helped improve Algeria's financial and macroeconomic indicators.

Algeria is running substantial trade surpluses and building up record foreign exchange reserves. Real GDP has risen due to higher

oil output and increased government spending. The government's continued efforts to diversify the economy by attracting foreign and

domestic investment outside the energy sector, however, has had little success in reducing high unemployment and improving living

standards. The population is becoming increasingly restive due to the lack of jobs and housing and frequently stages protests, which have resulted in arrests and injuries, including some deaths as government forces intervened to restore order. Structural reform within the economy, such as development of the banking sector and the construction of infrastructure, moves ahead slowly hampered by corruption and bureaucratic resistance.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$235.5 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$85.31 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
5.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$7,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 10.1% industry: 60% services: 29.8% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 10.15 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture 14%, industry 13.4%, construction and public works 10%, trade 14.6%, government 32%, other 16% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:
17.1% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
25% (2005 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.8% highest 10%: 26.8% (1995)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
35.3 (1995)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
1.9% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
22.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$42.05 billion
expenditures: \$30.75 billion; including capital expenditures of \$5.8 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:
30.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus, fruits; sheep, cattle

Industries:
petroleum, natural gas, light industries, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food processing

Industrial production growth rate:
8% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
26.99 billion kWh (2003 est.)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 99.7% hydro: 0.3% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
24.9 billion kWh (2003 est.)

Electricity - exports:
400 million kWh (2003 est.)

Electricity - imports:
200 million kWh (2003 est.)

Oil - production:
1.373 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
246,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:
1.127 million bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - imports:
0 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - proved reserves:
12.46 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:
82.4 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
21.32 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
57.98 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
0 cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
4.531 trillion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$18.79 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$49.59 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

petroleum, natural gas, and petroleum products 97%

Exports - partners:

US 22.8%, Italy 16.2%, Spain 10.4%, France 10%, Canada 8%,
Brazil

6.1%, Belgium 4.4%, Germany 4.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$22.53 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

capital goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods

Imports - partners:

France 28.2%, Italy 7.8%, Spain 7.1%, China 6.6%, Germany
6.3%, US

5.5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$56.58 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$19.45 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$122.8 million (2002 est.)

Currency (code):

Algerian dinar (DZD)

Currency code:

DZD

Exchange rates:

Algerian dinars per US dollar - 73.276 (2005), 72.061 (2004), 77.395 (2003), 79.682 (2002), 77.215 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Algeria

Telephones - main lines in use:

2.572 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

13.661 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: telephone density in Algeria is very low, not exceeding five telephones per 100 persons; the number of fixed main

lines increased in the last few years to nearly 2.6 million, but only about two-thirds of these have subscribers; much of the infrastructure is outdated and inefficient

domestic: good service in north but sparse in south; domestic satellite system with 12 earth stations (20 additional domestic earth stations are planned)

international: country code - 213; submarine cables - 5; microwave radio relay to Italy, France, Spain, Morocco, and Tunisia; coaxial cable to Morocco and Tunisia; participant in Medarabtel; satellite earth stations - 51 (Intelsat, Intersputnik, and Arabsat) (2005)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 25, FM 1, shortwave 8 (1999)

Radios:

7.1 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

46 (plus 216 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

3.1 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.dz

Internet hosts:

1,202 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

1.92 million (2005)

Transportation Algeria

Airports: 142 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 52 over 3,047 m: 10 2,438 to 3,047 m: 27 1,524 to 2,437 m: 10 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 90 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 26 914 to 1,523 m: 39 under 914 m: 23 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 1,344 km; gas 85,946 km; liquid petroleum gas 2,213

km;

oil 6,496 km (2005)

Railways:

total: 3,973 km

standard gauge: 2,888 km 1.435-m gauge (283 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 1,085 km 1.055-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 104,000 km

paved: 71,656 km

unpaved: 32,344 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 41 ships (1000 GRT or over) 744,406 GRT/766,764 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 7, cargo 10, chemical tanker 2, liquefied gas 9, passenger/cargo 4, petroleum tanker 5, roll on/roll off 3, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 13 (UK 13) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Algiers, Annaba, Arzew, Bejaia, Djendjene, Jijel, Mostaganem, Oran, Skikda

Military Algeria

Military branches:

National Popular Army (ANP; includes Land Forces), Algerian National Navy (MRA), Air Force (QJJ), Territorial Air Defense Force
(2005)

Military service age and obligation:

19-30 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript

service obligation - 18 months (6 months basic training, 12 months civil projects) (2006)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 19-49: 8,033,049
females age 19-49: 7,926,351 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 19-49: 6,590,079
females age 19-49: 6,711,285 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 374,639
females age 19-49: 369,021 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$3 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
3.2% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Algeria

Disputes - international:
Algeria supports the exiled Sahrawi Polisario Front and rejects Moroccan administration of Western Sahara; most of the approximately 102,000 Western Saharan Sahrawi refugees are sheltered in camps in Tindouf, Algeria; Algeria's border with Morocco remains an irritant to bilateral relations, each nation accusing the other of harboring militants and arms smuggling; in an attempt to improve relations, Morocco, in mid-2004, unilaterally lifted the requirement that

Algerians visiting Morocco possess entry visas - a gesture not reciprocated by Algeria; Algeria remains concerned about armed bandits operating throughout the Sahel who sometimes destabilize southern Algerian towns; dormant disputes include Libyan claims of about 32,000 sq km still reflected on its maps of southeastern Algeria and the FLN's assertions of a claim to Chirac Pastures in southeastern Morocco

Refugees and internally displaced persons:
refugees (country of origin): 102,000 (Western Saharan Sahrawi, mostly living in Algerian-sponsored camps in the southwestern Algerian town of Tindouf)
IDPs: 400,000-600,000 (conflict between government forces, Islamic insurgents) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:
current situation: Algeria is a transit and destination country for men, women, and children from sub-Saharan Africa and Asia trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation; many victims willingly migrate to Algeria en route to European countries with the help of smugglers, where they are often forced into prostitution, labor, and begging to pay off their smuggling debt; armed militants reportedly traffic women for sexual exploitation and involuntary servitude, and children may be trafficked for forced labor as domestic servants or street vendors
tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Algeria took no steps to assess the scope of trafficking in the country and reported no investigations or prosecutions for trafficking offenses this year

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@American Samoa

Introduction American Samoa

Background:

Settled as early as 1000 B.C., Samoa was "discovered" by European explorers in the 18th century. International rivalries in the latter half of the 19th century were settled by an 1899 treaty in which Germany and the US divided the Samoan archipelago. The US formally occupied its portion - a smaller group of eastern islands with the excellent harbor of Pago Pago - the following year.

Geography American Samoa

Location:

Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about half way between Hawaii and New Zealand

Geographic coordinates:

14 20 S, 170 00 W

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 199 sq km

land: 199 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Rose Island and Swains Island

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

116 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical marine, moderated by southeast trade winds; annual rainfall averages about 3 m; rainy season (November to April), dry season (May to October); little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:

five volcanic islands with rugged peaks and limited coastal plains, two coral atolls (Rose Island, Swains Island)

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Lata Mountain 964 m

Natural resources:

pumice, pumicite

Land use:

arable land: 10%

permanent crops: 15%

other: 75% (2005)

Irrigated land:
NA

Natural hazards:
typhoons common from December to March

Environment - current issues:
limited natural fresh water resources; the water division of the government has spent substantial funds in the past few years to improve water catchments and pipelines

Geography - note:
Pago Pago has one of the best natural deepwater harbors in the South Pacific Ocean, sheltered by shape from rough seas and protected by peripheral mountains from high winds; strategic location in the South Pacific Ocean

People American Samoa

Population:
57,794 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 34.7% (male 10,388/female 9,654)
15-64 years: 62.4% (male 18,698/female 17,350)
65 years and over: 2.9% (male 633/female 1,071) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 23.2 years
male: 22.9 years
female: 23.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
-0.19% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

22.46 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

3.27 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-21.11 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.08 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.08 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.59 male(s)/female

total population: 1.06 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 9.07 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.66 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 8.45 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.05 years

male: 72.48 years

female: 79.82 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.16 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: American Samoan(s) (US nationals)

adjective: American Samoan

Ethnic groups:

native Pacific islander 92.9%, Asian 2.9%, white 1.2%, mixed 2.8%,

other 0.2% (2000 census)

Religions:

Christian Congregationalist 50%, Roman Catholic 20%, Protestant and

other 30%

Languages:

Samoan 90.6% (closely related to Hawaiian and other Polynesian languages), English 2.9%, Tongan 2.4%, other Pacific islander 2.1%,

other 2%

note: most people are bilingual (2000 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97%

male: 98%

female: 97% (1980 est.)

Government American Samoa

Country name:

conventional long form: Territory of American Samoa

conventional short form: American Samoa

abbreviation: AS

Dependency status:

unincorporated and unorganized territory of the US; administered by
the Office of Insular Affairs, US Department of the Interior

Government type:
NA

Capital:
name: Pago Pago
geographic coordinates: 14 16 S, 170 42 W
time difference: UTC-11 (6 hours behind Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
none (territory of the US); there are no first-order administrative
divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are three
districts and two islands* at the second order; Eastern, Manu'a,
Rose Island*, Swains Island*, Western

Independence:
none (territory of the US)

National holiday:
Flag Day, 17 April (1900)

Constitution:
ratified 2 June 1966, effective 1 July 1967

Legal system:
NA

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: President George W. BUSH of the US (since 20
January 2001); Vice President Richard B. CHENEY (since 20

January

2001)

head of government: Governor Togiola TULAFONO (since 7 April 2003)

cabinet: Cabinet made up of 12 department directors

elections: under the US Consitution, residents of unincorporated territories, such as American Samoa, do not vote in elections for US

president and vice president; governor and lieutenant governor elected on the same ticket by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term); election last held 2 and 16 November 2004 (next to be held November 2008)

election results: Togiola TULAFONO elected governor; percent of vote

- Togiola TULAFONO 55.7%, Afoa Moega LUTU 44.3%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Fono or Legislative Assembly consists of the House of Representatives (21 seats - 20 of which are elected by popular vote and 1 is an appointed, nonvoting delegate from Swains Island; members serve two-year terms) and the Senate (18 seats; members are

elected from local chiefs and serve four-year terms)

elections: House of Representatives - last held 7 November 2006 (next to be held November 2008); Senate - last held 2 November 2004

(next to be held November 2008)

election results: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA; Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - independents 18

note: American Samoa elects one nonvoting representative to the US

House of Representatives; election last held 7 November 2006 (next

to be held November 2008); results - Eni F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA (Democrat) reelected as delegate

Judicial branch:

High Court (chief justice and associate justices are appointed by the US Secretary of the Interior)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Party [Oreta M. TOGAFAU]; Republican Party [Tautai A. F. FAALEVAO]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

Interpol (subbureau), IOC, SPC, UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (territory of the US)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (territory of the US)

Flag description:

blue, with a white triangle edged in red that is based on the outer side and extends to the hoist side; a brown and white American bald

eagle flying toward the hoist side is carrying two traditional Samoan symbols of authority, a staff and a war club

Economy American Samoa

Economy - overview:

American Samoa has a traditional Polynesian economy in which more

than 90% of the land is communally owned. Economic activity is strongly linked to the US with which American Samoa conducts most of

its foreign trade. Tuna fishing and tuna processing plants are the backbone of the private sector, with canned tuna the primary export.

Transfers from the US Government add substantially to American Samoa's economic well being. Attempts by the government to develop a

larger and broader economy are restrained by Samoa's remote location, its limited transportation, and its devastating hurricanes. Tourism is a promising developing sector.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$510.1 million (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$333.8 million

GDP - real growth rate:
3% NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$5,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Labor force: 17,630 (2005)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 34% industry: 33%
services: 33% (1990)

Unemployment rate:
29.8% (2005)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$121 million (37% in local revenue and 63% in US grants)

expenditures: \$127 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY96/97)

Agriculture - products:

bananas, coconuts, vegetables, taro, breadfruit, yams, copra, pineapples, papayas; dairy products, livestock

Industries:

tuna canneries (largely supplied by foreign fishing vessels), handicrafts

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

130 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

120.9 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

4,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$445.6 million (FY04 est.)

Exports - commodities:

canned tuna 93% (2004 est.)

Exports - partners:

Indonesia 28.2%, India 22.3%, Australia 15.3%, Japan 11.2%, NZ
7.1%
(2005)

Imports:

\$308.8 million (FY04 est.)

Imports - commodities:

materials for canneries 56%, food 8%, petroleum products 7%,

machinery and parts 6% (2004 est.)

Imports - partners:

Australia 66%, Samoa 13.8%, NZ 10.8% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

important financial support from the US, more than \$40 million in 1994

Currency (code):

US dollar (USD)

Currency code:

USD

Exchange rates:

the US dollar is used

Fiscal year:

1 October - 30 September

Communications American Samoa

Telephones - main lines in use:

15,000 (2001)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

2,377 (1999)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: good telex, telegraph, facsimile and cellular telephone services; domestic satellite system with 1 Comsat earth station

international: country code - 684; satellite earth station - 1

(Intelsat-Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 3, shortwave 0 (2006)

Radios:

57,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (Low Power TV); note - one cable TV station (2006)

Televisions:

14,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.as

Internet hosts:

1,456 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

NA

Transportation American Samoa

Airports: 3 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 2 over 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:
total: 185 km (2004)

Ports and terminals:
Pago Pago

Military American Samoa

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Transnational Issues American Samoa

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Andorra

Introduction Andorra

Background:

For 715 years, from 1278 to 1993, Andorrans lived under a unique co-principality, ruled by French and Spanish leaders (from 1607 onward, the French chief of state and the Spanish bishop of Urgel). In 1993, this feudal system was modified with the titular heads of state retained, but the government transformed into a parliamentary

democracy. Long isolated and impoverished, mountainous Andorra achieved considerable prosperity since World War II through its tourist industry. Many immigrants (legal and illegal) are attracted to the thriving economy with its lack of income taxes.

Geography Andorra

Location:

Southwestern Europe, between France and Spain

Geographic coordinates:

42 30 N, 1 30 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 468 sq km

land: 468 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries: total: 120.3 km border countries: France 56.6 km, Spain 63.7 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

temperate; snowy, cold winters and warm, dry summers

Terrain:

rugged mountains dissected by narrow valleys

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Riu Runer 840 m highest point: Coma Pedrosa 2,946 m

Natural resources: hydropower, mineral water, timber, iron ore, lead

Land use: arable land: 2.13% permanent crops: 0% other: 97.87% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

avalanches

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; overgrazing of mountain meadows contributes to soil

erosion; air pollution; wastewater treatment and solid waste disposal

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Hazardous Wastes

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

landlocked; straddles a number of important crossroads in the Pyrenees

People Andorra

Population:

71,201 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 14.7% (male 5,456/female 4,994)

15-64 years: 71.4% (male 26,632/female 24,172)

65 years and over: 14% (male 4,918/female 5,029) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 40.9 years

male: 41.2 years

female: 40.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.89% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

8.71 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.25 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

6.47 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.09 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.98 male(s)/female

total population: 1.08 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 4.04 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.38 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.68 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 83.51 years

male: 80.61 years

female: 86.61 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.3 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Andorran(s)

adjective: Andorran

Ethnic groups:

Spanish 43%, Andorran 33%, Portuguese 11%, French 7%, other
6%

(1998)

Religions:

Roman Catholic (predominant)

Languages:

Catalan (official), French, Castilian, Portuguese

Literacy: definition: NA total population: 100% male: 100%
female: 100%

Government Andorra

Country name:

conventional long form: Principality of Andorra

conventional short form: Andorra

local long form: Principat d'Andorra

local short form: Andorra

Government type:

parliamentary democracy (since March 1993) that retains as its chiefs of state a coprincipality; the two princes are the president of France and bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain, who are represented locally by coprinces' representatives

Capital:

name: Andorra la Vella

geographic coordinates: 42 30 N, 1 30 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

7 parishes (parroquies, singular - parroquia); Andorra la Vella, Canillo, Encamp, Escaldes-Engordany, La Massana, Ordino, Sant Julia de Loria

Independence:

1278 (formed under the joint suzerainty of the French count of Foix and the Spanish bishop of Urgel)

National holiday:

Our Lady of Meritxell Day, 8 September (1278)

Constitution:

Andorra's first written constitution was drafted in 1991, approved by referendum 14 March 1993, effective 4 May 1993

Legal system:

based on French and Spanish civil codes; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: French Coprince Jacques CHIRAC (since 17 May 1995),

represented by Philippe MASSONI (since 26 July 2002); Spanish Coprince Bishop Joan Enric VIVES i SICILIA (since 12 May 2003), represented by Nemesi MARQUES i OSTE (since NA)

head of government: Executive Council President Albert PINTAT SANTOLARIA (since 27 May 2005)

cabinet: Executive Council or Govern designated by the Executive Council president

elections: Executive Council president elected by the General Council and formally appointed by the coprinces for a four-year term; election last held 24 April 2005 (next to be held April-May 2009)

election results: Albert PINTAT SANTOLARIA elected executive council

president; percent of General Council vote - NA

Legislative branch:

unicameral General Council of the Valleys or Consell General de las

Valls (28 seats; members are elected by direct popular vote, 14 from

a single national constituency and 14 to represent each of the seven

parishes; members serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 24 April 2005 (next to be held March-April 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - PLA 41.2%, PS 38.1%,

CDA-S21 11%, other 9.7%; seats by party - PLA 14, PS 12, CDA-S21 2

Judicial branch:

Tribunal of Judges or Tribunal de Batlles; Tribunal of the Courts or Tribunal de Corts; Supreme Court of Justice of Andorra or Tribunal Superior de Justicia d'Andorra; Supreme Council of Justice

or Consell Superior de la Justicia; Fiscal Ministry or Ministeri Fiscal; Constitutional Tribunal or Tribunal Constitucional

Political parties and leaders:

Andorran Democratic Center Party or CDA (formerly Democratic Party

or PD); Century 21 or S21 [Enric TARRADO]; Liberal Party of Andorra

or PLA (formerly Liberal Union or UL) [Albert PINTAT]; Social Democratic Party or PS (formerly part of National Democratic Group

or AND) [Jaume BARTUMEU CASSANY]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

CE, ICAO, ICCT, ICRM, IFRCS, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ITU, OIF, OIF (associate member), OPCW, OSCE, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Jelena V. PIA-COMELLA

chancery: 2 United Nations Plaza, 25th Floor, New York, NY 10017

telephone: [1] (212) 750-8064

FAX: [1] (212) 750-6630

Diplomatic representation from the US: the US does not have an embassy in Andorra; the US Ambassador to Spain is accredited to Andorra; US interests in Andorra are represented by the Consulate General's office in Barcelona (Spain); mailing address: Paseo Reina Elisenda de Montcada, 23, 08034 Barcelona, Spain; telephone: [34] (3) 280-2227; FAX: [34] (3) 205-5206

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red with the national coat of arms centered in the yellow band; the coat

of arms features a quartered shield; similar to the flags of Chad and Romania, which do not have a national coat of arms in the center, and the flag of Moldova, which does bear a national emblem

Economy Andorra

Economy - overview:

Tourism, the mainstay of Andorra's tiny, well-to-do economy, accounts for more than 80% of GDP. An estimated 11.6 million tourists visit annually, attracted by Andorra's duty-free status and by its summer and winter resorts. Andorra's comparative advantage

has recently eroded as the economies of neighboring France and Spain

have been opened up, providing broader availability of goods and lower tariffs. The banking sector, with its partial "tax haven" status, also contributes substantially to the economy. Agricultural production is limited - only 2% of the land is arable - and most food has to be imported. The principal livestock activity is sheep raising. Manufacturing output consists mainly of cigarettes, cigars, and furniture. Andorra is a member of the EU Customs Union and

is

treated as an EU member for trade in manufactured goods (no tariffs)

and as a non-EU member for agricultural products.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$1.84 billion (2004)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

4% (2004 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$24,000 (2004)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA% industry: NA% services: NA%

Labor force: 48,740 (2004)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 0.34% industry: 19.63% services: 80.03% (2004)

Unemployment rate:

0% (1996 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.4% (2004)

Budget:

revenues: \$373.5 million

expenditures: \$373.5 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2004)

Agriculture - products:

small quantities of rye, wheat, barley, oats, vegetables; sheep

Industries:

tourism (particularly skiing), cattle raising, timber, banking

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

NA kWh

Electricity - production by source:

NA

Electricity - consumption:

NA kWh

Electricity - exports:

NA kWh

Electricity - imports:

NA kWh; note - most electricity supplied by Spain and France;
Andorra generates a small amount of hydropower

Exports:

\$145 million f.o.b. (2004)

Exports - commodities:

tobacco products, furniture

Exports - partners:

Spain 58%, France 34% (2004)

Imports:

\$1.077 billion (1998)

Imports - commodities:

consumer goods, food, electricity

Imports - partners:

Spain 51.5%, France 22.3%, US 0.3% (2004)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

none

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003),
1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Andorra

Telephones - main lines in use:

35,400 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

64,600 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: modern system with microwave radio relay connections
between exchanges

international: country code - 376; landline circuits to France and
Spain

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 0, FM 15, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

16,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

0 (1997)

Televisions:

27,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.ad

Internet hosts:

14,944 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

21,900 (2005)

Transportation Andorra

Roadways: total: 269 km paved: 198 km unpaved: 71 km

Military Andorra

Military branches:

no regular military forces, Police Service of Andorra

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 18,418 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 14,721 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 369 (2005 est.)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of France and Spain

Transnational Issues Andorra

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Angola

Introduction Angola

Background:

Angola is slowly rebuilding its country after the end of a 27-year civil war in 2002. Fighting between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS, and the

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by

Jonas SAVIMBI, followed independence from Portugal in 1975. Peace

seemed imminent in 1992 when Angola held national elections, but

UNITA renewed fighting after being beaten by the MPLA at the polls.

Up to 1.5 million lives may have been lost - and 4 million people displaced - in the quarter century of fighting. SAVIMBI's death in 2002 ended UNITA's insurgency and strengthened the MPLA's hold on

power. DOS SANTOS has pledged to hold legislative elections in 2006.

Geography Angola

Location:

Southern Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Namibia and Democratic Republic of the Congo

Geographic coordinates:

12 30 S, 18 30 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 1,246,700 sq km

land: 1,246,700 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 5,198 km

border countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo 2,511 km (of which 225 km is the boundary of discontinuous Cabinda Province),

Republic of the Congo 201 km, Namibia 1,376 km, Zambia 1,110 km

Coastline:

1,600 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

semiarid in south and along coast to Luanda; north has cool, dry season (May to October) and hot, rainy season (November to April)

Terrain:

narrow coastal plain rises abruptly to vast interior plateau

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Morro de Moco 2,620 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite, uranium

Land use: arable land: 2.65% permanent crops: 0.23% other:

97.12% (2005)

Irrigated land:
800 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
locally heavy rainfall causes periodic flooding on the plateau

Environment - current issues:
overuse of pastures and subsequent soil erosion attributable to population pressures; desertification; deforestation of tropical rain forest, in response to both international demand for tropical timber and to domestic use as fuel, resulting in loss of biodiversity; soil erosion contributing to water pollution and siltation of rivers and dams; inadequate supplies of potable water

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
the province of Cabinda is an exclave, separated from the rest of the country by the Democratic Republic of the Congo

People Angola

Population:
12,127,071 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 43.7% (male 2,678,185/female 2,625,933)
15-64 years: 53.5% (male 3,291,954/female 3,195,688)
65 years and over: 2.8% (male 148,944/female 186,367) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18 years

male: 18 years

female: 18 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.45% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

45.11 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

24.2 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

3.55 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.8 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 185.36 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 197.56 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 172.54 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 38.62 years

male: 37.47 years

female: 39.83 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

6.35 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

3.9% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

240,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

21,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, typhoid fever vectorborne diseases: malaria, African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) are high risks in some locations respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Angolan(s)

adjective: Angolan

Ethnic groups:

Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%, mestico (mixed European and native African) 2%, European 1%, other 22%

Religions:

indigenous beliefs 47%, Roman Catholic 38%, Protestant 15% (1998 est.)

Languages:

Portuguese (official), Bantu and other African languages

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 66.8%

male: 82.1%

female: 53.8% (2001 est.)

Government Angola

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Angola

conventional short form: Angola

local long form: Republica de Angola

local short form: Angola

former: People's Republic of Angola

Government type:

republic; multiparty presidential regime

Capital:

name: Luanda

geographic coordinates: 8 48 S, 13 14 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

18 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Bengo, Benguela, Bie, Cabinda, Cuando Cubango, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Cunene, Huambo, Huila, Luanda, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Moxico, Namibe, Uige, Zaire

Independence:

11 November 1975 (from Portugal)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 11 November (1975)

Constitution:

11 November 1975; revised 7 January 1978, 11 August 1980, 6 March 1991, and 26 August 1992; note - a new constitution will likely be passed following the next legislative election

Legal system:

based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; recently modified to accommodate political pluralism and increased use of free markets

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS (since 21 September 1979); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS (since 21

September 1979); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government; Fernando de Piedade Dias DOS SANTOS was appointed Prime Minister on 6 December 2002

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by universal ballot for a five-year term (eligible for a second consecutive or discontinuous term) under

the 1992 constitution; President DOS SANTOS originally elected (in

1979) without opposition under a one-party system and stood for reelection in Angola's first multiparty elections 29-30 September 1992 (next to be held September 2006 or 2007)

election results: Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS 49.6%, Jonas SAVIMBI

40.1%, making a run-off election necessary; the run-off was not held

and SAVIMBI's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

(UNITA) repudiated the results of the first election; the civil war resumed leaving DOS SANTOS in his current position as the president

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Assembleia Nacional (220 seats; members elected by proportional vote to serve four-year terms) elections: last held 29-30 September 1992 (next to be held September

2006)

election results: percent of vote by party - MPLA 54%, UNITA 34%,

other 12%; seats by party - MPLA 129, UNITA 70, PRS 6, FNLA 5, PLD

3, other 7

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court and separate provincial courts (judges are appointed

by the president)

Political parties and leaders:

Liberal Democratic Party or PLD [Analia de Victoria PEREIRA]; National Front for the Liberation of Angola or FNLA [disputed leadership: Lucas NGONDA, Holden ROBERTO]; National Union for the

Total Independence of Angola or UNITA [Isaias SAMAKUVA] (largest

opposition party); Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola or

MPLA [Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS] (ruling party in power since 1975);

Social Renewal Party or PRS [disputed leadership: Eduardo

KUANGANA,

Antonio MUACHICUNGO]

note: about a dozen minor parties participated in the 1992 elections

but only won a few seats; they and the other 115 smaller parties have little influence in the National Assembly

Political pressure groups and leaders: Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda or FLEC [N'zita Henriques TIAGO, Antonio Bento BEMBE] note: FLEC's small-scale, highly factionalized armed struggle for the independence of Cabinda Province has largely ended

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OAS

(observer), SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Josefina Perpetua Pitra DIAKITI

chancery: 2108 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 785-1156

FAX: [1] (202) 785-1258

consulate(s) general: Houston, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Cynthia EFIRD

embassy: number 32 Rua Houari Boumedienne (in the Miramar area of

Luanda), Luanda

mailing address: international mail: Caixa Postal 6468, Luanda;

pouch: US Embassy Luanda,US Department of State, 2550 Luanda Place,

Washington, DC 20521-2550

telephone: [244] (222) 64-1000

FAX: [244] (222) 64-1232

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and black with a centered yellow emblem consisting of a five-pointed star within half a cogwheel crossed by a machete (in the style of a hammer and sickle)

Economy Angola

Economy - overview:

Angola's high growth rate is driven by its oil sector, with record oil prices and rising petroleum production. Oil production and its supporting activities contribute about half of GDP and 90% of exports. Increased oil production supported 12% growth in 2004 and

19% growth in 2005. A postwar reconstruction boom and resettlement

of displaced persons has led to high rates of growth in construction

and agriculture as well. Much of the country's infrastructure is still damaged or undeveloped from the 27-year-long civil war.

Remnants of the conflict such as widespread land mines still mar the

countryside even though an apparently durable peace was established

after the death of rebel leader Jonas SAVIMBI in February 2002.

Subsistence agriculture provides the main livelihood for half of the population, but half of the country's food must still be imported.

In 2005, the government started using a \$2 billion line of credit

from China to rebuild Angola's public infrastructure, and several large-scale projects are scheduled for completion by 2006. The central bank in 2003 implemented an exchange rate stabilization program using foreign exchange reserves to buy kwanzas out of circulation, a policy that was more sustainable in 2005 because of strong oil export earnings, and has significantly reduced inflation. Consumer inflation declined from 325% in 2000 to about 18% in 2005,

but the stabilization policy places pressure on international net liquidity. To fully take advantage of its rich national resources - gold, diamonds, extensive forests, Atlantic fisheries, and large oil deposits - Angola will need to continue reforming government policies and to reduce corruption. The government has made sufficient progress on reforms recommended by the IMF such as promoting greater transparency in government spending but continues

to be without a formal monitoring agreement with the institution.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$45.32 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$24.35 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

19.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$3,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 9.6% industry: 65.8% services: 24.6% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 5.58 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation:

agriculture: 85%

industry and services: 15% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:

extensive unemployment and underemployment affecting more than half

the population (2001 est.)

Population below poverty line:

70% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

23% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

30.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$8.5 billion

expenditures: \$10 billion; including capital expenditures of \$963 million (2005 est.)

Public debt:

38.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

bananas, sugarcane, coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, manioc (tapioca), tobacco, vegetables, plantains; livestock; forest products; fish

Industries:

petroleum; diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, feldspar, bauxite, uranium, and gold; cement; basic metal products; fish processing; food processing, brewing, tobacco products, sugar; textiles; ship

repair

Industrial production growth rate:
13.5% (2004)

Electricity - production:
2.24 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 36.4% hydro: 63.6%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
1.9 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
1.6 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
46,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:
25 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:
720 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
720 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
45.87 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:
\$4.054 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$26.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
crude oil, diamonds, refined petroleum products, gas, coffee,
sisal, fish and fish products, timber, cotton

Exports - partners:
US 39.8%, China 29.6%, France 7.8%, Chile 5.4%, Taiwan 4.4%
(2005)

Imports:
\$8.165 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
machinery and electrical equipment, vehicles and spare parts;
medicines, food, textiles, military goods

Imports - partners:
South Korea 20.8%, Portugal 13.6%, US 12.7%, South Africa
7.5%,
Brazil 5.6%, France 5.3%, China 5.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$3.197 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$9.401 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$383.5 million (1999)

Currency (code):
kwanza (AOA)

Currency code:
AOA

Exchange rates:
kwanza per US dollar - 88.6 (2005), 83.541 (2004), 74.606
(2003),
43.53 (2002), 22.058 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Angola

Telephones - main lines in use:
94,300 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
1,094,100 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: telephone service limited mostly to
government
and business use; HF radiotelephone used extensively for military
links

domestic: limited system of wire, microwave radio relay, and tropospheric scatter

international: country code - 244; satellite earth stations - 29;

fiber optic submarine cable (SAT-3/WASC) provides connectivity to

Europe and Asia (2005)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 21, FM 6, shortwave 7 (2000)

Radios:

815,000 (2000)

Television broadcast stations:

6 (2000)

Televisions:

196,000 (2000)

Internet country code:

.ao

Internet hosts:

2,525 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

172,000 (2005)

Transportation Angola

Airports: 244 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 31

over 3,047 m: 5
2,438 to 3,047 m: 8
1,524 to 2,437 m: 12
914 to 1,523 m: 5
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 213
over 3,047 m: 2
2,438 to 3,047 m: 5
1,524 to 2,437 m: 30
914 to 1,523 m: 95
under 914 m: 81 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 235 km; liquid petroleum gas 122 km; oil 867 km; oil/gas/
water
5 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 2,761 km
narrow gauge: 2,638 km 1.067-m gauge; 123 km 0.600-m gauge
(2005)

Roadways: total: 51,429 km paved: 5,349 km unpaved: 46,080
km (2001)

Waterways:

1,300 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 4 ships (1000 GRT or over) 4,343 GRT/4,643 DWT
by type: cargo 1, passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 1
registered in other countries: 5 (Bahamas 5) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Cabinda, Luanda, Soyo

Military Angola

Military branches:

Army, Navy (Marinha de Guerra, MdG), Air and Air Defense Forces
(FANA) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

17 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - two years plus time for training (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 17-49: 2,548,455

females age 17-49: 2,462,601 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 17-49: 1,282,195

females age 17-49: 1,256,390 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 126,694

females age 17-49: 123,586 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$2 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

8.8% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Angola

Disputes - international: many Cabinda exclave secessionists have sought shelter in neighboring states

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 13,510 (Democratic Republic of Congo)

IDPs: 40,000-60,000 (27-year civil war ending in 2002; 4 million IDPs already have returned) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

used as a transshipment point for cocaine destined for Western Europe and other African states

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Anguilla

Introduction Anguilla

Background:

Colonized by English settlers from Saint Kitts in 1650, Anguilla was administered by Great Britain until the early 19th century, when

the island - against the wishes of the inhabitants - was incorporated into a single British dependency, along with Saint Kitts and Nevis. Several attempts at separation failed. In 1971, two years after a revolt, Anguilla was finally allowed to secede; this arrangement was formally recognized in 1980, with Anguilla becoming a separate British dependency.

Geography Anguilla

Location:

Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean, east of Puerto Rico

Geographic coordinates:

18 15 N, 63 10 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 102 sq km

land: 102 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about half the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

61 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 3 nm exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; moderated by northeast trade winds

Terrain:

flat and low-lying island of coral and limestone

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: Crocus Hill 65 m

Natural resources:

salt, fish, lobster

Land use:

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (mostly rock with sparse scrub oak, few trees, some commercial salt ponds) (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

frequent hurricanes and other tropical storms (July to October)

Environment - current issues: supplies of potable water sometimes cannot meet increasing demand largely because of poor distribution system

Geography - note: the most northerly of the Leeward Islands in the Lesser Antilles

People Anguilla

Population:

13,477 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 22.8% (male 1,557/female 1,510)

15-64 years: 70.4% (male 4,878/female 4,608)

65 years and over: 6.9% (male 412/female 512) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 31.2 years

male: 31.2 years

female: 31.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.57% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

14.17 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.34 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

6.9 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.81 male(s)/female

total population: 1.03 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 20.32 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 26.67 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 13.79 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.28 years

male: 74.35 years

female: 80.3 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.73 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Anguillan(s)

adjective: Anguillan

Ethnic groups:

black (predominant) 90.1%, mixed, mulatto 4.6%, white 3.7%,
other

1.5% (2001 Census)

Religions:

Anglican 29%, Methodist 23.9%, other Protestant 30.2%, Roman
Catholic 5.7%, other Christian 1.7%, other 5.2%, none or
unspecified

4.3% (2001 Census)

Languages:

English (official)

Literacy:

definition: age 12 and over can read and write

total population: 95%

male: 95%

female: 95% (1984 est.)

Government Anguilla

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short
form: Anguilla

Dependency status:

overseas territory of the UK

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: The Valley

geographic coordinates: 18 13 N, 63 04 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Independence:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

National holiday:

Anguilla Day, 30 May

Constitution:

Anguilla Constitutional Order 1 April 1982; amended 1990

Legal system:

based on English common law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952);

represented by Governor Andrew N. GEORGE (since 10 July 2006)

head of government: Chief Minister Osbourne FLEMING (since 3 March 2000)

cabinet: Executive Council appointed by the governor from among the

elected members of the House of Assembly

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor appointed by

the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed chief minister by the governor

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Assembly (11 seats total, 7 elected by direct popular vote, 2 ex officio members, and 2 appointed; members serve

five-year terms)

elections: last held 21 February 2005 (next to be held 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - AUF 38.9%, ANSA 19.2%,

AUM 19.4%, APP 9.5%, independents 13%; seats by party - AUF 4, ANSA

2, AUM 1

Judicial branch:

High Court (judge provided by Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court)

Political parties and leaders:

Anguilla United Movement or AUM [Hubert HUGHES]; The Anguilla

United Front or AUF [Osbourne FLEMING, Victor BANKS], a coalition of

the Anguilla Democratic Party or ADP and the Anguilla National Alliance or ANA; Anguilla Progressive Party or APP [Roy ROGERS];

Anguilla Strategic Alternative or ANSA [Edison BAIRD]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

Caricom (associate), CDB, Interpol (subbureau), OECS (associate), UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:
none (overseas territory of the UK)

Diplomatic representation from the US:
none (overseas territory of the UK)

Flag description:
blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Anguillan coat of arms centered in the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms depicts three orange dolphins in an interlocking circular design on a white background with blue wavy water below

Economy Anguilla

Economy - overview:
Anguilla has few natural resources, and the economy depends heavily on luxury tourism, offshore banking, lobster fishing, and remittances from emigrants. Increased activity in the tourism industry, which has spurred the growth of the construction sector, has contributed to economic growth. Anguillan officials have put substantial effort into developing the offshore financial sector, which is small, but growing. In the medium term, prospects for the economy will depend largely on the tourism sector and, therefore, on revived income growth in the industrialized nations as well as on favorable weather conditions.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$108.9 million (2004 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$108.9 million

GDP - real growth rate:

10.2% (2004 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$8,800 (2004 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 4% industry: 18% services: 78% (2002 est.)

Labor force: 6,049 (2001)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture/fishing/forestry/mining 4%, manufacturing 3%, construction 18%, transportation and utilities 10%, commerce 36%, services 29% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:

8% (2002)

Population below poverty line:

23% (2002)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5.3%

Budget:

revenues: \$22.8 million

expenditures: \$22.5 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2000 est.)

Agriculture - products:

small quantities of tobacco, vegetables; cattle raising

Industries:

tourism, boat building, offshore financial services

Industrial production growth rate:
3.1% (1997 est.)

Electricity - production:
NA kWh

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: NA hydro: NA
nuclear: NA other: NA

Electricity - consumption:
42.6 million kWh

Current account balance:
\$-42.87 million

Exports:
\$14.56 million (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
lobster, fish, livestock, salt, concrete blocks, rum

Exports - partners:
UK, US, Puerto Rico, Saint-Martin (2004)

Imports:
\$129.9 million (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
fuels, foodstuffs, manufactures, chemicals, trucks, textiles

Imports - partners:
US, Puerto Rico, UK (2004)

Debt - external:
\$8.8 million (1998)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$9 million (2004 est.)

Currency (code):

East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Currency code:

XCD

Exchange rates:

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7 (2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)

note: fixed rate since 1976

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Anguilla

Telephones - main lines in use:

6,200 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1,800 (2002)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: modern internal telephone system

international: country code - 1-264; microwave radio relay to island

of Saint Martin (Guadeloupe and Netherlands Antilles)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 7, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

3,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (1997)

Televisions:

1,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.ai

Internet hosts:

403 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

16 (2000)

Internet users:

3,000 (2002)

Transportation Anguilla

Airports: 3 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 2

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Roadways: total: 105 km paved: 65 km unpaved: 40 km (2002)

Merchant marine:

registered in other countries: 1 (Panama 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:
Blowing Point, Road Bay

Military Anguilla

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 3,614 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 2,986 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 120 (2005 est.)

Military - note:
defense is the responsibility of the UK

Transnational Issues Anguilla

Disputes - international:
none

Illicit drugs:
transshipment point for South American narcotics destined for the
US and Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Antarctica

Introduction Antarctica

Background:

Speculation over the existence of a "southern land" was not confirmed until the early 1820s when British and American commercial

operators and British and Russian national expeditions began exploring the Antarctic Peninsula region and other areas south of the Antarctic Circle. Not until 1840 was it established that Antarctica was indeed a continent and not just a group of islands. Several exploration "firsts" were achieved in the early 20th century. Following World War II, there was an upsurge in scientific

research on the continent. A number of countries have set up year-round research stations on Antarctica. Seven have made territorial claims, but not all countries recognize these claims. In order to form a legal framework for the activities of nations on the continent, an Antarctic Treaty was negotiated that neither denies nor gives recognition to existing territorial claims; signed in 1959, it entered into force in 1961.

Geography Antarctica

Location:

continent mostly south of the Antarctic Circle

Geographic coordinates:

90 00 S, 0 00 E

Map references:

Antarctic Region

Area:

total: 14 million sq km

land: 14 million sq km (280,000 sq km ice-free, 13.72 million sq km

ice-covered) (est.)

note: fifth-largest continent, following Asia, Africa, North America, and South America, but larger than Australia and the subcontinent of Europe

Area - comparative:

slightly less than 1.5 times the size of the US

Land boundaries: 0 km note: see entry on Disputes - international

Coastline:

17,968 km

Maritime claims:

Australia, Chile, and Argentina claim Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

rights or similar over 200 nm extensions seaward from their continental claims, but like the claims themselves, these zones are not accepted by other countries; 21 of 28 Antarctic consultative nations have made no claims to Antarctic territory (although Russia

and the US have reserved the right to do so) and do not recognize the claims of the other nations; also see the Disputes - international entry

Climate:

severe low temperatures vary with latitude, elevation, and distance

from the ocean; East Antarctica is colder than West Antarctica because of its higher elevation; Antarctic Peninsula has the most moderate climate; higher temperatures occur in January along the coast and average slightly below freezing

Terrain:

about 98% thick continental ice sheet and 2% barren rock, with average elevations between 2,000 and 4,000 meters; mountain ranges

up to nearly 5,000 meters; ice-free coastal areas include parts of southern Victoria Land, Wilkes Land, the Antarctic Peninsula area, and parts of Ross Island on McMurdo Sound; glaciers form ice shelves

along about half of the coastline, and floating ice shelves constitute 11% of the area of the continent

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Bentley Subglacial Trench -2,555 m

highest point: Vinson Massif 4,897 m

note: the lowest known land point in Antarctica is hidden in the Bentley Subglacial Trench; at its surface is the deepest ice yet discovered and the world's lowest elevation not under seawater

Natural resources:

iron ore, chromium, copper, gold, nickel, platinum and other minerals, and coal and hydrocarbons have been found in small uncommercial quantities; none presently exploited; krill, finfish, and crab have been taken by commercial fisheries

Land use:

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (ice 98%, barren rock 2%) (2005)

Natural hazards:

katabatic (gravity-driven) winds blow coastward from the high interior; frequent blizzards form near the foot of the plateau; cyclonic storms form over the ocean and move clockwise along the coast; volcanism on Deception Island and isolated areas of West Antarctica; other seismic activity rare and weak; large icebergs

may

calve from ice shelf

Environment - current issues:

in 1998, NASA satellite data showed that the Antarctic ozone hole was the largest on record, covering 27 million square kilometers; researchers in 1997 found that increased ultraviolet light passing through the hole damages the DNA of icefish, an Antarctic fish lacking hemoglobin; ozone depletion earlier was shown to harm one-celled Antarctic marine plants; in 2002, significant areas of ice shelves disintegrated in response to regional warming

Geography - note:

the coldest, windiest, highest (on average), and driest continent; during summer, more solar radiation reaches the surface at the South Pole than is received at the Equator in an equivalent period; mostly uninhabitable

People Antarctica

Population:

no indigenous inhabitants, but there are both permanent and summer-only staffed research stations

note: 26 nations, all signatory to the Antarctic Treaty, operate through their National Antarctic Program a number of seasonal-only

(summer) and year-round research stations on the continent and its

nearly islands south of 60 degrees south latitude (the region covered by the Antarctic Treaty); these stations' population of persons doing and supporting science or engaged in the management

and protection of the Antarctic region varies from approximately

4,000 in summer to 1,000 in winter; in addition, approximately 1,000

personnel, including ship's crew and scientists doing onboard research, are present in the waters of the treaty region; peak summer (December-February) population - 3,822 total; Argentina 417,

Australia 213, Brazil 40, Bulgaria 15, Chile 224, China 70, Ecuador

22, Finland 20, France 123, Germany 78, India 65, Italy 112, Japan

150, South Korea 60, NZ 85, Norway 44, Peru 28, Poland 40, Russia

429, South Africa 80, Spain 28, Sweden 20, Ukraine 24, UK 205, US

1,170, Uruguay 60 (2005-2006); winter (June-August) station population - 1,028 total; Argentina 176, Australia 62, Brazil 12, Chile 88, China 29, France 37, Germany 9, India 25, Italy 2, Japan 40, South Korea 15, NZ 10, Norway 7, Poland 12, Russia 148, South

Africa 10, Ukraine 12, UK 37, US 288, Uruguay 9 (2005); research stations operated within the Antarctic Treaty area (south of 60 degrees south latitude) by members of the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP): year-round stations - 37 total; Argentina 6, Australia 3, Brazil 1, Chile 3, China 2, France 1, Germany 1, India 1, Japan 1, South Korea 1, NZ 1, Norway 1, Poland 1, Russia 5, South Africa 1, Ukraine 1, UK 2, US 3, Uruguay

1, Italy and France jointly 1 (2005); seasonal-only (summer) stations - 15 total; Australia 1, Bulgaria 1, Chile 1, Ecuador 1, Finland 1, Germany 1, Italy 1, Japan 1, Norway 1, Peru 1, Russia 1,

Spain 2, Sweden 1, UK 1 (2005-2006); in addition, during the austral

summer some nations have numerous occupied locations such as

tent

camp, summer-long temporary facilities, and mobile traverses in support of research

Government Antarctica

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Antarctica

Government type: Antarctic Treaty Summary - the Antarctic Treaty, signed on 1 December 1959 and entered into force on 23 June 1961, establishes the legal framework for the management of Antarctica; the 28th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting was held in Stockholm, Sweden in June 2005; at these periodic meetings, decisions are made by consensus (not by vote) of all consultative member nations; at the end of 2005, there were 45 treaty member nations: 28 consultative and 17 non-consultative; consultative (decision-making) members include the seven nations that claim portions of Antarctica as national territory (some claims overlap) and 21 non-claimant nations; the US and Russia have reserved the right to make claims; the US does not recognize the claims of others; Antarctica is administered through meetings of the consultative member nations; decisions from these meetings are carried out by these member nations (with respect to their own nationals and operations) in accordance with their own national laws; the years in parentheses indicate when a consultative member-nation acceded to the Treaty and when it was accepted as a consultative member, while no date indicates the country was an original 1959 treaty signatory; claimant nations are - Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, NZ, Norway, and the UK. Nonclaimant consultative nations are - Belgium, Brazil (1975/1983), Bulgaria (1978/1998) China (1983/1985), Ecuador (1987/1990), Finland (1984/1989), Germany (1979/1981), India (1983/1983), Italy (1981/1987), Japan, South Korea (1986/1989), Netherlands

(1967/1990), Peru (1981/1989), Poland (1961/1977), Russia, South Africa, Spain (1982/1988), Sweden (1984/1988), Ukraine (1992/2004), Uruguay (1980/1985), and the US; non-consultative members, with year of accession in parentheses, are - Austria (1987), Canada (1988), Colombia (1989), Cuba (1984), Czech Republic (1962/1993), Denmark (1965), Estonia (2001), Greece (1987), Guatemala (1991), Hungary (1984), North Korea (1987), Papua New Guinea (1981), Romania (1971), Slovakia (1962/1993), Switzerland (1990), Turkey (1996), and Venezuela (1999); note - Czechoslovakia acceded to the Treaty in 1962 and separated into the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993; Article 1 - area to be used for peaceful purposes only; military activity, such as weapons testing, is prohibited, but military personnel and equipment may be used for scientific research or any other peaceful purpose; Article 2 - freedom of scientific investigation and cooperation shall continue; Article 3 - free exchange of information and personnel, cooperation with the UN and other international agencies; Article 4 - does not recognize, dispute, or establish territorial claims and no new claims shall be asserted while the treaty is in force; Article 5 - prohibits nuclear explosions or disposal of radioactive wastes; Article 6 - includes under the treaty all land and ice shelves south of 60 degrees 00 minutes south and reserves high seas rights; Article 7 - treaty-state observers have free access, including aerial observation, to any area and may inspect all stations, installations, and equipment; advance notice of all expeditions and of the introduction of military personnel must be given; Article 8 - allows for jurisdiction over observers and scientists by their own states; Article 9 - frequent consultative meetings take place among member nations; Article 10 - treaty states will discourage activities by any country in Antarctica that are contrary to the treaty; Article 11 - disputes to be settled peacefully by the parties concerned or, ultimately, by the ICJ; Articles 12, 13, 14 - deal with upholding, interpreting, and amending the treaty among involved nations; other agreements - some 200 recommendations adopted at treaty

consultative meetings and ratified by governments include - Agreed Measures for Fauna and Flora (1964) which were later incorporated into the Environmental Protocol; Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (1972); Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980); a mineral resources agreement was signed in 1988 but remains unratified; the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty was signed 4 October 1991 and entered into force 14 January 1998; this agreement provides for the protection of the Antarctic environment through six specific annexes: 1) environmental impact assessment, 2) conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora, 3) waste disposal and waste management, 4) prevention of marine pollution, 5) area protection and management and 6) liability arising from environmental emergencies; it prohibits all activities relating to mineral resources except scientific research; a permanent Antarctic Treaty Secretariat was established in 2004 in Buenos Aires, Argentina

Legal system:

Antarctica is administered through meetings of the consultative member nations; decisions from these meetings are carried out by these member nations (with respect to their own nationals and operations) in accordance with their own national laws; US law, including certain criminal offenses by or against US nationals, such

as murder, may apply extraterritorially; some US laws directly apply

to Antarctica; for example, the Antarctic Conservation Act, 16 U.S.C. section 2401 et seq., provides civil and criminal penalties for the following activities, unless authorized by regulation of statute: the taking of native mammals or birds; the introduction of nonindigenous plants and animals; entry into specially protected areas; the discharge or disposal of pollutants; and the importation into the US of certain items from Antarctica; violation of the

Antarctic Conservation Act carries penalties of up to \$10,000 in fines and one year in prison; the National Science Foundation and Department of Justice share enforcement responsibilities; Public Law

95-541, the US Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978, as amended in 1996, requires expeditions from the US to Antarctica to notify, in advance, the Office of Oceans, Room 5805, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, which reports such plans to other nations as

required by the Antarctic Treaty; for more information, contact Permit Office, Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, Arlington, Virginia 22230; telephone: (703) 292-8030, or

visit their website at www.nsf.gov; more generally, access to the Antarctic Treaty area, that is to all areas between 60 and 90 degrees south latitude, is subject to a number of relevant legal instruments and authorization procedures adopted by the states party

to the Antarctic Treaty

Economy Antarctica

Economy - overview:

Fishing off the coast and tourism, both based abroad, account for Antarctica's limited economic activity. Antarctic fisheries in 2003-04 (1 July-30 June) reported landing 136,262 metric tons (estimated fishing from the area covered by the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), which

extends slightly beyond the Antarctic Treaty area). Unregulated fishing, particularly of Patagonian toothfish, is a serious problem. The CCAMLR determines the recommended catch limits for marine species. A total of 23,175 tourists visited in the 2004-05 Antarctic summer, up from the 19,486 visitors the previous year. Nearly all

of

them were passengers on commercial (nongovernmental) ships and

several yachts that make trips during the summer. Most tourist trips

last approximately two weeks.

Communications Antarctica

Telephones - main lines in use:

0; note - information for US bases only (2001)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

NA

Telephone system:

general assessment: local systems at some research stations

domestic: commercial cellular networks operating in a small number

of locations

international: country code - 672; via satellite (including mobile Inmarsat and Iridium systems) from all research stations, ships, aircraft, and most field parties

Radio broadcast stations:

AM NA, FM 2, shortwave 1, note - information for US bases only (2002)

Radios:

NA

Television broadcast stations:

1 (cable system with six channels; American Forces Antarctic Network-McMurdo)

note: information for US bases only (2002)

Televisions:

several hundred at McMurdo Station (US)

note: information for US bases only (2001)

Internet country code:

.aq

Internet hosts:

7,757 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

NA

Transportation Antarctica

Airports: 20 note: there are no developed public access airports or landing facilities; 28 stations or remote field locations, operated by 11 National Antarctic Programs from nations party to the Antarctic Treaty, have restricted aircraft landing facilities comprising a total of 11 runways and 22 skiways for fixed-wing aircraft; some stations have both runways and skiways; commercial enterprises operate two aircraft landing facilities at one station; helicopter pads are available at all 37 year-round and 15 seasonal stations operated by National Antarctic Programs; the 11 runways are suitable for wheeled, fixed-wing aircraft: three are gravel, four blue-ice, two sea-ice and two compacted snow; of these, five are 3 km in length, two are between 2 km and 3 km in length, three are between 1 km and 2 km in length and one is less than 1 km in length; the 22 snow surface skiways are limited to use by ski-equipped, fixed-wing aircraft; of these, three are equal to or greater than 3 km in length, one is between 2 km and 3 km in length, nine are between 1 km and 2 km in length, five are less than 1 km in length, and four are of unknown or variable length; snow surface skiways are generally prepared and maintained during specific periods only and during summer; all aircraft landing facilities subject to severe restrictions

and limitations resulting from extreme seasonal and geographic conditions; aircraft landing facilities do not meet ICAO standards; advance approval from the respective governmental or nongovernmental operating organization required for using their facilities; landed aircraft are subject to inspection in accordance with Article 7, Antarctic Treaty; guidelines for the operation of aircraft near concentrations of birds in Antarctica were adopted in 2004; relevant legal instruments and authorization procedures adopted by states party to the Antarctic Treaty regulating access to the Antarctic Treaty area, that is to all areas between 60 and 90 degrees of latitude South, have to be complied with (see information under "Legal System"); an Antarctic Flight Information Manual (AFIM) providing up-to-date details of Antarctic air facilities and procedures is maintained and published by the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 28 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 8 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 10 under 914 m: 4 length unknown or variable: 4 (2006)

Heliports:

37

note: all 37 year-round and 15 seasonal stations operated by National Antarctic Programs stations have restricted helicopter landing facilities (helipads) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

there are no developed ports and harbors in Antarctica; most coastal stations have offshore anchorages, and supplies are transferred from ship to shore by small boats, barges, and helicopters; a few stations have a basic wharf facility; US coastal stations include McMurdo (77 51 S, 166 40 E), and Palmer (64 43 S, 64 03 W); government use only except by permit (see Permit Office

under "Legal System"); all ships at port are subject to inspection in accordance with Article 7, Antarctic Treaty; offshore anchorage is sparse and intermittent; relevant legal instruments and authorization procedures adopted by the states parties to the Antarctic Treaty regulating access to the Antarctic Treaty area, to all areas between 60 and 90 degrees of latitude south, have to be complied with (see "Legal System"); The Hydrographic Committee on

Antarctica (HCA), a special hydrographic commission of International

Hydrographic Organization (IHO), is responsible for hydrographic surveying and nautical charting matters in Antarctic Treaty area; it coordinates and facilitates provision of accurate and appropriate charts and other aids to navigation in support of safety of navigation in region; membership of HCA is open to any IHO Member

State whose government has acceded to the Antarctic Treaty and which

contributes resources and/or data to IHO Chart coverage of the area;

members of HCA are Argentina, Australia, Chile, China, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, NZ, Norway, Russia, South Africa, Spain, and the UK (2005)

Military Antarctica

Military - note:

the Antarctic Treaty prohibits any measures of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, or the testing of any type of weapon; it permits the use of military personnel or equipment for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes

Transnational Issues Antarctica

Disputes - international:

Antarctic Treaty freezes claims (see Antarctic Treaty Summary in government type entry); Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, NZ, Norway, and UK claim land and maritime sectors (some overlapping)

for a large portion of the continent; the US and many other states do not recognize these territorial claims and have made no claims themselves (the US and Russia reserve the right to do so); no claims

have been made in the sector between 90 degrees west and 150 degrees

west; several states with territorial claims in Antarctica have expressed their intention to submit data to the UN Commission on the

Limits of the Continental Shelf to extend their continental shelf claims to adjoining undersea ridges

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Antigua and Barbuda

Introduction Antigua and Barbuda

Background:

The Siboney were the first to inhabit the islands of Antigua and Barbuda in 2400 B.C., but Arawak Indians populated the islands when

Columbus landed on his second voyage in 1493. Early settlements by the Spanish and French were succeeded by the English who formed a colony in 1667. Slavery, established to run the sugar plantations on Antigua, was abolished in 1834. The islands became an independent state within the British Commonwealth of Nations in 1981.

Geography Antigua and Barbuda

Location:

Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, east-southeast of Puerto Rico

Geographic coordinates:

17 03 N, 61 48 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 442.6 sq km (Antigua 280 sq km; Barbuda 161 sq km)

land: 442.6 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Redonda, 1.6 sq km

Area - comparative:

2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

153 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

tropical maritime; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:

mostly low-lying limestone and coral islands, with some higher volcanic areas

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Boggy Peak 402 m

Natural resources:

NEGL; pleasant climate fosters tourism

Land use:

arable land: 18.18%

permanent crops: 4.55%

other: 77.27% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

hurricanes and tropical storms (July to October); periodic droughts

Environment - current issues: water management - a major concern because of limited natural fresh water resources - is further hampered by the clearing of trees to increase crop production, causing rainfall to run off quickly

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

Antigua has a deeply indented shoreline with many natural harbors

and beaches; Barbuda has a very large western harbor

People Antigua and Barbuda

Population:

69,108 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 27.6% (male 9,716/female 9,375)

15-64 years: 68.5% (male 23,801/female 23,524)

65 years and over: 3.9% (male 1,020/female 1,672) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 30 years

male: 29.5 years

female: 30.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.55% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

16.93 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.37 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-6.08 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.61 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 18.86 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 22.71 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 14.82 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.16 years

male: 69.78 years

female: 74.66 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.24 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality: noun: Antiguan(s), Barbudan(s) adjective: Antiguan, Barbudan

Ethnic groups:

black, British, Portuguese, Lebanese, Syrian

Religions:

Christian (predominantly Anglican with other Protestant, and some

Roman Catholic)

Languages:

English (official), local dialects

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over has completed five or more years of schooling

total population: 85.8%

male: NA%

female: NA% (2003 est.)

Government Antigua and Barbuda

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Antigua and Barbuda

Government type:

constitutional parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Saint John's

geographic coordinates: 17 06 N, 61 51 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

6 parishes and 2 dependencies*; Barbuda*, Redonda*, Saint George,

Saint John, Saint Mary, Saint Paul, Saint Peter, Saint Philip

Independence:

1 November 1981 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day (National Day), 1 November (1981)

Constitution:

1 November 1981

Legal system:

based on English common law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),
represented by Governor General Sir James B. CARLISLE (since 10
June
1993)

head of government: Prime Minister Winston Baldwin SPENCER
(since 24
March 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the governor general on
the advice of the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general
chosen

by the monarch on the advice of the prime minister; following
legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the
leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime
minister

by the governor general

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (17-member body
appointed by the governor general) and the House of
Representatives

(17 seats; members are elected by proportional representation to
serve five-year terms)

elections: House of Representatives - last held 23 March 2004
(next
to be held in 2009)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -
ALP 4, UPP 13

Judicial branch:

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (based in Saint Lucia; one judge
of
the Supreme Court is a resident of the islands and presides over
the
Court of Summary Jurisdiction); member Caribbean Court of
Justice

Political parties and leaders:

Antigua Labor Party or ALP [Lester Bryant BIRD]; Barbuda
People's

Movement or BPM [Thomas H. FRANK]; National Democratic
Congress

[Tillman THOMAS]; United Progressive Party or UPP [Baldwin
SPENCER]

(a coalition of three opposition parties - Antigua Caribbean
Liberation Movement or ACLM, Progressive Labor Movement or
PLM,
United National Democratic Party or UNDP)

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Antigua Trades and Labor Union or ATLU [William ROBINSON];
People's

Democratic Movement or PDM [Hugh MARSHALL]

International organization participation:

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU,
ICRM,

IFAD, IFC, IFRC, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO (subscriber),

ITU, MIGA, NAM (observer), OAS, OECS, OPANAL, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Deborah Mae LOVELL chancery: 3216 New Mexico Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20016 telephone: [1] (202) 362-5122 FAX: [1] (202) 362-5225 consulate(s) general: Miami

Diplomatic representation from the US: the US does not have an embassy in Antigua and Barbuda (embassy closed 30 June 1994); the US Ambassador to Barbados is accredited to Antigua and Barbuda

Flag description:

red, with an inverted isosceles triangle based on the top edge of the flag; the triangle contains three horizontal bands of black (top), light blue, and white, with a yellow rising sun in the black band

Economy Antigua and Barbuda

Economy - overview:

Tourism continues to dominate the economy, accounting for more than

half of GDP. Weak tourist arrival numbers since early 2000 have slowed the economy, however, and pressed the government into a tight

fiscal corner. The dual-island nation's agricultural production is focused on the domestic market and constrained by a limited water

supply and a labor shortage stemming from the lure of higher wages

in tourism and construction. Manufacturing comprises enclave-type

assembly for export with major products being bedding, handicrafts,

and electronic components. Prospects for economic growth in the medium term will continue to depend on income growth in the industrialized world, especially in the US, which accounts for slightly more than one-third of tourist arrivals.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$750 million (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$905 million

GDP - real growth rate:
3.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$10,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3.8% industry: 22% services: 74.3% (2002)

Labor force: 30,000

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 7% industry: 11% services: 82% (1983)

Unemployment rate:
11% (2001 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

0.9% (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$123.7 million

expenditures: \$145.9 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2000 est.)

Agriculture - products:

cotton, fruits, vegetables, bananas, coconuts, cucumbers, mangoes, sugarcane; livestock

Industries:

tourism, construction, light manufacturing (clothing, alcohol, household appliances)

Industrial production growth rate:

6% (1997 est.)

Electricity - production:

100 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

93 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

3,600 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-83.4 million

Exports:

\$46.81 million (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

petroleum products 48%, manufactures 23%, machinery and transport equipment 17%, food and live animals 4%, other 8%

Exports - partners:

Spain 34%, Germany 20.7%, Italy 7.7%, Singapore 5.8%, UK 4.9% (2005)

Imports:

\$378 million (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food and live animals, machinery and transport equipment, manufactures, chemicals, oil

Imports - partners:

US 21.1%, China 16.4%, Germany 13.3%, Singapore 12.7%, Spain 6.5%
(2005)

Debt - external:

\$427.3 million; note - data are for public external debt, not total external debt (2000)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$1.65 million (2004)

Currency (code):

East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Currency code:

XCD

Exchange rates:

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7 (2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)
note: fixed rate since 1976

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Antigua and Barbuda

Telephones - main lines in use:

38,000 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

54,000 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: good automatic telephone system

international: country code - 1-268; 1 coaxial submarine cable;

satellite earth station - 2; tropospheric scatter to Saba
(Netherlands Antilles) and Guadeloupe

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 4, FM 2, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

36,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

2 (1997)

Televisions:

31,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.ag

Internet hosts:

2,231 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

16 (2000)

Internet users:

20,000 (2005)

Transportation Antigua and Barbuda

Airports:

3 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 1,165 km

paved: 384 km

unpaved: 781 km (2002)

Merchant marine:

total: 1,011 ships (1000 GRT or over) 7,452,503 GRT/9,783,309 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 40, cargo 596, chemical tanker 7, container 321, liquefied gas 11, passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 12, roll on/roll off 21

foreign-owned: 984 (Australia 1, Bangladesh 4, Belgium 4, Colombia

2, Denmark 14, Estonia 12, France 1, Germany 858, Iceland 8, Isle of

Man 2, Latvia 5, Lebanon 1, Lithuania 3, Netherlands 14, Norway 11,

NZ 1, Poland 3, Russia 6, Singapore 1, Slovenia 6, Switzerland 4, Turkey 8, UK 7, US 7, Vietnam 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Saint John's

Military Antigua and Barbuda

Military branches:

Royal Antigua and Barbuda Defense Force (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.); no conscript military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 18,952

females age 18-49: 18,360 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 14,859

females age 18-49: 14,947 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 507

females age 18-49: 494 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Transnational Issues Antigua and Barbuda

Disputes - international:

none

Illicit drugs:

considered a minor transshipment point for narcotics bound for the

US and Europe; more significant as an offshore financial center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Arctic Ocean

Introduction Arctic Ocean

Background:

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest of the world's five oceans (after the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, and the recently delimited Southern Ocean). The Northwest Passage (US and Canada) and

Northern Sea Route (Norway and Russia) are two important seasonal

waterways. A sparse network of air, ocean, river, and land routes circumscribes the Arctic Ocean.

Geography Arctic Ocean

Location:

body of water between Europe, Asia, and North America, mostly north

of the Arctic Circle

Geographic coordinates:

90 00 N, 0 00 E

Map references:

Arctic Region

Area:

total: 14.056 million sq km

note: includes Baffin Bay, Barents Sea, Beaufort Sea, Chukchi Sea, East Siberian Sea, Greenland Sea, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Kara Sea, Laptev Sea, Northwest Passage, and other tributary water bodies

Area - comparative:

slightly less than 1.5 times the size of the US

Coastline:

45,389 km

Climate:

polar climate characterized by persistent cold and relatively narrow annual temperature ranges; winters characterized by continuous darkness, cold and stable weather conditions, and clear skies; summers characterized by continuous daylight, damp and foggy weather, and weak cyclones with rain or snow

Terrain:

central surface covered by a perennial drifting polar icepack that, on average, is about 3 meters thick, although pressure ridges may be three times that thickness; clockwise drift pattern in the Beaufort Gyral Stream, but nearly straight-line movement from the New Siberian Islands (Russia) to Denmark Strait (between Greenland and Iceland); the icepack is surrounded by open seas during the summer, but more than doubles in size during the winter and extends to the encircling landmasses; the ocean floor is about 50% continental shelf (highest percentage of any ocean) with the remainder a central basin interrupted by three submarine ridges (Alpha Cordillera, Nansen Cordillera, and Lomonosov Ridge)

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Fram Basin -4,665 m

highest point: sea level 0 m

Natural resources:

sand and gravel aggregates, placer deposits, polymetallic nodules,

oil and gas fields, fish, marine mammals (seals and whales)

Natural hazards:

ice islands occasionally break away from northern Ellesmere Island;

icebergs calved from glaciers in western Greenland and extreme northeastern Canada; permafrost in islands; virtually ice locked from October to June; ships subject to superstructure icing from October to May

Environment - current issues:

endangered marine species include walruses and whales; fragile ecosystem slow to change and slow to recover from disruptions or damage; thinning polar icepack

Geography - note:

major chokepoint is the southern Chukchi Sea (northern access to the Pacific Ocean via the Bering Strait); strategic location between North America and Russia; shortest marine link between the extremes

of eastern and western Russia; floating research stations operated by the US and Russia; maximum snow cover in March or April about 20

to 50 centimeters over the frozen ocean; snow cover lasts about 10 months

Economy Arctic Ocean

Economy - overview:

Economic activity is limited to the exploitation of natural resources, including petroleum, natural gas, fish, and seals.

Transportation Arctic Ocean

Ports and terminals:

Churchill (Canada), Murmansk (Russia), Prudhoe Bay (US)

Transportation - note:

sparse network of air, ocean, river, and land routes; the Northwest Passage (North America) and Northern Sea Route (Eurasia) are important seasonal waterways

Transnational Issues Arctic Ocean

Disputes - international: some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Argentina

Introduction Argentina

Background:

In 1816, the United Provinces of the Rio Plata declared their independence from Spain. Eventually, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay went their own way, but the area that remained became Argentina. The country's population and culture were subsequently heavily shaped by

immigrants from throughout Europe, but most particularly Italy and

Spain, which provided the largest percentage of newcomers from 1860

to 1930. Up until about the mid-20th century, much of Argentina's history was dominated by periods of internal political conflict between conservatives and liberals and between civilian and military

factions. After World War II, an era of Peronist authoritarian rule and interference in subsequent governments was followed by a military junta that took power in 1976. Democracy returned in 1983,

and has persisted despite numerous challenges, the most formidable

of which was a severe economic crisis in 2001-02 that led to violent

public protests and the resignation of several interim presidents.

Successful negotiations with the IMF allowed Argentina to sidestep some fiscal discipline measures normally imposed in such

circumstances. Since 2003, the government's efforts to stem the crisis have led to rapid economic recovery.

Geography Argentina

Location:

Southern South America, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between

Chile and Uruguay

Geographic coordinates:

34 00 S, 64 00 W

Map references:

South America

Area:

total: 2,766,890 sq km

land: 2,736,690 sq km

water: 30,200 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than three-tenths the size of the US

Land boundaries:

total: 9,665 km

border countries: Bolivia 832 km, Brazil 1,224 km, Chile 5,150 km,

Paraguay 1,880 km, Uruguay 579 km

Coastline:

4,989 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to
the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

mostly temperate; arid in southeast; subantarctic in southwest

Terrain:

rich plains of the Pampas in northern half, flat to rolling plateau
of Patagonia in south, rugged Andes along western border

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Laguna del Carbon -105 m (located between Puerto
San

Julian and Comandante Luis Piedra Buena in the province of Santa
Cruz)

highest point: Cerro Aconcagua 6,960 m (located in the
northwestern

corner of the province of Mendoza)

Natural resources:

fertile plains of the pampas, lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron ore, manganese, petroleum, uranium

Land use: arable land: 10.03% permanent crops: 0.36% other: 89.61% (2005)

Irrigated land:

15,500 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

San Miguel de Tucuman and Mendoza areas in the Andes subject to

earthquakes; pamperos are violent windstorms that can strike the pampas and northeast; heavy flooding

Environment - current issues: environmental problems (urban and rural) typical of an industrializing economy such as deforestation, soil degradation, desertification, air pollution, and water pollution note: Argentina is a world leader in setting voluntary greenhouse gas targets

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living

Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the

Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

second-largest country in South America (after Brazil); strategic

location relative to sea lanes between the South Atlantic and the South Pacific Oceans (Strait of Magellan, Beagle Channel, Drake Passage); diverse geophysical landscapes range from tropical climates in the north to tundra in the far south; Cerro Aconcagua is

the Western Hemisphere's tallest mountain, while Laguna del Carbon

is the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere

People Argentina

Population:

39,921,833 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 25.2% (male 5,153,164/female 4,921,625)

15-64 years: 64.1% (male 12,804,376/female 12,798,731)

65 years and over: 10.6% (male 1,740,118/female 2,503,819)
(2006
est.)

Median age: total: 29.7 years male: 28.8 years female: 30.7 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.96% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

16.73 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.55 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 14.73 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 16.58 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 12.78 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.12 years

male: 72.38 years

female: 80.05 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.16 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.7% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

130,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

1,500 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Argentine(s)

adjective: Argentine

Ethnic groups:

white (mostly Spanish and Italian) 97%, mestizo (mixed white and Amerindian ancestry), Amerindian, or other non-white groups 3%

Religions:

nominally Roman Catholic 92% (less than 20% practicing),
Protestant
2%, Jewish 2%, other 4%

Languages:

Spanish (official), English, Italian, German, French

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.1%

male: 97.1%

female: 97.1% (2003 est.)

Government Argentina

Country name:

conventional long form: Argentine Republic

conventional short form: Argentina

local long form: Republica Argentina

local short form: Argentina

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Buenos Aires

geographic coordinates: 34 36 S, 58 27 W

time difference: UTC-3 (2 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

23 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1 autonomous
city* (distrito federal); Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires Capital

Federal*, Catamarca, Chaco, Chubut, Cordoba, Corrientes, Entre

Rios,

Formosa, Jujuy, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Misiones, Neuquen,
Rio

Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Cruz, Santa Fe, Santiago
del

Estero, Tierra del Fuego - Antartida e Islas del Atlantico Sur,
Tucuman

note: the US does not recognize any claims to Antarctica

Independence:

9 July 1816 (from Spain)

National holiday:

Revolution Day, 25 May (1810)

Constitution:

1 May 1853; revised August 1994

Legal system:

mixture of US and West European legal systems; has not accepted
compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Nestor KIRCHNER (since 25 May 2003);

Vice

President Daniel SCIOLI (since 25 May 2003); note - the president
is

both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Nestor KIRCHNER (since 25 May
2003);

Vice President Daniel SCIOLI (since 25 May 2003); note - the
president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term); election last held 27 April 2003 (next election to be held in 2007) election results: results of the presidential election of 27 April 2003: Carlos Saul MENEM 24.3%, Nestor KIRCHNER 22%, Ricardo Lopez

MURPHY 16.4%, Adolfo Rodriguez SAA 14.4%, Elisa CARRIO 14.2%, other

8.7%; the subsequent runoff election slated for 25 May 2003 was awarded to KIRCHNER by default after MENEM withdrew his candidacy on the eve of the election

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Congress or Congreso Nacional consists of the Senate (72 seats; members are elected by direct vote; presently one-third of the members elected every two years to a six-year term)

and the Chamber of Deputies (257 seats; members are elected by direct vote; one-half of the members elected every two years to a four-year term)

elections: Senate - last held 23 October 2005 (next to be held in 2007); Chamber of Deputies - last held last held 23 October 2005 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by bloc or party - FV 45.1%, FJ 17.2%, UCR 7.5%, other 30.2%; seats by bloc or party - FV

14, FJ 3, UCR 2, other 5; Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by bloc or party - FV 29.9%, UCR 8.9%, ARI 7.2%, PJ 6.7%, PRO 6.2%, FJ

3.9%, other 37.2%; seats by bloc or party - FV 50, UCR 10, ARI 8, PJ

9, PRO 9, FJ 7, other 34

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (the nine Supreme Court judges are appointed by the president with approval by the Senate)

Political parties and leaders:

Alternative for a Republic of Equals or ARI [Elisa CARRIO]; Front for Victory or FV [Nestor KIRCHNER]; Interbloque Federal or IF (a broad coalition of approximately 12 parties including RECREAR); Justicialist Front or FJ [Eduardo DUHALDE]; Justicialist Party or PJ

(Peronist umbrella political organization); Radical Civic Union or UCR [Roberto IGLESIAS]; Republican Initiative Alliance or PRO (including Federal Recreate Movement or RECREAR [Ricardo LOPEZ

MURPHY] and Commitment for Change or CPC [Mauricio MACRI]);

Socialist Party or PS [Ruben GIUSTINIANI]; Union For All [Patricia

BULLRICH]; several provincial parties

Political pressure groups and leaders: Argentine Association of Pharmaceutical Labs (CILFA); Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturers' association); Argentine Rural Society (large landowners' association); business organizations; Central of Argentine Workers or CTA (a radical union for employed and unemployed workers); General Confederation of Labor or CGT (Peronist-leaning umbrella labor organization); Peronist-dominated labor movement; Piquetero groups (popular protest organizations that can be either pro or anti-government); Roman Catholic Church; students

International organization participation:

ABEDA, AfDB, Australia Group, BCIE, BIS, CAN (associate), CSN, FAO,

G-6, G-15, G-24, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU,

ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,
IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur, MIGA, MINURSO, MINUSTAH, NSG,
OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UN Security Council (temporary),
UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMOVIC, UNTSO, UPU, WCL,
WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jose Octavio BORDON

chancery: 1600 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 238-6400

FAX: [1] (202) 332-3171

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami,

New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Earl Anthony WAYNE

embassy: Avenida Colombia 4300, C1425GMN Buenos Aires

mailing address: international mail: use street address; APO

address: Unit 4334, APO AA 34034

telephone: [54] (11) 5777-4533

FAX: [54] (11) 5777-4240

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of light blue (top), white, and light blue; centered in the white band is a radiant yellow sun with a human face known as the Sun of May

Economy Argentina

Economy - overview:

Argentina benefits from rich natural resources, a highly literate population, an export-oriented agricultural sector, and a diversified industrial base. Over the past decade, however, the country has suffered problems of inflation, external debt, capital flight, and budget deficits. Growth in 2000 was a negative 0.8%, as

both domestic and foreign investors remained skeptical of the government's ability to pay debts and maintain the peso's fixed exchange rate with the US dollar. The economic situation worsened in

2001 with the widening of spreads on Argentine bonds, massive withdrawals from the banks, and a further decline in consumer and

investor confidence. Government efforts to achieve a "zero deficit," to stabilize the banking system, and to restore economic growth proved inadequate in the face of the mounting economic problems. The

peso's peg to the dollar was abandoned in January 2002, and the peso

was floated in February. The exchange rate plunged and real GDP fell

by 10.9% in 2002, but by mid-year the economy had stabilized, albeit

at a lower level. GDP expanded by about 9% per year from 2003 to

2005. Growth is being led by a revival in domestic demand, solid exports, and favorable external conditions. The government boosted

spending ahead of the October 2005 midterm congressional elections,

but strong revenue performance allowed Argentina to maintain a budget surplus. Inflation has been rising steadily and reached 12.3 percent in 2005.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$543.4 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$182 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
9.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$13,700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 9.5% industry: 35.8%
services: 54.7% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 15.34 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Unemployment rate:
11.6% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
38.5% (June 2005)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA
highest 10%: NA

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
52.2 (2001)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
9.6% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
21.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$42.63 billion

expenditures: \$39.98 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

72.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

sunflower seeds, lemons, soybeans, grapes, corn, tobacco, peanuts, tea, wheat; livestock

Industries:

food processing, motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals and petrochemicals, printing, metallurgy, steel

Industrial production growth rate:

7.7% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

87.16 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 52.2% hydro: 40.8% nuclear: 6.7% other: 0.2% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

82.97 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

2.07 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

1.561 billion kWh (2004)

Oil - production:

745,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

450,000 bbl/day (2001 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

2.95 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

41.04 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

34.58 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

6.05 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

663.5 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$5.448 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$40 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

edible oils, fuels and energy, cereals, feed, motor vehicles

Exports - partners:

Brazil 15.3%, US 10.8%, Chile 10.5%, China 8.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$28.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, metal manufactures, plastics

Imports - partners:

Brazil 34.6%, US 16.8%, China 5.4%, Germany 5.3% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$28.09 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$118.2 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$10 billion (2001 est.)

Currency (code):

Argentine peso (ARS)

Currency code:

ARS

Exchange rates:

Argentine pesos per US dollar - 2.9037 (2005), 2.9233 (2004), 2.9006 (2003), 3.0633 (2002), 0.9995 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Argentina

Telephones - main lines in use:

8.8 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

22.1 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: by opening the telecommunications market to competition and foreign investment with the "Telecommunications Liberalization Plan of 1998," Argentina encouraged the growth of modern telecommunications technology; fiber-optic cable trunk lines

are being installed between all major cities; the major networks are

entirely digital and the availability of telephone service is improving; however, telephone density is presently minimal, and making telephone service universally available will take time domestic: microwave radio relay, fiber-optic cable, and a domestic satellite system with 40 earth stations serve the trunk network; more than 110,000 pay telephones are installed and mobile telephone

use is rapidly expanding

international: country code - 54; satellite earth stations - 112;

Atlantis II and Unisur submarine cables; two international gateways

near Buenos Aires (2005)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 260 (including 10 inactive stations), FM NA (probably more than

1,000, mostly unlicensed), shortwave 6 (1998)

Radios:

24.3 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

42 (plus 444 repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

7.95 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.ar

Internet hosts:

1,612,423 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

33 (2000)

Internet users:

10 million (2005)

Transportation Argentina

Airports: 1,381 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 154

over 3,047 m: 4

2,438 to 3,047 m: 26

1,524 to 2,437 m: 65

914 to 1,523 m: 50

under 914 m: 9 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1,227

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 49

914 to 1,523 m: 587

under 914 m: 587 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 29,804 km; liquid petroleum gas 41 km; oil 10,373 km;

refined

products 8,540 km; unknown (oil/water) 13 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 31,902 km

broad gauge: 20,858 km 1.676-m gauge (141 km electrified)

standard gauge: 2,885 km 1.435-m gauge (26 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 7,922 km 1.000-m gauge; 237 km 0.750-m gauge
(2005)

Roadways:

total: 229,144 km

paved: 68,809 km (including 734 km of expressways)

unpaved: 160,335 km (2004)

Waterways:

11,000 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 41 ships (1000 GRT or over) 435,969 GRT/707,767 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 10, chemical tanker 1, passenger 1,
passenger/cargo 3, petroleum tanker 21, refrigerated cargo 2, roll
on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 11 (Chile 6, UK 4, Uruguay 1)

registered in other countries: 24 (Bolivia 1, Chile 1, Liberia 7,
Panama 9, Paraguay 3, Uruguay 3) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires, Concepcion del Uruguay, La Plata,
Punta

Colorada, Rosario, San Lorenzo-San Martin, San Nicolas

Military Argentina

Military branches:

Argentine Army, Navy of the Argentine Republic (includes naval aviation and naval infantry), Argentine Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Argentina, FAA) (2005)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 8,981,886

females age 18-49: 8,883,756 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 7,316,038

females age 18-49: 7,442,589 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 344,575

females age 18-49: 334,649 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$4.3 billion (FY99)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.3% (FY00)

Military - note:

the Argentine military is a well-organized force constrained by the country's prolonged economic hardship; the country has recently experienced a strong recovery, and the military is now implementing

"Plan 2000," aimed at making the ground forces lighter and more responsive (2005)

Transnational Issues Argentina

Disputes - international:

Argentina continues to assert its claims to the UK-administered Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands in its constitution, forcibly occupying the Falklands in 1982, but in 1995 agreed no longer to seek settlement by force; territorial claim in Antarctica partially overlaps UK and Chilean claims (see Antarctic disputes); unruly region at convergence of Argentina-Brazil-Paraguay borders is locus of money

laundering, smuggling, arms and illegal narcotics trafficking, and fundraising for extremist organizations; uncontested dispute between

Brazil and Uruguay over Braziliera Island in the Quaraí/Cuareim River leaves the tripoint with Argentina in question; action by the joint boundary commission, established by Chile and Argentina in 2001, for mapping and demarcating the disputed boundary in the Andean Southern Ice Field (Campo de Hielo Sur) remains pending

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Argentina is primarily a destination country for women and children trafficked for sexual and labor exploitation with

most victims trafficked internally, from rural to urban areas, for exploitation in prostitution; foreign women and children trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation come primarily from Paraguay, but

also from Bolivia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Chile; Bolivians are trafficked for forced labor; Argentine women and girls are also trafficked to neighboring countries for sexual exploitation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Argentina failed to show evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking particularly in the key area of prosecutions; government efforts to improve interagency anti-trafficking coordination did not achieve significant progress

in moving cases against traffickers through the judicial system; the government made progress in other areas, by submitting anti-trafficking legislation to Congress in August 2005 and sensitizing provincial and municipal government officials to the trafficking problem

Illicit drugs:

used as a transshipment country for cocaine headed for Europe; some

money-laundering activity, especially in the Tri-Border Area;

domestic consumption of drugs in urban centers is increasing

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Armenia

Introduction Armenia

Background:

Armenia prides itself on being the first nation to formally adopt Christianity (early 4th century). Despite periods of autonomy, over the centuries Armenia came under the sway of various empires including the Roman, Byzantine, Arab, Persian, and Ottoman. During

World War I in the western portion of Armenia, Ottoman Turkey instituted a policy of forced resettlement coupled with other harsh practices that resulted in an estimated 1 million Armenian deaths.

The eastern area of Armenia was ceded by the Ottomans to Russia in

1828; this portion declared its independence in 1918, but was conquered by the Soviet Red Army in 1920. Armenian leaders remain

preoccupied by the long conflict with Muslim Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh, a primarily Armenian-populated region, assigned to

Soviet Azerbaijan in the 1920s by Moscow. Armenia and Azerbaijan

began fighting over the area in 1988; the struggle escalated after both countries attained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991.

By May 1994, when a cease-fire took hold, Armenian forces held not

only Nagorno-Karabakh but also a significant portion of Azerbaijan

proper. The economies of both sides have been hurt by their inability to make substantial progress toward a peaceful resolution.

Turkey imposed an economic blockade on Armenia and closed the common

border because of the Armenian occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh and

surrounding areas.

Geography Armenia

Location:

Southwestern Asia, east of Turkey

Geographic coordinates:

40 00 N, 45 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 29,800 sq km

land: 28,400 sq km

water: 1,400 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Maryland

Land boundaries:

total: 1,254 km

border countries: Azerbaijan-proper 566 km, Azerbaijan-Naxcivan
exclave 221 km, Georgia 164 km, Iran 35 km, Turkey 268 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

highland continental, hot summers, cold winters

Terrain:

Armenian Highland with mountains; little forest land; fast flowing
rivers; good soil in Aras River valley

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Debed River 400 m

highest point: Aragats Lerrnagat' 4,090 m

Natural resources:

small deposits of gold, copper, molybdenum, zinc, alumina

Land use: arable land: 16.78% permanent crops: 2.01% other: 81.21% (2005)

Irrigated land:

2,860 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

occasionally severe earthquakes; droughts

Environment - current issues:

soil pollution from toxic chemicals such as DDT; the energy crisis of the 1990s led to deforestation when citizens scavenged for firewood; pollution of Hrazdan (Razdan) and Aras Rivers; the draining of Sevana Lich (Lake Sevan), a result of its use as a source for hydropower, threatens drinking water supplies; restart of

Metsamor nuclear power plant in spite of its location in a seismically active zone

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the

Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Geography - note:

landlocked in the Lesser Caucasus Mountains; Sevana Lich (Lake

Sevan) is the largest lake in this mountain range

People Armenia

Population:

2,976,372 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 20.5% (male 322,189/female 286,944)

15-64 years: 68.4% (male 949,975/female 1,085,484)

65 years and over: 11.1% (male 133,411/female 198,369) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 30.4 years

male: 27.8 years

female: 33.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.19% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

12.07 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.23 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-5.72 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.17 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.12 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.88 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female

total population: 0.9 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 22.47 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 27.59 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 16.51 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.84 years

male: 68.25 years

female: 76.02 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.33 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

2,600 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Armenian(s)

adjective: Armenian

Ethnic groups:

Armenian 97.9%, Yezidi (Kurd) 1.3%, Russian 0.5%, other 0.3%
(2001
census)

Religions:

Armenian Apostolic 94.7%, other Christian 4%, Yezidi (monotheist
with elements of nature worship) 1.3%

Languages:

Armenian 97.7%, Yezidi 1%, Russian 0.9%, other 0.4% (2001

census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.6%

male: 99.4%

female: 98% (2003 est.)

Government Armenia

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Armenia

conventional short form: Armenia

local long form: Hayastani Hanrapetut'yun

local short form: Hayastan

former: Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic; Armenian Republic

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Yerevan

geographic coordinates: 40 11 N, 44 30 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

11 provinces (marzer, singular - marz); Aragatsotn, Ararat, Armavir, Geghark'unik', Kotayk', Lorri, Shirak, Syunik', Tavush, Vayots' Dzor, Yerevan

Independence:

21 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 21 September (1991)

Constitution:

adopted by nationwide referendum 5 July 1995; amendments adopted

through a nationwide referendum 27 November 2005

Legal system:

based on civil law system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Robert KOCHARIAN (since 30 March 1998)

head of government: Prime Minister Andranik MARGARYAN (since 12 May 2000)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 19 February and 5 March 2003 (next to be held in 2008); prime minister appointed by

the president and confirmed with the majority support of the National Assembly; the prime minister and Council of Ministers must

resign if the National Assembly refuses to accept their program election results: Robert KOCHARIAN reelected president; percent of

vote - Robert KOCHARIAN 67.5%, Stepan DEMIRCHYAN 32.5%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (Parliament) or Azgayin Zhoghov (131

seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms;
90

members elected by party list, 41 by direct vote)

elections: last held 25 May 2003 (next to be held in the spring of 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - Republican Party 23.5%,

Justice Bloc 13.6%, Rule of Law 12.3%, ARF (Dashnak) 11.4%, National

Unity Party 8.8%, United Labor Party 5.7%; seats by faction -

Republican Party 39, Rule of Law 20, Justice Bloc 14, ARF (Dashnak)

11, National Unity 7, United Labor 6, People's Deputy Group 16,

independent (not in faction or group) 18; note - as of 10 March

2006; voting blocs in the legislature are more properly termed

factions and can be composed of members of several parties; seats

by

faction change frequently as deputies switch parties or announce themselves independent

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court; Court of Cassation (Appeals Court)

Political parties and leaders:

Agro-Industrial Party [Vladimir BADALYAN]; Armenia Party [Myasnik

MALKHASYAN]; Armenian National Movement or ANM [Alex ARZUMANYAN,

chairman]; Armenian Ramkavar Liberal Party or HRAK [Harutyun

MIRZAKHANYAN, chairman]; Armenian Revolutionary Federation

("Dashnak" Party) or ARF [Levon MKRTCHYAN]; Democratic Party

[Aram

SARKISYAN]; Justice Bloc (comprised of the Democratic Party,

National Democratic Party, National Democratic Union, the People's

Party, and the Republic Party) [Stepan DEMIRCHYAN]; National Democratic Party [Shavarsh KOCHARIAN]; National Democratic Union or

NDU [Vazgen MANUKIAN]; National Revival Party [Albert BAZEYAN];

National Unity Party [Artashes GEGHAMYAN, chairman]; People's Party

of Armenia [Stepan DEMIRCHYAN]; Republic Party [Aram SARKISYAN,

chairman]; Republican Party or RPA [Andranik MARGARYAN]; Rule of Law

Party [Samvel BALASANYAN]; Union of Constitutional Rights [Hrant

KHACHATURYAN]; United Labor Party [Gurgen ARSENYAN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Yerkrapah Union [Manvel GRIGORIAN]

International organization participation:

ACCT (observer), AsDB, BSEC, CE, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICt (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (observer), OAS (observer), OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PFP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Tatoul MARKARIAN

chancery: 2225 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 319-1976

FAX: [1] (202) 319-2982

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Anthony F.

GODFREY

embassy: 1 American Ave., Yerevan 375082

mailing address: American Embassy Yerevan, US Department of State,

7020 Yerevan Place, Washington, DC 20521-7020

telephone: [374](10) 464-700

FAX: [374](10) 464-742

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue, and orange

Economy Armenia

Economy - overview:

Under the old Soviet central planning system, Armenia had developed

a modern industrial sector, supplying machine tools, textiles, and other manufactured goods to sister republics in exchange for raw materials and energy. Since the implosion of the USSR in December

1991, Armenia has switched to small-scale agriculture away from the

large agroindustrial complexes of the Soviet era. The agricultural sector has long-term needs for more investment and updated technology. The privatization of industry has been at a slower pace,

but has been given renewed emphasis by the current administration.

Armenia is a food importer, and its mineral deposits (copper, gold, bauxite) are small. The ongoing conflict with Azerbaijan over the ethnic Armenian-dominated region of Nagorno-Karabakh and the breakup

of the centrally directed economic system of the former Soviet Union

contributed to a severe economic decline in the early 1990s. By 1994, however, the Armenian Government had launched an ambitious

IMF-sponsored economic liberalization program that resulted in positive growth rates in 1995-2005. Armenia joined the WTO in January 2003. Armenia also has managed to slash inflation, stabilize

its currency, and privatize most small- and medium-sized enterprises. Armenia's unemployment rate, however, remains high, despite strong economic growth. The chronic energy shortages Armenia

suffered in the early and mid-1990s have been offset by the energy supplied by one of its nuclear power plants at Metsamor. Armenia is

now a net energy exporter, although it does not have sufficient generating capacity to replace Metsamor, which is under international pressure to close. The electricity distribution system was privatized in 2002. Armenia's severe trade imbalance has been offset somewhat by international aid, remittances from Armenians working abroad, and foreign direct investment. Economic ties with Russia remain close, especially in the energy sector. The government

made some improvements in tax and customs administration in 2005,

but anti-corruption measures will be more difficult to implement. Investment in the construction and industrial sectors is expected to continue in 2006 and will help to ensure annual average real GDP growth of about 13.9%.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$14.45 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$4.868 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
13.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$4,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 23.9% industry: 34.3%
services: 41.8% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 1.2 million (2005)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 45% industry: 25%
services: 30% (2002 est.)

Unemployment rate:
31.6% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:
43% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 1.6% highest 10%: 41.3% (2004)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
41.3 (2004)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
0.6% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
21.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$786.1 million
expenditures: \$930.7 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

fruit (especially grapes), vegetables; livestock

Industries:

diamond-processing, metal-cutting machine tools, forging-pressing machines, electric motors, tires, knitted wear, hosiery, shoes, silk fabric, chemicals, trucks, instruments, microelectronics, jewelry manufacturing, software development, food processing, brandy

Industrial production growth rate:

7.5% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

6.317 billion kWh (2005)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 42.3% hydro: 27% nuclear: 30.7% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption: 4.374 billion kWh (2005)

Electricity - exports: 650 million kWh; note - exports an unknown quantity to Georgia; includes exports to Nagorno-Karabakh region in Azerbaijan (2003)

Electricity - imports:

463 million kWh; note - imports an unknown quantity from Iran (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2005)

Oil - consumption:

40,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

1.685 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

1.685 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-118 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$800 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

diamonds, mineral products, foodstuffs, energy

Exports - partners:

Germany 15.6%, Netherlands 13.7%, Belgium 12.8%, Russia 12.2%,

Israel 11.5%, US 11.2%, Georgia 4.8% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

natural gas, petroleum, tobacco products, foodstuffs, diamonds

Imports - partners:

Russia 13.5%, Belgium 8%, Germany 7.9%, Ukraine 7%, Turkmenistan 6.3%, US 6.2%, Israel 5.8%, Iran 5%, Romania 4.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$754.9 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$1.819 billion (20 September 2005)

Economic aid - recipient:
ODA, \$254 million (2004)

Currency (code):
dram (AMD)

Currency code:
AMD

Exchange rates:
drams per US dollar - 457.69 (2005), 533.45 (2004), 578.76 (2003),
573.35 (2002), 555.08 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Armenia

Telephones - main lines in use:
582,500 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
320,000 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: system inadequate; now 90% privately owned

and

undergoing modernization and expansion

domestic: the majority of subscribers and the most modern equipment

are in Yerevan (this includes paging and mobile cellular service)

international: country code - 374; Yerevan is connected to the

Trans-Asia-Europe fiber-optic cable through Iran; additional

international service is available by microwave radio relay and

landline connections to the other countries of the Commonwealth

of

Independent States and through the Moscow international switch

and

by satellite to the rest of the world; satellite earth stations - 3

(2005)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 9, FM 6, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

850,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

3 (plus an unknown number of repeaters) (1998)

Televisions:

825,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.am

Internet hosts:

8,163 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

9 (2001)

Internet users:

150,000 (2005)

Transportation Armenia

Airports: 13 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 11 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 2,002 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 845 km

broad gauge: 845 km 1.520-m gauge (828 km electrified)

note: some lines are out of service (2005)

Roadways: total: 7,633 km paved: 7,633 km (includes 1,561 km of expressways) (2003)

Military Armenia

Military branches:

Armed Forces: Ground Forces, Nagorno-Karabakh Self Defense Force

(NKSDF), Air Force, Air Defense Force (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 18 to 27 years of age for compulsory military service, conscript service obligation - 12 months; 18 years of age for voluntary military service (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 722,836

females age 18-49: 795,084 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 551,938

females age 18-49: 656,493 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 31,774

females age 18-49: 31,182 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$135 million (FY01)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

6.5% (FY01)

Transnational Issues Armenia

Disputes - international:

Armenia supports ethnic Armenian secessionists in Nagorno-Karabakh

and since the early 1990s, has militarily occupied 16% of Azerbaijan

- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) continues to mediate dispute; over 800,000 mostly ethnic Azerbaijanis were driven from the occupied lands and Armenia; about

230,000 ethnic Armenians were driven from their homes in Azerbaijan

into Armenia; Azerbaijan seeks transit route through Armenia to connect to Naxcivan exclave; border with Turkey remains closed over

Nagorno-Karabakh dispute; ethnic Armenian groups in Javakheti

region

of Georgia seek greater autonomy; tens of thousands of Armenians emigrate, primarily to Russia, to seek employment

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 235,101 (Azerbaijan)

IDPs: 50,000 (conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Armenia is a major source and, to a lesser extent, a transit and destination country for women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation largely to the UAE and Turkey; traffickers, many of them women, route victims directly into Dubai or through Moscow; profits derived from the trafficking of Armenian

victims reportedly increased dramatically from 2005

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Armenia has failed to show evidence

of increasing efforts, particularly in the areas of enforcement, trafficking-related corruption, and victim protection; the government increased implementation of its anti-trafficking law, but

failed to impose significant penalties for convicted traffickers and failed to vigorously investigate and prosecute ongoing and widespread allegations of public officials' complicity in trafficking; victim protection efforts remain in early, formative stages and a lack of sensitivity for victims remains a problem, particularly in the judiciary

Illicit drugs:

illicit cultivation of small amount of cannabis for domestic consumption; minor transit point for illicit drugs - mostly opium and hashish - moving from Southwest Asia to Russia and to a lesser

extent the rest of Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Aruba

Introduction Aruba

Background:

Discovered and claimed for Spain in 1499, Aruba was acquired by the

Dutch in 1636. The island's economy has been dominated by three main

industries. A 19th century gold rush was followed by prosperity brought on by the opening in 1924 of an oil refinery. The last decades of the 20th century saw a boom in the tourism industry. Aruba seceded from the Netherlands Antilles in 1986 and became

a separate, autonomous member of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Movement toward full independence was halted at Aruba's request in 1990.

Geography Aruba

Location:

Caribbean, island in the Caribbean Sea, north of Venezuela

Geographic coordinates:

12 30 N, 69 58 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 193 sq km

land: 193 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

68.5 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate:

tropical marine; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:

flat with a few hills; scant vegetation

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Jamanota 188 m

Natural resources:

NEGL; white sandy beaches

Land use: arable land: 10.53% permanent crops: 0% other:

89.47% (2005)

Irrigated land:

0.01 sq km (1998 est.)

Natural hazards:

lies outside the Caribbean hurricane belt

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

a flat, riverless island renowned for its white sand beaches; its tropical climate is moderated by constant trade winds from the Atlantic Ocean; the temperature is almost constant at about 27 degrees Celsius (81 degrees Fahrenheit)

People Aruba

Population:

71,891 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 19.5% (male 7,175/female 6,849)

15-64 years: 68.2% (male 23,894/female 25,140)

65 years and over: 12.3% (male 3,616/female 5,217) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 38.5 years

male: 36.4 years

female: 40.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.44% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

11.03 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.68 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female

total population: 0.93 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 5.79 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.6 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.95 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.28 years

male: 75.95 years

female: 82.78 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.79 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality: noun: Aruban(s) adjective: Aruban; Dutch

Ethnic groups:
mixed white/Caribbean Amerindian 80%

Religions:
Roman Catholic 82%, Protestant 8%, Hindu, Muslim, Confucian, Jewish

Languages:
Dutch (official), Papiamentu (a Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English dialect), English (widely spoken), Spanish

Literacy: definition: NA total population: 97% male: NA% female: NA%

Government Aruba

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Aruba

Dependency status:
member country of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; full autonomy in internal affairs obtained in 1986 upon separation from the Netherlands Antilles; Dutch Government responsible for defense and foreign affairs

Government type:
parliamentary democracy

Capital:
name: Oranjestad
geographic coordinates: 12 33 N, 70 06 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands)

Independence:

none (part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands)

National holiday:

Flag Day, 18 March

Constitution:

1 January 1986

Legal system:

based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen BEATRIX of the Netherlands (since 30 April 1980), represented by Governor General Fredis REFUNJOL (since 11 May 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Nelson O. ODUBER (since 30 October 2001)

cabinet: Council of Ministers elected by the Staten

elections: the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed for

a six-year term by the monarch; prime minister and deputy prime minister elected by the Staten for four-year terms; election last held 2005 (next to be held by 2009)

election results: Nelson O. ODUBER elected prime minister;

percent

of legislative vote - NA

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislature or Staten (21 seats; members elected by direct, popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 23 September 2005 (next to be held by in 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - MEP 43%, AVP 32%, MPA

7%, RED 7%, PDR 6%, OLA 4%, PPA 2%; seats by party - MEP 11, AVP 8,

MPA 1, RED 1

Judicial branch:

Common Court of Justice of Aruba (judges are appointed by the monarch)

Political parties and leaders:

Aliansa/Aruban Social Movement or MSA [Robert WEVER]; Aruban

Liberal Organization or OLA [Glenbert CROES]; Aruban Patriotic Movement or MPA [Monica ARENDS-KOCK]; Aruban Patriotic Party or PPA

[Benny NISBET]; Aruban People's Party or AVP [Mike EMAN]; People's

Electoral Movement Party or MEP [Nelson O. ODUBER]; Real Democracy

or PDR [Andin BIKKER]; RED [Rudy LAMPE]; Workers Political Platform

or PTT [Gregorio WOLFF]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, UNESCO (associate), UPU, WCL, WMO, WTOO
(associate)

Diplomatic representation in the US: none (represented by the Kingdom of the Netherlands); note - Mr. Henry BAARH, Minister Plenipotentiary for Aruba at the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Aruba; the Consul General to Netherlands Antilles is accredited to Aruba

Flag description:

blue, with two narrow, horizontal, yellow stripes across the lower portion and a red, four-pointed star outlined in white in the upper hoist-side corner

Economy Aruba

Economy - overview:

Tourism is the mainstay of the small, open Aruban economy, with offshore banking and oil refining and storage also important. The rapid growth of the tourism sector over the last decade has resulted

in a substantial expansion of other activities. Over 1.5 million tourists per year visit Aruba, with 75% of those from the US.

Construction continues to boom, with hotel capacity five times the 1985 level. In addition, the reopening of the country's oil refinery in 1993, a major source of employment and foreign exchange earnings,

has further spurred growth. Tourist arrivals have rebounded strongly

following a dip after the 11 September 2001 attacks. The island experiences only a brief low season, and hotel occupancy in 2004

averaged 80%, compared to 68% throughout the rest of the Caribbean.

The newly re-elected government has made cutting the budget and trade deficits a high priority.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$2.258 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$2.258 billion

GDP - real growth rate:
2.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$21,800 (2004 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 0.4% NA% industry:
33.3% NA% services: 66.3% NA%

Labor force: 41,500 (2004 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA% note: most employment is in wholesale and retail
trade and repair, followed by hotels and restaurants; oil refining

Unemployment rate:
6.9% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.4% (2005)

Budget:

revenues: \$507.9 million

expenditures: \$577.9 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2000)

Public debt:

46.3% of GDP

Agriculture - products:

aloes; livestock; fish

Industries:

tourism, transshipment facilities, oil refining

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

770 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

716.1 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

2,363 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

6,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$80 million f.o.b.; note - includes oil reexports (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

live animals and animal products, art and collectibles, machinery and electrical equipment, transport equipment

Exports - partners:

Netherlands 33.5%, Panama 16.7%, Colombia 11.9%, US 11.3%, Venezuela 10.1%, Netherlands Antilles 9% (2005)

Imports:

\$875 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and electrical equipment, crude oil for refining and reexport, chemicals; foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

US 55.9%, Netherlands 12.9%, UK 3.8% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$478.6 million (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$-11.3 million (2004)

Currency (code):
Aruban guilder/florin (AWG)

Currency code:
AWG

Exchange rates:
Aruban guilders/florins per US dollar - 1.79 (2005), 1.79 (2004),
1.79 (2003), 1.79 (2002), 1.79 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Aruba

Telephones - main lines in use:
37,100 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
98,400 (2004)

Telephone system:
general assessment: modern fully automatic telecommunications system
domestic: increased competition through privatization; 3 wireless service providers are now licensed
international: country code - 297; 1 submarine cable to Sint Maarten (Netherlands Antilles); extensive interisland microwave radio relay links

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 16, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

50,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (1997)

Televisions:

20,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.aw

Internet hosts:

11,548 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

NA

Internet users:

24,000 (2002)

Transportation Aruba

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
(2006)

Roadways: total: 800 km paved: 513 km unpaved: 287 km

Ports and terminals:

Barcadera, Oranjestad, Sint Nicolaas

Military Aruba

Military branches:

no regular indigenous military forces; Royal Netherlands Navy and Marines, Coast Guard

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 16,278 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 13,219 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 520 (2005 est.)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Transnational Issues Aruba

Disputes - international:

none

Illicit drugs:

transit point for US- and Europe-bound narcotics with some accompanying money-laundering activity

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Introduction Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Background:

These uninhabited islands came under Australian authority in 1931;

formal administration began two years later. Ashmore Reef supports a

rich and diverse avian and marine habitat; in 1983, it became a National Nature Reserve. Cartier Island, a former bombing range, is

now a marine reserve.

Geography Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Location:

Southeastern Asia, islands in the Indian Ocean, midway between northwestern Australia and Timor island

Geographic coordinates:

12 14 S, 123 05 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 5 sq km

land: 5 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Ashmore Reef (West, Middle, and East Islets) and Cartier Island

Area - comparative:

about eight times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

74.1 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 12 nm
continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation
exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical

Terrain:

low with sand and coral

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m highest point:
unnamed location 3 m

Natural resources: fish

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100% (all
grass and sand) (2005)

Irrigated land:

0 sq km

Natural hazards:

surrounded by shoals and reefs that can pose maritime hazards

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve established in August 1983

People Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Population:

no indigenous inhabitants

note: Indonesian fishermen are allowed access to the lagoon and fresh water at Ashmore Reef's West Island (July 2006 est.)

People - note:

the landing of illegal immigrants from Indonesia's Rote Island has become an ongoing problem

Government Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Country name:

conventional long form: Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands

conventional short form: Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Dependency status:

territory of Australia; administered by the Australian Department of Transport and Regional Services

Legal system:

the laws of the Commonwealth of Australia and the laws of the Northern Territory of Australia, where applicable, apply

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (territory of Australia)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (territory of Australia)

Flag description:

the flag of Australia is used

Economy Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Economy - overview: no economic activity

Transportation Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Ports and terminals: none; offshore anchorage only

Military Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of Australia; periodic visits by the Royal Australian Navy and Royal Australian Air Force

Transnational Issues Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Disputes - international:

Indonesian groups challenge Australia's claim to Ashmore Reef; Australia has closed the surrounding waters to Indonesian traditional fishing and created a national park in the region while continuing to prospect for hydrocarbons in the vicinity

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@Atlantic Ocean

Introduction Atlantic Ocean

Background:

The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest of the world's five oceans

(after the Pacific Ocean, but larger than the Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, and Arctic Ocean). The Kiel Canal (Germany), Oresund (Denmark-Sweden), Bosporus (Turkey), Strait of Gibraltar (Morocco-Spain), and the Saint Lawrence Seaway (Canada-US) are important strategic access waterways. The decision by the International Hydrographic Organization in the spring of 2000 to delimit a fifth world ocean, the Southern Ocean, removed the portion of the Atlantic Ocean south of 60 degrees south latitude.

Geography Atlantic Ocean

Location:

body of water between Africa, Europe, the Southern Ocean, and the Western Hemisphere

Geographic coordinates:

0 00 N, 25 00 W

Map references:

Political Map of the World

Area:

total: 76.762 million sq km

note: includes Baltic Sea, Black Sea, Caribbean Sea, Davis Strait, Denmark Strait, part of the Drake Passage, Gulf of Mexico, Labrador Sea, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, Norwegian Sea, almost all of the Scotia Sea, and other tributary water bodies

Area - comparative:

slightly less than 6.5 times the size of the US

Coastline:

111,866 km

Climate:

tropical cyclones (hurricanes) develop off the coast of Africa near Cape Verde and move westward into the Caribbean Sea; hurricanes can

occur from May to December, but are most frequent from August to

November

Terrain:

surface usually covered with sea ice in Labrador Sea, Denmark Strait, and coastal portions of the Baltic Sea from October to June; clockwise warm-water gyre (broad, circular system of currents) in the northern Atlantic, counterclockwise warm-water gyre in the southern Atlantic; the ocean floor is dominated by the Mid-Atlantic

Ridge, a rugged north-south centerline for the entire Atlantic basin

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Milwaukee Deep in the Puerto Rico Trench -8,605 m

highest point: sea level 0 m

Natural resources:

oil and gas fields, fish, marine mammals (seals and whales), sand and gravel aggregates, placer deposits, polymetallic nodules, precious stones

Natural hazards:

icebergs common in Davis Strait, Denmark Strait, and the northwestern Atlantic Ocean from February to August and have been

spotted as far south as Bermuda and the Madeira Islands; ships subject to superstructure icing in extreme northern Atlantic from October to May; persistent fog can be a maritime hazard from May

to

September; hurricanes (May to December)

Environment - current issues:

endangered marine species include the manatee, seals, sea lions, turtles, and whales; drift net fishing is hastening the decline of fish stocks and contributing to international disputes; municipal sludge pollution off eastern US, southern Brazil, and eastern Argentina; oil pollution in Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Lake Maracaibo, Mediterranean Sea, and North Sea; industrial waste and municipal sewage pollution in Baltic Sea, North Sea, and Mediterranean Sea

Geography - note:

major chokepoints include the Dardanelles, Strait of Gibraltar, access to the Panama and Suez Canals; strategic straits include the Strait of Dover, Straits of Florida, Mona Passage, The Sound (Oresund), and Windward Passage; the Equator divides the Atlantic Ocean into the North Atlantic Ocean and South Atlantic Ocean

Economy Atlantic Ocean

Economy - overview:

The Atlantic Ocean provides some of the world's most heavily trafficked sea routes, between and within the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Other economic activity includes the exploitation of natural resources, e.g., fishing, dredging of aragonite sands (The Bahamas), and production of crude oil and natural gas (Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and North Sea).

Transportation Atlantic Ocean

Ports and terminals:

Alexandria (Egypt), Algiers (Algeria), Antwerp (Belgium),
Barcelona

(Spain), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Casablanca (Morocco), Colon
(Panama), Copenhagen (Denmark), Dakar (Senegal), Gdansk
(Poland),

Hamburg (Germany), Helsinki (Finland), Las Palmas (Canary
Islands,

Spain), Le Havre (France), Lisbon (Portugal), London (UK),
Marseille

(France), Montevideo (Uruguay), Montreal (Canada), Naples
(Italy),

New Orleans (US), New York (US), Oran (Algeria), Oslo (Norway),
Peiraiefs or Piraeus (Greece), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Rotterdam
(Netherlands), Saint Petersburg (Russia), Stockholm (Sweden)

Transportation - note:

Kiel Canal and Saint Lawrence Seaway are two important
waterways;

significant domestic commercial and recreational use of
Intracoastal

Waterway on central and south Atlantic seaboard and Gulf of
Mexico
coast of US

Transnational Issues Atlantic Ocean

Disputes - international: some maritime disputes (see littoral
states)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Australia

Introduction Australia

Background:

Aboriginal settlers arrived on the continent from Southeast Asia about 40,000 years before the first Europeans began exploration in the 17th century. No formal territorial claims were made until 1770,

when Capt. James COOK took possession in the name of Great Britain.

Six colonies were created in the late 18th and 19th centuries; they federated and became the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. The new

country took advantage of its natural resources to rapidly develop agricultural and manufacturing industries and to make a major contribution to the British effort in World Wars I and II. In recent decades, Australia has transformed itself into an internationally competitive, advanced market economy. It boasted one of the OECD's

fastest growing economies during the 1990s, a performance due in large part to economic reforms adopted in the 1980s. Long-term concerns include pollution, particularly depletion of the ozone layer, and management and conservation of coastal areas, especially the Great Barrier Reef.

Geography Australia

Location:

Oceania, continent between the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean

Geographic coordinates:

27 00 S, 133 00 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 7,686,850 sq km

land: 7,617,930 sq km

water: 68,920 sq km

note: includes Lord Howe Island and Macquarie Island

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than the US contiguous 48 states

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

25,760 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

generally arid to semiarid; temperate in south and east; tropical in north

Terrain:

mostly low plateau with deserts; fertile plain in southeast

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Lake Eyre -15 m

highest point: Mount Kosciuszko 2,229 m

Natural resources:

bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, gold, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, natural gas, petroleum

Land use:

arable land: 6.15% (includes about 27 million hectares of cultivated grassland)

permanent crops: 0.04%

other: 93.81% (2005)

Irrigated land:

25,450 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

cyclones along the coast; severe droughts; forest fires

Environment - current issues:

soil erosion from overgrazing, industrial development, urbanization, and poor farming practices; soil salinity rising due to the use of poor quality water; desertification; clearing for agricultural purposes threatens the natural habitat of many unique animal and plant species; the Great Barrier Reef off the northeast coast, the largest coral reef in the world, is threatened by increased shipping and its popularity as a tourist site; limited natural fresh water resources

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living

Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping,

Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling signed, but not ratified: Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol

Geography - note:

world's smallest continent but sixth-largest country; population concentrated along the eastern and southeastern coasts; the invigorating tropical sea breeze known as the "Fremantle Doctor" affects the city of Perth on the west coast, and is one of the most consistent winds in the world

People Australia

Population:

20,264,082 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 19.6% (male 2,031,313/female 1,936,802)

15-64 years: 67.3% (male 6,881,863/female 6,764,709)

65 years and over: 13.1% (male 1,170,589/female 1,478,806)
(2006
est.)

Median age: total: 36.9 years male: 36 years female: 37.7 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.85% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

12.14 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.51 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

3.85 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 4.63 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.02 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.22 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 80.5 years

male: 77.64 years

female: 83.52 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.76 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

14,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Australian(s)

adjective: Australian

Ethnic groups:

Caucasian 92%, Asian 7%, aboriginal and other 1%

Religions:

Catholic 26.4%, Anglican 20.5%, other Christian 20.5%, Buddhist 1.9%, Muslim 1.5%, other 1.2%, unspecified 12.7%, none 15.3%
(2001
Census)

Languages:

English 79.1%, Chinese 2.1%, Italian 1.9%, other 11.1%, unspecified 5.8% (2001 Census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 99%
male: 99%
female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government Australia

Country name:

conventional long form: Commonwealth of Australia
conventional short form: Australia

Government type:

federal parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Canberra
geographic coordinates: 35 17 S, 149 08 E
time difference: UTC+10 (15 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)
daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in October; ends
last
Sunday in March (ended first Sunday in April 2006)

note: Australia is divided into three time zones

Administrative divisions:

6 states and 2 territories*; Australian Capital Territory*, New South Wales, Northern Territory*, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia

Dependent areas:

Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Coral Sea Islands, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Norfolk Island, Macquarie Island

Independence:

1 January 1901 (federation of UK colonies)

National holiday:

Australia Day, 26 January (1788)

Constitution:

9 July 1900, effective 1 January 1901

Legal system:

based on English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction,
with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen of Australia ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Maj. Gen. (Ret.) Michael JEFFERY (since 11 August 2003)

head of government: Prime Minister John Winston HOWARD (since 11

March 1996); Deputy Prime Minister Mark VAILE (since 6 July

2005)

cabinet: prime minister nominates, from among members of Parliament,

candidates who are subsequently sworn in by the governor general to

serve as government ministers

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the monarch on the recommendation of the prime minister; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or leader of a majority coalition is sworn in as prime minister by the governor general

note: government coalition - Liberal Party and National Party

Legislative branch:

bicameral Federal Parliament consists of the Senate (76 seats - 12 from each of the six states and 2 from each of the two mainland territories; one-half of state members are elected every three years by popular vote to serve six-year terms while all territory members are elected every three years) and the House of Representatives (150

seats; members elected by popular preferential voting to serve terms

of up to three-years; no state can have fewer than 5 representatives)

elections: Senate - last held 9 October 2004 (next to be held no later than June 2008); House of Representatives - last held 9 October 2004 (next to be called no later than November 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - Liberal Party-National Party coalition 39, Australian Labor Party 28, Democrats 4, Australian Greens 4, Family First Party 1; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by

party - Liberal Party-National Party coalition 87, Australian Labor Party 60, independents 3

Judicial branch:

High Court (the chief justice and six other justices are appointed by the governor general)

Political parties and leaders:

Australian Democrats [Lyn ALLISON]; Australian Greens [Bob BROWN];

Australian Labor Party [Kevin RUDD]; Country Liberal Party [Jodeen

CARNEY]; Family First Party [Steve FIELDING]; Liberal Party [John

Winston HOWARD]; The Nationals [Mark VAILE]

International organization participation:

ANZUS, APEC, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner), Australia Group,

BIS, C, CP, EAS, EBRD, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC,

IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (guest), NEA, NSG, OECD, OPCW, Paris

Club, PCA, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNMIS,

UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Dennis J. RICHARDSON

chancery: 1601 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 797-3000

FAX: [1] (202) 797-3168

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Honolulu, Los Angeles, New

York, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Robert D. McCALLUM, Jr.

embassy: Moonah Place, Yarralumla, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2600

mailing address: APO AP 96549

telephone: [61] (02) 6214-5600

FAX: [61] (02) 6214-5970

consulate(s) general: Melbourne, Perth, Sydney

Flag description:

blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and a large seven-pointed star in the lower hoist-side quadrant known as the Commonwealth or Federation Star, representing the federation of

the colonies of Australia in 1901; the star depicts one point for each of the six original states and one representing all of Australia's internal and external territories; on the fly half is a representation of the Southern Cross constellation in white with one

small five-pointed star and four larger, seven-pointed stars

Economy Australia

Economy - overview:

Australia has an enviable Western-style capitalist economy with a per capita GDP on par with the four dominant West European economies. Rising output in the domestic economy, robust business

and consumer confidence, and rising exports of raw materials and agricultural products are fueling the economy. Australia's emphasis

on reforms, low inflation, and growing ties with China are other key

factors behind the economy's strength. The impact of drought,

weak

foreign demand, and strong import demand pushed the trade deficit up

from \$8 billion in 2002, to \$18 billion in 2003, \$13 billion in 2004, and nearly \$17 billion in 2005. Housing prices probably peaked

in 2005, diminishing the prospect that interest rates would be raised to prevent a speculative bubble. Conservative fiscal policies have kept Australia's budget in surplus from 2002 to 2005.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$635.5 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$612.8 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

2.7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$31,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3.8% industry: 26.2% services: 70% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 10.42 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 3.6% industry: 21.2% services: 75.2% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:

5.1% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: 2%

highest 10%: 25.4% (1994)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

35.2 (1994)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.7% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

25.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$249.8 billion

expenditures: \$240.2 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

16.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, barley, sugarcane, fruits, cattle, sheep, poultry

Industries:

mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing,
chemicals, steel

Industrial production growth rate:

1.1% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

237 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 90.8% hydro: 8.3%
nuclear: 0% other: 0.9% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

221 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

530,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

875,600 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

523,400 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

530,800 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - proved reserves:

3.664 billion bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

35.6 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

25.08 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

9.744 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

2.549 trillion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-42.09 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$103 billion (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

coal, gold, meat, wool, alumina, iron ore, wheat, machinery and transport equipment

Exports - partners:

Japan 20.3%, China 11.5%, South Korea 7.9%, US 6.7%, NZ 6.5%, India 5% (2005)

Imports:

\$119.6 billion (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, computers and office machines, telecommunication equipment and parts; crude oil and petroleum products

Imports - partners:

US 13.9%, China 13.7%, Japan 11%, Singapore 5.6%, Germany 5.6% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$43.26 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$323.4 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$894 million (FY99/00)

Currency (code):

Australian dollar (AUD)

Currency code:

AUD

Exchange rates:

Australian dollars per US dollar - 1.3095 (2005), 1.3598 (2004), 1.5419 (2003), 1.8406 (2002), 1.9334 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Australia

Telephones - main lines in use:

11.46 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

18.42 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: excellent domestic and international service
domestic: domestic satellite system; much use of radiotelephone in areas of low population density; rapid growth of mobile cellular telephones

international: country code - 61; submarine cables to New Zealand,

Papua New Guinea, and Indonesia; satellite earth stations - 19 (10 Intelsat - 4 Indian Ocean and 6 Pacific Ocean, 2 Inmarsat - Indian and Pacific Ocean regions, 2 Globalstar, 5 other) (2005)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 262, FM 345, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

25.5 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
104 (1997)

Televisions:
10.15 million (1997)

Internet country code:
.au

Internet hosts:
7,772,888 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
571 (2002)

Internet users:
14,663,622 (2006)

Transportation Australia

Airports: 455 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 311 over 3,047 m: 10 2,438 to 3,047 m: 12 1,524 to 2,437 m: 133 914 to 1,523 m: 143 under 914 m: 13 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 144 1,524 to 2,437 m: 18 914 to 1,523 m: 111 under 914 m: 15 (2006)

Heliports:
1 (2006)

Pipelines:
condensate/gas 546 km; gas 31,323 km; liquid petroleum gas 240 km;

oil 4,808 km; oil/gas/water 110 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 47,738 km

broad gauge: 4,015 km 1.600-m gauge

standard gauge: 28,662 km 1.435-m gauge (1,397 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 14,831 km 1.067-m gauge (2,462 km electrified)

dual gauge: 230 km dual gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 810,641 km

paved: 336,962 km

unpaved: 473,679 km (2004)

Waterways:

2,000 km (mainly used for recreation on Murray and Murray-Darling

river systems) (2002)

Merchant marine:

total: 53 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,361,000 GRT/1,532,874 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 17, cargo 4, chemical tanker 3, container 1, liquefied gas 4, passenger 6, passenger/cargo 7, petroleum tanker 6,

roll on/roll off 5

foreign-owned: 17 (Canada 1, France 3, Germany 3, Japan 1, Netherlands 2, Norway 1, Philippines 1, UK 2, US 3)

registered in other countries: 34 (Antigua and Barbuda 1, Bahamas 2,

Bermuda 3, Fiji 1, Hong Kong 1, Liberia 2, Marshall Islands 2, Netherlands 1, NZ 2, Panama 3, Portugal 1, Singapore 7, Tonga 1, UK

3, US 2, Vanuatu 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Brisbane, Dampier, Fremantle, Gladstone, Hay Point, Melbourne, Newcastle, Port Hedland, Port Kembla, Port Walcott, Sydney

Military Australia

Military branches:

Australian Defense Force (ADF): Australian Army, Royal Australian

Navy, Royal Australian Air Force, Special Operations Command

Military service age and obligation:

16 years of age for voluntary service; women allowed to serve in Army combat units in non-combat support roles (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 4,943,676

females age 18-49: 4,821,264

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 16-49: 4,092,717

females age 16-49: 3,983,447 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 142,158

females age 16-49: 135,675 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$17.84 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.7% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Australia

Disputes - international:

East Timor and Australia agreed in 2005 to defer the disputed

portion of the boundary for fifty years and to split hydrocarbon revenues evenly outside the Joint Petroleum Development Area covered

by the 2002 Timor Sea Treaty; East Timor dispute hampers creation of

a revised maritime boundary with Indonesia (see also Ashmore and

Cartier Islands dispute); regional states express concern over Australia's 2004 declaration of a 1,000-nautical mile-wide maritime

identification zone; Australia asserts land and maritime claims to Antarctica (see Antarctica); in 2004 Australia submitted its claims to UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) to extend its continental margin from both its mainland and Antarctic claims

Illicit drugs:

Tasmania is one of the world's major suppliers of licit opiate products; government maintains strict controls over areas of opium

poppy cultivation and output of poppy straw concentrate

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Austria

Introduction Austria

Background:

Once the center of power for the large Austro-Hungarian Empire, Austria was reduced to a small republic after its defeat in World War I. Following annexation by Nazi Germany in 1938 and subsequent occupation by the victorious Allies in 1945, Austria's status remained unclear for a decade. A State Treaty signed in 1955 ended the occupation, recognized Austria's independence, and forbade unification with Germany. A constitutional law that same year declared the country's "perpetual neutrality" as a condition for Soviet military withdrawal. Following the Soviet Union's collapse in 1991 and Austria's entry into the European Union in 1995, some Austrians have called into question this neutrality. A prosperous, democratic country, Austria entered the Economic and Monetary Union in 1999.

Geography Austria

Location:

Central Europe, north of Italy and Slovenia

Geographic coordinates:

47 20 N, 13 20 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 83,870 sq km

land: 82,444 sq km

water: 1,426 sq km

Area - comparative:
slightly smaller than Maine

Land boundaries:
total: 2,562 km
border countries: Czech Republic 362 km, Germany 784 km,
Hungary 366
km, Italy 430 km, Liechtenstein 35 km, Slovakia 91 km, Slovenia
330
km, Switzerland 164 km

Coastline:
0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:
none (landlocked)

Climate:
temperate; continental, cloudy; cold winters with frequent rain
and
some snow in lowlands and snow in mountains; moderate
summers with
occasional showers

Terrain:
in the west and south mostly mountains (Alps); along the eastern
and northern margins mostly flat or gently sloping

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: Neusiedler See 115 m
highest point: Grossglockner 3,798 m

Natural resources:
oil, coal, lignite, timber, iron ore, copper, zinc, antimony,
magnesite, tungsten, graphite, salt, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 16.59% permanent crops: 0.85% other: 82.56% (2005)

Irrigated land:
40 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
landslides; avalanches; earthquakes

Environment - current issues: some forest degradation caused by air and soil pollution; soil pollution results from the use of agricultural chemicals; air pollution results from emissions by coal- and oil-fired power stations and industrial plants and from trucks transiting Austria between northern and southern Europe

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
landlocked; strategic location at the crossroads of central Europe with many easily traversable Alpine passes and valleys; major river is the Danube; population is concentrated on eastern lowlands because of steep slopes, poor soils, and low temperatures elsewhere

People Austria

Population:

8,192,880 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 15.4% (male 645,337/female 614,602)

15-64 years: 67.5% (male 2,782,712/female 2,749,620)

65 years and over: 17.1% (male 567,752/female 832,857) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 40.9 years

male: 39.8 years

female: 42 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.09% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

8.74 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.76 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

1.94 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.68 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 4.6 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 5.65 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 3.5 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 79.07 years
male: 76.17 years
female: 82.11 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.36 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
0.3% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
10,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Austrian(s)
adjective: Austrian

Ethnic groups:
Austrians 91.1%, former Yugoslavs 4% (includes Croatsians, Slovenes, Serbs, and Bosniaks), Turks 1.6%, German 0.9%, other or unspecified 2.4% (2001 census)

Religions:
Roman Catholic 73.6%, Protestant 4.7%, Muslim 4.2%, other 3.5%, unspecified 2%, none 12% (2001 census)

Languages:

German (official nationwide), Slovene (official in Carinthia),
Croatian (official in Burgenland), Hungarian (official in
Burgenland)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98%

male: NA

female: NA

Government Austria

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Austria

conventional short form: Austria

local long form: Republik Oesterreich

local short form: Oesterreich

Government type:

federal republic

Capital:

name: Vienna

geographic coordinates: 48 12 N, 16 22 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last
Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

9 states (Bundeslaender, singular - Bundesland); Burgenland,
Kaernten (Carinthia), Niederoesterreich, Oberoesterreich,
Salzburg,
Steiermark (Styria), Tirol, Vorarlberg, Wien (Vienna)

Independence:

17 September 1156 (Duchy of Austria founded); 11 August 1804 (Austrian Empire proclaimed); 12 November 1918 (republic proclaimed)

National holiday:

National Day, 26 October (1955); note - commemorates the State Treaty restoring national sovereignty and the end of occupation and

the passage of the law on permanent neutrality

Constitution:

1920; revised 1929 (reinstated 1 May 1945)

Legal system:

civil law system with Roman law origin; judicial review of legislative acts by the Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Heinz FISCHER (since 8 July 2004)

head of government: Chancellor Wolfgang SCHUESSEL (OeVP) (since 4

February 2000); Vice Chancellor Hubert GORBACH (since 21 October

2003)

cabinet: Council of Ministers chosen by the president on the advice of the chancellor

elections: president elected by direct popular vote for a six-year term (eligible for a second term); presidential election last held 25 April 2004 (next to be held April 2010); chancellor traditionally

chosen by the president from the plurality party in the National Council; vice chancellor chosen by the president on the advice of the chancellor

election results: Heinz FISCHER elected president; percent of vote - Heinz FISCHER (SPOe) 52.4%, Benita FERRERO-WALDNER (OeVP) 47.6%

note: government coalition - OeVP and FPÖe

Legislative branch:

bicameral Federal Assembly or Bundesversammlung consists of Federal

Council or Bundesrat (62 members; members represent each of the states on the basis of population, but with each state having at least 3 representatives; members serve a five- or six-year term) and the National Council or Nationalrat (183 seats; members elected by

direct popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: National Council - last held 1 October 2006 (next to be held in the fall of 2010)

election results: National Council - percent of vote by party - SPOe 35.3%, OeVP 34.3%, Greens 11.1%, FPÖe 11.0%, BZÖe 4.1%; seats by

party - SPOe 68, OeVP 66, Greens 21, FPÖe 21, BZÖe 7

Judicial branch:

Supreme Judicial Court or Oberster Gerichtshof; Administrative Court or Verwaltungsgerichtshof; Constitutional Court or Verfassungsgerichtshof

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance for the Future of Austria or BZÖe [Joerg HAIDER]; Austrian

People's Party or OeVP [Wolfgang SCHUESSEL]; Freedom Party of Austria or FPÖe [Heinz Christian STRACHE]; Social Democratic Party

of Austria or SPOe [Alfred GUSENBAUER]; The Greens [Alexander
VAN
DER BELLEN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:
Austrian Trade Union Federation (nominally independent but
primarily Socialist) or OeGB; Federal Economic Chamber;
OeVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists or VOel; Roman
Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic
Action; three composite leagues of the Austrian People's Party or
OeVP representing business, labor, and farmers and other
non-government organizations in the areas of environment and
human
rights

International organization participation:
ACCT (observer), AfDB, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, BSEC
(observer),
CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, G- 9,
IADB, IAEA,
IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS,
ILO,
IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO,
NAM
(guest), NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OIF (observer), OPCW,
OSCE,
Paris Club, PCA, PFP, SECI (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNDOF,
UNESCO,
UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNOMIG, UNTSO, UPU,
WCL, WCO, WEU
(observer), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Eva NOWOTNY

chancery: 3524 International Court NW, Washington, DC

20008-3035

telephone: [1] (202) 895-6700

FAX: [1] (202) 895-6750

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Susan R. McCaw

embassy: Boltzmanngasse 16, A-1090, Vienna

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [43] (1) 31339-0

FAX: [43] (1) 3100682

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and red

Economy Austria

Economy - overview:

Austria, with its well-developed market economy and high standard

of living, is closely tied to other EU economies, especially Germany's. The Austrian economy also benefits greatly from strong

commercial relations, especially in the banking and insurance sectors, with central, eastern, and southeastern Europe. The economy

features a large service sector, a sound industrial sector, and a small, but highly developed agricultural sector. Membership in the EU has drawn an influx of foreign investors attracted by Austria's access to the single European market and proximity to the new EU economies. The current government has successfully pursued a comprehensive economic reform program, aimed at streamlining government, creating a more competitive business environment, further strengthening Austria's attractiveness as an investment location, pursuing a balanced budget, and implementing effective

pension reforms. Weak domestic consumption and slow growth in Europe

have held the economy to growth rates of 0.4% in 2002, 1.4% in 2003,

2.4% in 2004, and 1.8% in 2005. To meet increased competition from

both EU and Central European countries, particularly the new EU members, Austria will need to continue restructuring, emphasizing knowledge-based sectors of the economy, and encouraging greater labor flexibility and greater labor participation by its aging population.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$265.8 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$293.4 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

1.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$32,500 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1.8% industry: 30.4% services: 67.8% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 3.49 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 3% industry: 27% services: 70% (2005 est.)

Unemployment rate:

5.2% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

5.9% (2004)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.3% highest 10%: 22.5% (2004)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
31 (2002)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
20.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$148.6 billion
expenditures: \$154.5 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
65.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
grains, potatoes, sugar beets, wine, fruit; dairy products, cattle, pigs, poultry; lumber

Industries:
construction, machinery, vehicles and parts, food, metals, chemicals, lumber and wood processing, paper and paperboard, communications equipment, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:
4.7% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
63.69 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 29.3% hydro: 67.2%

nuclear: 0% other: 3.5% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
64.78 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:
13.53 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:
16.63 billion kWh (2004)

Oil - production:
17,810 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - consumption:
249,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:
30,140 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - imports:
152,600 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - proved reserves:
84.3 million bbl (2004)

Natural gas - production:
1.96 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - consumption:
9.01 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2004)

Natural gas - imports:
7.05 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

23.2 billion cu m (2004)

Current account balance:

\$1.467 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$122.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and parts, paper and paperboard, metal goods, chemicals, iron and steel, textiles, foodstuffs

Exports - partners:

Germany 31.2%, Italy 8.7%, US 5.8%, Switzerland 5.2%, France 4.2%
(2005)

Imports:

\$118.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, metal goods,
oil and oil products; foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

Germany 45.9%, Italy 6.6%, Switzerland 4.5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$11.83 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$510.6 billion (30 June 2005 est.)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$681 million (2004)

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Austria

Telephones - main lines in use:

3.705 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

8.16 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: highly developed and efficient

domestic: there are 45 main lines for every 100 persons; the fiber optic net is very extensive; all telephone applications and Internet services are available

international: country code - 43; satellite earth stations - 15; in addition, there are about 600 VSAT (very small aperture terminals)

(2005)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 65 (plus several hundred repeaters), shortwave 1 (2001)

Radios:

6.08 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

10 (plus more than 1,000 repeaters) (2001)

Televisions:

4.25 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.at

Internet hosts:

2,062,035 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

37 (2000)

Internet users:

4.65 million (2005)

Transportation Austria

Airports: 55 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 25 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 5 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 15 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 30 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 26 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 2,722 km; oil 663 km; refined products 149 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 6,011 km

standard gauge: 5,568 km 1.435-m gauge (3,427 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 21 km 1.000-m gauge; 422 km 0.760-m gauge (109 km

electrified) (2005)

Roadways: total: 133,718 km paved: 133,718 km (including 1,677 km of expressways) (2003)

Waterways:

358 km (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 34,072 GRT/44,437 DWT

by type: cargo 6, container 2

foreign-owned: 2 (Netherlands 2)

registered in other countries: 14 (Liberia 13, Malta 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Enns, Krems, Linz, Vienna

Military Austria

Military branches:

Land Forces (KdoLdSK), Air Forces (KdoLuSK)

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for compulsory military service; 16 years of age for voluntary service; from 2007, at the earliest, compulsory military service obligation

will be reduced from eight months to six (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,914,800

females age 18-49: 1,870,134 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,550,441

females age 18-49: 1,515,365 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 48,967

females age 18-49: 46,633 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$1.497 billion (FY01/02)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.9% (2004)

Transnational Issues Austria

Disputes - international:

Austrian anti-nuclear activists have revived blockades of the Czech-Austrian border to protest operation of the Temelin nuclear power plant in the Czech Republic

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and South American

cocaine destined for Western Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

@Azerbaijan

Introduction Azerbaijan

Background:

Azerbaijan - a nation with a Turkic and majority-Muslim population

- was briefly independent from 1918 to 1920; it regained its independence after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Despite

a 1994 cease-fire, Azerbaijan has yet to resolve its conflict with Armenia over the Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh enclave (largely Armenian populated). Azerbaijan has lost 16% of its territory and must support some 528,000 internally displaced persons as a result

of the conflict. Corruption is ubiquitous, and the promise of widespread wealth from Azerbaijan's undeveloped petroleum resources

remains largely unfulfilled.

Geography Azerbaijan

Location:

Southwestern Asia, bordering the Caspian Sea, between Iran and Russia, with a small European portion north of the Caucasus range

Geographic coordinates:

40 30 N, 47 30 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 86,600 sq km

land: 86,100 sq km

water: 500 sq km

note: includes the exclave of Naxcivan Autonomous Republic and the

Nagorno-Karabakh region; the region's autonomy was abolished by Azerbaijani Supreme Soviet on 26 November 1991

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Maine

Land boundaries:

total: 2,013 km

border countries: Armenia (with Azerbaijan-proper) 566 km, Armenia

(with Azerbaijan-Naxcivan exclave) 221 km, Georgia 322 km, Iran (with Azerbaijan-proper) 432 km, Iran (with Azerbaijan-Naxcivan exclave) 179 km, Russia 284 km, Turkey 9 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked); note - Azerbaijan borders the Caspian Sea (800 km est.)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

dry, semiarid steppe

Terrain:

large, flat Kur-Araz Ovaligi (Kura-Araks Lowland) (much of it below

sea level) with Great Caucasus Mountains to the north, Qarabag Yaylasi (Karabakh Upland) in west; Baku lies on Abseron Yasaqligi (Apsheron Peninsula) that juts into Caspian Sea

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caspian Sea -28 m highest point: Bazarduzu Dagi 4,485 m

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals, alumina

Land use: arable land: 20.62% permanent crops: 2.61% other: 76.77% (2005)

Irrigated land:
14,550 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
droughts

Environment - current issues:
local scientists consider the Abseron Yasaqligi (Apsheron Peninsula) (including Baku and Sumqayit) and the Caspian Sea to be the ecologically most devastated area in the world because of severe air, soil, and water pollution; soil pollution results from oil spills, from the use of DDT as a pesticide, and from toxic defoliants used in the production of cotton

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

both the main area of the country and the Naxcivan exclave are landlocked

People Azerbaijan

Population:

7,961,619 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 25.8% (male 1,046,501/female 1,011,492)

15-64 years: 66.3% (male 2,573,134/female 2,706,275)

65 years and over: 7.8% (male 246,556/female 377,661) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 27.7 years

male: 26.3 years

female: 29.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.66% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

20.74 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.75 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-4.38 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.65 male(s)/female

total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 79 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 81.08 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 76.81 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 63.85 years

male: 59.78 years

female: 68.13 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.46 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

1,400 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 100 (2001 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Azerbaijani(s), Azeri(s)

adjective: Azerbaijani, Azeri

Ethnic groups:

Azeri 90.6%, Dagestani 2.2%, Russian 1.8%, Armenian 1.5%,
other

3.9% (1999 census)

note: almost all Armenians live in the separatist Nagorno-Karabakh

region

Religions:

Muslim 93.4%, Russian Orthodox 2.5%, Armenian Orthodox 2.3%,
other

1.8% (1995 est.)

note: religious affiliation is still nominal in Azerbaijan;
percentages for actual practicing adherents are much lower

Languages:

Azerbaijani (Azeri) 89%, Russian 3%, Armenian 2%, other 6%
(1995
est.)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.8%

male: 99.5%

female: 98.2% (2003 est.)

Government Azerbaijan

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Azerbaijan

conventional short form: Azerbaijan

local long form: Azarbaycan Respublikasi

local short form: Azarbaycan

former: Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Baku (Baki, Baky)

geographic coordinates: 40 23 N, 49 51 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last
Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

59 rayons (rayonlar; rayon - singular), 11 cities (saharlar; sahar - singular), 1 autonomous republic (muxtar respublika)

rayons: Abseron Rayonu, Agcabadi Rayonu, Agdam Rayonu, Agdas Rayonu,

Agstafa Rayonu, Agsu Rayonu, Astara Rayonu, Balakan Rayonu, Barda

Rayonu, Beylaqan Rayonu, Bilasuvar Rayonu, Cabrayil Rayonu, Calilabad Rayonu, Daskasan Rayonu, Davaci Rayonu, Fuzuli Rayonu,

Gadabay Rayonu, Goranboy Rayonu, Goycay Rayonu, Hacıqabul Rayonu,

Imisli Rayonu, Ismayilli Rayonu, Kalbacar Rayonu, Kurdamir Rayonu,

Lacin Rayonu, Lankaran Rayonu, Lerik Rayonu, Masalli Rayonu, Neftcala Rayonu, Oguz Rayonu, Qabala Rayonu, Qax Rayonu, Qazax

Rayonu, Qobustan Rayonu, Quba Rayonu, Qubadli Rayonu, Qusar Rayonu,

Saatli Rayonu, Sabirabad Rayonu, Saki Rayonu, Salyan Rayonu, Samaxi

Rayonu, Samkir Rayonu, Samux Rayonu, Siyazan Rayonu, Susa Rayonu,

Tartar Rayonu, Tovuz Rayonu, Ucar Rayonu, Xacmaz Rayonu, Xanlar

Rayonu, Xizi Rayonu, Xocali Rayonu, Xocavand Rayonu, Yardimli Rayonu, Yevlax Rayonu, Zangilan Rayonu, Zaqatala Rayonu, Zardab

Rayonu

cities: Ali Bayramli Sahari, Baki Sahari, Ganca Sahari, Lankaran Sahari, Mingacevir Sahari, Naftalan Sahari, Saki Sahari, Sumqayit Sahari, Susa Sahari, Xankandi Sahari, Yevlax Sahari

autonomous republic: Naxcivan Muxtar Respublikasi

Independence:

30 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday:

Founding of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan, 28 May (1918)

Constitution:

adopted 12 November 1995

Legal system:

based on civil law system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ilham ALIYEV (since 31 October 2003)

head of government: Prime Minister Artur RASIZADE (since 4 November

2003); First Deputy Prime Minister Abbas ABBASOV (since 10 November

2003)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president and confirmed by the National Assembly

elections: president elected by popular vote to a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 15 October 2003 (next to be held October 2008); prime minister and first deputy prime ministers appointed by the president and confirmed by the National Assembly

election results: Ilham ALIYEV elected president; percent of vote - Ilham ALIYEV 76.8%, Isa GAMBAR 14%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Milli Mejlis (125 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 6 November 2005 (next to be held in November 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - Yeni 58, Azadliq coalition 8, CSP 2, YES 2, Motherland 2, other parties with single seats 7, independents 42, undetermined 4

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

Azerbaijan Popular Front or APF [Ali KARIMLI, leader of "Reform" faction; Mirmahmud MIRALI-UGLU, leader of "Classic" faction]; Civic

Solidarity Party or CSP [Sabir RUSTAMKHANLY]; Civic Union Party

[Ayaz MUTALIBOV]; Communist Party of Azerbaijan or CPA [Ramiz

AHMADOV]; Compatriot Party [Mais SAFARLI]; Democratic Party for

Azerbaijan or DPA [Rasul QULIYEV, chairman]; Justice Party [Ilyas

ISMAILOV]; Liberal Party of Azerbaijan [Lala Shovkat HACIYEVA];

Motherland Party; Musavat [Isa GAMBAR, chairman]; Yeni Azerbaijan

Party; Party for National Independence of Azerbaijan or PNIA [Etibar

MAMMADLI, chairman]; Social Democratic Party of Azerbaijan or SDP

[Araz ALIZADE and Ayaz MUTALIBOV]

note: opposition parties regularly factionalize and form new parties

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Sadval, Lezgin movement; self-proclaimed Armenian Nagorno-Karabakh

Republic; Talysh independence movement; Union of Pro-Azerbaijani

Forces (UPAF)

International organization participation:

AsDB, BSEC, CE, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, ECO, FAO, GUAM, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,

IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (observer), OAS (observer), OIC,

OPCW, OSCE, PFP, SECI (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Yashar ALIYEV

chancery: 2741 34th Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 337-3500

FAX: [1] (202) 337-5911

Consulate(s) general: Los Angeles

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Anne E. DERSE embassy: 83 Azadliyg Prospekti, Baku AZ1007 mailing address: American Embassy Baku, US Department of State, 7050 Baku Place, Washington, DC 20521-7050 telephone: [994] (12) 4980-335 through 337 FAX: [994] (12) 4656-671

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), red, and green; a crescent and eight-pointed star in white are centered in red band

Economy Azerbaijan

Economy - overview:

Azerbaijan's number one export is oil. Azerbaijan's oil production declined through 1997, but has registered an increase every year since. Negotiation of production-sharing arrangements (PSAs) with foreign firms, which have thus far committed \$60 billion to long-term oilfield development, should generate the funds needed to

spur future industrial development. Oil production under the first of these PSAs, with the Azerbaijan International Operating Company,

began in November 1997. A consortium of Western oil companies is

scheduled to begin pumping 1 million barrels a day from a large offshore field in early 2006, through a \$4 billion pipeline it built from Baku to Turkey's Mediterranean port of Ceyhan. Economists estimate that by 2010 revenues from this project will double the country's current GDP. Azerbaijan shares all the formidable problems

of the former Soviet republics in making the transition from a command to a market economy, but its considerable energy resources

brighten its long-term prospects. Baku has only recently begun making progress on economic reform, and old economic ties and structures are slowly being replaced. Several other obstacles impede

Azerbaijan's economic progress: the need for stepped up foreign investment in the non-energy sector, the continuing conflict with Armenia over the Nagorno-Karabakh region, and the pervasive corruption. Trade with Russia and the other former Soviet republics

is declining in importance while trade is building with Turkey and the nations of Europe. Long-term prospects will depend on world oil

prices, the location of new pipelines in the region, and

Azerbaijan's ability to manage its oil wealth.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$42.99 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$10.4 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
26.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$5,400 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 14.1% industry: 45.7%
services: 40.2% (2002 est.)

Labor force: 5.45 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 41% industry: 7%
services: 52% (2001)

Unemployment rate:
1.1% official rate (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
49% (2002 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 2.8% highest 10%: 27.8% (1995)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
36.5 (2001)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
9.6% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

54.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$3.18 billion

expenditures: \$2.986 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

11.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

cotton, grain, rice, grapes, fruit, vegetables, tea, tobacco;
cattle, pigs, sheep, goats

Industries:

petroleum and natural gas, petroleum products, oilfield equipment;

steel, iron ore; cement; chemicals and petrochemicals; textiles

Industrial production growth rate:

40% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

20 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 89.7% hydro: 10.3%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

20.25 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

700 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

2.35 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

477,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

123,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

589 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

5.13 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

9.2 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

1 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

849.5 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$167.3 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$6.117 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

oil and gas 90%, machinery, cotton, foodstuffs

Exports - partners:

Italy 30.3%, France 9.4%, Russia 6.6%, Turkey 6.3%, Turkmenistan 6.3%, Georgia 4.8%, Israel 4.5%, Croatia 4.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$4.656 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, oil products, foodstuffs, metals, chemicals

Imports - partners:

Russia 17%, UK 9.1%, Singapore 9.1%, Turkey 7.4%, Germany 6.1%, Turkmenistan 5.8%, Ukraine 5.4%, China 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.192 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$1.873 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

ODA, \$140 million (2000 est.)

Currency (code):

Azerbaijani manat (AZM)

Currency code:

AZM

Exchange rates:

Azerbaijani manats per US dollar - 4,727.1 (2005), 4,913.48 (2004), 4,910.73 (2003), 4,860.82 (2002), 4,656.58 (2001)
note: on 1 January 2006 Azerbaijan revalued its currency, with

5,000

old manats equal to 1 new manat

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Azerbaijan

Telephones - main lines in use:
1,091,400 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
2.242 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: inadequate; requires considerable expansion
and
modernization; teledensity of 14 main lines per 100 persons is low
(2002)
domestic: the majority of telephones are in Baku and other
industrial centers - about 700 villages still without public
telephone service; satellite service connects Baku to a modern
switch in its exclave of Naxcivan
international: country code - 994; the old Soviet system of cable
and microwave is still serviceable; satellite earth stations - 2
(2005)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 10, FM 17, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:
175,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
2 (1997)

Televisions:
170,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.az

Internet hosts:
880 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
2 (2000)

Internet users:
678,800 (2005)

Transportation Azerbaijan

Airports: 36 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 27 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 7 1,524 to 2,437 m: 13 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 9
914 to 1,523 m: 2
under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Heliports:
1 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 3,190 km; oil 2,436 km (2006)

Railways:
total: 2,957 km
broad gauge: 2,957 km 1.520-m gauge (1,278 km electrified)

(2005)

Roadways:

total: 27,016 km

paved: 12,698 km (including 128 km of expressways)

unpaved: 14,318 km (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 84 ships (1000 GRT or over) 405,395 GRT/436,666 DWT

by type: cargo 26, passenger 2, passenger/cargo 8, petroleum tanker

43, roll on/roll off 2, specialized tanker 3

registered in other countries: 4 (Georgia 2, Malta 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Baku (Baki)

Military Azerbaijan

Military branches:

Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Forces

Military service age and obligation: men between 18 and 35 are liable for military service; 18 years of age for voluntary military service; length of military service is 18 months and 12 months for university graduates (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,961,973

females age 18-49: 2,033,186 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,314,955

females age 18-49: 1,676,408 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 82,358

females age 18-49: 78,067 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$121 million (FY99)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.6% (FY99)

Transnational Issues Azerbaijan

Disputes - international:

Armenia supports ethnic Armenian secessionists in Nagorno-Karabakh

and since the early 1990s has militarily occupied 16% of Azerbaijan;

over 800,000 mostly ethnic Azerbaijanis were driven from the occupied lands and Armenia; about 230,000 ethnic Armenians were

driven from their homes in Azerbaijan into Armenia; Azerbaijan seeks

transit route through Armenia to connect to Naxcivan exclave; Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) continues

to mediate dispute; Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Russia ratify Caspian seabed delimitation treaties based on equidistance, while Iran continues to insist on an even one-fifth allocation and challenges Azerbaijan's hydrocarbon exploration in disputed waters;

bilateral talks continue with Turkmenistan on dividing the seabed and contested oilfields in the middle of the Caspian; Azerbaijan and

Georgia continue to discuss the alignment of their boundary at certain crossing areas

Refugees and internally displaced persons:
refugees (country of origin): 8,367 (Russia)
IDPs: 528,000 (conflict with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh)
(2005)

Illicit drugs:
limited illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy, mostly for
CIS consumption; small government eradication program; transit
point
for Southwest Asian opiates bound for Russia and to a lesser extent
the rest of Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Bahamas, The

Introduction Bahamas, The

Background:
Lucayan Indians inhabited the islands when Christopher Columbus
first set foot in the New World on San Salvador in 1492. British
settlement of the islands began in 1647; the islands became a
colony
in 1783. Since attaining independence from the UK in 1973, The
Bahamas have prospered through tourism and international
banking and
investment management. Because of its geography, the country is

a

major transshipment point for illegal drugs, particularly shipments to the US, and its territory is used for smuggling illegal migrants into the US.

Geography Bahamas, The

Location:

Caribbean, chain of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Florida, northeast of Cuba

Geographic coordinates:

24 15 N, 76 00 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 13,940 sq km

land: 10,070 sq km

water: 3,870 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Connecticut

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

3,542 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical marine; moderated by warm waters of Gulf Stream

Terrain:

long, flat coral formations with some low rounded hills

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest point: Mount Alvernia, on Cat Island 63 m

Natural resources: salt, aragonite, timber, arable land

Land use: arable land: 0.58% permanent crops: 0.29% other: 99.13% (2005)

Irrigated land:

10 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

hurricanes and other tropical storms cause extensive flood and wind damage

Environment - current issues:

coral reef decay; solid waste disposal

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law

of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location adjacent to US and Cuba; extensive island chain of which 30 are inhabited

People Bahamas, The

Population:

303,770

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 27.5% (male 41,799/female 41,733)

15-64 years: 66.1% (male 98,847/female 102,074)

65 years and over: 6.4% (male 7,891/female 11,426) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 27.8 years

male: 27.1 years

female: 28.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.64% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

17.57 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.05 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-2.17 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 24.68 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 30.29 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 18.96 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 65.6 years

male: 62.24 years

female: 69.03 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.18 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

3% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

5,600 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality: noun: Bahamian(s) adjective: Bahamian

Ethnic groups:

black 85%, white 12%, Asian and Hispanic 3%

Religions:

Baptist 35.4%, Anglican 15.1%, Roman Catholic 13.5%,
Pentecostal

8.1%, Church of God 4.8%, Methodist 4.2%, other Christian
15.2%,

none or unspecified 2.9%, other 0.8% (2000 census)

Languages:

English (official), Creole (among Haitian immigrants)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 95.6%

male: 94.7%

female: 96.5% (2003 est.)

Government Bahamas, The

Country name:

conventional long form: Commonwealth of The Bahamas

conventional short form: The Bahamas

Government type:

constitutional parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Nassau

geographic coordinates: 25 05 N, 77 21 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during
Standard
Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins first Sunday in April; ends last
Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

21 districts; Acklins and Crooked Islands, Bimini, Cat Island,
Exuma, Freeport, Fresh Creek, Governor's Harbour, Green Turtle
Cay,

Harbour Island, High Rock, Inagua, Kemps Bay, Long Island,
Marsh

Harbour, Mayaguana, New Providence, Nichollstown and Berry
Islands,

Ragged Island, Rock Sound, Sandy Point, San Salvador and Rum
Cay

Independence:

10 July 1973 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 10 July (1973)

Constitution:

10 July 1973

Legal system:

based on English common law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),
represented by Governor General Arthur D. HANNA (since 1
February
2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Perry CHRISTIE (since 3 May
2002)

and Deputy Prime Minister Cynthia PRATT (since 7 May 2002)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the prime
minister's recommendation

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general
appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the
leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition
is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general; the
prime minister recommends the deputy prime minister

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (16-member body
appointed by the governor general upon the advice of the prime
minister and the opposition leader for five-year terms) and the
House of Assembly (40 seats; members elected by direct popular

vote

to serve five-year terms); the government may dissolve the Parliament and call elections at any time

elections: last held 1 May 2002 (next to be held by May 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - PLP 50.8%, FNM 41.1%, independents 5.2%; seats by party - PLP 29, FNM 7, independents

4

Judicial branch:

Privy Council (London); Courts of Appeal; Supreme (lower) Court; magistrates courts

Political parties and leaders:

Free National Movement or FNM [Hubert INGRAHAM];

Progressive

Liberal Party or PLP [Perry CHRISTIE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICCt

(signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOM,

IOC, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW (signatory), UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO (observer), WTOO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: vacant
chancery: 2220 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 319-2660 FAX: [1] (202) 319-2668
consulate(s) general: Miami, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador John D. ROOD

embassy: 42 Queen Street, Nassau

mailing address: local or express mail address: P. O. Box N-8197,
Nassau; US Department of State, 3370 Nassau Place, Washington,

DC

20521-3370

telephone: [1] (242) 322-1181, 328-2206 (after hours)

FAX: [1] (242) 356-0222

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of aquamarine (top), gold, and
aquamarine, with a black equilateral triangle based on the hoist
side

Economy Bahamas, The

Economy - overview:

The Bahamas is a stable, developing nation with an economy
heavily

dependent on tourism and offshore banking. Tourism together
with

tourism-driven construction and manufacturing accounts for
approximately 60% of GDP and directly or indirectly employs half
of

the archipelago's labor force. Steady growth in tourism receipts
and

a boom in construction of new hotels, resorts, and residences had
led to solid GDP growth in recent years, but the slowdown in the
US

economy and the attacks of 11 September 2001 held back growth
in

these sectors in 2001-03. The current government has presided
over a

period of economic recovery and an upturn in large-scale private
sector investments in tourism. Financial services constitute the

second-most important sector of the Bahamian economy, accounting for

about 15% of GDP. However, since December 2000, when the government

enacted new regulations on the financial sector, many international

businesses have left The Bahamas. Manufacturing and agriculture together contribute approximately a tenth of GDP and show little growth, despite government incentives aimed at those sectors.

Overall growth prospects in the short run rest heavily on the fortunes of the tourism sector, which depends on growth in the US,

the source of more than 80% of the visitors.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$6.105 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$5.783 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

3.7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$20,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3% industry: 7% services: 90% (2001 est.)

Labor force: 176,300 (2004)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture 5%, industry 5%, tourism 50%, other services 40% (2005 est.)

Unemployment rate:

10.2% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

9.3% (2004)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: 27%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.2% (2004)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.03 billion

expenditures: \$1.03 billion; including capital expenditures of \$130 million (FY04/05)

Agriculture - products:

citrus, vegetables; poultry

Industries:

tourism, banking, cement, oil transshipment, salt, rum, aragonite, pharmaceuticals, spiral-welded steel pipe

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

1.81 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.683 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

23,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

transhipments of 29,000 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$469.3 million (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

mineral products and salt, animal products, rum, chemicals, fruit and vegetables

Exports - partners:

US 31%, Spain 29.7%, Poland 9.3%, Germany 5.6%, Guatemala 4.1%
(2005)

Imports:

\$1.82 billion (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, manufactures, chemicals,
mineral
fuels; food and live animals

Imports - partners:

US 22.5%, South Korea 20.2%, Spain 7.8%, Brazil 7.1%, Italy
6.5%,
Germany 5.4% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$342.6 million (2004 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$5 million (2004)

Currency (code):

Bahamian dollar (BSD)

Currency code:

BSD

Exchange rates:

Bahamian dollars per US dollar - 1 (2005), 1 (2004), 1 (2003), 1
(2002), 1 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Bahamas, The

Telephones - main lines in use:

139,900 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

186,000 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern facilities

domestic: totally automatic system; highly developed

international: country code - 1-242; tropospheric scatter and submarine cable to Florida; 3 coaxial submarine cables; satellite earth station - 2 (2005)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 3, FM 5, shortwave 0 (2006)

Radios:

215,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

2 (2006)

Televisions:

67,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.bs

Internet hosts:

591 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

19 (2000)

Internet users:

93,000 (2005)

Transportation Bahamas, The

Airports: 64 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 29 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 14 914 to 1,523 m: 9 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 35 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 10 under 914 m: 22 (2006)

Heliports: 1 (2006)

Roadways: total: 2,693 km paved: 1,546 km unpaved: 1,147 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 1,177 ships (1000 GRT or over) 37,743,270 GRT/50,918,747 DWT

by type: barge carrier 1, bulk carrier 253, cargo 250, chemical tanker 64, container 79, liquefied gas 35, livestock carrier 2, passenger 115, passenger/cargo 34, petroleum tanker 175, refrigerated cargo 114, roll on/roll off 20, specialized tanker 5, vehicle carrier 30

foreign-owned: 1,093 (Angola 5, Australia 2, Belgium 13, Canada 18,

China 3, Cuba 1, Cyprus 13, Denmark 59, Estonia 1, Finland 8, France

37, Germany 22, Greece 232, Hong Kong 8, Iceland 1, India 1, Indonesia 4, Ireland 2, Israel 1, Italy 5, Japan 51, Jordan 2, Kenya 1, Latvia 1, Malaysia 12, Monaco 17, Montenegro 2, Netherlands 24,

Nigeria 2, Norway 259, Philippines 1, Poland 15, Reunion 1, Russia

6, Saudi Arabia 12, Singapore 12, Slovenia 1, Spain 12, Sweden 6, Switzerland 2, Thailand 1, Turkey 8, UAE 16, UK 69, Uruguay 2, US

121, Venezuela 1)

registered in other countries: 4 (Barbados 1, Liberia 1, Panama 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Freeport, Nassau, South Riding Point

Military Bahamas, The

Military branches:

Royal Bahamian Defense Force: Marines, Air Wing (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 73,121 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 44,309 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 2,804 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Transnational Issues Bahamas, The

Disputes - international:

disagrees with the US on the alignment of the maritime boundary;
continues to monitor and interdict Haitian refugees fleeing
economic
privation and political instability

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for cocaine and marijuana bound for US and
Europe; offshore financial center

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@Bahrain

Introduction Bahrain

Background:

In 1782, the Al Khalifa family captured Bahrain from the Persians. In order to secure these holdings, it entered into a series of treaties with the UK during the 19th century that made Bahrain a British protectorate. The archipelago attained its independence in 1971. Bahrain's small size and central location among Persian Gulf countries require it to play a delicate balancing act in foreign affairs among its larger neighbors. Facing declining oil reserves, Bahrain has turned to petroleum processing and refining and has transformed itself into an international banking center. Sheikh HAMAD bin Isa Al Khalifa, who came to power in 1999, has pushed economic and political reforms and has worked to improve relations with the Shia community. In February 2001, Bahraini voters approved a referendum on the National Action Charter - the centerpiece of Sheikh HAMAD's political liberalization program. In February 2002, Sheikh HAMAD pronounced Bahrain a constitutional monarchy and changed his status from amir to king. In October 2002, Bahrainis

elected members of the lower house of Bahrain's reconstituted bicameral legislature, the National Assembly.

Geography Bahrain

Location:

Middle East, archipelago in the Persian Gulf, east of Saudi Arabia

Geographic coordinates:

26 00 N, 50 33 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 665 sq km

land: 665 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

3.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

161 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
continental shelf: extending to boundaries to be determined

Climate:

arid; mild, pleasant winters; very hot, humid summers

Terrain:

mostly low desert plain rising gently to low central escarpment

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Persian Gulf 0 m highest point: Jabal ad Dukhan 122 m

Natural resources: oil, associated and nonassociated natural gas, fish, pearls

Land use: arable land: 2.82% permanent crops: 5.63% other: 91.55% (2005)

Irrigated land:
40 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
periodic droughts; dust storms

Environment - current issues:
desertification resulting from the degradation of limited arable land, periods of drought, and dust storms; coastal degradation (damage to coastlines, coral reefs, and sea vegetation) resulting from oil spills and other discharges from large tankers, oil refineries, and distribution stations; lack of freshwater resources, groundwater and seawater are the only sources for all water needs

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
close to primary Middle Eastern petroleum sources; strategic location in Persian Gulf, through which much of the Western world's petroleum must transit to reach open ocean

People Bahrain

Population: 698,585 note: includes 235,108 non-nationals (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 27.4% (male 96,567/female 94,650)

15-64 years: 69.1% (male 280,272/female 202,451)

65 years and over: 3.5% (male 12,753/female 11,892) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 29.4 years

male: 32.4 years

female: 25.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.45% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

17.8 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.14 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.82 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.38 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.07 male(s)/female

total population: 1.26 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 16.8 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 19.65 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 13.87 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.45 years

male: 71.97 years

female: 77 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.6 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.2% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

less than 600 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Bahraini(s)

adjective: Bahraini

Ethnic groups:

Bahraini 62.4%, non-Bahraini 37.6% (2001 census)

Religions:

Muslim (Shi'a and Sunni) 81.2%, Christian 9%, other 9.8% (2001 census)

Languages:

Arabic, English, Farsi, Urdu

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 89.1%

male: 91.9%

female: 85% (2003 est.)

Government Bahrain

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Bahrain

conventional short form: Bahrain

local long form: Mamlakat al Bahrayn

local short form: Al Bahrayn

former: Dilmun

Government type:

constitutional hereditary monarchy

Capital:

name: Manama

geographic coordinates: 26 13 N, 50 35 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions: 5 governorates; Asamah, Janubiyah, Muharraq, Shamaliyah, Wasat note: each governorate administered by an appointed governor

Independence:

15 August 1971 (from UK)

National holiday:

National Day, 16 December (1971); note - 15 August 1971 is the date

of independence from the UK, 16 December 1971 is the date of independence from British protection

Constitution:

new constitution 14 February 2002

Legal system:

based on Islamic law and English common law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: King HAMAD bin Isa al-Khalifa (since 6 March 1999);

Heir Apparent Crown Prince SALMAN bin Hamad (son of the monarch,

born 21 October 1969)

head of government: Prime Minister KHALIFA bin Salman al-Khalifa

(since 1971); Deputy Prime Ministers ALI bin Khalifa bin Salman al-Khalifa, MUHAMMAD bin Mubarak al-Khalifa, Jawad al-ARAIKH

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarchy is hereditary; prime minister appointed by the monarch

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of Shura Council (40 members appointed by the King) and House of Deputies (40 members directly

elected to serve four-year terms)

elections: House of Deputies - last held 31 October 2002 (next election to be held in September 2006)

election results: House of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Sunni Islamists 12, Shia grouping 7, other groupings and independents 21

note: first elections since 7 December 1973; unicameral National Assembly dissolved 26 August 1975; National Action Charter created

bicameral legislature on 23 December 2000; approved by referendum 14

February 2001; first legislative session of Parliament held on 25 December 2002

Judicial branch:
High Civil Appeals Court

Political parties and leaders: political parties prohibited but political societies were legalized per a July 2005 law

Political pressure groups and leaders: Shi'a activists fomented unrest sporadically in 1994-97 and have recently engaged in protests and marches, demanding that more power be vested in the elected Council of Representatives and that the government do more to decrease unemployment; several small, clandestine leftist and Islamic fundamentalist groups are active

International organization participation:
ABEDA, AFESD, AMF, FAO, G-77, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDB, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Nasir bin Muhammad al-BALUSHI chancery: 3502 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 342-1111 FAX: [1] (202) 362-2192 consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador William T. MONROE embassy: Building #979, Road 3119 (next to Al-Ahli Sports Club), Block 331, Zinj District, Manama mailing address: American Embassy Manama, PSC 451, FPO AE 09834-5100; international mail: American Embassy, Box 26431, Manama telephone: [973] 1724-2700 FAX: [973] 1727-0547

Flag description:

red, the traditional color for flags of Persian Gulf states, with a white serrated band (five white points) on the hoist side; the five points represent the five pillars of Islam

Economy Bahrain

Economy - overview:

Petroleum production and refining account for about 60% of Bahrain's export receipts, 60% of government revenues, and 30% of GDP. With its highly developed communication and transport facilities, Bahrain is home to numerous multinational firms with business in the Gulf. A large share of exports consists of petroleum products made from refining imported crude. Construction proceeds on several major industrial projects. Unemployment, especially among the young, and the depletion of oil and underground water resources are major long-term economic problems. In 2005 Bahrain and the US ratified a Free Trade Agreement (FTA), the first FTA between the US and a Gulf state.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$15.9 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$11.01 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
5.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$23,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: 0.5%

industry: 38.7%

services: 60.8% (2005 est.)

Labor force:

380,000

note: 44% of the population in the 15-64 age group is non-national

(2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation:

agriculture: 1%

industry: 79%

services: 20% (1997 est.)

Unemployment rate:

15% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.7% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

19.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$4.662 billion

expenditures: \$3.447 billion; including capital expenditures of

\$700

million (2005 est.)

Public debt:

33.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

fruit, vegetables; poultry, dairy products; shrimp, fish

Industries:

petroleum processing and refining, aluminum smelting, iron pelletization, fertilizers, offshore banking, ship repairing, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

2% (2000 est.)

Electricity - production:

7.345 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

6.83 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

188,300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

26,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

124 million bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

9.65 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

9.65 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2002 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2002 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

92.03 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$1.531 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$11.17 billion (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products, aluminum, textiles

Exports - partners:

Saudi Arabia 3.3%, US 2.6%, UAE 2.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$7.83 billion (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
crude oil, machinery, chemicals

Imports - partners:
Saudi Arabia 36.4%, Japan 6.6%, Germany 6.4%, US 5.4%, UK
5%, UAE
4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$2.432 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$6.814 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$150 million; note - \$50 million annually since 1992 from the
UAE
and Kuwait (2002)

Currency (code):
Bahraini dinar (BHD)

Currency code:
BHD

Exchange rates:
Bahraini dinars per US dollar - 0.376 (2005), 0.376 (2004), 0.376
(2003), 0.376 (2002), 0.376 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Bahrain

Telephones - main lines in use:
196,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

748,700 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern system

domestic: modern fiber-optic integrated services; digital network with rapidly growing use of mobile cellular telephones

international: country code - 973; tropospheric scatter to Qatar and

UAE; microwave radio relay to Saudi Arabia; submarine cable to Qatar, UAE, and Saudi Arabia; satellite earth stations - 1 (1997)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 3, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

338,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

4 (1997)

Televisions:

275,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.bh

Internet hosts:

2,165 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

152,700 (2005)

Transportation Bahrain

Airports: 3 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 3 over 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Heliports:
1 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 20 km; oil 52 km (2006)

Roadways:
total: 3,498 km
paved: 2,768 km
unpaved: 730 km (2003)

Merchant marine:
total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 235,449 GRT/339,728 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 4, cargo 1, container 2, petroleum tanker 1
foreign-owned: 3 (Kuwait 3) (2006)

Ports and terminals:
Mina' Salman, Sitrah

Military Bahrain

Military branches:
Bahrain Defense Forces (BDF): Ground Force (includes Air Defense),
Navy, Air Force, National Guard

Military service age and obligation:
18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 202,126

females age 18-49: 151,734 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 161,372

females age 18-49: 125,488 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 6,013

females age 18-49: 5,852 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$627.7 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

4.9% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Bahrain

Disputes - international:

none

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Bahrain is a destination country for men and women from South and Southeast Asia who migrate willingly to work as

laborers or domestic servants, but may be subjected to conditions of

involuntary servitude when faced with exorbitant recruitment and transportation fees, withholding of their passports, restrictions on their movement, non-payment of wages, and physical or sexual abuse;

Eastern European women are also believed to be trafficked to Bahrain

for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Bahrain's efforts to address

trafficking in persons are based largely on pledges of future efforts; the government did not enact a comprehensive anti-trafficking law extending labor protection to domestic workers

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Bangladesh

Introduction Bangladesh

Background:

Europeans began to set up trading posts in the area of Bangladesh in the 16th century; eventually the British came to dominate the region and it became part of British India. In 1947, West Pakistan and East Bengal (both primarily Muslim) separated from India (largely Hindu) and jointly became the new country of Pakistan.

East

Bengal became East Pakistan in 1955, but the awkward arrangement of

a two-part country with its territorial units separated by 1,600 km left the Bengalis marginalized and dissatisfied. East Pakistan seceded from its union with West Pakistan in 1971 and was renamed

Bangladesh. About a third of this extremely poor country floods annually during the monsoon rainy season, hampering economic development.

Geography Bangladesh

Location:

Southern Asia, bordering the Bay of Bengal, between Burma and India

Geographic coordinates:

24 00 N, 90 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 144,000 sq km

land: 133,910 sq km

water: 10,090 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Iowa

Land boundaries: total: 4,246 km border countries: Burma 193 km, India 4,053 km

Coastline: 580 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 18 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: up to the outer limits of the continental margin

Climate:

tropical; mild winter (October to March); hot, humid summer (March to June); humid, warm rainy monsoon (June to October)

Terrain:

mostly flat alluvial plain; hilly in southeast

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m highest point: Keokradong 1,230 m

Natural resources: natural gas, arable land, timber, coal

Land use: arable land: 55.39% permanent crops: 3.08% other: 41.53% (2005)

Irrigated land:
47,250 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
droughts, cyclones; much of the country routinely inundated during the summer monsoon season

Environment - current issues:
many people are landless and forced to live on and cultivate flood-prone land; water-borne diseases prevalent in surface water; water pollution, especially of fishing areas, results from the use of commercial pesticides; ground water contaminated by naturally occurring arsenic; intermittent water shortages because of falling water tables in the northern and central parts of the country; soil degradation and erosion; deforestation; severe overpopulation

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
most of the country is situated on deltas of large rivers flowing from the Himalayas: the Ganges unites with the Jamuna (main channel

of the Brahmaputra) and later joins the Meghna to eventually empty into the Bay of Bengal

People Bangladesh

Population:

147,365,352 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 32.9% (male 24,957,997/female 23,533,894)

15-64 years: 63.6% (male 47,862,774/female 45,917,674)

65 years and over: 3.5% (male 2,731,578/female 2,361,435)
(2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 22.2 years

male: 22.2 years

female: 22.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.09% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

29.8 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.27 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.68 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.16 male(s)/female
total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 60.83 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 61.87 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 59.74 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 62.46 years
male: 62.47 years
female: 62.45 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
3.11 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
13,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
650 (2001 est.)

Major infectious diseases:
degree of risk: high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A and E,
and typhoid fever
vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria are high risks in
some locations
water contact disease: leptospirosis
animal contact disease: rabies (2005)

Nationality:
noun: Bangladeshi(s)

adjective: Bangladeshi

Ethnic groups:

Bengali 98%, tribal groups, non-Bengali Muslims (1998)

Religions:

Muslim 83%, Hindu 16%, other 1% (1998)

Languages:

Bangla (official, also known as Bengali), English

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 43.1%

male: 53.9%

female: 31.8% (2003 est.)

Government Bangladesh

Country name:

conventional long form: People's Republic of Bangladesh

conventional short form: Bangladesh

local long form: Gana Prajatantri Banladesh

local short form: Banladesh

former: East Bengal, East Pakistan

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Dhaka

geographic coordinates: 23 43 N, 90 25 E

time difference: UTC +6 (11 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

6 divisions; Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet

Independence:

16 December 1971 (from West Pakistan); note - 26 March 1971 is the

date of independence from West Pakistan, 16 December 1971 is known

as Victory Day and commemorates the official creation of the state of Bangladesh

National holiday:

Independence Day, 26 March (1971); note - 26 March 1971 is the date

of independence from West Pakistan, 16 December 1971 is Victory Day

and commemorates the official creation of the state of Bangladesh

Constitution:

4 November 1972, effective 16 December 1972; suspended following

coup of 24 March 1982, restored 10 November 1986; amended many times

Legal system:

based on English common law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Iajuddin AHMED (since 6 September 2002);

note - the president's duties are normally ceremonial, but with the 13th amendment to the constitution ("Caretaker Government Amendment"), the president's role becomes significant at times

when

Parliament is dissolved and a caretaker government is installed - at presidential direction - to supervise the elections

head of government: Prime Minister Khaleda ZIA (since 10 October

2001)

cabinet: Cabinet selected by the prime minister and appointed by the

president

elections: president elected by National Parliament for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election scheduled for 16

September 2002 was not held since Iajuddin AHMED was the only presidential candidate; he was sworn in on 6 September 2002 (next

election to be held by 2007); following legislative elections, the leader of the party that wins the most seats is usually appointed prime minister by the president

election results: Iajuddin AHMED declared by the Election Commission

elected unopposed as president; percent of National Parliament vote

- NA

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Parliament or Jatiya Sangsad; 300 seats elected

by popular vote from single territorial constituencies (the constitutional amendment reserving 30 seats for women over and above

the 300 regular parliament seats expired in May 2001); members serve

five-year terms

elections: last held 1 October 2001 (next to be held no later than January 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - BNP and alliance partners 41%, AL 40%; seats by party - BNP 193, AL 58, JI 17, JP (Ershad faction) 14, IOJ 2, JP (Manzur) 4, other 12; note - the election of October 2001 brought a majority BNP government aligned with three other smaller parties - JI, IOJ, and Jatiya Party (Manzur)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (the chief justices and other judges are appointed by the president)

Political parties and leaders:

Awami League or AL [Sheikh HASINA]; Bangladesh Communist Party or

BCP [Saifuddin Ahmed MANIK]; Bangladesh Nationalist Party or BNP

[Khaleda ZIA]; Islami Oikya Jote or IOJ [Mufti Fazlul Haq AMINI];

Jamaat-e-Islami Bangladesh or JIB [Motiur Rahman NIZAMI]; Jatiya

Party or JP (Ershad faction) [Hussain Mohammad ERSHAD]; Jatiya Party

(Manzur faction) [Naziur Rahman MANZUR]; Liberal Democratic Party or

LDP [Badrudozza CHOWDHURY and Oli AHMED]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ARF, AsDB, BIMSTEC, C, CP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT

(signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO,

IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM,

OIC, OPCW, SAARC, SACEP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE,

UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Shamsheer Mobin CHOWDHURY

chancery: 3510 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 244-0183

FAX: [1] (202) 244-5366

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Patricia A. BUTENIS

embassy: Madani Avenue, Baridhara, Dhaka 1212

mailing address: G. P. O. Box 323, Dhaka 1000

telephone: [880] (2) 885-5500

FAX: [880] (2) 882-3744

Flag description:

green field with a large red disk shifted slightly to the hoist side of center; the red disk represents the rising sun and the sacrifice to achieve independence; the green field symbolizes the lush vegetation of Bangladesh

Economy Bangladesh

Economy - overview:

Despite sustained domestic and international efforts to improve economic and demographic prospects, Bangladesh remains a poor, overpopulated, and inefficiently-governed nation. Although half of

GDP is generated through the service sector, nearly two-thirds of Bangladeshis are employed in the agriculture sector, with rice as the single-most-important product. Major impediments to growth include frequent cyclones and floods, inefficient state-owned enterprises, inadequate port facilities, a rapidly growing labor force that cannot be absorbed by agriculture, delays in exploiting energy resources (natural gas), insufficient power supplies, and slow implementation of economic reforms. Reform is stalled in many

instances by political infighting and corruption at all levels of government. Progress also has been blocked by opposition from the

bureaucracy, public sector unions, and other vested interest groups.

The BNP government, led by Prime Minister Khaleda ZIA, has the parliamentary strength to push through needed reforms, but the party's political will to do so has been lacking in key areas. One encouraging note: growth has been a steady 5% for the past several years.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$305.9 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$63.56 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
6.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$2,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:
agriculture: 19.9%
industry: 19.8%

services: 60.3% (2004 est.)

Labor force:

66.6 million

note: extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Oman,

Qatar, and Malaysia; workers' remittances estimated at \$1.71 billion

in 1998-99 (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 63% industry: 11% services: 26% (FY95/96)

Unemployment rate:

2.5% (includes underemployment) (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

45% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.9% highest 10%: 28.6% (1995-96 est.)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

31.8 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

7% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

24.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$5.993 billion

expenditures: \$8.598 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

44.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

rice, jute, tea, wheat, sugarcane, potatoes, tobacco, pulses,
oilseeds, spices, fruit; beef, milk, poultry

Industries:

cotton textiles, jute, garments, tea processing, paper newsprint,
cement, chemical fertilizer, light engineering, sugar

Industrial production growth rate:

6.7% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

17.42 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 93.7% hydro: 6.3%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

16.2 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

6,825 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

84,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

28.45 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

11.9 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

11.9 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

300.2 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$37 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$9.372 billion (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

garments, jute and jute goods, leather, frozen fish and seafood
(2001)

Exports - partners:

US 23.6%, Germany 13.5%, UK 9.4%, France 6.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$12.97 billion (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, chemicals, iron and steel, textiles, foodstuffs, petroleum products, cement (2000)

Imports - partners:

India 14.1%, China 13.5%, Kuwait 8.5%, Singapore 6.2%, Japan 4.1%,
Hong Kong 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$2.825 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$20.63 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$1.575 billion (2000 est.)

Currency (code):
taka (BDT)

Currency code:
BDT

Exchange rates:
taka per US dollar - 64.328 (2005), 59.513 (2004), 58.15 (2003), 57.888 (2002), 55.807 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 July - 30 June

Communications Bangladesh

Telephones - main lines in use:
1.07 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
9 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: totally inadequate for a modern country
domestic: modernizing; introducing digital systems; trunk systems
include VHF and UHF microwave radio relay links, and some
fiber-optic cable in cities

international: country code - 880; satellite earth stations - 6;

international radiotelephone communications and landline service
to

neighboring countries (2005)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 15, FM 13, shortwave 2 (2006)

Radios:

6.15 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

15 (1999)

Televisions:

770,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.bd

Internet hosts:

469 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

10 (2000)

Internet users:

300,000 (2005)

Transportation Bangladesh

Airports: 16 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 15 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 4 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 2,604 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 2,768 km

broad gauge: 946 km 1.676-m gauge

narrow gauge: 1,822 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 239,226 km

paved: 22,726 km

unpaved: 216,500 km (2003)

Waterways:

8,372 km

note: includes 5,635 km main cargo routes; network reduced to 5,200

km in dry season (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 42 ships (1000 GRT or over) 341,733 GRT/485,840 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 3, cargo 29, container 6, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 3

foreign-owned: 1 (China 1)

registered in other countries: 10 (Antigua and Barbuda 4, Comoros 1,

Malta 3, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Singapore 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Chittagong, Mongla Port

Military Bangladesh

Military branches:

Bangladesh Defense Force: Bangladesh Army, Bangladesh Navy, Bangladesh Air Force (Bangladesh Biman Bahini, BAF) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 35,170,019 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 26,841,255 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$1.01 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.8% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Bangladesh

Disputes - international:

discussions with India remain stalled to delimit a small section of river boundary, exchange 162 miniscule enclaves in both countries,

allocate divided villages, and stop illegal cross-border trade, migration, violence, and transit of terrorists through the porous border; Bangladesh resists India's attempts to fence or wall off

high-traffic sections of the porous boundary; a joint Bangladesh-India boundary inspection in 2005 revealed 92 pillars are

missing; dispute with India over New Moore/South Talpatty/Purbasha

Island in the Bay of Bengal deters maritime boundary delimitation; Burmese Muslim refugees strain Bangladesh's meager resources

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 20,402 (Burma)

IDPs: 61,000 (land conflicts, religious persecution) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

transit country for illegal drugs produced in neighboring countries

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Barbados

Introduction Barbados

Background:

The island was uninhabited when first settled by the British in 1627. Slaves worked the sugar plantations established on the island

until 1834 when slavery was abolished. The economy remained heavily

dependent on sugar, rum, and molasses production through most

of the

20th century. The gradual introduction of social and political reforms in the 1940s and 1950s led to complete independence from the

UK in 1966. In the 1990s, tourism and manufacturing surpassed the

sugar industry in economic importance.

Geography Barbados

Location:

Caribbean, island in the North Atlantic Ocean, northeast of Venezuela

Geographic coordinates:

13 10 N, 59 32 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 431 sq km

land: 431 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

97 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; rainy season (June to October)

Terrain:

relatively flat; rises gently to central highland region

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest point: Mount Hillaby 336 m

Natural resources: petroleum, fish, natural gas

Land use: arable land: 37.21% permanent crops: 2.33% other: 60.46% (2005)

Irrigated land:

50 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

infrequent hurricanes; periodic landslides

Environment - current issues: pollution of coastal waters from waste disposal by ships; soil erosion; illegal solid waste disposal threatens contamination of aquifers

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note: easternmost Caribbean island

People Barbados

Population:

279,912 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 20.1% (male 28,160/female 28,039)

15-64 years: 71.1% (male 97,755/female 101,223)

65 years and over: 8.8% (male 9,508/female 15,227) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 34.6 years

male: 33.4 years

female: 35.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.37% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

12.71 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.67 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.31 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.01 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.62 male(s)/female

total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 11.77 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 13.38 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 10.15 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.79 years

male: 70.79 years

female: 74.82 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.65 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

1.5% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

2,500 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Barbadian(s) or Bajan (colloquial)

adjective: Barbadian or Bajan (colloquial)

Ethnic groups:

black 90%, white 4%, Asian and mixed 6%

Religions:

Protestant 67% (Anglican 40%, Pentecostal 8%, Methodist 7%,
other

12%), Roman Catholic 4%, none 17%, other 12%

Languages:

English

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 99.7%

male: 99.7%

female: 99.7% (2002 est.)

Government Barbados

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short
form: Barbados

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Bridgetown

geographic coordinates: 13 06 N, 59 37 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

11 parishes; Christ Church, Saint Andrew, Saint George, Saint James, Saint John, Saint Joseph, Saint Lucy, Saint Michael, Saint Peter, Saint Philip, Saint Thomas; note - the city of Bridgetown may be given parish status

Independence:

30 November 1966 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 30 November (1966)

Constitution:

30 November 1966

Legal system:

English common law; no judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Clifford Straughn HUSBANDS (since 1 June 1996)

head of government: Prime Minister Owen Seymour ARTHUR

(since 7

September 1994); Deputy Prime Minister Mia MOTTLEY (since 26 May

2003)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the advice of

the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general

appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the

leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition

is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general; the

prime minister recommends the deputy prime minister

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (21-member body

appointed by the governor general) and the House of Assembly

(30

seats; members are elected by direct popular vote to serve five-year

terms)

elections: House of Assembly - last held 21 May 2003 (next to be

held by May 2008)

election results: House of Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA;

seats by party - BLP 23, DLP 7

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Judicature (judges are appointed by the Service

Commissions for the Judicial and Legal Services)

Political parties and leaders:

Barbados Labor Party or BLP [Owen ARTHUR]; Democratic Labor Party

or DLP [David THOMPSON]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Barbados Workers Union [Leroy TROTMAN]; Clement Payne Labor Union

[David COMMISSIONG]; People's Progressive Movement [Eric SEALY];

Worker's Party of Barbados [Dr. George BELLE]

International organization participation:

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU,

ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO, ITU,

LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Michael Ian KING

chancery: 2144 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 939-9200

FAX: [1] (202) 332-7467

consulate(s) general: Miami, New York

consulate(s): Los Angeles

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Mary M. OURISMAN

embassy: Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Building, Broad Street,

Bridgetown; (courier) ALICO Building-Cheapside, Bridgetown

mailing address: P. O. Box 302, Bridgetown; CMR 1014, APO AA 34055

telephone: [1] (246) 436-4950

FAX: [1] (246) 429-5246, 429-3379

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), gold, and blue with the head of a black trident centered on the gold band; the trident head represents independence and a break with the past (the colonial coat of arms contained a complete trident)

Economy Barbados

Economy - overview:

Historically, the Barbadian economy had been dependent on sugarcane

cultivation and related activities, but production in recent years has diversified into light industry and tourism. Offshore finance and information services are important foreign exchange earners.

The

government continues its efforts to reduce unemployment, to encourage direct foreign investment, and to privatize remaining state-owned enterprises. The economy contracted in 2002-03 mainly

due to a decline in tourism. Growth was positive in 2005, as economic conditions in the US and Europe moderately improved.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$4.815 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$2.964 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

4.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$17,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 6% industry: 16%

services: 78% (2000 est.)

Labor force: 128,500 (2001 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 10% industry: 15%
services: 75% (1996 est.)

Unemployment rate:
10.7% (2003 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
-0.5% (2003 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$847 million (including grants)
expenditures: \$886 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2000 est.)

Agriculture - products:
sugarcane, vegetables, cotton

Industries:
tourism, sugar, light manufacturing, component assembly for
export

Industrial production growth rate:
-3.2% (2000 est.)

Electricity - production:
819 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
761.7 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
1,000 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:
10,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:
1.254 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:
29.17 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
29.17 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

141.6 million cu m (1 January 2002)

Exports:

\$209 million (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

sugar and molasses, rum, other foods and beverages, chemicals, electrical components

Exports - partners:

US 18.6%, Trinidad and Tobago 15%, UK 12.1%, Saint Lucia 8.4%,

Jamaica 7.9%, Grenada 4.6%, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 4.6%

(2005)

Imports:

\$1.476 billion (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

consumer goods, machinery, foodstuffs, construction materials, chemicals, fuel, electrical components

Imports - partners:

NZ 45.9%, US 20.3%, Trinidad and Tobago 12% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$668 million (2003)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$9.1 million (1995)

Currency (code):

Barbadian dollar (BBD)

Currency code:

BBD

Exchange rates:

Barbadian dollars per US dollar - 2 (2005), 2 (2004), 2 (2003), 2 (2002), 2 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Barbados

Telephones - main lines in use:

134,900 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

206,200 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: island-wide automatic telephone system

international: country code - 1-246; satellite earth stations - 1 (Intelsat -Atlantic Ocean); tropospheric scatter to Trinidad and Saint Lucia

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 6, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

237,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (plus two cable channels) (2004)

Televisions:

76,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.bb

Internet hosts:

282 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

19 (2000)

Internet users:

160,000 (2005)

Transportation Barbados

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 1

over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 1,600 km

paved: 1,600 km (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 58 ships (1000 GRT or over) 433,390 GRT/664,998 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 11, cargo 32, chemical tanker 7, passenger 1,
passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 3, roll on/roll off 2,
specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 57 (Bahamas, The 1, Canada 8, Greece 11,
Lebanon 1,

Monaco 1, Norway 29, UAE 1, UK 5)

registered in other countries: 1 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Bridgetown

Military Barbados

Military branches:

Royal Barbados Defense Force: Troops Command, Coast Guard (2005)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service; volunteers at earlier age with parental consent; no conscription (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 71,524

females age 18-49: 72,302 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 54,510

females age 18-49: 54,889 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Military - note:

the Royal Barbados Defense Force includes a land-based Troop Command and a small Coast Guard; the primary role of the land element is to defend the island against external aggression; the Command consists of a single, part-time battalion with a small regular cadre that is deployed throughout the island; it increasingly supports the police in patrolling the coastline to prevent smuggling and other illicit activities (2005)

Transnational Issues Barbados

Disputes - international:

in 2005, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago agreed to compulsory international arbitration that will result in a binding award challenging whether the northern limit of Trinidad and Tobago's and

Venezuela's maritime boundary extends into Barbadian waters and the

southern limit of Barbadian traditional fishing; joins other Caribbean states to counter Venezuela's claim that Aves Island sustains human habitation, a criterion under the UN Convention on

the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which permits Venezuela to extend its

EEZ/continental shelf over a large portion of the Caribbean Sea

Illicit drugs:

one of many Caribbean transshipment points for narcotics bound for

Europe and the US; offshore financial center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Belarus

Introduction Belarus

Background:

After seven decades as a constituent republic of the USSR, Belarus attained its independence in 1991. It has retained closer political and economic ties to Russia than any of the other former Soviet republics. Belarus and Russia signed a treaty on a two-state union on 8 December 1999 envisioning greater political and economic integration. Although Belarus agreed to a framework to carry out the

accord, serious implementation has yet to take place. Since his election in July 1994 as the country's first president, Alexander LUKASHENKO has steadily consolidated his power through authoritarian

means. Government restrictions on freedom of speech and the press,

peaceful assembly, and religion continue.

Geography Belarus

Location:

Eastern Europe, east of Poland

Geographic coordinates:

53 00 N, 28 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 207,600 sq km

land: 207,600 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Kansas

Land boundaries:

total: 2,900 km

border countries: Latvia 141 km, Lithuania 502 km, Poland 407 km,

Russia 959 km, Ukraine 891 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

cold winters, cool and moist summers; transitional between continental and maritime

Terrain:

generally flat and contains much marshland

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Nyoman River 90 m

highest point: Dzyarzhynskaya Hara 346 m

Natural resources:

forests, peat deposits, small quantities of oil and natural gas, granite, dolomitic limestone, marl, chalk, sand, gravel, clay

Land use: arable land: 26.77% permanent crops: 0.6% other: 72.63% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,310 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues: soil pollution from pesticide use; southern part of the country contaminated with fallout from 1986

nuclear reactor accident at Chornobyl' in northern Ukraine

Environment - international agreements: party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

landlocked; glacial scouring accounts for the flatness of Belarusian terrain and for its 11,000 lakes

People Belarus

Population:

10,293,011 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 15.7% (male 825,823/female 791,741)

15-64 years: 69.7% (male 3,490,442/female 3,682,950)

65 years and over: 14.6% (male 498,976/female 1,003,079) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 37.2 years

male: 34.5 years

female: 39.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.06% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

11.16 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

14.02 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

2.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.5 male(s)/female

total population: 0.88 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 13 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 13.92 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 12.03 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.08 years

male: 63.47 years

female: 74.98 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.43 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.3% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

15,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

1,000 (2001 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Belarusian(s)

adjective: Belarusian

Ethnic groups:

Belarusian 81.2%, Russian 11.4%, Polish 3.9%, Ukrainian 2.4%,
other
1.1% (1999 census)

Religions:

Eastern Orthodox 80%, other (including Roman Catholic,
Protestant,
Jewish, and Muslim) 20% (1997 est.)

Languages:

Belarusian, Russian, other

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.6%

male: 99.8%

female: 99.5% (2003 est.)

Government Belarus

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Belarus

conventional short form: Belarus

local long form: Respublika Byelarus'

local short form: Byelarus'

former: Belorussian (Byelorussian) Soviet Socialist Republic

Government type:

republic in name, although in fact a dictatorship

Capital:

name: Minsk

geographic coordinates: 53 54 N, 27 34 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

6 provinces (voblastsi, singular - voblasts') and 1 municipality* (horad); Brest, Homyel', Horad Minsk*, Hrodna, Mahilyow, Minsk, Vitsyebsk

note: administrative divisions have the same names as their administrative centers

Independence:

25 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 3 July (1944); note - 3 July 1944 was the date Minsk was liberated from German troops, 25 August 1991 was the date

of independence from the Soviet Union

Constitution:

15 March 1994; revised by national referendum of 24 November 1996

giving the presidency greatly expanded powers and became effective

27 November 1996; revised again 17 October 2004 removing presidential term limits

Legal system:

based on civil law system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Aleksandr LUKASHENKO (since 20 July

1994)

head of government: Prime Minister Sergei SIDORSKIY (since 19 December 2003); First Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir SEMASHKO (since

December 2003)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; first election took place 23 June and 10 July 1994; according to the

1994 constitution, the next election should have been held in 1999,

however, Aleksandr LUKASHENKO extended his term to 2001 via a

November 1996 referendum; subsequent election held 9 September 2001;

an October 2004 referendum ended presidential term limits allowing

president to run in a third election held on 19 March 2006; prime minister and deputy prime ministers appointed by the president election results: Aleksandr LUKASHENKO reelected president;

percent

of vote - Aleksandr LUKASHENKO 82.6%, Aleksandr MILINKEVICH 6%,

Aleksandr KOZULIN 2.3%; note - election marred by electoral fraud

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Assembly or Natsionalnoye Sobranie consists of

the Council of the Republic or Soviet Respubliki (64 seats; 56 members elected by regional councils and 8 members appointed by the

president, all for four-year terms) and the Chamber of

Representatives or Palata Predstaviteley (110 seats; members

elected

by universal adult suffrage to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 17 and 31 October 2004; international observers

widely denounced the elections as flawed and undemocratic, based on

massive government falsification; pro-LUKASHENKO candidates won

every seat, after many opposition candidates were disqualified for technical reasons

election results: Soviet Respubliki - percent of vote by party - NA;

seats by party - NA; Palata Predstaviteley - percent of vote by

party - NA; seats by party - NA

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president);

Constitutional Court (half of the judges appointed by the president and half appointed by the Chamber of Representatives)

Political parties and leaders:

pro-government parties: Agrarian Party or AP [Mikhail SHIMANSKY];

Belarusian Communist Party or KPB; Belarusian Patriotic Movement

(Belarusian Patriotic Party) or BPR [Nikolai ULAKHOVICH, chairman];

Liberal Democratic Party of Belarus [Sergei GAYDUKEVICH]; Party of

Labor and Justice [Viktor SOKOLOV]; Social-Sports Party [Vladimir

ALEXANDROVICH]

opposition parties: 10 Plus Coalition [Alyaksandr MILINKEVICH],

includes: Belarusian Party of Communists or PKB [Syarhey KALYAKIN];

Belarusian Party of Labor (unregistered) [Aleksandr

BUKHOVOSTOV,

Leonid LEMESHONAK]; Belarusian Popular Front or BPF [Vintsyuk

VYACHORKA]; Belarusian Social-Democratic Gramada [Stanislav SHUSHKEVICH]; Green Party [Oleg GROMYKO]; Party of Freedom and

Progress (unregistered) [Vladimir NOVOSYAD]; United Civic Party or

UCP [Anatol LYABEDKA]; Women's Party "Nadezhda" [Valentina MATUSEVICH, chairperson]

other opposition includes: Belarusian Social-Democratic Party Nardonaya Hromada or BSDP NH [Alyaksandr KOZULIN, chairman];

Christian Conservative BPF [Zyanon PAZNIAK]; Ecological Party of

Greens [Mikhail KARTASH]; Party of Popular Accord [Sergei YERMAKK];

Republican Party [Vladimir BELAZOR]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Assembly of Pro-Democratic NGOs [Sergey MATSKEVICH]; Belarusian

Congress of Democratic Trade Unions [Alyaksandr YAROSHUK]; Belarusian Helsinki Committee [Tatiana PROTOKO]; Belarusian Organization of Working Women [Irina ZHIKHAR]; Charter 97 [Andrey

SANNIKOV]; Lenin Communist Union of Youth (youth wing of the Belarusian Party of Communists or PKB); National Strike Committee of

Entrepreneurs [Aleksandr VASILYEV, Valery LEVONEVSKY]; Partnership

NGO [Nikolay ASTREYKA]; Perspektiva kiosk watchdog NGO [Anatol

SHUMCHENKO]; Vyasna [Ales BYALATSKY]; Women's

Independent Democratic

Movement [Ludmila PETINA]; Youth Front (Malady Front) [Dzmitryy

DASHKEVICH, Syarhey BAKHUN]; Zubr youth group [Vladimir KOBETS]

International organization participation:

BSEC (observer), CEI, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA,

NAM, NSG, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, PFP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Mikhail KHVOSTOV

chancery: 1619 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 986-1604

FAX: [1] (202) 986-1805

consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Karen B. STEWART

embassy: 46 Starovilenskaya St., Minsk 220002

mailing address: PSC 78, Box B Minsk, APO 09723

telephone: [375] (17) 210-12-83, 217-7347, 217-7348

FAX: [375] (17) 234-7853

Flag description:

red horizontal band (top) and green horizontal band one-half the width of the red band; a white vertical stripe on the hoist side bears Belarusian national ornamentation in red

Economy Belarus

Economy - overview:

Belarus's economy in 2005 posted 8% growth. The government has succeeded in lowering inflation over the past several years. Trade with Russia - by far its largest single trade partner - decreased in 2005, largely as a result of a change in the way the Value Added Tax

(VAT) on trade was collected. Trade with European countries increased. Belarus has seen little structural reform since 1995, when President LUKASHENKO launched the country on the path of

"market socialism." In keeping with this policy, LUKASHENKO reimposed administrative controls over prices and currency exchange

rates and expanded the state's right to intervene in the management

of private enterprises. During 2005, the government re-nationalized

a number of private companies. In addition, businesses have been subject to pressure by central and local governments, e.g., arbitrary changes in regulations, numerous rigorous inspections, retroactive application of new business regulations, and arrests of "disruptive" businessmen and factory owners. A wide range of redistributive policies has helped those at the bottom of the ladder; the Gini coefficient is among the lowest in the world. Because of these restrictive economic policies, Belarus has had trouble attracting foreign investment, which remains low. Growth has

been strong in recent years, despite the roadblocks in a tough, centrally directed economy with a high, but decreasing, rate of inflation. Belarus continues to receive heavily discounted oil and natural gas from Russia. Much of Belarus' growth can be attributed to the re-export of Russian oil at market prices.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$73.09 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$26.69 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
9.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$7,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 9.3% industry: 31.6%
services: 59.1% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 4.3 million (31 December 2005)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 14% industry: 34.7%
services: 51.3% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:
1.6% officially registered unemployed; large number of
underemployed workers (2005)

Population below poverty line:
27.1% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 5.1% highest 10%: 20% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
30.4 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
10.3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
24.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$5.903 billion

expenditures: \$6.343 billion; including capital expenditures of \$180

million (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

grain, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, flax; beef, milk

Industries:

metal-cutting machine tools, tractors, trucks, earthmovers, motorcycles, televisions, chemical fibers, fertilizer, textiles, radios, refrigerators

Industrial production growth rate:

15.6% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

30 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 99.5% hydro: 0.1% nuclear: 0% other: 0.4% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

34.3 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

800 million kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

7 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

36,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - consumption:

252,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

14,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - imports:

360,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Natural gas - production:

250 million cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

20.5 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

20.5 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Current account balance:

\$852 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$16.14 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, mineral products, chemicals, metals, textiles, foodstuffs

Exports - partners:

Russia 38.5%, Ukraine 7.8%, Poland 7.1%, Latvia 4.2%, UK 4.1%, China 4.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$16.94 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

mineral products, machinery and equipment, chemicals,

foodstuffs,
metals

Imports - partners:

Russia 57.9%, Germany 9.7%, Ukraine 6.4%, Poland 5.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.215 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$4.662 billion (30 June 2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$194.3 million (1995)

Currency (code):

Belarusian ruble (BYB/BYR)

Currency code:

BYB/BYR

Exchange rates:

Belarusian rubles per US dollar - 2,150 (2005), 2,160.26 (2004),
2,051.27 (2003), 1,790.92 (2002), 1,390 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Belarus

Telephones - main lines in use:

3,284,300 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

4.098 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: Belarus lags behind its neighbors in upgrading telecommunications infrastructure; state-owned Beltelecom, is the sole provider of fixed line local and long distance service; modernization of the network to digital switching progressing slowly

domestic: fixed line penetration is improving although rural areas continue to be underserved; four GSM wireless networks are experiencing rapid growth; strict government controls on telecommunications technologies

international: country code - 375; Belarus is a member of the Trans-European Line (TEL), Trans-Asia-Europe (TAE) fiber-optic line,

and has access to the Trans-Siberia Line (TSL); three fiber-optic segments provide connectivity to Latvia, Poland, Russia, and Ukraine; worldwide service is available to Belarus through this infrastructure; additional analog lines to Russia; Intelsat, Eutelsat, and Intersputnik earth stations

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 28, FM 37, shortwave 11 (1998)

Radios:

3.02 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

47 (plus 27 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

2.52 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.by

Internet hosts:

33,641 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
23 (2002)

Internet users:
3,394,400 (2005)

Transportation Belarus

Airports: 86 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 41
over 3,047 m: 2
2,438 to 3,047 m: 22
1,524 to 2,437 m: 4
914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 12 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 45
over 3,047 m: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 6
under 914 m: 35 (2006)

Heliports:
1 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 5,223 km; oil 2,321 km; refined products 1,686 km (2006)

Railways:
total: 5,512 km
broad gauge: 5,497 km 1.520-m gauge (874 km electrified)
standard gauge: 15 km 1.435 m (2005)

Roadways:

total: 93,055 km

paved: 93,055 km (2003)

Waterways:

2,500 km (use limited by location on perimeter of country and by shallowness) (2003)

Ports and terminals:

Mazyr

Military Belarus

Military branches:

Belarus Armed Forces: Land Force, Air and Air Defense Force
(2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18-27 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript
service obligation - 18 months (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,520,644

females age 18-49: 2,564,696 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,657,984

females age 18-49: 2,102,793 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 85,202

females age 18-49: 82,037 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$420.5 million (2006)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.4% (FY02)

Transnational Issues Belarus

Disputes - international:

1997 boundary treaty with Ukraine remains unratified over unresolved financial claims, preventing demarcation and diminishing

border security; the whole boundary with Latvia and more than half

the boundary with Lithuania remains undemarcated; discussions toward

economic and political union with Russia proceed slowly

Illicit drugs:

limited cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis, mostly for the domestic market; transshipment point for illicit drugs to and via Russia, and to the Baltics and Western Europe; a small and lightly regulated financial center; new anti-money-laundering legislation does not meet international standards; few investigations or prosecutions of money-laundering activities

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Belgium

Introduction Belgium

Background:

Belgium became independent from the Netherlands in 1830; it was occupied by Germany during World Wars I and II. The country prospered in the past half century as a modern, technologically advanced European state and member of NATO and the EU.

Tensions

between the Dutch-speaking Flemings of the north and the French-speaking Walloons of the south have led in recent years to constitutional amendments granting these regions formal recognition and autonomy.

Geography Belgium

Location:

Western Europe, bordering the North Sea, between France and the Netherlands

Geographic coordinates:

50 50 N, 4 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 30,528 sq km

land: 30,278 sq km

water: 250 sq km

Area - comparative:

about the size of Maryland

Land boundaries:

total: 1,385 km

border countries: France 620 km, Germany 167 km, Luxembourg

148 km,
Netherlands 450 km

Coastline:
66.5 km

Maritime claims:
territorial sea: 12 nm
exclusive economic zone: geographic coordinates define outer
limit
continental shelf: median line with neighbors

Climate:
temperate; mild winters, cool summers; rainy, humid, cloudy

Terrain:
flat coastal plains in northwest, central rolling hills, rugged
mountains of Ardennes Forest in southeast

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: North Sea 0 m
highest point: Signal de Botrange 694 m

Natural resources:
construction materials, silica sand, carbonates

Land use: arable land: 27.42% permanent crops: 0.69% other:
71.89% note: includes Luxembourg (2005)

Irrigated land:
400 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
flooding is a threat along rivers and in areas of reclaimed coastal
land, protected from the sea by concrete dikes

Environment - current issues:

the environment is exposed to intense pressures from human activities: urbanization, dense transportation network, industry, extensive animal breeding and crop cultivation; air and water pollution also have repercussions for neighboring countries; uncertainties regarding federal and regional responsibilities (now resolved) have slowed progress in tackling environmental challenges

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol,

Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Geography - note:

crossroads of Western Europe; majority of West European capitals within 1,000 km of Brussels, the seat of both the European Union and

NATO

People Belgium

Population:

10,379,067 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 16.7% (male 883,254/female 846,099)

15-64 years: 65.9% (male 3,450,879/female 3,389,565)

65 years and over: 17.4% (male 746,569/female 1,062,701) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 40.9 years

male: 39.6 years

female: 42.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.13% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.38 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

10.27 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

1.22 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 4.62 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.2 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.01 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.77 years

male: 75.59 years

female: 82.09 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.64 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.2% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

10,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Belgian(s)

adjective: Belgian

Ethnic groups:

Fleming 58%, Walloon 31%, mixed or other 11%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 75%, Protestant or other 25%

Languages:

Dutch (official) 60%, French (official) 40%, German (official) less than 1%, legally bilingual (Dutch and French)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government Belgium

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Belgium

conventional short form: Belgium

local long form: Royaume de Belgique/Koninkrijk België

local short form: Belgique/Belgie

Government type:

federal parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Brussels

geographic coordinates: 50 50 N, 4 20 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

10 provinces (French: provinces, singular - province; Dutch: provincies, singular - provincie) and 3 regions* (French: regions; Dutch: gewesten); Antwerpen, Brabant Wallon, Brussels* (Bruxelles),

Flanders*, Hainaut, Liege, Limburg, Luxembourg, Namur,

Oost-Vlaanderen, Vlaams-Brabant, Wallonia*, West-Vlaanderen

note: as a result of the 1993 constitutional revision that furthered devolution into a federal state, there are now three levels of government (federal, regional, and linguistic community) with a complex division of responsibilities

Independence:

4 October 1830 (a provisional government declares independence from

the Netherlands); 21 July 1831 (King Leopold I ascends to the throne)

National holiday:

21 July (1831) ascension to the Throne of King Leopold I

Constitution:

7 February 1831; amended many times; revised 14 July 1993 to create
a federal state

Legal system:

civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory;
judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ
jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: King ALBERT II (since 9 August 1993); Heir
Apparent

Prince PHILIPPE, son of the monarch

head of government: Prime Minister Guy VERHOFSTADT (since 13
July
1999)

cabinet: Council of Ministers formally appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarchy is hereditary and constitutional;

following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or

the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime

minister by the monarch and then approved by parliament

note: government coalition - VLD, MR, PS, SP.A-Spirit

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of a Senate or Senaat in Dutch,
Senat

in French (71 seats; 40 members are directly elected by popular
vote, 31 are indirectly elected; members serve four-year terms)
and

a Chamber of Deputies or Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers in
Dutch,

Chambre des Représentants in French (150 seats; members are directly

elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: Senate and Chamber of Deputies - last held 18 May 2003 (next to be held no later than May 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - SP.A-Spirit

15.5%, VLD 15.4%, CD & V 12.7%, PS 12.8%, MR 12.1%, VB 9.4%, CDH

5.6%; seats by party - SP.A-Spirit 7, VLD 7, CD & V 6, PS 6, MR 5, VB 5, CDH 2, other 2 (note - there are also 31 indirectly elected senators); Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - VLD

15.4%, SP.A-Spirit 14.9%, CD & V 13.3%, PS 13.0%, VB 11.6%, MR

11.4%, CDH 5.5%, Ecolo 3.1%; seats by party - VLD 25, SP.A-Spirit

23, CD & V 21, PS 25, VB 18, MR 24, CDH 8, Ecolo 4, other 2

note: as a result of the 1993 constitutional revision that furthered devolution into a federal state, there are now three levels of government (federal, regional, and linguistic community) with a complex division of responsibilities; this reality leaves six governments each with its own legislative assembly

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice or Hof van Cassatie (in Dutch) or Cour de

Cassation (in French) (judges are appointed for life by the government; candidacies have to be submitted by the High Justice Council)

Political parties and leaders:

Flemish parties: Christian Democrats and Flemish or CD & V [Jo VANDEURZEN]; Flemish Liberal Democrats or VLD [Bart SOMERS]; GROEN!

(formerly AGALEV, Flemish Greens) [Vera DUA]; New Flemish

Alliance

or NVA [Bart DE WEVER]; Social Progressive Alternative or SP.A [Johan Vande LANOTTE]; Spirit [Geert LAMBERT] (new party now

associated with SP.A); Vlaams Belang (Flemish Interest) or VB [Frank VANHECKE]

Francophone parties: Ecolo (Francophone Greens) [Jean-Michel JAVAUX,

Isabelle DURANT, Claude BROUIR]; Humanist and Democratic Center of

CDH [Joelle MILQUET]; National Front or FN [Daniel FERET]; Reform

Movement or MR [Didier REYNDEERS]; Socialist Party or PS [Elio DI

RUPO]; other minor parties

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Christian, Socialist, and Liberal Trade Unions; Federation of Belgian Industries; numerous other associations representing bankers, manufacturers, middle-class artisans, and the legal and medical professions; various organizations represent the cultural interests of Flanders and Wallonia; various peace groups such as Pax

Christi and groups representing immigrants

International organization participation:

ACCT, AfDB, AsDB, Australia Group, Benelux, BIS, CE, CERN, EAPC,

EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, G- 9, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NATO, NEA, NSG,

OAS (observer), OECD, OIF, ONUB, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, SECI
(observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNITAR, UNRWA,
UNTSO, UPU, WADB (nonregional), WCL, WCO, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO,
ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Franciskus VAN DAELE chancery: 3330 Garfield Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 333-6900 FAX: [1] (202) 333-3079 consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York consulate(s): Atlanta

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Tom C. KOROLOGOS embassy: Regentlaan 27 Boulevard du Regent, B-1000 Brussels mailing address: PSC 82, Box 002, APO AE 09710 telephone: [32] (2) 508-2111 FAX: [32] (2) 511-2725

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of black (hoist side), yellow, and red;
the design was based on the flag of France

Economy Belgium

Economy - overview:

This modern, private-enterprise economy has capitalized on its central geographic location, highly developed transport network, and

diversified industrial and commercial base. Industry is concentrated

mainly in the populous Flemish area in the north. With few natural

resources, Belgium must import substantial quantities of raw

materials and export a large volume of manufactures, making its economy unusually dependent on the state of world markets.

Roughly

three-quarters of its trade is with other EU countries. Public debt is nearly 100% of GDP. On the positive side, the government has succeeded in balancing its budget, and income distribution is relatively equal. Belgium began circulating the euro currency in January 2002. Economic growth in 2001-03 dropped sharply because of

the global economic slowdown, with moderate recovery in 2004-05.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$322.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$350.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

1.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$31,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1% industry: 24% services: 74.9% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 4.77 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 1.3% industry: 24.5% services: 74.2% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:

8.4% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

4% (1989 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.2% highest 10%: 23% (1996)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
25 (1996)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.8% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
19.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$180.4 billion
expenditures: \$180.5 billion; including capital expenditures of \$1.56 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:
94.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
sugar beets, fresh vegetables, fruits, grain, tobacco; beef, veal, pork, milk

Industries:
engineering and metal products, motor vehicle assembly, transportation equipment, scientific instruments, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, glass, petroleum

Industrial production growth rate:
-0.2% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
78.77 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 38.4% hydro: 0.6%

nuclear: 59.3% other: 1.8% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
79.66 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
8.3 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
14.7 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
13,060 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:
624,200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
450,000 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:
1.042 million bbl/day (2001)

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
15.48 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
15.4 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Current account balance:
\$6.305 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$269.6 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, chemicals, diamonds, metals and metal products, foodstuffs

Exports - partners:

Germany 19.4%, France 17.3%, Netherlands 11.7%, UK 8.2%, US 6.4%, Italy 5.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$264.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, chemicals, diamonds, pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, transportation equipment, oil products

Imports - partners:

Netherlands 17.8%, Germany 17.2%, France 11.4%, UK 6.8%, Ireland 6.5%, US 5.4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$12 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$980.1 billion (30 June 2005 est.)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$1.072 billion (2002)

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Belgium

Telephones - main lines in use:

4.801 million (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

9.46 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: highly developed, technologically advanced, and

completely automated domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities

domestic: nationwide cellular telephone system; extensive cable network; limited microwave radio relay network

international: country code - 32; submarine cables - 5; satellite earth stations - 7 (Intelsat - 3) (2005)

Radio broadcast stations:

FM 79, AM 7, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

8.075 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
25 (plus 10 repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:
4.72 million (1997)

Internet country code:
.be

Internet hosts:
2,870,770 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
61 (2000)

Internet users:
5.1 million (2005)

Transportation Belgium

Airports: 43 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 25 over 3,047 m: 6 2,438 to 3,047 m: 7 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 18 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 16 (2006)

Heliports:
1 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 1,561 km; oil 158 km; refined products 535 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 3,521 km

standard gauge: 3,521 km 1.435-m gauge (2,927 km electrified)
(2005)

Roadways:

total: 149,757 km

paved: 117,110 km (including 1,747 km of expressways)

unpaved: 32,647 km (2003)

Waterways:

2,043 km (1,528 km in regular commercial use) (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 66 ships (1000 GRT or over) 3,952,159 GRT/6,521,645 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 19, cargo 4, chemical tanker 2, container 10, liquefied gas 15, petroleum tanker 12, roll on/roll off 4

foreign-owned: 10 (Denmark 4, Greece 4, UK 2)

registered in other countries: 113 (Antigua and Barbuda 4, Bahamas

13, Bermuda 4, Cyprus 1, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 6, Georgia 1, Gibraltar 2, Greece 12, Hong Kong 3, Luxembourg 9, Malta

10, Mozambique 2, Netherlands 2, Netherlands Antilles 4, Panama 11,

Portugal 8, Russia 4, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 3, Singapore

12, Sweden 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Antwerp, Brussels, Gent, Liege, Oostende, Zeebrugge

Military Belgium

Military branches:

Belgian Armed Forces: Land, Naval, and Air Operations Commands
(2005)

Military service age and obligation:

16 years of age for voluntary military service; women comprise
approx. 7% of the Belgian armed forces (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 16-49: 2,436,736

females age 16-49: 2,369,463 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 16-49: 1,998,003

females age 16-49: 1,940,918 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 64,263

females age 16-49: 61,402 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$3.999 billion (2003)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.3% (2003)

Transnational Issues Belgium

Disputes - international:

none

Illicit drugs:

growing producer of synthetic drugs; transit point for US-bound
ecstasy; source of precursor chemicals for South American cocaine
processors; transshipment point for cocaine, heroin, hashish, and
marijuana entering Western Europe; despite a strengthening of

legislation, the country remains vulnerable to money laundering related to narcotics, automobiles, alcohol, and tobacco

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Belize

Introduction Belize

Background:

Belize was the site of several Mayan city states until their decline at the end of the first millennium A.D. The British and Spanish disputed the region in the 17th and 18th centuries; it formally became the colony of British Honduras in 1854.

Territorial

disputes between the UK and Guatemala delayed the independence of

Belize until 1981. Guatemala refused to recognize the new nation until 1992. Tourism has become the mainstay of the economy.

Current

concerns include high unemployment, growing involvement in the South

American drug trade, and increasing urban crime.

Geography Belize

Location:

Central America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, between Guatemala and Mexico

Geographic coordinates:

17 15 N, 88 45 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 22,966 sq km

land: 22,806 sq km

water: 160 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Massachusetts

Land boundaries: total: 516 km border countries: Guatemala 266 km, Mexico 250 km

Coastline:

386 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm in the north, 3 nm in the south; note - from the mouth of the Sarstoon River to Ranguana Cay, Belize's territorial sea is 3 nm; according to Belize's Maritime Areas Act, 1992, the purpose of this limitation is to provide a framework for negotiating a definitive agreement on territorial differences with Guatemala

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; very hot and humid; rainy season (May to November); dry

season (February to May)

Terrain:

flat, swampy coastal plain; low mountains in south

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: Victoria Peak 1,160 m

Natural resources: arable land potential, timber, fish, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 3.05% permanent crops: 1.39% other: 95.56% (2005)

Irrigated land:

30 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

frequent, devastating hurricanes (June to November) and coastal flooding (especially in south)

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; water pollution from sewage, industrial effluents, agricultural runoff; solid and sewage waste disposal

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

only country in Central America without a coastline on the North Pacific Ocean

People Belize

Population:

287,730 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 39.5% (male 57,923/female 55,678)

15-64 years: 57% (male 82,960/female 81,046)

65 years and over: 3.5% (male 4,888/female 5,235) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 19.6 years

male: 19.5 years

female: 19.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.31% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

28.84 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.72 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.93 male(s)/female

total population: 1.03 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 24.89 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 28.07 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 21.55 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 68.3 years

male: 66.43 years

female: 70.26 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.6 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

2.4% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

3,600 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality: noun: Belizean(s) adjective: Belizean

Ethnic groups:

mestizo 48.7%, Creole 24.9%, Maya 10.6%, Garifuna 6.1%, other 9.7%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 49.6%, Protestant 27% (Pentecostal 7.4%, Anglican

5.3%, Seventh-Day Adventist 5.2%, Mennonite 4.1%, Methodist 3.5%,

Jehovah's Witnesses 1.5%), other 14%, none 9.4% (2000)

Languages:

English (official), Spanish, Mayan, Garifuna (Carib), Creole

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 94.1%

male: 94.1%

female: 94.1% (2003 est.)

Government Belize

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Belize former: British Honduras

Government type:
parliamentary democracy

Capital:
name: Belmopan
geographic coordinates: 17 15 N, 88 46 W
time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
6 districts; Belize, Cayo, Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Toledo

Independence:
21 September 1981 (from UK)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 21 September (1981)

Constitution:
21 September 1981

Legal system:
English law

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Colville YOUNG, Sr. (since 17 November 1993)

head of government: Prime Minister Said Wilbert MUSA (since 28 August 1998); Deputy Prime Minister John BRICENO (since 1 September 1998)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the advice of

the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general; prime

minister recommends the deputy prime minister

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Assembly consists of the Senate (12 members appointed by the governor general - 6 on the advice of the prime minister, 3 on the advice of the leader of the opposition, and 1 each on the advice of the Belize Council of Churches and Evangelical

Association of Churches, the Belize Chamber of Commerce and Industry

and the Belize Better Business Bureau, and the National Trade Union

Congress and the Civil Society Steering Committee; members are appointed for five-year terms) and the House of Representatives (29

seats; members are elected by direct popular vote to serve five-year

terms)

elections: House of Representatives - last held 5 March 2003 (next

to be held March 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PUP 21, UDP 8

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (the chief justice is appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister)

Political parties and leaders:

People's United Party or PUP [Said MUSA]; United Democratic Party
or UDP [Dean BARROW, party leader; Douglas SINGH, party chairman]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Society for the Promotion of Education and Research or SPEAR
[Adele CATZIM]

International organization participation:

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Lisa M. SHOMAN

chancery: 2535 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 332-9636

FAX: [1] (202) 332-6888

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Robert J. DIETER

embassy: 29 Gabourel Lane, Belize City
mailing address: P. O. Box 286, Belize City
telephone: [501] 227-7161 through 7163
FAX: [501] 223-0802

Flag description:

blue with a narrow red stripe along the top and the bottom edges; centered is a large white disk bearing the coat of arms; the coat of arms features a shield flanked by two workers in front of a mahogany

tree with the related motto SUB UMBRA FLOREO (I Flourish in the Shade) on a scroll at the bottom, all encircled by a green garland

Economy Belize

Economy - overview:

In this small, essentially private-enterprise economy the tourism industry is the number one foreign exchange earner followed by marine products, citrus, cane sugar, bananas, and garments. The government's expansionary monetary and fiscal policies, initiated in

September 1998, led to sturdy GDP growth averaging nearly 5% in 1999-2005. Major concerns continue to be the sizable trade deficit and foreign debt. A key short-term objective remains the reduction of poverty with the help of international donors.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$1.778 billion (2004 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$908 million (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

3.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$6,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:
agriculture: 14.2%
industry: 15.2%
services: 61.2% (2004 est.)

Labor force:
90,000
note: shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel
(2001 est.)

Labor force - by occupation:
agriculture: 27%
industry: 18%
services: 55% (2001 est.)

Unemployment rate:
12.9% (2003)

Population below poverty line:
33% (1999 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
17.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$262 million
expenditures: \$329 million; including capital expenditures of \$70

million (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products: bananas, coca, citrus, sugar; fish, cultured shrimp; lumber; garments

Industries:

garment production, food processing, tourism, construction

Industrial production growth rate:

4.6% (1999)

Electricity - production:

120 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 59.9% hydro: 40.1% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

111.6 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

6,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-180 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$349.9 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

sugar, bananas, citrus, clothing, fish products, molasses, wood

Exports - partners:

US 30.6%, UK 25%, France 4.8% (2005)

Imports:

\$622.4 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods; fuels, chemicals, pharmaceuticals; food, beverages, tobacco

Imports - partners:

US 31%, Mexico 11.6%, Russia 8.8%, Cuba 6%, Guatemala 5.6%,
China
4.6%, Spain 4.4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$87 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$1.362 billion (June 2004 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

Belizean dollar (BZD)

Currency code:

BZD

Exchange rates:

Belizean dollars per US dollar - 2 (2005), 2 (2004), 2 (2003), 2 (2002), 2 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Belize

Telephones - main lines in use:

33,300 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

93,100 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: above-average system

domestic: trunk network depends primarily on microwave radio relay

international: country code - 501; satellite earth station - 8 (Intelsat - 2, unknown - 6) (2005)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 12, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

133,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

2 (1997)

Televisions:

41,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.bz

Internet hosts:

3,905 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

35,000 (2005)

Transportation Belize

Airports: 43 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 5

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 38

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 11

under 914 m: 26 (2006)

Roadways: total: 2,872 km paved: 488 km unpaved: 2,384 km
(1999)

Waterways:

825 km (navigable only by small craft) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 285 ships (1000 GRT or over) 985,464 GRT/1,322,629 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 36, cargo 203, chemical tanker 7, container

4,

passenger/cargo 3, petroleum tanker 13, refrigerated cargo 12, roll

on/roll off 6, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 225 (China 103, Croatia 1, Cyprus 2, Estonia 3,

Germany 3, Greece 2, Hong Kong 8, Iceland 2, Indonesia 2, Italy

4,

Japan 2, North Korea 2, South Korea 4, Latvia 6, Lithuania 1,

Malaysia 1, Mexico 1, Norway 2, Poland 2, Russia 36, Singapore 6,

Spain 3, Switzerland 1, Turkey 11, UAE 5, Ukraine 7, US 5) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Belize City

Military Belize

Military branches:

Belize Defense Force (BDF): Army, Maritime Wing, Air Wing, and Volunteer Guard

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for voluntary military service; laws allow for conscription only if volunteers are insufficient; conscription has never been implemented; volunteers typically outnumber available positions by 3:1 (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 61,201

females age 18-49: 60,048 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 44,238

females age 18-49: 43,633 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 3,213

females age 18-49: 3,100 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$19 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.7% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Belize

Disputes - international:

Guatemalan squatters continue to settle in the largely uninhabited rain forests of Belize's border region; OAS seeks to revive the 2002 failed Belize-Guatemala Differendum that created a small adjustment

to land boundary, a Guatemalan maritime corridor in Caribbean, joint

ecological park for disputed Sapodilla Cays, and substantial US-UK financial package

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Belize is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of

labor and sexual exploitation; women and girls are trafficked mainly

from Central America, and exploited in prostitution; children are trafficked to Belize for labor exploitation; Belize's largely unmonitored borders with Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico facilitate

the movement of illegal migrants who are vulnerable to traffickers;

girls are trafficked within the country for sexual exploitation, sometimes with the consent and complicity of their close relatives; there are unconfirmed reports that Indian and Chinese migrants are

trafficked for involuntary servitude in homes and shops
tier rating: Tier 3 - Belize has failed to show evidence of significant law enforcement or victim protection efforts

Illicit drugs:
transshipment point for cocaine; small-scale illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade; money-laundering activity
related to narcotics trafficking and offshore sector

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Benin

Introduction Benin

Background:
Present day Benin was the site of Dahomey, a prominent West African kingdom that rose in the 15th century. The territory became a French

Colony in 1872 and achieved independence on 1 August 1960, as the

Republic of Benin. A succession of military governments ended in 1972 with the rise to power of Mathieu KEREKOU and the establishment

of a government based on Marxist-Leninist principles. A move to representative government began in 1989. Two years later, free elections ushered in former Prime Minister Nicephore SOGLO as president, marking the first successful transfer of power in Africa from a dictatorship to a democracy. KEREKOU was returned to power by

elections held in 1996 and 2001, though some irregularities were alleged.

Geography Benin

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Benin, between Nigeria and Togo

Geographic coordinates:

9 30 N, 2 15 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 112,620 sq km

land: 110,620 sq km

water: 2,000 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Pennsylvania

Land boundaries:

total: 1,989 km

border countries: Burkina Faso 306 km, Niger 266 km, Nigeria 773 km,

Togo 644 km

Coastline:

121 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north

Terrain:

mostly flat to undulating plain; some hills and low mountains

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest point: Mont Sokbaro 658 m

Natural resources: small offshore oil deposits, limestone, marble, timber

Land use: arable land: 23.53% permanent crops: 2.37% other: 74.1% (2005)

Irrigated land:

120 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

hot, dry, dusty harmattan wind may affect north from December to

March

Environment - current issues:

inadequate supplies of potable water; poaching threatens wildlife populations; deforestation; desertification

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

sandbanks create difficult access to a coast with no natural harbors, river mouths, or islands

People Benin

Population:

7,862,944

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 44.1% (male 1,751,709/female 1,719,138)

15-64 years: 53.5% (male 2,067,248/female 2,138,957)

65 years and over: 2.4% (male 75,694/female 110,198) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 17.6 years

male: 17.2 years

female: 18 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.73% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

38.85 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

12.22 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.67 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 79.56 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 84.09 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 74.88 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 53.04 years

male: 51.9 years

female: 54.22 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.2 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

1.9% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

68,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

5,800 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne diseases: malaria, yellow fever, and others are high risks in some locations respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Beninese (singular and plural)

adjective: Beninese

Ethnic groups:

African 99% (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba), Europeans 5,500

Religions:

indigenous beliefs 50%, Christian 30%, Muslim 20%

Languages:

French (official), Fon and Yoruba (most common vernaculars in south), tribal languages (at least six major ones in north)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 33.6%

male: 46.4%

female: 22.6% (2002 est.)

Government Benin

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Benin

conventional short form: Benin

local long form: Republique du Benin

local short form: Benin

former: Dahomey

Government type:
republic

Capital:
name: Porto-Novo (official capital)
geographic coordinates: 6 29 N, 2 37 E
time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)
note: Cotonou (seat of government)

Administrative divisions:
12 departments; Alibori, Atakora, Atlantique, Borgou, Collines, Kouffo, Donga, Littoral, Mono, Oueme, Plateau, Zou

Independence:
1 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday:
National Day, 1 August (1960)

Constitution:
December 1990

Legal system:
based on French civil law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: President YAYI Boni (since 6 April 2006); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President YAYI Boni (since 6 April 2006)
cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president
elections: president reelected by popular vote for a five-year term

(eligible for a second term); runoff election held 19 March 2006
(next to be held March 2011)

election results: YAYI Boni elected president; percent of vote -
YAYI Boni 74.5%, Adrien HOUNGBEDJI 25.5%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (83 seats;
members are elected by direct popular vote to serve four-year
terms)

elections: last held 30 March 2003 (next to be held March 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party -
Presidential Movement (UBF, MADEP, FC, Alliance MDC-PC-CPP,
IPD,

AFP, MDS, RDP) 52, opposition (PRB, PRD, E'toile, and 5 other
small
parties) 31

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court or Cour Constitutionnelle; Supreme Court or
Cour Supreme; High Court of Justice

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance of Progress Forces or AFP; African Movement for
Democracy

and Progress or MADEP [Sefou FAGBOHOUN]; Democratic
Renewal Party or

PRD [Adrien HOUNGBEDJI]; Impulse for Progress and Democracy
or IPD;

Key Force or FC; Movement for Development and Solidarity or
MDS;

Movement for Development by the Culture-Salute Party-Congress
of

People for Progress Alliance or Alliance MDC-PS-CPP; New
Alliance or

NA; Rally for Democracy and Progress or RDP; Renaissance Party

du

Benin or RB [Nicephore SOGLO]; The Star Alliance (Alliance E'toile)

[Sacca LAFIA]; Union of Tomorrow's Benin or UBF [Bruno AMOUSSOU]

note: approximately 20 additional minor parties

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM,

OIC, OIF, ONUB, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS,

UNOCI, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Cyrille Segbe OGUIN chancery: 2124 Kalorama Road NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 232-6656 FAX: [1] (202) 265-1996

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Wayne NEILL embassy: Rue Caporal Bernard Anani, Cotonou mailing address: 01 B. P. 2012, Cotonou telephone: [229] 30-06-50 FAX: [229] 30-06-70

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of yellow (top) and red (bottom) with

a

vertical green band on the hoist side

Economy Benin

Economy - overview:

The economy of Benin remains underdeveloped and dependent on subsistence agriculture, cotton production, and regional trade. Growth in real output has averaged around 5% in the past six years, but rapid population growth has offset much of this increase. Inflation has subsided over the past several years. In order to raise growth still further, Benin plans to attract more foreign investment, place more emphasis on tourism, facilitate the development of new food processing systems and agricultural products, and encourage new information and communication technology. Many of these proposals are included in Benin's application to receive Millennium Challenge Account funding - for which it was a finalist in 2004-05. The 2001 privatization policy continues in telecommunications, water, electricity, and agriculture in spite of government reluctance. The Paris Club and bilateral creditors have eased the external debt situation, with Benin benefiting from a G8 debt reduction announced in July 2005, while pressing for more rapid structural reforms. Benin continues to be hurt by Nigerian trade protection that bans imports of a growing list of products from Benin and elsewhere, which has resulted in increased smuggling and criminality in the border region.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$8.419 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$4.34 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

3.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 31.6% industry: 13.8%
services: 54.6% (2004 est.)

Labor force:

3.211 million

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Population below poverty line:

33% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

19.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$766.8 million

expenditures: \$1.017 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products: cotton, corn, cassava (tapioca), yams,
beans, palm oil, peanuts; livestock

Industries:

textiles, food processing, construction materials, cement

Industrial production growth rate:

8.3% (2001 est.)

Electricity - production:

69 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 14.2% hydro: 85.8%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

538.2 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

474 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

400 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

12,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

4.105 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

1.218 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-400 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$826.9 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

cotton, crude oil, palm products, cocoa

Exports - partners:

China 31.3%, Indonesia 8.1%, India 7.4%, Niger 6%, Togo 4.8%, Thailand 4.8%, Nigeria 4.6% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.043 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, capital goods, petroleum products

Imports - partners:

France 21.8%, Ghana 7.1%, Cote d'Ivoire 7%, China 6.7%, UK 5.2%, Belgium 4.9%, Togo 4.5%, Thailand 4.2%, Nigeria 4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$676 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$1.6 billion (2000)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$342.6 million (2000)

Currency (code):

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note - responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African States

Currency code:

XOF

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar - 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Benin

Telephones - main lines in use:

76,300 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

386,700 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: fair system of open-wire, microwave radio relay, and cellular connections

international: country code - 229; satellite earth station - 7 (Intelsat-Atlantic Ocean); fiber optic submarine cable (SAT-3/WASC)

provides connectivity to Europe and Asia

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 9, shortwave 4 (2000)

Radios:

660,000 (2000)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (2001)

Televisions:

66,000 (2000)

Internet country code:

.bj

Internet hosts:

867 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

4 (2002)

Internet users:

425,000 (2005)

Transportation Benin

Airports: 5 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
(2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 4

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Railways: total: 578 km narrow gauge: 578 km 1.000-m gauge

(2005)

Roadways: total: 16,000 km paved: 1,400 km unpaved: 14,600 km (2005)

Waterways:

150 km (on River Niger along northern border) (2005)

Ports and terminals:

Cotonou

Military Benin

Military branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force

Military service age and obligation: 21 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; in practice, volunteers may be taken at the age of 18; both sexes are eligible for military service; conscript tour of duty - 18 months (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 21-49: 1,295,230

females age 21-49: 1,301,936 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 21-49: 749,774

females age 21-49: 751,329 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 76,661

females: 75,068 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$100.9 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.3% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Benin

Disputes - international:

Benin and Burkina Faso military clash in 2006 over sections of riverine boundary involving disputed villages and squatters; much of Benin-Niger boundary, including tripoint with Nigeria, remains undemarcated; in 2005, Nigeria ceded thirteen villages to Benin as a consequence of a 2004 joint task force to resolve maritime and land boundary disputes, but clashes among rival gangs along the border persist; a joint boundary commission continues to resurvey the boundary with Togo to verify Benin's claim that Togo moved boundary stones

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for narcotics associated with Nigerian trafficking organizations and most commonly destined for Western Europe and the US; vulnerable to money laundering due to a poorly regulated financial infrastructure

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Bermuda

Introduction Bermuda

Background:

Bermuda was first settled in 1609 by shipwrecked English colonists

headed for Virginia. Tourism to the island to escape North American

winters first developed in Victorian times. Tourism continues to be important to the island's economy, although international business has overtaken it in recent years. Bermuda has developed into a highly successful offshore financial center. Although a referendum on independence from the UK was soundly defeated in 1995, the present government has reopened debate on the issue.

Geography Bermuda

Location:

North America, group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, east of South Carolina (US)

Geographic coordinates:

32 20 N, 64 45 W

Map references:

North America

Area:

total: 53.3 sq km

land: 53.3 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about one-third the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

103 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Climate:

subtropical; mild, humid; gales, strong winds common in winter

Terrain:

low hills separated by fertile depressions

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest

point: Town Hill 76 m

Natural resources: limestone, pleasant climate fostering tourism

Land use: arable land: 20% permanent crops: 0% other: 80%

(55% developed, 45% rural/open space) (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

hurricanes (June to November)

Environment - current issues:

sustainable development

Geography - note:

consists of about 138 coral islands and islets with ample rainfall, but no rivers or freshwater lakes; some land was leased by US Government from 1941 to 1995

People Bermuda

Population:

65,773 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 18.6% (male 6,146/female 6,098)

15-64 years: 69.2% (male 22,562/female 22,954)

65 years and over: 12.2% (male 3,479/female 4,534) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 40.2 years

male: 39.3 years

female: 41 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.61% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

11.4 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.74 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

2.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 8.3 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.85 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.73 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.96 years

male: 75.85 years

female: 80.1 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.89 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.297% (2005)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

163 (2005)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

392 (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Bermudian(s)

adjective: Bermudian

Ethnic groups:

black 54.8%, white 34.1%, mixed 6.4%, other races 4.3%,
unspecified

0.4% (2000 census)

Religions:

Anglican 23%, Roman Catholic 15%, African Methodist Episcopal
11%,

other Protestant 18%, other 12%, unaffiliated 6%, unspecified 1%,
none 14% (2000 census)

Languages:

English (official), Portuguese

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98%
male: 98%
female: 99% (2005 est.)

Government Bermuda

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Bermuda former: Somers Islands

Dependency status:
overseas territory of the UK

Government type:
parliamentary; self-governing territory

Capital:
name: Hamilton
geographic coordinates: 32 17 N, 64 46 W
time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)
daylight saving time: +1hr, begins first Sunday in April; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:
9 parishes and 2 municipalities*; Devonshire, Hamilton, Hamilton*,
Paget, Pembroke, Saint George*, Saint George's, Sandys, Smith's, Southampton, Warwick

Independence:
none (overseas territory of the UK)

National holiday:
Bermuda Day, 24 May

Constitution:

8 June 1968; amended 1989 and 2003

Legal system:

English law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),

represented by Governor Sir John VEREKER (since 11 April 2002)

head of government: Premier Ewart BROWN (since 30 October 2006);

Deputy Premier Paula COX

cabinet: Cabinet nominated by the premier, appointed by the governor

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed premier by the governor

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (an 11-member body appointed by the governor, the premier, and the opposition) and the

House of Assembly (36 seats; members are elected by popular vote to

serve up to five-year terms)

elections: last general election held 24 July 2003 (next to be held not later than July 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - PLP 51.7%, UBP 48%; seats by party - PLP 22, UBP 14

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Court of Appeal; Magistrate Courts

Political parties and leaders:

Progressive Labor Party or PLP [Ewart BROWN]; United Bermuda Party
or UBP [Wayne FURBERT]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Bermuda Employer's Union [Eddie SAINTS]; Bermuda Industrial Union
or BIU [Derrick BURGESS]; Bermuda Public Services Union or BPSU [Ed
BALL]; Bermuda Union of Teachers [Michael CHARLES]

International organization participation:

Caricom (associate), ICFTU, Interpol (subbureau), IOC, UPU, WCO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Consul General Gregory W. SLAYTON consulate(s) general: Crown Hill, 16 Middle Road, Devonshire DVO3 mailing address: P. O. Box HM325, Hamilton HMBX; American Consulate General Hamilton, US Department of State, 5300 Hamilton Place, Washington, DC 20520-5300 telephone: [1] (441) 295-1342 FAX: [1] (441) 295-1592, [1] (441) 296-9233

Flag description:

red, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Bermudian coat of arms (white and green shield with a red lion holding a scrolled shield showing the sinking of the ship Sea Venture off Bermuda in 1609) centered on the outer half of the flag

Economy Bermuda

Economy - overview:

Bermuda enjoys the highest per capita income in the world, more than 50% higher than that of the US. Its economy is primarily based

on providing financial services for international business and luxury facilities for tourists. A number of reinsurance companies relocated to the island following 11 September 2001 and again after

Hurricane Katrina, contributing to the expansion of an already robust international business sector. Bermuda's tourism industry - which derives over 80% of its visitors from the US - continues to struggle but remains the island's number two industry. Most capital

equipment and food must be imported. Bermuda's industrial sector is

small, although construction continues to be important; the average

cost of a house in June 2003 had risen to \$976,000. Agriculture is limited with only 20% of the land being arable.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$4.5 billion (2004 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

4.6% (2004 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$69,900 (2004 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1% industry: 10% services: 89% (2002 est.)

Labor force: 38,360 (2004)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture and fishing 3%, laborers 17%, clerical 19%, professional and technical 21%, administrative and managerial 15%, sales 7%, services 19% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:
2.1% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:
19% (2000)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.8% (November 2005)

Budget:
revenues: \$738 million
expenditures: \$665 million (FY04/05)

Agriculture - products:
bananas, vegetables, citrus, flowers; dairy products, honey

Industries:
international business, tourism, light manufacturing

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production:
682.5 million kWh (2005)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

616.7 million kWh (2005)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2005)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2005)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:
4,658 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - exports:
0 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:
\$1.469 billion (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:
reexports of pharmaceuticals

Exports - partners:
France 65.6%, Spain 11.7%, US 4.5% (2005)

Imports:
\$982 million (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

clothing, fuels, machinery and transport equipment, construction materials, chemicals, food and live animals

Imports - partners:

Kazakhstan 51%, France 19%, South Korea 10.2%, US 7.6%
(2005)

Debt - external:

\$160 million (FY99/00)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

Bermudian dollar (BMD)

Currency code:

BMD

Exchange rates:

Bermudian dollar per US dollar - 1.0000 (fixed rate pegged to the US dollar)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Bermuda

Telephones - main lines in use:

56,000 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

49,000 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: good

domestic: fully automatic digital telephone system; fiber optic trunk lines

international: country code - 1-441; submarine cables - 3 (fiber optic); satellite earth stations - 3 (2005)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 5, FM 3, shortwave 0 (2005)

Radios:

82,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

3 (2005)

Televisions:

66,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.bm

Internet hosts:

8,114 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

20 (2000)

Internet users:

39,000 (2005)

Transportation Bermuda

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways: total: 447 km paved: 447 km note: public roads - 225

km; private roads - 222 km (2002)

Merchant marine:

total: 132 ships (1000 GRT or over) 7,873,728 GRT/8,688,692 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 25, cargo 1, container 24, liquefied gas 23, passenger 19, passenger/cargo 6, petroleum tanker 16, refrigerated

cargo 13, roll on/roll off 5

foreign-owned: 116 (Australia 3, Belgium 4, France 1, Germany 21,

Greece 2, Hong Kong 10, Indonesia 1, Ireland 1, Israel 3, Monaco 2,

Nigeria 11, Norway 5, Sweden 14, Switzerland 2, UK 9, US 27)

registered in other countries: 6 (Liberia 1, Marshall Islands 4, Panama 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Hamilton, Saint George

Military Bermuda

Military branches:

no regular military forces

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 15,151 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 12,165 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 408 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$4.03 million (2001)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
0.11% (FY00/01)

Military - note:
defense is the responsibility of the UK

Transnational Issues Bermuda

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Bhutan

Introduction Bhutan

Background:

In 1865, Britain and Bhutan signed the Treaty of Sinchulu, under which Bhutan would receive an annual subsidy in exchange for ceding

some border land to British India. Under British influence, a monarchy was set up in 1907; three years later, a treaty was signed

whereby the British agreed not to interfere in Bhutanese internal affairs and Bhutan allowed Britain to direct its foreign affairs.

This role was assumed by independent India after 1947. Two years later, a formal Indo-Bhutanese accord returned the areas of Bhutan

annexed by the British, formalized the annual subsidies the country received, and defined India's responsibilities in defense and foreign relations. A refugee issue of some 100,000 Bhutanese in Nepal remains unresolved; 90% of the refugees are housed in seven

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

camps. In March 2005, King Jigme Singye WANGCHUCK unveiled the

government's draft constitution - which would introduce major democratic reforms - and pledged to hold a national referendum for

its approval. A referendum date has yet to be named.

Geography Bhutan

Location:

Southern Asia, between China and India

Geographic coordinates:

27 30 N, 90 30 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 47,000 sq km

land: 47,000 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about half the size of Indiana

Land boundaries: total: 1,075 km border countries: China 470

km, India 605 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

varies; tropical in southern plains; cool winters and hot summers in central valleys; severe winters and cool summers in Himalayas

Terrain:

mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys and savanna

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Drangme Chhu 97 m highest point: Kula Kangri 7,553 m

Natural resources: timber, hydropower, gypsum, calcium carbonate

Land use: arable land: 2.3% permanent crops: 0.43% other: 97.27% (2005)

Irrigated land:

400 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

violent storms from the Himalayas are the source of the country's name, which translates as Land of the Thunder Dragon; frequent landslides during the rainy season

Environment - current issues:

soil erosion; limited access to potable water

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:
landlocked; strategic location between China and India; controls
several key Himalayan mountain passes

People Bhutan

Population: 2,279,723 note: other estimates range as low as
810,000 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 38.9% (male 458,801/female 426,947)
15-64 years: 57.1% (male 671,057/female 631,078)
65 years and over: 4% (male 46,217/female 45,623) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 20.4 years
male: 20.2 years
female: 20.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.1% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
33.65 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
12.7 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.01 male(s)/female
total population: 1.07 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 98.41 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 96.14 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 100.79 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 54.78 years
male: 55.02 years
female: 54.53 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
4.74 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
less than 100 (1999 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
NA

Nationality:
noun: Bhutanese (singular and plural)
adjective: Bhutanese

Ethnic groups:
Bhote 50%, ethnic Nepalese 35% (includes Lhotsampas - one of several Nepalese ethnic groups), indigenous or migrant tribes 15%

Religions:
Lamaistic Buddhist 75%, Indian- and Nepalese-influenced

Hinduism 25%

Languages:

Dzongkha (official), Bhotes speak various Tibetan dialects,
Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 47%

male: 60%

female: 34% (2003 est.)

Government Bhutan

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Bhutan

conventional short form: Bhutan

local long form: Druk Gyalkhap

local short form: Druk Yul

Government type:

monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

Capital:

name: Thimphu

geographic coordinates: 27 28 N, 89 39 E

time difference: UTC +6 (11 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

18 districts (dzongkhag, singular and plural); Bumthang, Chhukha,
Chirang, Dagana, Geylegphug, Ha, Lhuntshi, Mongar, Paro,
Pemagatsel,
Punakha, Samchi, Samdrup Jongkhar, Shemgang, Tashigang,

Thimphu,

Tongsa, Wangdi Phodrang

note: there may be two new districts named Gasa and Yangtse

Independence:

8 August 1949 (from India)

National holiday:

National Day (Ugyen WANGCHUCK became first hereditary king),

17

December (1907)

Constitution:

no written constitution or bill of rights; note - in 2001, the king commissioned the drafting of a constitution, and in March 2005 publicly unveiled it; is awaiting national referendum

Legal system:

based on Indian law and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

each family has one vote in village-level elections; note - in late 2003 Bhutan's legislature passed a new election law

Executive branch:

chief of state: King Jigme Singye WANGCHUCK (since 24 July 1972)

head of government: Chairman of the Council of Ministers Sangay NGEDUP (since 5 September 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers (Lhengye Shungtsog) nominated by the

monarch, approved by the National Assembly; members serve fixed,

five-year terms; note - there is also a Royal Advisory Council (Lodoi Tsokde), members nominated by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary, but democratic reforms in July 1998 grant the National Assembly authority to remove the monarch with two-thirds vote

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Tshogdu (150 seats; 105 elected from village constituencies, 10 represent religious bodies, and 35 are designated by the monarch to represent government and other secular interests; members serve three-year terms)

elections: local elections last held August 2005 (next to be held in 2008)

election results: NA

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Appeal (the monarch); High Court (judges appointed by the monarch)

Political parties and leaders:

no legal parties

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Buddhist clergy; ethnic Nepalese organizations leading militant antigovernment campaign; Indian merchant community; United Front for

Democracy (exiled)

International organization participation:

AsDB, BIMSTEC, CP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO (correspondent), ITU, NAM, OPCW,

SAARC, SACEP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US: none; note - Bhutan has a

Permanent Mission to the UN; address: 2 United Nations Plaza, 27th Floor, New York, NY 10017; telephone [1] (212) 826-1919; FAX [1] (212) 826-2998; the Bhutanese mission to the UN has consular jurisdiction in the US consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: the US and Bhutan have no formal diplomatic relations, although informal contact is maintained between the Bhutanese and US Embassy in New Delhi (India)

Flag description:

divided diagonally from the lower hoist side corner; the upper triangle is yellow and the lower triangle is orange; centered along the dividing line is a large black and white dragon facing away from the hoist side

Economy Bhutan

Economy - overview:

The economy, one of the world's smallest and least developed, is based on agriculture and forestry, which provide the main livelihood

for more than 90% of the population. Agriculture consists largely of

subsistence farming and animal husbandry. Rugged mountains dominate

the terrain and make the building of roads and other infrastructure difficult and expensive. The economy is closely aligned with India's

through strong trade and monetary links and dependence on India's

financial assistance. The industrial sector is technologically backward, with most production of the cottage industry type. Most development projects, such as road construction, rely on Indian

migrant labor. Bhutan's hydropower potential and its attraction for tourists are key resources. Model education, social, and environment

programs are underway with support from multilateral development

organizations. Each economic program takes into account the government's desire to protect the country's environment and cultural traditions. For example, the government, in its cautious expansion of the tourist sector, encourages visits by upscale, environmentally conscientious tourists. Detailed controls and uncertain policies in areas like industrial licensing, trade, labor, and finance continue to hamper foreign investment.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$2.9 billion (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$840.5 million

GDP - real growth rate:
5.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,400 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 25.8% industry: 37.9% services: 36.3% (2002 est.)

Labor force: NA note: major shortage of skilled labor

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 93% industry: 2% services: 5%

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

7% (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$346.6 million

expenditures: including capital expenditures of \$NA

note: the government of India finances nearly three-fifths of Bhutan's budget expenditures (FY95/96 est.)

Public debt:

81.4% of GDP

Agriculture - products:

rice, corn, root crops, citrus, foodgrains; dairy products, eggs

Industries:

cement, wood products, processed fruits, alcoholic beverages, calcium carbide

Industrial production growth rate:

9.3% (1996 est.)

Electricity - production:

1.882 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 0.1% hydro: 99.9%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

250.3 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

1.51 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

10 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

1,100 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$154 million f.o.b. (2000 est.)

Exports - commodities:

electricity (to India), cardamom, gypsum, timber, handicrafts, cement, fruit, precious stones, spices

Exports - partners:

Japan 33.2%, Germany 13.6%, France 13.5%, South Korea 7.8%,
US
7.7%, Thailand 5.8%, Italy 5.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$196 million c.i.f. (2000 est.)

Imports - commodities:

fuel and lubricants, grain, machinery and parts, vehicles, fabrics, rice

Imports - partners:

Hong Kong 68.4%, Mexico 20.8%, France 3.9% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$593 million (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$78 million substantial aid from India and other nations

Currency (code):

ngultrum (BTN); Indian rupee (INR)

Currency code:

BTN; INR

Exchange rates:

ngultrum per US dollar - 44.101 (2005), 45.317 (2004), 46.583 (2003), 48.61 (2002), 47.186 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Bhutan

Telephones - main lines in use:

32,700 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

37,800 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: telecommunications facilities are poor
domestic: very low teledensity; domestic service is very poor
especially in rural areas; wireless service available since 2003
international: country code - 975; international telephone and
telegraph service via landline and microwave relay through India;
satellite earth station - 1 (2005)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 0, FM 9, shortwave 1 (2006)

Radios:
37,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
1 (2006)

Televisions:
11,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.bt

Internet hosts:
7,567 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
NA

Internet users:
25,000 (2005)

Transportation Bhutan

Airports: 2 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways: total: 8,050 km paved: 4,991 km unpaved: 3,059 km
(2003)

Military Bhutan

Military branches:

Royal Bhutan Army: Royal Bodyguard, Royal Bhutan Police (2005)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription
(2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 483,860

females age 18-49: 453,683 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 314,975

females age 18-49: 296,833 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 23,939

females age 18-49: 21,979 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$8.29 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Bhutan

Disputes - international:
approximately 105,000 Bhutanese have lived decades as refugees
in
Nepal, 90% of whom reside in seven UN Office of the High
Commissioner for Refugees camps; Bhutan cooperates with India
to
expel Indian separatists

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Bolivia

Introduction Bolivia

Background:

Bolivia, named after independence fighter Simon BOLIVAR, broke
away

from Spanish rule in 1825; much of its subsequent history has
consisted of a series of nearly 200 coups and countercoups.
Democratic civilian rule was established in 1982, but leaders have
faced difficult problems of deep-seated poverty, social unrest, and
illegal drug production. In December 2005, Bolivians elected
Movement Toward Socialism leader Evo MORALES president - by
the
widest margin of any leader since the restoration of civilian rule
in 1982 - after he ran on a promise to change the country's
traditional political class and empower the nation's poor majority.

However, since taking office, his controversial strategies have exacerbated racial and economic tensions between the Amerindian populations of the Andean west and the non-indigenous communities of the eastern lowlands.

Geography Bolivia

Location:

Central South America, southwest of Brazil

Geographic coordinates:

17 00 S, 65 00 W

Map references:

South America

Area:

total: 1,098,580 sq km

land: 1,084,390 sq km

water: 14,190 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than three times the size of Montana

Land boundaries:

total: 6,743 km

border countries: Argentina 832 km, Brazil 3,400 km, Chile 861 km,

Paraguay 750 km, Peru 900 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

varies with altitude; humid and tropical to cold and semiarid

Terrain:

ruined Andes Mountains with a highland plateau (Altiplano), hills, lowland plains of the Amazon Basin

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Rio Paraguay 90 m

highest point: Nevado Sajama 6,542 m

Natural resources:

tin, natural gas, petroleum, zinc, tungsten, antimony, silver, iron, lead, gold, timber, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 2.78% permanent crops: 0.19% other: 97.03% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,320 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

flooding in the northeast (March-April)

Environment - current issues:

the clearing of land for agricultural purposes and the international demand for tropical timber are contributing to deforestation; soil erosion from overgrazing and poor cultivation methods (including slash-and-burn agriculture); desertification; loss of biodiversity; industrial pollution of water supplies used for drinking and irrigation

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law

of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution,

Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection

Geography - note:

landlocked; shares control of Lago Titicaca, world's highest navigable lake (elevation 3,805 m), with Peru

People Bolivia

Population:

8,989,046 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 35% (male 1,603,982/female 1,542,319)

15-64 years: 60.4% (male 2,660,806/female 2,771,807)

65 years and over: 4.6% (male 182,412/female 227,720) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 21.8 years

male: 21.2 years

female: 22.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.45% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

23.3 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.53 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-1.22 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.96 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.8 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 51.77 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 55.31 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 48.05 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 65.84 years

male: 63.21 years

female: 68.61 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.85 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

4,900 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 500 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Bolivian(s)

adjective: Bolivian

Ethnic groups:

Quechua 30%, mestizo (mixed white and Amerindian ancestry)

30%,

Aymara 25%, white 15%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 95%, Protestant (Evangelical Methodist) 5%

Languages:

Spanish (official), Quechua (official), Aymara (official)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 87.2%

male: 93.1%

female: 81.6% (2003 est.)

Government Bolivia

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Bolivia

conventional short form: Bolivia

local long form: Republica de Bolivia

local short form: Bolivia

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: La Paz (administrative capital)

geographic coordinates: 16 30 S, 68 09 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Sucre (constitutional capital)

Administrative divisions:

9 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Oruro, Pando, Potosi, Santa

Cruz,
Tarija

Independence:
6 August 1825 (from Spain)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 6 August (1825)

Constitution:
2 February 1967; revised in August 1994

Legal system:
based on Spanish law and Napoleonic Code; has not accepted
compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:
18 years of age, universal and compulsory (married); 21 years of
age, universal and compulsory (single)

Executive branch:
chief of state: President Juan Evo MORALES Ayma (since 22
January
2006); Vice President Alvaro GARCIA Linera (since 22 January
2006);
note - the president is both chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Juan Evo MORALES Ayma (since
22
January 2006); Vice President Alvaro GARCIA Linera (since 22
January
2006); note - the president is both chief of state and head of
government
cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president
elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket
by popular vote for a single five-year term; election last held 18
December 2005 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: Juan Evo MORALES Ayma elected president;
percent

of vote - Juan Evo MORALES Ayma 53.7%; Jorge Fernando
QUIROGA

Ramirez 28.6%; Samuel DORIA MEDINA Arana 7.8%; Michiaki
NAGATANI

Morishit 6.5%; Felipe QUISPE Huanca 2.2%; Guildo ANGULA
Cabrera 0.7%

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Congress or Congreso Nacional consists of
Chamber of Senators or Camara de Senadores (27 seats; members
are

elected by proportional representation from party lists to serve
five-year terms) and Chamber of Deputies or Camara de Diputados
(130

seats; 69 are directly elected from their districts and 61 are
elected by proportional representation from party lists to serve
five-year terms)

elections: Chamber of Senators and Chamber of Deputies - last
held

18 December 2005 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: Chamber of Senators - percent of vote by party -
NA%; seats by party - PODEMOS 13, MAS 12, UN 1, MNR 1;
Chamber of

Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - MAS
73,

PODEMOS 43, UN 8, MNR 6

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (judges appointed for 10-year
terms

by National Congress); District Courts (one in each department);
provincial and local courts (to try minor cases)

Political parties and leaders:

Bolivian Socialist Falange or FSB [Romel PANTOJA]; Civic Solidarity

Union or UCS [Johnny FERNANDEZ]; Free Bolivia Movement or MBL [Franz

BARRIOS]; Marshal of Ayacucho Institutional Vanguard or VIMA [Freddy

ZABALA]; Movement of the Revolutionary Left or MIR [Jaime PAZ Zamora]; Movement Toward Socialism or MAS [Juan Evo MORALES Ayma];

Movement Without Fear or MSM [Juan DEL GRANADO]; National Revolutionary Movement or MNR [Gonzalo SANCHEZ DE LOZADA]; New

Republican Force or NFR [Manfred REYES-VILLA]; Pachakuti Indigenous

Movement or MIP [Felipe QUISPE Huanca]; Poder Democratico Nacional

or PODEMOS [Jorge Fernando QUIROGA Ramirez]; Socialist Party or PS

[Jeres JUSTINIANO]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Cocalero groups; indigenous organizations; labor unions; Sole Confederation of Campesino Workers of Bolivia or CSUTCB [Roman

LOAYZA]

International organization participation:

CAN, CSN, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICRM, IDA, IFAD,

IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur (associate), MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMISSET, UNOCI, UPU, WCL,

WCO, WFTU,
WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Gustavo GUZMAN Saldana

chancery: 3014 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 483-4410

FAX: [1] (202) 328-3712

consulate(s) general: Houston, Miami, New York, Oklahoma City,
San

Francisco, Seattle, Washington, DC

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:

Ambassador Philip S. GOLDBERG embassy: Avenida Arce 2780, La

Paz mailing address: P. O. Box 425, La Paz; APO AA 34032

telephone: [591] (2) 216-8000 FAX: [591] (2) 216-8111

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), yellow, and green with
the coat of arms centered on the yellow band; similar to the flag of
Ghana, which has a large black five-pointed star centered in the
yellow band

Economy Bolivia

Economy - overview:

Bolivia, long one of the poorest and least developed Latin
American

countries, reformed its economy after suffering a disastrous
economic crisis in the early 1980s. The reforms spurred real GDP
growth, which averaged 4% in the 1990s, and poverty rates fell.

Economic growth, however, lagged again beginning in 1999
because of

a global slowdown and homegrown factors such as political
turmoil,

civil unrest, and soaring fiscal deficits, all of which hurt investor confidence. In 2003, violent protests against the pro-foreign investment economic policies of President SANCHEZ DE

LOZADA led to his resignation and the cancellation of plans to export Bolivia's newly discovered natural gas reserves to large northern hemisphere markets. In 2005, the government passed a controversial natural gas law that imposes on the oil and gas firms significantly higher taxes as well as new contracts that give the state control of their operations. Bolivian officials are in the process of implementing the law; meanwhile, foreign investors have

stopped investing and have taken the first legal steps to secure their investments. Real GDP growth in 2003-05 - helped by increased

demand for natural gas in neighboring Brazil - was positive, but still below the levels seen during the 1990s. Bolivia's fiscal position has improved in recent years, but the country remains dependent on foreign aid from multilateral lenders and foreign governments to meet budget shortfalls. In 2005, the G8 announced a

\$2 billion debt-forgiveness plan over the next few decades that should help reduce some fiscal pressures on the government in the near term.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$25.82 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$9.657 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
4.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$2,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 12.8% industry: 35.2% services: 52% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 4.22 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA% services: NA%

Unemployment rate:
8% in urban areas; widespread underemployment (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
64% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 1.3% highest 10%: 32% (1999)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
60.6 (2002)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
5.4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
12.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$2.848 billion
expenditures: \$3.189 billion; including capital expenditures of \$741 million (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
soybeans, coffee, coca, cotton, corn, sugarcane, rice, potatoes; timber

Industries:

mining, smelting, petroleum, food and beverages, tobacco, handicrafts, clothing

Industrial production growth rate:

5.7% (2004 est.)

Electricity - production:

4.25 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 44.4% hydro: 54% nuclear: 0% other: 1.5% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

3.963 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

10 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

42,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

48,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

458.8 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

6.72 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

1.74 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

2.9 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

679.6 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$462 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$2.371 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

natural gas, soybeans and soy products, crude petroleum, zinc ore, tin

Exports - partners:

Brazil 41.2%, US 14.1%, Colombia 8.8%, Argentina 7.6%, Peru 5.5%
(2005)

Imports:

\$1.845 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

petroleum products, plastics, paper, aircraft and aircraft parts, prepared foods, automobiles, insecticides, soybeans

Imports - partners:

Brazil 21.9%, Argentina 16.7%, US 13.8%, Chile 6.9%, Peru 6.5%, Japan 6.1%, China 5.8% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$1.798 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$6.309 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$221 million (2005 est.)

Currency (code):
boliviano (BOB)

Currency code:
BOB

Exchange rates:
bolivianos per US dollar - 8.0661 (2005), 7.9363 (2004), 7.6592 (2003), 7.17 (2002), 6.6069 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Bolivia

Telephones - main lines in use:
646,300 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
2.421 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: new subscribers face bureaucratic difficulties;
most telephones are concentrated in La Paz and other cities;
mobile

cellular telephone use expanding rapidly
domestic: primary trunk system, which is being expanded,
employs
digital microwave radio relay; some areas are served by fiber-optic
cable; mobile cellular systems are being expanded
international: country code - 591; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 171, FM 73, shortwave 77 (1999)

Radios:
5.25 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
48 (1997)

Televisions:
900,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.bo

Internet hosts:
20,085 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
9 (2000)

Internet users:
480,000 (2005)

Transportation Bolivia

Airports: 1,084 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 16 over 3,047 m: 4 2,438 to

3,047 m: 4 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 1,068 over 3,047 m: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 60 914 to 1,523 m: 207
under 914 m: 797 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 4,860 km; liquid petroleum gas 47 km; oil 2,475 km; refined
products 1,589 km; unknown (oil/water) 247 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 3,519 km

narrow gauge: 3,519 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 60,762 km

paved: 4,314 km (including 11 km of expressways)

unpaved: 56,448 km (2003)

Waterways:

10,000 km (commercially navigable) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 24 ships (1000 GRT or over) 127,297 GRT/198,525 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 8, chemical tanker 1, passenger/
cargo

3, petroleum tanker 10

foreign-owned: 10 (Argentina 1, China 1, Egypt 2, Iran 1,
Singapore

3, Taiwan 1, Yemen 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Puerto Aguirre (on the Paraguay/Parana waterway, at the
Bolivia/Brazil border); also, Bolivia has free port privileges in
maritime ports in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Paraguay

Military Bolivia

Military branches:

Bolivian Armed Forces: Bolivian Army (Ejercito Boliviano), Bolivian

Navy (Armada Boliviana; includes marines), Bolivian Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Boliviana, FAB) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for voluntary military service; when annual number of volunteers falls short of goal, compulsory recruitment is effected, including conscription of boys as young as 14; one estimate holds that 40% of the armed forces are under the age of 18, with 50% of those under the age of 16; conscript tour of duty - 12 months (2002)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,923,234

females age 18-49: 2,007,315 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,311,414

females age 18-49: 1,502,177 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 101,101

females age 18-49: 98,671 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$130 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.4% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Bolivia

Disputes - international:

Chile rebuffs Bolivia's reactivated claim to restore the Atacama corridor, ceded to Chile in 1884, offering instead unrestricted but not sovereign maritime access through Chile for Bolivian natural gas and other commodities

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Bolivia is a source and transit country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of labor and sexual

exploitation to Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, as well as to Spain; children are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation, forced mining, and agricultural labor; illegal migrants from Asia transiting Bolivia are vulnerable as trafficking victims

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Bolivia has failed to show evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking in the areas of prosecutions and victim protection

Illicit drugs:

world's third-largest cultivator of coca (after Colombia and Peru) with an estimated 26,500 hectares under cultivation in August 2005,

an 8% increase from 2004; intermediate coca products and cocaine

exported mostly to or through Brazil, Argentina, and Chile to European drug markets; cultivation steadily increasing despite eradication and alternative crop programs; money-laundering activity

related to narcotics trade, especially along the borders with Brazil and Paraguay

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Bosnia and Herzegovina

Introduction Bosnia and Herzegovina

Background:

Bosnia and Herzegovina's declaration of sovereignty in October 1991

was followed by a declaration of independence from the former Yugoslavia on 3 March 1992 after a referendum boycotted by ethnic

Serbs. The Bosnian Serbs - supported by neighboring Serbia and Montenegro - responded with armed resistance aimed at partitioning

the republic along ethnic lines and joining Serb-held areas to form a "Greater Serbia." In March 1994, Bosniaks and Croats reduced the

number of warring factions from three to two by signing an agreement

creating a joint Bosniak/Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On 21 November 1995, in Dayton, Ohio, the warring parties initialed

a peace agreement that brought to a halt three years of interethnic civil strife (the final agreement was signed in Paris on 14 December

1995). The Dayton Peace Accords retained Bosnia and Herzegovina's

international boundaries and created a joint multi-ethnic and democratic government charged with conducting foreign, diplomatic,

and fiscal policy. Also recognized was a second tier of government comprised of two entities roughly equal in size: the Bosniak/Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb-led Republika Srpska (RS). The Federation and RS governments were charged with overseeing most government functions. The Office of the

High Representative (OHR) was established to oversee the implementation of the civilian aspects of the agreement. In 1995-96,

a NATO-led international peacekeeping force (IFOR) of 60,000 troops

served in Bosnia to implement and monitor the military aspects of the agreement. IFOR was succeeded by a smaller, NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR) whose mission was to deter renewed hostilities. European Union peacekeeping troops (EUFOR) replaced SFOR in December 2004; their mission is to maintain peace and stability throughout the country.

Geography Bosnia and Herzegovina

Location:

Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea and Croatia

Geographic coordinates:

44 00 N, 18 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 51,129 sq km

land: 51,129 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries: total: 1,459 km border countries: Croatia 932 km, Montenegro 225 km, Serbia 302 km

Coastline:
20 km

Maritime claims:
no data available

Climate:
hot summers and cold winters; areas of high elevation have short, cool summers and long, severe winters; mild, rainy winters along coast

Terrain:
mountains and valleys

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: Adriatic Sea 0 m
highest point: Maglic 2,386 m

Natural resources:
coal, iron ore, bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, cobalt, manganese, nickel, clay, gypsum, salt, sand, forests, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 19.61% permanent crops: 1.89% other: 78.5% (2005)

Irrigated land:
30 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
destructive earthquakes

Environment - current issues:

air pollution from metallurgical plants; sites for disposing of urban waste are limited; water shortages and destruction of infrastructure because of the 1992-95 civil strife; deforestation

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

within Bosnia and Herzegovina's recognized borders, the country is

divided into a joint Bosniak/Croat Federation (about 51% of the territory) and the Bosnian Serb-led Republika Srpska or RS (about 49% of the territory); the region called Herzegovina is contiguous to Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro (Montenegro), and traditionally

has been settled by an ethnic Croat majority in the west and an ethnic Serb majority in the east

People Bosnia and Herzegovina

Population:

4,498,976 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 15.5% (male 359,739/female 336,978)

15-64 years: 70.1% (male 1,590,923/female 1,564,665)

65 years and over: 14.4% (male 265,637/female 381,034) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 38.4 years

male: 37.2 years

female: 39.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
1.35% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
8.77 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
8.27 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
13.01 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female
total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 9.82 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 11.26 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 8.28 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 78 years
male: 74.39 years
female: 81.88 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.22 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

900 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

100 (2001 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Bosnian(s), Herzegovinian(s)

adjective: Bosnian, Herzegovinian

Ethnic groups:

Bosniak 48%, Serb 37.1%, Croat 14.3%, other 0.6% (2000)

note: Bosniak has replaced Muslim as an ethnic term in part to avoid

confusion with the religious term Muslim - an adherent of Islam

Religions:

Muslim 40%, Orthodox 31%, Roman Catholic 15%, other 14%

Languages:

Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 94.6%

male: 98.4%

female: 91.1% (2000 est.)

Government Bosnia and Herzegovina

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Bosnia and Herzegovina

local long form: none

local short form: Bosna i Hercegovina

former: People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Socialist

Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Government type:
emerging federal democratic republic

Capital:
name: Sarajevo
geographic coordinates: 43 52 N, 18 25 E
time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)
daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:
2 first-order administrative divisions and 1 internationally supervised district* - Brcko district (Brcko Distrikt)*, the Bosniak/Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federacija Bosna i Hercegovina) and the Bosnian Serb-led Republika Srpska; note - Brcko district is in northeastern Bosnia and is an administrative unit under the sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina; the district remains under international supervision

Independence:
1 March 1992 (from Yugoslavia; referendum for independence was completed 1 March 1992; independence was declared 3 March 1992)

National holiday:
National Day, 25 November (1943)

Constitution:
the Dayton Agreement, signed 14 December 1995, included a new constitution now in force; note - each of the entities also has its own constitution

Legal system:
based on civil law system

Suffrage:
18 years of age, universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: Chairman of the Presidency Nebojsa RADMANOVIC
(chairman since 6 November 2006; presidency member since 1
October

2006 - Serb); other members of the three-member presidency
rotating

(every eight months): Zeljko KOMSIC (since 1 October 2006 -
Croat)

and Haris SILAJDZIC (since 1 October 2006 - Bosniak)

head of government: Chairman of the Council of Ministers Adnan
TERZIC (since 20 December 2002)

cabinet: Council of Ministers nominated by the council chairman;
approved by the National House of Representatives

elections: the three members of the presidency (one Bosniak, one
Croat, one Serb) are elected by popular vote for a four-year term
(eligible for a second term, but then ineligible for four years);
the member with the most votes becomes the chairman unless he
or she

was the incumbent chairman at the time of the election, but the
chairmanship rotates every eight months; election last held 1
October 2006 (next to be held in 2010); the chairman of the
Council

of Ministers is appointed by the presidency and confirmed by the
National House of Representatives

election results: percent of vote - Nebojsa RADMANOVIC with
53.3% of

the Serb vote; Zeljko KOMSIC received 39.6% of the Croat vote;
Haris

SILAJDZIC received 62.8% of the Bosniak vote

note: President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Niko LOZANCIC (since 27 January 2003); Vice Presidents Sahbaz DZIHANOVIC

(since in 2003) and Desnica RADIVOJEVIC (since in 2003); President

of the Republika Srpska: Milan JELIC (since 9 November 2006)

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliamentary Assembly or Skupstina consists of the national House of Representatives or Predstavnicki Dom (42 seats

- elected by proportional representation, 28 seats allocated from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 14 seats from the Republika

Srpska; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms);

and the House of Peoples or Dom Naroda (15 seats - 5 Bosniak, 5 Croat, 5 Serb; members elected by the Bosniak/Croat Federation's House of Representatives and the Republika Srpska's National Assembly to serve four-year terms); note - Bosnia's election law specifies four-year terms for the state and first-order administrative division entity legislatures

elections: national House of Representatives - elections last held 1 October 2006 (next to be held in 2010); House of Peoples - last constituted in January 2003 (next to be constituted in 2007)

election results: national House of Representatives - percent of vote by party/coalition - NA%; seats by party/coalition - SDA 9, SBiH 8, SNSD 7, SDP 5, SDS 3, HDZ-BH 3, other 7; House of Peoples -

percent of vote by party/coalition - NA; seats by party/coalition - NA

note: the Bosniak/Croat Federation has a bicameral legislature that

consists of a House of Representatives (98 seats; members elected

by

popular vote to serve four-year terms); elections last held 1 October 2006 (next to be held in October 2010); percent of vote

by

party - NA; seats by party/coalition - SDA 28, SBiH 24, SDP 17, HDZ-BH 8, HDZ100 7, other 14; and a House of Peoples (60 seats -

30

Bosniak, 30 Croat); last constituted December 2002; the Republika Srpska has a National Assembly (83 seats; members elected by

popular

vote to serve four-year terms); elections last held 1 October 2006 (next to be held in the fall of 2010); percent of vote by party -

NA; seats by party/coalition - SNSD 41, SDS 17, PDP 8, DNS 4, SBH 4,

SPRS 3, SDA 3, other 3; as a result of the 2002 constitutional reform process, a 28-member Republika Srpska Council of Peoples (COP) was established in the Republika Srpska National Assembly including eight Croats, eight Bosniaks, eight Serbs, and four members of the smaller communities

Judicial branch:

BH Constitutional Court (consists of nine members: four members are

selected by the Bosniak/Croat Federation's House of Representatives,

two members by the Republika Srpska's National Assembly, and three

non-Bosnian members by the president of the European Court of Human

Rights); BH State Court (consists of nine judges and three divisions

- Administrative, Appellate and Criminal - having jurisdiction over cases related to state-level law and appellate jurisdiction over

cases initiated in the entities); note - a War Crimes Chamber

opened

in March 2005

note: the entities each have a Supreme Court; each entity also has a

number of lower courts; there are 10 cantonal courts in the Federation, plus a number of municipal courts; the Republika Srpska

has five municipal courts

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance of Independent Social Democrats or SNSD [Milorad DODIK];

Bosnian Party or BOSS [Mirnes AJANOVIC]; Civic Democratic Party or

GDS [Ibrahim SPAHIC]; Croat Christian Democratic Union of Bosnia and

Herzegovina or HKDU [Marin TOPIC]; Croat Party of Rights or HSP

[Zvonko JURISIC]; Croat Peasants Party or HSS [Marko TADIC];

Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina or HDZ-BH

[Dragan COVIC]; Croatian Democratic Union 100 or HDZ100; Croatian

Peoples Union [Milenko BRKIC]; Democratic National Union or DNZ

[Rifet DOLIC]; Democratic Peoples Alliance or DNS [Marko PAVIC];

Liberal Democratic Party or LDS [Rasim KADIC]; New Croat Initiative

or NHI [Kresimir ZUBAK]; Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina or SBiH

[Haris SILAJDZIC]; Party for Democratic Action or SDA [Sulejman TIHIC]; Party of Democratic Progress or PDP [Mladen IVANIC];

Serb

Democratic Party or SDS [Dragan CAVIC]; Serb Radical Party of the

Republika Srpska or SRS-RS [Milanko MIHAJLICA]; Serb Radical Party-Dr. Vojislav Seselj or SRS-VS [Radislav KANJERIC]; Social Democratic Party of BiH or SDP [Zlatko LAGUMDZIJA]; Social Democratic Union or SDU [Sejfudin TOKIC]; Socialist Party of Republika Srpska or SPRS [Petar DJOKIC]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

BIS, CE, CEI, EBRD, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM,

IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO,

ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM (guest), OAS (observer), OIC (observer), OPCW,

OSCE, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WTO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Bisera TURKOVIC

chancery: 2109 E Street NW, Washington, DC 20037

telephone: [1] (202) 337-1500

FAX: [1] (202) 337-1502

consulate(s) general: Chicago, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Douglas L. McELHANEY embassy: Alipasina 43, 71000 Sarajevo mailing address: use street address telephone: [387] (33) 445-700 FAX: [387] (33) 659-722 branch office(s): Banja Luka, Mostar

Flag description:

a wide medium blue vertical band on the fly side with a yellow isosceles triangle abutting the band and the top of the flag; the

remainder of the flag is medium blue with seven full five-pointed white stars and two half stars top and bottom along the hypotenuse of the triangle

Economy Bosnia and Herzegovina

Economy - overview:

Bosnia and Herzegovina ranked next to Macedonia as the poorest republic in the old Yugoslav federation. Although agriculture is almost all in private hands, farms are small and inefficient, and the republic traditionally is a net importer of food. Industry remains greatly overstuffed, a holdover from the socialist economic

structure of Yugoslavia. TITO had pushed the development of military

industries in the republic with the result that Bosnia was saddled with a host of industrial firms with little commercial potential.

The interethnic warfare in Bosnia caused production to plummet by

80% from 1992 to 1995 and unemployment to soar. With an uneasy peace

in place, output recovered in 1996-99 at high percentage rates from

a low base; but output growth slowed in 2000-02. Part of the lag in

output was made up in 2003-05. National-level statistics are limited

and do not capture the large share of black market activity. The konvertibilna marka (convertible mark or BAM)- the national currency

introduced in 1998 - is pegged to the euro, and confidence in the currency and the banking sector has increased. Implementation of privatization, however, has been slow, and local entities only

reluctantly support national-level institutions. Banking reform accelerated in 2001 as all the Communist-era payments bureaus were

shut down; foreign banks, primarily from Western Europe, now control

most of the banking sector. A sizeable current account deficit and high unemployment rate remain the two most serious economic problems. The country receives substantial amounts of reconstruction

assistance and humanitarian aid from the international community but

will have to prepare for an era of declining assistance.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$23.09 billion

note: Bosnia has a large informal sector that could also be as much as 50% of official GDP (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$8.495 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$5,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 14.2% industry: 30.8% services: 55% (2002)

Labor force: 1.026 million (2001)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA% services: NA%

Unemployment rate:

45.5% official rate; grey economy may reduce actual unemployment to
25-30% (31 December 2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:
25% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
26.2 (2001)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
4.4% (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$4.373 billion
expenditures: \$4.401 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
29% of GDP

Agriculture - products:
wheat, corn, fruits, vegetables; livestock

Industries:
steel, coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, manganese, bauxite, vehicle assembly, textiles, tobacco products, wooden furniture, tank and aircraft assembly, domestic appliances, oil refining

Industrial production growth rate:
5.5% (2003 est.)

Electricity - production:
10.51 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 53.5% hydro: 46.5%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
8.849 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
3.2 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
2.271 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:
21,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
160 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
300 million cu m (2001 est.)

Current account balance:
\$-2.087 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$2.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
metals, clothing, wood products

Exports - partners:
Croatia 18.4%, Italy 17.1%, Slovenia 14.6%, Germany 12.8%,
Austria
6.5%, Hungary 5.2%, China 4.2% (2005)

Imports:
\$6.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:
Croatia 24.7%, Germany 13.7%, Slovenia 13.1%, Italy 11%,
Austria
6.9%, Hungary 5.5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$2.531 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$3.116 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$650 million (2001 est.)

Currency (code):
marka (BAM)

Currency code:

BAM

Exchange rates:

marka per US dollar - 1.5727 (2005), 1.5752 (2004), 1.7329 (2003),

2.0782 (2002), 2.1857 (2001)

note: the marka is pegged to the euro

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Bosnia and Herzegovina

Telephones - main lines in use:

968,900 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1.594 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: telephone and telegraph network needs modernization and expansion; many urban areas are below average as

contrasted with services in other former Yugoslav republics

domestic: NA

international: country code - 387; no satellite earth stations

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 8, FM 16, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

940,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

33 (plus 277 repeaters) (September 1995)

Televisions:

NA

Internet country code:

.ba

Internet hosts:

31,490 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

3 (2000)

Internet users:

806,400 (2005)

Transportation Bosnia and Herzegovina

Airports:

28 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 8

2,438 to 3,047 m: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 20

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 7

under 914 m: 12 (2006)

Heliports:

5 (2006)

Railways:

total: 608 km (777 km electrified)

standard gauge: 608 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 21,846 km

paved: 11,425 km (4,686 km of interurban roads)

unpaved: 10,421 km (2005)

Waterways:

Sava River (northern border) open to shipping but use limited (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Bosanska Gradiska, Bosanski Brod, Bosanski Samac, and Brcko (all inland waterway ports on the Sava), Orasje

Military Bosnia and Herzegovina

Military branches:

VF Army (the air and air defense forces are subordinate commands within the Army), VRS Army (the air and air defense forces are subordinate commands within the Army)

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for compulsory military service in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; 16 years of age in times of war; 18 years of age for Republika Srpska; 17 years of age for voluntary military service in the Federation and in the Republika Srpska; by law, military obligations cover all healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60, and all women between the ages of 18 and 55; service obligation is four months (July 2004)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 1,119,508
females age 18-49: 1,079,435 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 910,539
females age 18-49: 881,446 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 32,942
females age 18-49: 31,466 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$234.3 million (FY02)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
4.5% (FY02)

Transnational Issues Bosnia and Herzegovina

Disputes - international:
Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro have delimited

most of their boundary, but sections along the Drina River remain in

dispute; discussions continue with Croatia on several small disputed

sections of the boundary related to maritime access that hinder ratification of the 1999 border agreement

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 19,213 (Croatia)

IDPs: 309,200 (Bosnian Croats, Serbs, and Muslims displaced in 1992-95 war) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

minor transit point for marijuana and opiate trafficking routes to Western Europe; remains highly vulnerable to money-laundering activity given a primarily cash-based and unregulated economy, weak

law enforcement, and instances of corruption

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Botswana

Introduction Botswana

Background:

Formerly the British protectorate of Bechuanaland, Botswana adopted

its new name upon independence in 1966. Four decades of uninterrupted civilian leadership, progressive social policies, and significant capital investment have created one of the most dynamic

economies in Africa. Mineral extraction, principally diamond mining,

dominates economic activity, though tourism is a growing sector due

to the country's conservation practices and extensive nature preserves. Botswana has one of the world's highest known rates of HIV/AIDS infection, but also one of Africa's most progressive and comprehensive programs for dealing with the disease.

Geography Botswana

Location:

Southern Africa, north of South Africa

Geographic coordinates:

22 00 S, 24 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 600,370 sq km

land: 585,370 sq km

water: 15,000 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 4,013 km

border countries: Namibia 1,360 km, South Africa 1,840 km,

Zimbabwe

813 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

semiarid; warm winters and hot summers

Terrain:

predominantly flat to gently rolling tableland; Kalahari Desert in southwest

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: junction of the Limpopo and Shashe Rivers 513 m

highest point: Tsodilo Hills 1,489 m

Natural resources:

diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal, iron ore, silver

Land use: arable land: 0.65% permanent crops: 0.01% other: 99.34% (2005)

Irrigated land:

10 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

periodic droughts; seasonal August winds blow from the west, carrying sand and dust across the country, which can obscure visibility

Environment - current issues:

overgrazing; desertification; limited fresh water resources

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note: landlocked; population concentrated in eastern part of the country

People Botswana

Population:

1,639,833

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 38.3% (male 319,531/female 309,074)

15-64 years: 57.9% (male 460,692/female 488,577)

65 years and over: 3.8% (male 23,374/female 38,585) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 19.4 years

male: 18.8 years

female: 20 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.04% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

23.08 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

29.5 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

6.07 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: there is an increasing flow of Zimbabweans into South Africa and Botswana in search of better economic opportunities (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.61 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 53.7 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 54.92 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 52.44 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 33.74 years

male: 33.9 years

female: 33.56 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.79 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

37.3% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

350,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

33,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Motswana (singular), Batswana (plural)

adjective: Motswana (singular), Batswana (plural)

Ethnic groups:

Tswana (or Setswana) 79%, Kalanga 11%, Basarwa 3%, other, including

Kgalagadi and white 7%

Religions:

Christian 71.6%, Badimo 6%, other 1.4%, unspecified 0.4%, none 20.6% (2001 census)

Languages:

Setswana 78.2%, Kalanga 7.9%, Sekgalagadi 2.8%, English 2.1% (official), other 8.6%, unspecified 0.4% (2001 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 79.8%

male: 76.9%

female: 82.4% (2003 est.)

Government Botswana

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Botswana

conventional short form: Botswana

local long form: Republic of Botswana

local short form: Botswana

former: Bechuanaland

Government type:

parliamentary republic

Capital:

name: Gaborone

geographic coordinates: 24 45 S, 25 55 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

9 districts and 5 town councils*; Central, Francistown*, Gaborone*,

Ghanzi, Jwaneng*, Kgalagadi, Kgatleng, Kweneng, Lobatse*, Northeast,

Northwest, Selebi-Pikwe*, Southeast, Southern

Independence:

30 September 1966 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day (Botswana Day), 30 September (1966)

Constitution:

March 1965, effective 30 September 1966

Legal system:

based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; judicial review

limited to matters of interpretation; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Festus G. MOGAE (since 1 April 1998) and Vice President Seretse Ian KHAMA (since 13 July 1998); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Festus G. MOGAE (since 1 April 1998)

and Vice President Seretse Ian KHAMA (since 13 July 1998); note

-
the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president indirectly elected for a five-year term

(eligible for a second term); election last held 20 October 2004

(next to be held in 2009); vice president appointed by the president

election results: Festus G. MOGAE elected president; percent of National Assembly vote - 52%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of the House of Chiefs (a largely advisory 15-member body with 8 permanent members consisting of the

chiefs of the principal tribes, and 7 non-permanent members serving

5-year terms, consisting of 4 elected subchiefs and 3 members selected by the other 12 members) and the National Assembly (63 seats, 57 members are directly elected by popular vote, 4 are appointed by the majority party, and 2, the President and Attorney-General, serve as ex-officio members; members serve five-year terms)

elections: National Assembly elections last held 30 October 2004 (next to be held October 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - BDP 51.7%, BNF 26.1%, BCP 16.6%, other 5%; seats by party - BDP 44, BNF 12, BCP 1

Judicial branch:

High Court; Court of Appeal; Magistrates' Courts (one in each district)

Political parties and leaders:

Botswana Alliance Movement or BAM [Ephraim Lepetu SETSHWAELO];

Botswana Congress Party or BCP [Otlaadisa KOOSALETSE]; Botswana

Democratic Party or BDP [Festus G. MOGAE]; Botswana National Front

or BNF [Otswoletse MOUPO]; Botswana Peoples Party or BPP; MELS

Movement of Botswana or MELS; New Democratic Front or NDF
note: a number of minor parties joined forces in 1999 to form the BAM but did not capture any parliamentary seats - includes the United Action Party [Ephraim Lepetu SETSHWAELO]; the Independence

Freedom Party or IFP [Motsamai MPHONGA]; the Botswana Progressive Union [D. K. KWELE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM,

IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA,

NAM, OPCW, SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WTTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Lapologang Caesar LEKOA
chancery: 1531-1533 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington,
DC 20036
telephone: [1] (202) 244-4990
FAX: [1] (202) 244-4164

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Katherine H. CANAVAN embassy: address NA,
Gaborone mailing address: Embassy Enclave, P. O. Box 90,
Gaborone telephone: [267] 353982 FAX: [267] 312782

Flag description: light blue with a horizontal white-edged black
stripe in the center

Economy Botswana

Economy - overview:

Botswana has maintained one of the world's highest economic
growth

rates since independence in 1966. Through fiscal discipline and
sound management, Botswana has transformed itself from one of
the

poorest countries in the world to a middle-income country with a
per

capita GDP of \$10,000 in 2005. Two major investment services
rank

Botswana as the best credit risk in Africa. Diamond mining has
fueled much of the expansion and currently accounts for more
than

one-third of GDP and for 70-80% of export earnings. Tourism,
financial services, subsistence farming, and cattle raising are
other key sectors. On the downside, the government must deal
with

high rates of unemployment and poverty. Unemployment officially
is

23.8%, but unofficial estimates place it closer to 40%. HIV/AIDS infection rates are the second highest in the world and threaten Botswana's impressive economic gains. An expected leveling off in diamond mining production overshadows long-term prospects.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$17.53 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$9.046 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
5.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$10,700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 2.4% industry: 46.9%
(including 36% mining) services: 50.7% (2003 est.)

Labor force: 288,400 formal sector employees (2004)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Unemployment rate:
23.8% (2004)

Population below poverty line:
30.3% (2003)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
63 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.6% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

20.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$3.766 billion

expenditures: \$3.767 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

6.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

livestock, sorghum, maize, millet, beans, sunflowers, groundnuts

Industries:

diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash; livestock
processing; textiles

Industrial production growth rate:

7.5% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

891 million kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

2.641 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2002)

Electricity - imports:

1.39 billion kWh (2002)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

12,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

16,000 bbl/day (2001)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$1.584 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$3.68 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

diamonds, copper, nickel, soda ash, meat, textiles

Exports - partners:

European Free Trade Association (EFTA) 87%, Southern African Customs Union (SACU) 7%, Zimbabwe 4% (2004)

Imports:

\$3.37 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, machinery, electrical goods, transport equipment, textiles, fuel and petroleum products, wood and paper products, metal and metal products

Imports - partners:

Southern African Customs Union (SACU) 74%, EFTA 17%,
Zimbabwe 4%
(2004)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$6.309 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$519 million (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$73 million (1995)

Currency (code):
pula (BWP)

Currency code:
BWP

Exchange rates:
pulas per US dollar - 5.1104 (2005), 4.6929 (2004), 4.9499
(2003),
6.3278 (2002), 5.8412 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

Communications Botswana

Telephones - main lines in use:
132,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

823,100 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: the system is expanding with the growth of mobile cellular service and participation in regional development
domestic: small system of open-wire lines, microwave radio relay links, and a few radiotelephone communication stations; mobile cellular service is growing fast

international: country code - 267; two international exchanges;
digital microwave radio relay links to Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe,
and South Africa; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 8, FM 13, shortwave 4 (2001)

Radios:

252,720 (2000)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (2001)

Televisions:

31,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.bw

Internet hosts:

5,499 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

11 (2001)

Internet users:

60,000 (2002)

Transportation Botswana

Airports: 85 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 10

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 7

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 75

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 55

under 914 m: 17 (2006)

Railways: total: 888 km narrow gauge: 888 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 25,233 km paved: 8,867 km unpaved: 16,366 km (2003)

Military Botswana

Military branches:

Botswana Defense Force (includes an air wing) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 is the apparent age of voluntary military service; the official qualifications for determining minimum age are unknown (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 350,649

females age 18-49: 361,642 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 136,322

females age 18-49: 136,315 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 21,103

females age 18-49: 21,379 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$325.5 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

3.4% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Botswana

Disputes - international:

commission established with Namibia has yet to resolve small residual disputes along the Caprivi Strip, including the Situngu marshlands along the Linyanti River; downstream Botswana residents

protest Namibia's planned construction of the Okavango hydroelectric

dam at Popavalle (Popa Falls); Botswana has built electric fences to

stem the thousands of Zimbabweans who flee to find work and escape

political persecution; Namibia has long supported and in 2004 Zimbabwe dropped objections to plans between Botswana and Zambia to

build a bridge over the Zambezi River, thereby de facto recognizing

their short, but not clearly delimited Botswana-Zambia boundary

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Bouvet Island

Introduction Bouvet Island

Background:

This uninhabited volcanic island is almost entirely covered by glaciers and is difficult to approach. It was discovered in 1739 by a French naval officer after whom the island was named. No claim was

made until 1825, when the British flag was raised. In 1928, the UK waived its claim in favor of Norway, which had occupied the island

the previous year. In 1971, Bouvet Island and the adjacent territorial waters were designated a nature reserve. Since 1977, Norway has run an automated meteorological station on the island.

Geography Bouvet Island

Location:

island in the South Atlantic Ocean, southwest of the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa)

Geographic coordinates:

54 26 S, 3 24 E

Map references:

Antarctic Region

Area:

total: 49 sq km

land: 49 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

29.6 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 4 nm

Climate:

antarctic

Terrain:

volcanic; coast is mostly inaccessible

Elevation extremes: lowest point: South Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Olav Peak 935 m

Natural resources: none

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100%
(93% ice) (2005)

Irrigated land:

0 sq km

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

covered by glacial ice; declared a nature reserve

People Bouvet Island

Population: uninhabited (July 2006 est.)

Government Bouvet Island

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Bouvet Island

Dependency status:

territory of Norway; administered by the Polar Department of the Ministry of Justice and Police from Oslo

Legal system:

the laws of Norway, where applicable, apply

Flag description:

the flag of Norway is used

Economy Bouvet Island

Economy - overview: no economic activity; declared a nature reserve

Communications Bouvet Island

Internet country code:

.bv

Internet hosts:

6 (2006)

Communications - note:
automatic meteorological station

Transportation Bouvet Island

Ports and terminals: none; offshore anchorage only

Military Bouvet Island

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of Norway

Transnational Issues Bouvet Island

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Brazil

Introduction Brazil

Background:

Following three centuries under the rule of Portugal, Brazil became

an independent nation in 1822 and a republic in 1889. By far the largest and most populous country in South America, Brazil overcame

more than half a century of military intervention in the governance

of the country when in 1985 the military regime peacefully ceded power to civilian rulers. Brazil continues to pursue industrial and agricultural growth and development of its interior. Exploiting vast

natural resources and a large labor pool, it is today South America's leading economic power and a regional leader. Highly unequal income distribution remains a pressing problem.

Geography Brazil

Location:

Eastern South America, bordering the Atlantic Ocean

Geographic coordinates:

10 00 S, 55 00 W

Map references:

South America

Area:

total: 8,511,965 sq km

land: 8,456,510 sq km

water: 55,455 sq km

note: includes Arquipelago de Fernando de Noronha, Atol das Rocas,

Ilha da Trindade, Ilhas Martin Vaz, and Penedos de Sao Pedro e Sao

Paulo

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than the US

Land boundaries:

total: 16,884.4 km

border countries: Argentina 1,261 km, Bolivia 3,423 km, Colombia 1,644 km, French Guiana 730.4 km, Guyana 1,606 km, Paraguay 1,365 km, Peru 2,995 km, Suriname 593 km, Uruguay 1,068 km, Venezuela 2,199 km

Coastline:

7,491 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to edge of the continental margin

Climate:

mostly tropical, but temperate in south

Terrain:

mostly flat to rolling lowlands in north; some plains, hills, mountains, and narrow coastal belt

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Pico da Neblina 3,014 m

Natural resources:

bauxite, gold, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, platinum, tin, uranium, petroleum, hydropower, timber

Land use: arable land: 6.93% permanent crops: 0.89% other: 92.18% (2005)

Irrigated land:

29,200 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

recurring droughts in northeast; floods and occasional frost in south

Environment - current issues:

deforestation in Amazon Basin destroys the habitat and endangers a

multitude of plant and animal species indigenous to the area; there is a lucrative illegal wildlife trade; air and water pollution in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and several other large cities; land degradation and water pollution caused by improper mining activities; wetland degradation; severe oil spills

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living

Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the

Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

largest country in South America; shares common boundaries with every South American country except Chile and Ecuador

People Brazil

Population:

188,078,227

note: Brazil conducted a census in August 2000, which reported a population of 169,799,170; that figure was about 3.3% lower than projections by the US Census Bureau, and is close to the implied

underenumeration of 4.6% for the 1991 census; estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would

otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 25.8% (male 24,687,656/female 23,742,998)

15-64 years: 68.1% (male 63,548,331/female 64,617,539)

65 years and over: 6.1% (male 4,712,675/female 6,769,028)
(2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 28.2 years

male: 27.5 years

female: 29 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.04% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

16.56 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.17 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.03 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 28.6 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 32.3 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 24.7 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.97 years

male: 68.02 years

female: 76.12 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.91 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.7% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

660,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

15,000 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Brazilian(s)

adjective: Brazilian

Ethnic groups:

white 53.7%, mulatto (mixed white and black) 38.5%, black 6.2%,
other (includes Japanese, Arab, Amerindian) 0.9%, unspecified
0.7%
(2000 census)

Religions:

Roman Catholic (nominal) 73.6%, Protestant 15.4%, Spiritualist
1.3%, Bantu/voodoo 0.3%, other 1.8%, unspecified 0.2%, none

7.4%

(2000 census)

Languages:

Portuguese (official), Spanish, English, French

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 86.4%

male: 86.1%

female: 86.6% (2003 est.)

Government Brazil

Country name:

conventional long form: Federative Republic of Brazil

conventional short form: Brazil

local long form: Republica Federativa do Brasil

local short form: Brasil

Government type:

federative republic

Capital:

name: Brasilia

geographic coordinates: 15 47 S, 47 55 W

time difference: UTC-3 (2 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins third Sunday in October; ends third Sunday in February

note: Brazil is divided into four time zones, including one for the Fernando de Noronha islands

Administrative divisions:

26 states (estados, singular - estado) and 1 federal district*

(distrito federal); Acre, Alagoas, Amapa, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Distrito Federal*, Espirito Santo, Goias, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Para, Paraiba, Parana, Pernambuco,

Piaui, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondonia, Roraima, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo, Sergipe, Tocantins

Independence:

7 September 1822 (from Portugal)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 7 September (1822)

Constitution:

5 October 1988

Legal system:

based on Roman codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

voluntary between 16 and 18 years of age and over 70; compulsory

over 18 and under 70 years of age; note - military conscripts do not

vote

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Luiz Inacio LULA DA SILVA (since 1 January 2003); Vice President Jose ALENCAR (since 1 January 2003);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Luiz Inacio LULA DA SILVA (since 1

January 2003); Vice President Jose ALENCAR (since 1 January

2003)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for a single four-year term; election last held 1 October 2006 with runoff 29 October 2006 (next to be held 3 October

2010 and, if necessary, 31 October 2010)

election results: Luiz Inacio LULA DA SILVA (PT) reelected president

- 60.83%, Geraldo ALCKMIN (PSDB) 39.17%

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Congress or Congresso Nacional consists of the Federal Senate or Senado Federal (81 seats; 3 members from each state and federal district elected according to the principle of majority to serve eight-year terms; one-third elected after a four-year period, two-thirds elected after the next four-year period) and the Chamber of Deputies or Camara dos Deputados (513

seats; members are elected by proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: Federal Senate - last held 1 October 2006 for one-third of the Senate (next to be held October 2010 for two-thirds of the Senate); Chamber of Deputies - last held 1 October 2006 (next to be

held October 2010)

election results: Federal Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%;

seats by party - PFL 6, PSDB 5, PMDB 4, PTB 3, PT 2, PFL 1, PDT 1,

PSB 1, PL 1, PPS 1, PRTB 1, PP 1, PCdoB 1; total seats following election - PFL 18, PMDB 15, PSDB 15, PT 11, PDT 5, PTB 4, PSB 3, PL

3, PCdoB 2, PRB 2, PPS 1, PRTB 1, PP 1; Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PMDB 89, PT 83,

PFL

65, PSDB 65, PP 42, PSB 27, PDT 24, PL 23, PTB 22, PPS 21, PCdoB 13, PV 13, PSC 9, other 17

Judicial branch:

Supreme Federal Tribunal (11 ministers are appointed for life by the president and confirmed by the Senate); Higher Tribunal of Justice; Regional Federal Tribunals (judges are appointed for life); note - though appointed "for life," judges, like all federal employees, have a mandatory retirement age of 70

Political parties and leaders:

Brazilian Democratic Movement Party or PMDB [Federal Deputy Michel

TEMER]; Brazilian Labor Party or PTB [Flavio de CASTRO MARTINEZ];

Brazilian Renewal Labor Party or PRTB [Jose Levy Fidelix DA CRUZ];

Brazilian Republican Party or PRB [Vitor Paulo Araujo DOS SANTOS];

Brazilian Social Democracy Party or PSDB [Senator Tasso JEREISSATI];

Brazilian Socialist Party or PSB [Federal Deputy Eduardo Henrique Accioly CAMPOS]; Communist Party of Brazil or PCdoB [Jose Renato

RABELO]; Democratic Labor Party or PDT [Carlos Roberto LUPU]; Democratic Socialist Party or PSD [Luis Marques MENDES]; Green Party

or PV [Jose Luiz de Franca PENNA]; Humanist Party of Solidarity or

PHS [leader NA]; Liberal Party or PL [Federal Deputy Valdemar COSTA

Neto]; National Order Reconstruction Party or PRONA [Federal Deputy

Dr. Eneas Ferreira CARNEIRO]; Partido Municipalista Renovador or PMR

[Natal Wellington Rodrigues FURUCHO]; Popular Socialist Party or PPS

[Federal Deputy Roberto FREIRE]; Progressive Party or PP [Federal

Deputy Pedro CORREA]; Social Christian Party or PSC [Vitor Jorge ABDALA NOSSEIS]; Workers' Party or PT [Ricardo Jose Ribeiro BERZOINI]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Landless Worker's Movement; labor unions and federations; large farmers' associations; religious groups including evangelical Christian churches and the Catholic Church

International organization participation:

AfDB, BIS, CAN (associate), CSN, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IADB, IAEA,

IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO,

IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur,

MIGA, MINUSTAH, NAM (observer), NSG, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN,

UN Security Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,

UNITAR, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOVIC, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Roberto P. ABDENUR chancery: 3006 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 238-2700 FAX: [1] (202) 238-2827 consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Clifford M. SOBEL embassy: Avenida das Nacoes, Quadra 801, Lote 3, Distrito Federal Cep 70403-900, Brasilia mailing address: Unit 3500, APO AA 34030 telephone: [55] (61) 3312-7000 FAX: [55] (61) 3225-9136 consulate(s) general: Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo consulate(s): Recife

Flag description:

green with a large yellow diamond in the center bearing a blue celestial globe with 27 white five-pointed stars (one for each state and the Federal District) arranged in the same pattern as the night sky over Brazil; the globe has a white equatorial band with the motto ORDEM E PROGRESSO (Order and Progress)

Economy Brazil

Economy - overview:

Characterized by large and well-developed agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and service sectors, Brazil's economy outweighs that

of all other South American countries and is expanding its presence

in world markets. From 2001-03 real wages fell and Brazil's economy

grew, on average only 2.2% per year, as the country absorbed a series of domestic and international economic shocks. That Brazil absorbed these shocks without financial collapse is a tribute to the resiliency of the Brazilian economy and the economic program put in

place by former President CARDOSO and strengthened by President LULA

DA SILVA. In 2004, Brazil enjoyed more robust growth that yielded

increases in employment and real wages. The three pillars of the

economic program are a floating exchange rate, an inflation-targeting regime, and tight fiscal policy, all reinforced by a series of IMF programs. The currency depreciated sharply in 2001 and 2002, which contributed to a dramatic current account adjustment; in 2003 to 2005, Brazil ran record trade surpluses and recorded its first current account surpluses since 1992.

Productivity gains - particularly in agriculture - also contributed to the surge in exports, and Brazil in 2005 surpassed the previous year's record export level. While economic management has been good,

there remain important economic vulnerabilities. The most significant are debt-related: the government's largely domestic debt

increased steadily from 1994 to 2003 - straining government finances

- before falling as a percentage of GDP in 2005, while Brazil's foreign debt (a mix of private and public debt) is large in relation to Brazil's small (but growing) export base. Another challenge is maintaining economic growth over a period of time to generate employment and make the government debt burden more manageable.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$1.536 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$619.7 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

2.3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$8,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 8.4% industry: 40% services: 51.6% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 90.41 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 20% industry: 14% services: 66% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:
9.8% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
22% (1998 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 0.7% highest 10%: 31.27% (2002)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
59.7 (2004)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
6.9% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
19.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$140.6 billion
expenditures: \$172.4 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2004)

Public debt:
51.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
coffee, soybeans, wheat, rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, citrus; beef

Industries:
textiles, shoes, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron ore, tin, steel,

aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, other machinery and equipment

Industrial production growth rate:

3.4% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

387.5 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 8.3% hydro: 82.7%
nuclear: 4.4% other: 4.6% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

359.6 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

6 million kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

37.4 billion kWh; note - supplied by Paraguay (2004)

Oil - production:

2.01 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

1.61 million bbl/day (2004)

Oil - exports:

241,700 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

572,600 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

15.12 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

15.79 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
21.74 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
5.947 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
240 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:
\$14.19 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$115.1 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
transport equipment, iron ore, soybeans, footwear, coffee, autos

Exports - partners:
US 19.6%, China 7.5%, Argentina 6.9%, Germany 5.3%, Mexico
4.3%
(2005)

Imports:
\$78.02 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
machinery, electrical and transport equipment, chemical products,
oil

Imports - partners:
US 19.7%, Germany 8.7%, Argentina 8.2%, China 6.2%, Nigeria
6.1%
(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$53.8 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$188 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$30 billion (2002)

Currency (code):
real (BRL)

Currency code:
BRL

Exchange rates:
reals per US dollar - 2.4344 (2005), 2.9251 (2004), 3.0771 (2003),
2.9208 (2002), 2.3577 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Brazil

Telephones - main lines in use:
42.382 million (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
86.21 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: good working system
domestic: extensive microwave radio relay system and a domestic
satellite system with 64 earth stations
international: country code - 55; 3 coaxial submarine cables;
satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean), 1 Inmarsat

(Atlantic Ocean region east), connected by microwave relay system to

Mercosur Brazilsat B3 satellite earth station

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1,365, FM 296, shortwave 161 (of which 91 are collocated with AM stations) (1999)

Radios:

71 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

138 (1997)

Televisions:

36.5 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.br

Internet hosts:

6,508,431 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

50 (2000)

Internet users:

25.9 million (2005)

Transportation Brazil

Airports: 4,276 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 714 over 3,047 m: 8 2,438 to 3,047 m: 24 1,524 to 2,437 m: 164 914 to 1,523 m: 464 under 914 m: 54 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 3,562 1,524 to 2,437 m:
81 914 to 1,523 m: 1,634 under 914 m: 1,847 (2006)

Heliports:

417 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate/gas 244 km; gas 11,669 km; liquid petroleum gas 341 km;

oil 5,212 km; refined products 4,755 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 29,252 km

broad gauge: 4,877 km 1.600-m gauge (939 km electrified)

standard gauge: 194 km 1.440-m gauge

narrow gauge: 23,785 km 1.000-m gauge (581 km electrified)

dual gauge: 396 km 1.000 m and 1.600-m gauges (three rails) (78 km

electrified) (2005)

Roadways: total: 1,724,929 km paved: 94,871 km unpaved:
1,630,058 km (2000)

Waterways:

50,000 km (most in areas remote from industry and population)
(2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 137 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,038,923 GRT/3,057,820 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 21, cargo 21, chemical tanker 8, container 8,
liquefied gas 12, passenger/cargo 12, petroleum tanker 47, roll
on/roll off 8

foreign-owned: 15 (Chile 1, Germany 7, Norway 2, Spain 4, UK 1)

registered in other countries: 5 (Ghana 1, Liberia 3, Marshall
Islands 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Gebig, Itaqui, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande, San Sebastiao, Santos, Sepetiba Terminal, Tubarao, Vitoria

Military Brazil

Military branches:

Brazilian Army, Brazilian Navy (Marinha do Brasil (MB), includes Naval Air and Marine Corps (Corpo de Fuzileiros Navais)), Brazilian

Air Force (Forca Aerea Brasileira, FAB) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 21-45 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - nine to 12 months; 17-45 years of age for voluntary service; an increasing percentage of the ranks are "long-service" volunteer professionals; women were allowed to serve in the armed forces beginning in early 1980s when the Brazilian Army became the first army in South America to accept women into career ranks; women serve in Navy and Air Force only in Women's Reserve Corps (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 19-49: 45,586,036

females age 19-49: 45,728,704 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 19-49: 33,119,098

females age 19-49: 38,079,722 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 1,785,930

females age 19-49: 1,731,648 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$9.94 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.3% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Brazil

Disputes - international:

unruly region at convergence of Argentina-Brazil-Paraguay borders is locus of money laundering, smuggling, arms and illegal narcotics

trafficking, and fundraising for extremist organizations;

uncontested dispute with Uruguay over certain islands in the Quarai/Cuareim and Invernada boundary streams and the resulting

tripoint with Argentina; in 2004 Brazil submitted its claims to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to extend

its maritime continental margin

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Brazil is a source and destination country for women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation within Brazil and

to destinations in South America, the Caribbean, Western Europe, Japan, the US, and the Middle East, and for men trafficked within the country for forced agricultural labor; child sex tourism is a problem within the country, particularly in the resort areas and coastal cities of Brazil's northeast; foreign victims from Bolivia, Peru, China, and Korea are trafficked to Brazil for labor exploitation in factories

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Brazil has failed to show evidence of increasing efforts to fight trafficking, specifically for its failure to apply effective criminal penalties against traffickers who exploit forced labor

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis; trace amounts of coca cultivation in the Amazon region, used for domestic consumption; government has a large-scale eradication program to control cannabis; important transshipment country for Bolivian, Colombian, and Peruvian cocaine headed for Europe; also used by traffickers as a way station for narcotics air transshipments between Peru and Colombia; upsurge in drug-related violence and weapons smuggling; important market for Colombian, Bolivian, and Peruvian cocaine; illicit narcotics proceeds earned in Brazil are often laundered through the financial system; significant illicit financial activity in the Tri-Border Area

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@British Indian Ocean Territory

Introduction British Indian Ocean Territory

Background:

Established as a territory of the UK in 1965, a number of the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) islands were transferred to the Seychelles when it attained independence in 1976. Subsequently,

BIOT has consisted only of the six main island groups comprising the

Chagos Archipelago. The largest and most southerly of the islands, Diego Garcia, contains a joint UK-US naval support facility. All of the remaining islands are uninhabited. Former agricultural workers,

earlier residents in the islands, were relocated primarily to Mauritius but also to the Seychelles, between 1967 and 1973. In 2000, a British High Court ruling invalidated the local immigration

order that had excluded them from the archipelago, but upheld the

special military status of Diego Garcia.

Geography British Indian Ocean Territory

Location:

archipelago in the Indian Ocean, south of India, about one-half the way from Africa to Indonesia

Geographic coordinates:

6 00 S, 71 30 E; note - Diego Garcia 7 20 S, 72 25 E

Map references:

Political Map of the World

Area:

total: 54,400 sq km

land: 60 sq km; Diego Garcia 44 sq km

water: 54,340 sq km

note: includes the entire Chagos Archipelago of 55 islands

Area - comparative:

land area is about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

698 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 3 nm exclusive fishing zone: 200

nm

Climate:

tropical marine; hot, humid, moderated by trade winds

Terrain:

flat and low (most areas do not exceed two meters in elevation)

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m highest point:

unnamed location on Diego Garcia 15 m

Natural resources: coconuts, fish, sugarcane

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100%

(2005)

Irrigated land:

0 sq km

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

archipelago of 55 islands; Diego Garcia, largest and southernmost island, occupies strategic location in central Indian Ocean; island is site of joint US-UK military facility

People British Indian Ocean Territory

Population:

no indigenous inhabitants

note: approximately 1,200 former agricultural workers resident in the Chagos Archipelago, often referred to as Chagossians or Ilois, were relocated to Mauritius and the Seychelles in the 1960s and 1970s; in November 2000 they were granted the right of return by a

British High Court ruling, though no timetable has been set; in November 2004, there were approximately 4,000 UK and US military

personnel and civilian contractors living on the island of Diego Garcia (July 2006 est.)

Government British Indian Ocean Territory

Country name:

conventional long form: British Indian Ocean Territory

conventional short form: none

abbreviation: BIOT

Dependency status:

overseas territory of the UK; administered by a commissioner, resident in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London

Legal system:

the laws of the UK, where applicable, apply

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Commissioner Tony CROMBIE (since January 2004);

Administrator Tony HUMPHRIES (since February 2005); note - both

reside in the UK

cabinet: NA

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; commissioner and administrator appointed by the monarch

Diplomatic representation in the US:
none (overseas territory of the UK)

Diplomatic representation from the US:
none (overseas territory of the UK)

Flag description:
white with six blue wavy horizontal stripes; the flag of the UK is in the upper hoist-side quadrant; the striped section bears a palm tree and yellow crown centered on the outer half of the flag

Economy British Indian Ocean Territory

Economy - overview:
All economic activity is concentrated on the largest island of Diego Garcia, where joint UK-US defense facilities are located. Construction projects and various services needed to support the military installations are done by military and contract employees from the UK, Mauritius, the Philippines, and the US. There are no industrial or agricultural activities on the islands. When the Ilois return, they plan to reestablish sugarcane production and fishing. The country makes money by selling fishing licenses and postage stamps.

Electricity - production:
NA kWh; note - electricity supplied by the US military

Electricity - consumption:
NA kWh

Currency (code):
both the British Pound (GBP) and the US Dollar (USD) are accepted

Communications British Indian Ocean Territory

Telephones - main lines in use:

NA

Telephone system:

general assessment: separate facilities for military and public needs are available

domestic: all commercial telephone services are available, including

connection to the Internet

international: international telephone service is carried by satellite (2000)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 2, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

NA

Television broadcast stations:

1 (1997)

Televisions:

NA

Internet country code:

.io

Internet hosts:

65 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Transportation British Indian Ocean Territory

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: NA

paved: short section of paved road between port and airfield on Diego Garcia

Ports and terminals:

Diego Garcia

Military British Indian Ocean Territory

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of the UK; the US lease on Diego Garcia expires in 2016

Transnational Issues British Indian Ocean Territory

Disputes - international:

Mauritius and Seychelles claim the Chagos Archipelago including Diego Garcia; in 2001 the former inhabitants of the Chagos Archipelago, evicted in 1965 and now residing chiefly in Mauritius,

were granted UK citizenship and the right to repatriation; the UK resists the Chagossians' demand for an immediate return to the islands; repatriation is complicated by the exclusive US military lease of Diego Garcia that restricts access to the largest island in the chain;

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@British Virgin Islands

Introduction British Virgin Islands

Background:

First inhabited by Arawak and later by Carib Indians, the Virgin Islands were settled by the Dutch in 1648 and then annexed by the English in 1672. The islands were part of the British colony of the Leeward Islands from 1872-1960; they were granted autonomy in 1967.

The economy is closely tied to the larger and more populous US Virgin Islands to the west; the US dollar is the legal currency.

Geography British Virgin Islands

Location:

Caribbean, between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean,
east of Puerto Rico

Geographic coordinates:

18 30 N, 64 30 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 153 sq km

land: 153 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: comprised of 16 inhabited and more than 20 uninhabited

islands; includes the islands of Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, Jost van Dyke

Area - comparative:

about 0.9 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

80 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 3 nm exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

subtropical; humid; temperatures moderated by trade winds

Terrain:

coral islands relatively flat; volcanic islands steep, hilly

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Sage 521 m

Natural resources:

NEGL

Land use:

arable land: 20%

permanent crops: 6.67%

other: 73.33% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

hurricanes and tropical storms (July to October)

Environment - current issues: limited natural fresh water resources (except for a few seasonal streams and springs on Tortola, most of the islands' water supply comes from wells and rainwater catchments)

Geography - note: strong ties to nearby US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico

People British Virgin Islands

Population:

23,098 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 20.5% (male 2,403/female 2,331)

15-64 years: 74.3% (male 8,811/female 8,340)

65 years and over: 5.3% (male 636/female 577) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 31.4 years

male: 31.6 years

female: 31.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.97% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

14.89 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.42 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

9.22 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.1 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 16.72 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 19.5 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 13.79 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.68 years

male: 75.56 years

female: 77.84 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.72 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality: noun: British Virgin Islander(s) adjective: British Virgin Islander

Ethnic groups:

black 83%, white, Indian, Asian and mixed

Religions:

Protestant 86% (Methodist 33%, Anglican 17%, Church of God

9%,

Seventh-Day Adventist 6%, Baptist 4%, Jehovah's Witnesses 2%,
other

15%), Roman Catholic 10%, none 2%, other 2% (1991)

Languages:

English (official)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.8% (1991 est.)

male: NA%

female: NA%

Government British Virgin Islands

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: British Virgin Islands

abbreviation: BVI

Dependency status:

overseas territory of the UK; internal self-governing

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Road Town

geographic coordinates: 18 27 N, 64 37 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Independence:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

National holiday:

Territory Day, 1 July

Constitution:

1 June 1977, amended in 2000

Legal system:

English law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),

represented by Governor David PEAREY (since 18 April 2006)

head of government: Chief Minister Dr. Orlando D. SMITH (since 17

June 2003)

cabinet: Executive Council appointed by the governor from members of

the Legislative Council

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor appointed by

the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the

majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually

appointed chief minister by the governor

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Council (13 seats; members are elected by direct popular vote, 1 member from each of nine electoral districts,

4 at-large members; members serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 16 May 2003 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party -

NDP 8, VIP 5

Judicial branch:

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, consisting of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal (one judge of the Supreme Court is a resident of the islands and presides over the High Court); Magistrate's Court; Juvenile Court; Court of Summary Jurisdiction

Political parties and leaders:

Concerned Citizens Movement or CCM [Ethlyn SMITH]; National Democratic Party or NDP [Orlando SMITH]; United Party or UP [Gregory MADURO]; Virgin Islands Party or VIP [Ralph T. O'NEAL]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

Caricom (associate), CDB, Interpol (subbureau), IOC, OECS (associate), UNESCO (associate), UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Flag description:

blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Virgin Islander coat of arms centered in the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms depicts a woman flanked on either side by a vertical column of six oil lamps above a scroll bearing the Latin word VIGILATE (Be Watchful)

Economy British Virgin Islands

Economy - overview:

The economy, one of the most stable and prosperous in the Caribbean, is highly dependent on tourism, generating an estimated

45% of the national income. An estimated 350,000 tourists, mainly

from the US, visited the islands in 1998. Tourism suffered in 2002 because of the lackluster US economy. In the mid-1980s, the government began offering offshore registration to companies wishing

to incorporate in the islands, and incorporation fees now generate substantial revenues. Roughly 400,000 companies were on the offshore

registry by yearend 2000. The adoption of a comprehensive insurance

law in late 1994, which provides a blanket of confidentiality with regulated statutory gateways for investigation of criminal offenses, made the British Virgin Islands even more attractive to international business. Livestock raising is the most important agricultural activity; poor soils limit the islands' ability to meet domestic food requirements. Because of traditionally close links with the US Virgin Islands, the British Virgin Islands has used the US dollar as its currency since 1959.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$853.4 million (2004 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$839.7 million

GDP - real growth rate:

1% (2002 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$38,500 (2004 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1.8% industry: 6.2% services: 92% (1996 est.)

Labor force: 12,770 (2004)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 0.6% industry: 40% services: 59.4%

Unemployment rate:
3.6% (1997)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2% (2005)

Budget:
revenues: \$204.7 million
expenditures: \$180.4 million; including capital expenditures of \$33.8 million (1997)

Agriculture - products:
fruits, vegetables; livestock, poultry; fish

Industries:
tourism, light industry, construction, rum, concrete block, offshore financial center

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production:

34.55 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
32.13 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:
410 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:
\$134.3 million

Exports:
\$25.3 million (2002)

Exports - commodities:

rum, fresh fish, fruits, animals; gravel, sand

Exports - partners:

Virgin Islands (US), Puerto Rico, US (2004)

Imports:

\$187 million (2002 est.)

Imports - commodities:

building materials, automobiles, foodstuffs, machinery

Imports - partners:

Virgin Islands (US), Puerto Rico, US (2004)

Debt - external:

\$36.1 million (1997)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

US dollar (USD)

Currency code:

USD

Exchange rates:

the US dollar is used

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications British Virgin Islands

Telephones - main lines in use:

11,700 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

8,000 (2002)

Telephone system:

general assessment: worldwide telephone service

domestic: NA

international: country code - 1-284; submarine cable to Bermuda

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 5, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

9,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (plus one cable company) (1997)

Televisions:

4,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.vg

Internet hosts:

525 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

16 (2000)

Internet users:

4,000 (2002)

Transportation British Virgin Islands

Airports: 3 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under

914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 177 km

paved: 177 km (2002)

Merchant marine:

registered in other countries: 1 (North Korea 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Road Town

Military British Virgin Islands

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 6,410 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 5,295 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 201 (2005 est.)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of the UK

Transnational Issues British Virgin Islands

Disputes - international:

none

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for South American narcotics destined for the US and Europe; large offshore financial center makes it vulnerable to money laundering

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@Brunei

Introduction Brunei

Background:

The Sultanate of Brunei's influence peaked between the 15th and 17th centuries when its control extended over coastal areas of northwest Borneo and the southern Philippines. Brunei subsequently

entered a period of decline brought on by internal strife over royal succession, colonial expansion of European powers, and piracy. In 1888, Brunei became a British protectorate; independence was achieved in 1984. The same family has ruled Brunei for over six centuries. Brunei benefits from extensive petroleum and natural gas

fields, the source of one of the highest per capita GDPs in the developing world.

Geography Brunei

Location:

Southeastern Asia, bordering the South China Sea and Malaysia

Geographic coordinates:

4 30 N, 114 40 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 5,770 sq km

land: 5,270 sq km

water: 500 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Delaware

Land boundaries: total: 381 km border countries: Malaysia 381 km

Coastline: 161 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm or to median line

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid, rainy

Terrain:

flat coastal plain rises to mountains in east; hilly lowland in west

Elevation extremes: lowest point: South China Sea 0 m highest point: Bukit Pagon 1,850 m

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, timber

Land use: arable land: 2.08% permanent crops: 0.87% other: 97.05% (2005)

Irrigated land:
10 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
typhoons, earthquakes, and severe flooding are rare

Environment - current issues:
seasonal smoke/haze resulting from forest fires in Indonesia

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea,
Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
close to vital sea lanes through South China Sea linking Indian and
Pacific Oceans; two parts physically separated by Malaysia; almost
an enclave within Malaysia

People Brunei

Population:
379,444 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 28.1% (male 54,411/female 52,134)
15-64 years: 68.8% (male 138,129/female 123,017)
65 years and over: 3.1% (male 5,584/female 6,169) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 27.4 years
male: 28 years
female: 26.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
1.87% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

18.79 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

3.45 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

3.31 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.12 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.91 male(s)/female

total population: 1.09 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 12.25 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 15.46 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 8.86 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.01 years

male: 72.57 years

female: 77.59 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Bruneian(s)

adjective: Bruneian

Ethnic groups:

Malay 67%, Chinese 15%, indigenous 6%, other 12%

Religions:

Muslim (official) 67%, Buddhist 13%, Christian 10%, indigenous beliefs and other 10%

Languages:

Malay (official), English, Chinese

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 93.9%

male: 96.3%

female: 91.4% (2002)

Government Brunei

Country name:

conventional long form: Negara Brunei Darussalam

conventional short form: Brunei

local long form: Negara Brunei Darussalam

local short form: Brunei

Government type:

constitutional sultanate

Capital:

name: Bandar Seri Begawan

geographic coordinates: 4 52 S, 114 55 E

time difference: UTC + 8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

4 districts (daerah-daerah, singular - daerah); Belait, Brunei and Muara, Temburong, Tutong

Independence:

1 January 1984 (from UK)

National holiday:

National Day, 23 February (1984); note - 1 January 1984 was the date of independence from the UK, 23 February 1984 was the date of independence from British protection

Constitution:

29 September 1959 (some provisions suspended under a State of Emergency since December 1962, others since independence on 1 January 1984)

Legal system:

based on English common law; for Muslims, Islamic Shari'a law supersedes civil law in a number of areas

Suffrage:

none

Executive branch:

chief of state: Sultan and Prime Minister Sir HASSANAL Bolkiah (since 5 October 1967); note - the monarch is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: Sultan and Prime Minister Sir HASSANAL Bolkiah

(since 5 October 1967); note - the monarch is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Council of Cabinet Ministers appointed and presided over

by

the monarch; deals with executive matters; note - there is also a Religious Council (members appointed by the monarch) that advises on

religious matters, a Privy Council (members appointed by the monarch) that deals with constitutional matters, and the Council of

Succession (members appointed by the monarch) that determines the

succession to the throne if the need arises
elections: none; the monarch is hereditary

Legislative branch:

Legislative Council met on 25 September 2004 for first time in 20 years with 21 members appointed by the Sultan; passed constitutional

amendments calling for a 45-seat council with 15 elected members;

Sultan dissolved council on 1 September 2005 and appointed a new

council with 29 members as of 2 September 2005
elections: last held in March 1962 (date of next election NA)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court - chief justice and judges are sworn in by monarch for three-year terms; Judicial Committee of Privy Council in London

is final court of appeal for civil cases; Shariah courts deal with Islamic laws (2006)

Political parties and leaders:

Brunei Solidarity National Party (PPKB) [Haji Mohd HATTA bin Haji

Zainal Abidin]; National Development Party (NDP) [YASSIN Affendi];

People's Awareness Party (PAKAR) [Awang Haji MAIDIN bin Haji Ahmad]

note: parties are small and have limited activity (2005)

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, C, EAS, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDB,

IFRCs, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, NAM, OIC,

OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Pengiran Anak Dato PUTEH

chancery: 3520 International Court NW #300, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 237-1838

FAX: [1] (202) 885-0560

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Emil SKODON

embassy: Third Floor, Teck Guan Plaza, Jalan Sultan, Bandar Seri Begawan, BS8811

mailing address: PSC 470 (BSB), FPO AP 96507; P.O. Box 2991, Bandar

Seri Begawan BS8675, Negara Brunei Darussalam

telephone: [673] 222-0384

FAX: [673] 222-5293

Flag description:

yellow with two diagonal bands of white (top, almost double width)

and black starting from the upper hoist side; the national emblem

in

red is superimposed at the center; the emblem includes a swallow-tailed flag on top of a winged column within an upturned crescent above a scroll and flanked by two upraised hands

Economy Brunei

Economy - overview:

This small, well-to-do economy encompasses a mixture of foreign and

domestic entrepreneurship, government regulation, welfare measures,

and village tradition. Crude oil and natural gas production account for nearly half of GDP and more than 90% of government revenues. Per

capita GDP is far above most other Third World countries, and substantial income from overseas investment supplements income from

domestic production. The government provides for all medical services and free education through the university level and subsidizes rice and housing. Brunei's leaders are concerned that steadily increased integration in the world economy will undermine

internal social cohesion, although it became a more prominent player

by serving as chairman for the 2000 APEC (Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation) forum. Plans for the future include upgrading the labor

force, reducing unemployment, strengthening the banking and tourist

sectors, and, in general, further widening the economic base beyond

oil and gas.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$6.842 billion (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$5.486 billion

GDP - real growth rate:
1.7% (2004 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$23,600 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:
agriculture: 3.6%
industry: 56.1%
services: 40.3% (2004 est.)

Labor force:
146,300
note: includes foreign workers and military personnel; temporary residents make up about 40% of labor force (2003 est.)

Labor force - by occupation:
agriculture: 2.9%
industry: 61.1%
services: 36% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:
4.8% (2004)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

0.9% (2004)

Budget:

revenues: \$3.765 billion

expenditures: \$4.815 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2004 est.)

Agriculture - products:

rice, vegetables, fruits; chickens, water buffalo, eggs

Industries:

petroleum, petroleum refining, liquefied natural gas, construction

Industrial production growth rate:

7.3% (2003 est.)

Electricity - production:

2.906 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

2.726 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2004)

Oil - production:

200,800 bbl/day (2005)

Oil - consumption:

10,770 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - exports:

192,700 bbl/day (2005)

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

1.255 billion bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

11.4 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

1.73 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

9 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

390.8 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Exports:

\$4.514 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

crude oil, natural gas, refined products

Exports - partners:

Japan 36.8%, Indonesia 19.3%, South Korea 12.7%, US 9.5%,
Australia
9.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.641 billion c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals

Imports - partners:

Singapore 32.7%, Malaysia 23.3%, Japan 6.9%, UK 5.3%, Thailand 4.5%, South Korea 4.1% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$0 \$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$770,000 (2004)

Currency (code):

Bruneian dollar (BND)

Currency code:

BND

Exchange rates:

Bruneian dollars per US dollar - 1.6644 (2005), 1.6902 (2004), 1.7422 (2003), 1.7906 (2002), 1.7917 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Brunei

Telephones - main lines in use:

90,000 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

205,900 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: service throughout the country is excellent;
international service is good to East Asia, Europe, and the US
domestic: every service available

international: country code - 673; satellite earth stations - 2
Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean); digital submarine
cable links to Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore (2001)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 2 (transmitting on 18 different frequencies), shortwave
0

note: British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) station transmits
two FM signals with English and Nepali service (2006)

Radios:

329,000 (1998)

Television broadcast stations: 4; note - including two UHF
stations broadcasting a subscription service (2006)

Televisions:

201,900 (1998)

Internet country code:

.bn

Internet hosts:

27 (2005)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

56,000 (2005)

Transportation Brunei

Airports: 2 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 1

over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Heliports:

3 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 672 km; oil 463 km (2006)

Roadways: total: 2,525 km paved: 2,338 km unpaved: 187 km
(2000)

Waterways:

209 km (navigable by craft drawing less than 1.2 m) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 465,937 GRT/413,393 DWT

by type: liquefied gas 8

foreign-owned: 8 (UK 8) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Lumut, Muara, Seria

Military Brunei

Military branches:

Royal Brunei Armed Forces: Royal Brunei Land Forces, Royal
Brunei

Navy, Royal Brunei Air Force (Tentera Udara Diraja Brunei)

(2005)

Military service age and obligation:
18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 103,885
females age 18-49: 93,024 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 85,045
females age 18-49: 77,436 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 3,478
females age 18-49: 3,342 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$290.7 million (2003 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
5.1% (2003 est.)

Transnational Issues Brunei

Disputes - international:
in 2003 Brunei and Malaysia ceased gas and oil exploration in their
disputed offshore and deepwater seabeds and negotiations have
stalemated prompting consideration of international legal
adjudication; Malaysia's land boundary with Brunei around
Limbang is
in dispute; Brunei established an exclusive economic fishing zone
encompassing Louisa Reef in southern Spratly Islands in 1984 but
makes no public territorial claim to the offshore reefs; the 2002
"Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea" has

eased tensions in the Spratly Islands but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct" desired by several of the disputants

Illicit drugs:

drug trafficking and illegally importing controlled substances are serious offenses in Brunei and carry a mandatory death penalty

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Bulgaria

Introduction Bulgaria

Background:

The Bulgars, a Central Asian Turkic tribe, merged with the local Slavic inhabitants in the late 7th century to form the first Bulgarian state. In succeeding centuries, Bulgaria struggled with the Byzantine Empire to assert its place in the Balkans, but by the end of the 14th century the country was overrun by the Ottoman Turks. Northern Bulgaria attained autonomy in 1878 and all of Bulgaria became independent from the Ottoman Empire in 1908.

Having

fought on the losing side in both World Wars, Bulgaria fell within the Soviet sphere of influence and became a People's Republic in 1946. Communist domination ended in 1990, when Bulgaria held its

first multiparty election since World War II and began the

contentious process of moving toward political democracy and a market economy while combating inflation, unemployment, corruption, and crime. The country joined NATO in 2004 and is slated to join the EU in 2007.

Geography Bulgaria

Location:

Southeastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Romania and Turkey

Geographic coordinates:

43 00 N, 25 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 110,910 sq km

land: 110,550 sq km

water: 360 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Tennessee

Land boundaries:

total: 1,808 km

border countries: Greece 494 km, Macedonia 148 km, Romania 608 km, Serbia 318 km, Turkey 240 km

Coastline:

354 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

temperate; cold, damp winters; hot, dry summers

Terrain:

mostly mountains with lowlands in north and southeast

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Black Sea 0 m highest point:
Musala 2,925 m

Natural resources: bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, coal, timber, arable
land

Land use: arable land: 29.94% permanent crops: 1.9% other:
68.16% (2005)

Irrigated land:

5,880 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

earthquakes, landslides

Environment - current issues:

air pollution from industrial emissions; rivers polluted from raw
sewage, heavy metals, detergents; deforestation; forest damage
from

air pollution and resulting acid rain; soil contamination from
heavy

metals from metallurgical plants and industrial wastes

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air
Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85,
Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-
Environmental

Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Sulfur 94

Geography - note:

strategic location near Turkish Straits; controls key land routes from Europe to Middle East and Asia

People Bulgaria

Population:

7,385,367 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 13.9% (male 527,881/female 502,334)

15-64 years: 68.7% (male 2,496,054/female 2,579,680)

65 years and over: 17.3% (male 527,027/female 752,391) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 40.8 years

male: 38.7 years

female: 42.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.86% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

9.65 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

14.27 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-4.01 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

total population: 0.93 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 19.85 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 23.52 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 15.95 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.3 years

male: 68.68 years

female: 76.13 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.38 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

346 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

100 (2001 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Bulgarian(s)

adjective: Bulgarian

Ethnic groups:

Bulgarian 83.9%, Turk 9.4%, Roma 4.7%, other 2% (including Macedonian, Armenian, Tatar, Circassian) (2001 census)

Religions:

Bulgarian Orthodox 82.6%, Muslim 12.2%, other Christian 1.2%, other 4% (2001 census)

Languages:

Bulgarian 84.5%, Turkish 9.6%, Roma 4.1%, other and unspecified 1.8% (2001 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.6%

male: 99.1%

female: 98.2% (2003 est.)

Government Bulgaria

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Bulgaria

conventional short form: Bulgaria

local long form: Republika Balgariya

local short form: Balgariya

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Sofia

geographic coordinates: 42 41 N, 23 19 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last

Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

28 provinces (oblasti, singular - oblast); Blagoevgrad, Burgas, Dobrich, Gabrovo, Khaskovo, Kurdzhali, Kyustendil, Lovech, Montana, Pazardzhik, Pernik, Pleven, Plovdiv, Razgrad, Ruse, Shumen, Silistra, Sliven, Smolyan, Sofiya, Sofiya-Grad, Stara Zagora, Turgovishte, Varna, Veliko Turnovo, Vidin, Vratsa, Yambol

Independence:

3 March 1878 (as an autonomous principality within the Ottoman Empire); 22 September 1908 (complete independence from the Ottoman Empire)

National holiday:

Liberation Day, 3 March (1878)

Constitution:

adopted 12 July 1991

Legal system:

civil law and criminal law based on Roman law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Georgi PURVANOV (since 22 January 2002);

Vice President Angel MARIN (since 22 January 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Sergei STANISHEV (since 16 August

2005); Deputy Prime Ministers Ivaylo KALFIN, Daniel VULCHEV, and

Emel ETEM (since 16 August 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers nominated by the prime minister and elected by the National Assembly

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket

by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term);

election last held 22 and 29 October 2006 (next to be held in 2011);

chairman of the Council of Ministers (prime minister) nominated by

the president and elected by the National Assembly; deputy prime ministers nominated by the prime minister and elected by the National Assembly

election results: Georgi PURVANOV reelected president; percent of vote - Georgi PURVANOV 77.3%, Volen SIDEROV 22.7%; Sergei STANISHEV

elected prime minister, result of legislative vote - 168 to 67

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Narodno Sobranie (240 seats;

members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 25 June 2005 (next to be held June 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - CFB 31.1%, NMS2 19.9%,

MRF 12.7%, ATAKA 8.2%, UDF 7.7%, DSB 6.5%, BPU 5.2%; seats by party

- CFB 83, NMS2 53, MRF 33, UDF 20, ATAKA 17, DSB 17, BPU 13, independents 4

Judicial branch:

Supreme Administrative Court; Supreme Court of Cassation;

Constitutional Court (12 justices appointed or elected for nine-year terms); Supreme Judicial Council (consists of the chairmen of the two Supreme Courts, the Chief Prosecutor, and 22 other members;

responsible for appointing the justices, prosecutors, and investigating magistrates in the justice system; members of the Supreme Judicial Council elected for five-year terms, 11 elected by the National Assembly and 11 by bodies of the judiciary)

Political parties and leaders:

ATAKA (Attack Coalition) (coalition of parties headed by the Attack

National Union); Attack National Union [Volen Siderov]; Bulgarian

Agrarian National Union-People's Union or BANU [Anastasia MOZER];

Bulgarian People's Union or BPU (coalition of UFD, IMRO, and BANU);

Bulgarian Socialist Party or BSP [Sergei STANISHEV]; Coalition for

Bulgaria or CfB (coalition of parties dominated by BSP) [Sergei STANISHEV]; Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria or DSB [Ivan KOSTOV];

Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization or IMRO [Krasimir

KARAKACHANOV]; Movement for Rights and Freedoms or MRF [Ahmed

DOGAN]; National Movement for Simeon II or NMS2 [Simeon SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA]; New Time [Emil KOSHLUKOV]; Union of Democratic

Forces or UDF [Petar STOYANOV]; Union of Free Democrats or UFD

[Stefan SOFIYANSKI]; United Democratic Forces or UtDF (a coalition

of center-right parties dominated by UDF)

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Confederation of Independent Trade Unions of Bulgaria or CITUB; Podkrepa Labor Confederation; numerous regional, ethnic, and

national interest groups with various agendas

International organization participation: ACCT, Australia Group, BIS, BSEC, CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EU (applicant), FAO, G- 9, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (guest), NATO, NSG, OAS (observer), OIF, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU (associate affiliate), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Elena B. POPTODOROVA chancery: 1621 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 387-0174 FAX: [1] (202) 234-7973 consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador John Ross BEYRLE embassy: 16 Kozyak Street, Sofia 1407 mailing address: American Embassy Sofia, US Department of State, 5740 Sofia Place, Washington, DC 20521-5740 telephone: [359] (2) 937-5100 FAX: [359] (2) 937-5320

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of white (top), green, and red; note - the national emblem, formerly on the hoist side of the white stripe, has been removed

Economy Bulgaria

Economy - overview:

Bulgaria, a former communist country soon to enter the European Union, has experienced macroeconomic stability and strong growth since a major economic downturn in 1996 led to the fall of the

then

socialist government. As a result, the government became committed

to economic reform and responsible fiscal planning. Minerals, including coal, copper, and zinc, play an important role in industry. In 1997, macroeconomic stability was reinforced by the imposition of a fixed exchange rate of the lev against the German D-mark - the currency is now fixed against the euro - and the negotiation of an IMF standby agreement. Low inflation and steady

progress on structural reforms improved the business environment; Bulgaria has averaged 4% growth since 2000 and has begun to attract

significant amounts of foreign direct investment. Corruption in the public administration, a weak judiciary, and the presence of organized crime remain the largest challenges for Bulgaria.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$71.67 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$25.79 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$9,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 9.3% industry: 30.4% services: 60.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 3.34 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 11% industry: 32.7% services: 56.3% (3rd qtr. 2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:

9.9% (2005)

Population below poverty line:

Below \$2.15 per day (PPP) 4% (2003)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.4% highest 10%: 23.7% (2001)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

31.9 (2001)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5% (2005)

Investment (gross fixed):

23.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$11.18 billion

expenditures: \$10.9 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Public debt:

31.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

vegetables, fruits, tobacco, wine, wheat, barley, sunflowers, sugar beets; livestock

Industries:

electricity, gas, water; food, beverages, tobacco; machinery and equipment, base metals, chemical products, coke, refined petroleum,
nuclear fuel

Industrial production growth rate:

7.9% (2005)

Electricity - production:
45 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 47.8% hydro: 8.1%
nuclear: 44.1% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
25.1 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:
6.8 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
1.3 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
1,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - consumption:
98,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
85,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - proved reserves:
15 million bbl (1 January 2005)

Natural gas - production:
1.13 million cu m (2003)

Natural gas - consumption:
3.1 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2003)

Natural gas - imports:

2.9 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

5.67 billion cu m (1 January 2005)

Current account balance:

\$-3.919 billion (2005)

Exports:

\$11.67 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

clothing, footwear, iron and steel, machinery and equipment, fuels

Exports - partners:

Italy 12%, Turkey 10.5%, Germany 9.8%, Greece 9.5%, France
4.6%
(2005)

Imports:

\$16.78 billion f.o.b. (2005)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment; metals and ores; chemicals and
plastics;
fuels, minerals, and raw materials

Imports - partners:

Russia 15.6%, Germany 13.6%, Italy 9%, Turkey 6.1%, Greece
5%,
France 4.7% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$8.695 billion (2005)

Debt - external:

\$15.32 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$475 million per year in EU pre-accession aid (2004-06)

Currency (code):

lev (BGL)

Currency code:

BGN

Exchange rates:

leva per US dollar - 1.5741 (2005), 1.5751 (2004), 1.7327 (2003),
2.077 (2002), 2.1847 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Bulgaria

Telephones - main lines in use:

2,483,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

6.245 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: extensive but antiquated

domestic: more than two-thirds of the lines are residential;

telephone service is available in most villages; a fairly modern

digital cable trunk line now connects switching centers in most of

the regions, the others are connected by digital microwave radio

relay

international: country code - 359; direct dialing to 58 countries;
satellite earth stations - 1 Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region); 2
Intelsat (Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 31, FM 63, shortwave 2 (2001)

Radios:
4.51 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
39 (plus 1,242 repeaters) (2001)

Televisions:
3.31 million (1997)

Internet country code:
.bg

Internet hosts:
184,975 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
200 (2001)

Internet users:
2.2 million (2005)

Transportation Bulgaria

Airports: 217 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 132 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438
to 3,047 m: 19 1,524 to 2,437 m: 15 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914
m: 96 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 85 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 11 under 914 m: 72 (2006)

Heliports:

4 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 2,505 km; oil 339 km; refined products 156 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 4,294 km

standard gauge: 4,049 km 1.435-m gauge (2,710 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 245 km 0.760-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 102,016 km

paved: 93,855 km (including 328 km of expressways)

unpaved: 8,161 km (2003)

Waterways:

470 km (2006)

Merchant marine:

total: 75 ships (1000 GRT or over) 872,653 GRT/1,294,877 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 40, cargo 17, chemical tanker 4, container 6, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 3, roll on/roll off 4

foreign-owned: 2 (Germany 1, Russia 1)

registered in other countries: 41 (Cambodia 1, Comoros 1, Malta 13,

Panama 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 17, Slovakia 7, unknown

1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Burgas, Varna

Military Bulgaria

Military branches:

Bulgarian Armed Forces: Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Bulgarian Air Force (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscript service obligation - 9 months; as of May 2006, 67% of the Bulgarian Army comprised of professional soldiers; conscription into the Army to end as of 1 January 2008; Air and Air Defense Forces and Naval Forces will become fully professional by end of 2006 (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,661,211

females age 18-49: 1,660,982 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,302,037

females age 18-49: 1,365,126 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 51,023

females age 18-49: 48,651 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$356 million (FY02)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.6% (2003)

Transnational Issues Bulgaria

Disputes - international:

none

Illicit drugs:

major European transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin
and,
to a lesser degree, South American cocaine for the European
market;
limited producer of precursor chemicals; some money laundering
of
drug-related proceeds through financial institutions

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Burkina Faso

Introduction Burkina Faso

Background:

Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) achieved independence from France in 1960. Repeated military coups during the 1970s and 1980s

were followed by multiparty elections in the early 1990s. Burkina Faso's high population density and limited natural resources result in poor economic prospects for the majority of its citizens. Recent unrest in Cote d'Ivoire and northern Ghana has hindered the ability

of several hundred thousand seasonal Burkinabe farm workers to find

employment in neighboring countries.

Geography Burkina Faso

Location:

Western Africa, north of Ghana

Geographic coordinates:

13 00 N, 2 00 W

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 274,200 sq km

land: 273,800 sq km

water: 400 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Colorado

Land boundaries:

total: 3,193 km

border countries: Benin 306 km, Cote d'Ivoire 584 km, Ghana 549 km,

Mali 1,000 km, Niger 628 km, Togo 126 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

tropical; warm, dry winters; hot, wet summers

Terrain:

mostly flat to dissected, undulating plains; hills in west and

southeast

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Mouhoun (Black Volta) River 200 m

highest point: Tena Kourou 749 m

Natural resources:

manganese, limestone, marble; small deposits of gold, phosphates, pumice, salt

Land use: arable land: 17.66% permanent crops: 0.22% other: 82.12% (2005)

Irrigated land:

250 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

recurring droughts

Environment - current issues: recent droughts and desertification severely affecting agricultural activities, population distribution, and the economy; overgrazing; soil degradation; deforestation

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

landlocked savanna cut by the three principal rivers of the Black, Red, and White Voltas

People Burkina Faso

Population:

13,902,972

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 46.8% (male 3,267,202/female 3,235,190)

15-64 years: 50.7% (male 3,513,559/female 3,538,623)

65 years and over: 2.5% (male 140,083/female 208,315) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 16.5 years

male: 16.3 years

female: 16.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

3% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

45.62 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

15.6 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 91.35 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 99.17 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 83.3 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 48.85 years

male: 47.33 years

female: 50.42 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

6.47 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

4.2% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

300,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

29,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne disease: malaria is a high risk in some locations water contact disease: schistosomiasis respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Burkinabe (singular and plural)

adjective: Burkinabe

Ethnic groups:

Mossi over 40%, Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, Fulani

Religions:

Muslim 50%, indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian (mainly Roman Catholic) 10%

Languages:

French (official), native African languages belonging to Sudanic family spoken by 90% of the population

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 26.6%

male: 36.9%

female: 16.6% (2003 est.)

Government Burkina Faso

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Burkina Faso

local long form: none

local short form: Burkina Faso

former: Upper Volta, Republic of Upper Volta

Government type:

parliamentary republic

Capital:

name: Ouagadougou

geographic coordinates: 12 22 N, 1 31 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

45 provinces; Bale, Bam, Banwa, Bazega, Bougouriba, Boulgou, Boulkiemde, Comoe, Ganzourgou, Gnagna, Gourma, Houet, Ioba,

Kadiogo,
Kenedougou, Komondjari, Kompienga, Kossi, Koulpelogo,
Kouritenga,
Kourweogo, Leraba, Loroum, Mouhoun, Nahouri, Namentenga,
Nayala,
Noumbiel, Oubritenga, Oudalan, Passore, Poni, Sanguie,
Sanmatenga,
Seno, Sissili, Soum, Sourou, Tapoa, Tuy, Yagha, Yatenga, Ziro,
Zondoma, Zoundweogo

Independence:

5 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday:

Republic Day, 11 December (1958)

Constitution:

2 June 1991 approved by referendum, 11 June 1991 formally
adopted;

amended April 2000

Legal system:

based on French civil law system and customary law

Suffrage:

universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Blaise COMPAORE (since 15 October
1987)

head of government: Prime Minister Paramanga Ernest YONLI
(since 6
November 2000)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the
recommendation of the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term

(eligible for a second term); election last held 13 November 2005 (next to be held in 2010); in April 2000, the constitution was amended reducing the presidential term from seven to five years, enforceable as of 2005; prime minister appointed by the president with the consent of the legislature
election results: Blaise COMPAORE reelected president; percent of popular vote - Blaise COMPAORE 80.3%, Benewende Stanislas SANKARA 4.9%

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (111 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)
elections: National Assembly election last held 5 May 2002 (next to be held May 2007)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - CDP 57, RDA-ADF 17, PDP/PS 10, CFD 5, PAI 5, other 17

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court; Appeals Court

Political parties and leaders:
African Democratic Rally-Alliance for Democracy and Federation or RDA-ADF [Herman YAMEOGO]; Confederation for Federation and Democracy or CFD [Amadou Diemdioda DICKO]; Congress for Democracy and Progress or CDP [Roch Marc-Christian KABORE]; Movement for Tolerance and Progress or MTP [Nayabtigungou Congo KABORE]; Party for African Independence or PAI [Philippe OUEDRAOGO]; Party for Democracy and

Progress or PDP [Joseph KI-ZERBO]; Socialist Party or PS; Union of
Greens for the Development of Burkina Faso or UVDB [Ram OVEDRAGO]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Burkinabe General Confederation of Labor or CGTB; Burkinabe
Movement for Human Rights or MBDHP; Group of 14 February;
National

Confederation of Burkinabe Workers or CNTB; National
Organization of

Free Unions or ONSL; watchdog/political action groups
throughout the

country in both organizations and communities

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA,
IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO,
IMF,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA,
MONUC, NAM,

OIC, OIF, ONUB, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,
UNOCI, UPU,

WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,
WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Tertius ZONGO

chancery: 2340 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 332-5577

FAX: [1] (202) 667-1882

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jeanine E. JACKSON

embassy: 602 Avenue Raoul Follereau, Koulouba, Secteur 4
mailing address: 01 B. P. 35, Ouagadougou 01; pouch mail - US
Department of State, 2440 Ouagadougou Place, Washington, DC
20521-2440
telephone: [226] 50-30-67-23
FAX: [226] 50-30-38-90, 50-31-23-68

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and green with a yellow five-pointed star in the center; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Economy Burkina Faso

Economy - overview:

One of the poorest countries in the world, landlocked Burkina Faso has few natural resources and a weak industrial base. About 90% of

the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture, which is vulnerable to harsh climatic conditions. Cotton is the key crop and the government has joined with other cotton producing countries in

the region to lobby for improved access to Western markets. GDP growth has largely been driven by increases in world cotton prices.

Industry remains dominated by unprofitable government-controlled

corporations. Following the CFA franc currency devaluation in January 1994, the government updated its development program in

conjunction with international agencies; exports and economic growth

have increased. The government devolved macroeconomic policy and

inflation targeting to the West African regional central bank (BCEAO), but maintains control over fiscal and microeconomic policies, including implementing reforms to encourage private investment. The bitter internal crisis in neighboring Cote d'Ivoire continues to hurt trade and industrial prospects and deepens the need for international assistance.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$16.66 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$5.405 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
3.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:
agriculture: 32.2%
industry: 19.6%
services: 48.2% (2004 est.)

Labor force:
5 million
note: a large part of the male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment (2003)

Labor force - by occupation:
agriculture: 90%
industry and services: 10% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:

45% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: 2%

highest 10%: 46.8% (1994)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

48.2 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

6.4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

20.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.033 billion

expenditures: \$1.382 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

cotton, peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, sorghum, millet, corn, rice;
livestock

Industries:

cotton lint, beverages, agricultural processing, soap, cigarettes,
textiles, gold

Industrial production growth rate:

14% (2001 est.)

Electricity - production:

375.6 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 69.9% hydro: 30.1%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
349.3 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:
8,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:
\$-460 million (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$395 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
cotton, livestock, gold

Exports - partners:
China 38.3%, Singapore 12.6%, Thailand 5.7%, Ghana 5.2%,

Taiwan

4.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$992 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

capital goods, foodstuffs, petroleum

Imports - partners:

France 24.2%, Cote d'Ivoire 23.7%, Togo 6.8% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$764 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$1.85 billion (2003)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$468.4 million (2003)

Currency (code):

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note - responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African States

Currency code:

XOF

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar -
527.47
(2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04
(2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Burkina Faso

Telephones - main lines in use:
97,400 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
572,200 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: all services only fair
domestic: microwave radio relay, open-wire, and radiotelephone
communication stations
international: country code - 226; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 3, FM 17, shortwave 3 (2002)

Radios:
394,020 (2000)

Television broadcast stations:
1 (2002)

Televisions:
131,340 (2002)

Internet country code:
.bf

Internet hosts:
399 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
1 (2002)

Internet users:

64,600 (2005)

Transportation Burkina Faso

Airports: 34 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 2 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 32

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 11

under 914 m: 18 (2006)

Railways:

total: 622 km

narrow gauge: 622 km 1.000-m gauge

note:: another 660 km of this railway extends into Cote D'Ivoire
(2005)

Roadways: total: 12,506 km paved: 2,001 km unpaved: 10,505 km (1999)

Military Burkina Faso

Military branches:

Army, Air Force of Burkina Faso (Force Aerienne de Burkina Faso),
National Gendarmerie (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory military service; 20 years of age
for voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,651,687 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 1,530,324 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$74.83 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1.3% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Burkina Faso

Disputes - international:
two villages are in dispute along the border with Benin; Benin accuses Burkina Faso of moving boundary pillars; Burkina Faso border regions remain a staging area for Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire rebels and an asylum for refugees caught in local fighting; the Ivoirian Government accuses Burkina Faso of sheltering Ivoirian rebels

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Burma

Introduction Burma

Background:
Britain conquered Burma over a period of 62 years (1824-1886)
and

incorporated it into its Indian Empire. Burma was administered as a province of India until 1937 when it became a separate, self-governing colony; independence from the Commonwealth was attained in 1948. Gen. NE WIN dominated the government from 1962 to 1988, first as military ruler, then as self-appointed president, and later as political kingpin. Despite multiparty legislative elections in 1990 that resulted in the main opposition party - the National League for Democracy (NLD) - winning a landslide victory, the ruling junta refused to hand over power. NLD leader and Nobel Peace Prize recipient AUNG SAN SUU KYI, who was under house arrest from 1989 to 1995 and 2000 to 2002, was imprisoned in May 2003 and subsequently transferred to house arrest, where she remains virtually incommunicado. In November 2005, the junta extended her detention for at least another six months. Her supporters, as well as all those who promote democracy and improved human rights, are routinely harassed or jailed.

Geography Burma

Location:

Southeastern Asia, bordering the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal, between Bangladesh and Thailand

Geographic coordinates:

22 00 N, 98 00 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 678,500 sq km

land: 657,740 sq km

water: 20,760 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 5,876 km

border countries: Bangladesh 193 km, China 2,185 km, India 1,463 km,

Laos 235 km, Thailand 1,800 km

Coastline:

1,930 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

tropical monsoon; cloudy, rainy, hot, humid summers (southwest monsoon, June to September); less cloudy, scant rainfall, mild temperatures, lower humidity during winter (northeast monsoon, December to April)

Terrain:

central lowlands ringed by steep, rugged highlands

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Andaman Sea 0 m

highest point: Hkakabo Razi 5,881 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, timber, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, some marble, limestone, precious stones, natural gas, hydropower

Land use:

arable land: 14.92%

permanent crops: 1.31%

other: 83.77% (2005)

Irrigated land:

18,700 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

destructive earthquakes and cyclones; flooding and landslides common during rainy season (June to September); periodic droughts

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; industrial pollution of air, soil, and water; inadequate sanitation and water treatment contribute to disease

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone

Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location near major Indian Ocean shipping lanes

People Burma

Population:

47,382,633

note: estimates for this country take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 26.4% (male 6,335,236/female 6,181,216)

15-64 years: 68.5% (male 16,011,723/female 16,449,626)

65 years and over: 5.1% (male 1,035,853/female 1,368,979)
(2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 27 years

male: 26.4 years

female: 27.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.81% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

17.91 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.83 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.76 male(s)/female

total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 61.85 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 72.68 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 50.38 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 60.97 years

male: 58.07 years

female: 64.03 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.98 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

1.2% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

330,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

20,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria are high risks in some locations (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Burmese (singular and plural)

adjective: Burmese

Ethnic groups:

Burman 68%, Shan 9%, Karen 7%, Rakhine 4%, Chinese 3%,
Indian 2%,
Mon 2%, other 5%

Religions:

Buddhist 89%, Christian 4% (Baptist 3%, Roman Catholic 1%),
Muslim
4%, animist 1%, other 2%

Languages:

Burmese, minority ethnic groups have their own languages

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 85.3%

male: 89.2%

female: 81.4% (2002)

Government Burma

Country name:

conventional long form: Union of Burma

conventional short form: Burma

local long form: Pyidaungzu Myanma Naingngandaw (translated
by the

US Government as Union of Myanma and by the Burmese as Union
of

Myanmar)

local short form: Myanma Naingngandaw

former: Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma

note: since 1989 the military authorities in Burma have promoted
the

name Myanmar as a conventional name for their state; this
decision

was not approved by any sitting legislature in Burma, and the US

Government did not adopt the name, which is a derivative of the Burmese short-form name Myanma Naingngandaw

Government type:
military junta

Capital:
name: Rangoon (Yangon)
geographic coordinates: 16 47 N, 96 10 E
time difference: UTC +6.5 (11.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)
note: Naypyidaw is being established as a government center

Administrative divisions:
7 divisions (taing-myar, singular - taing) and 7 states (pyi ne-myar, singular - pyi ne)
divisions: Ayeyarwady, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing, Tanintharyi, Yangon
states: Chin State, Kachin State, Kayah State, Kayin State, Mon State, Rakhine State, Shan State

Independence:
4 January 1948 (from UK)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 4 January (1948); Union Day, 12 February (1947)

Constitution:
3 January 1974; suspended since 18 September 1988; national convention convened in 1993 to draft a new constitution but collapsed in 1996; reconvened in 2004 but does not include participation of democratic opposition

Legal system:

has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council

(SPDC) Sr. Gen. THAN SHWE (since 23 April 1992)

head of government: Prime Minister, Gen SOE WIN (since 19 October 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet is overseen by the SPDC; military junta, so named 15 November 1997, assumed power 18 September 1988 under the name

State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC)

elections: none

Legislative branch:

unicameral People's Assembly or Pyithu Hluttaw (485 seats; members

elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 27 May 1990, but Assembly never allowed by junta to convene

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NLD 392 (opposition), SNLD 23 (opposition), NUP 10 (pro-government), other 60

Judicial branch:

remnants of the British-era legal system are in place, but there is no guarantee of a fair public trial; the judiciary is not independent of the executive

Political parties and leaders: National League for Democracy or

NLD [AUNG SHWE, chairman, AUNG SAN SUU KYI, general secretary]; National Unity Party or NUP (pro-regime) [THA KYAW] (at last report); Shan Nationalities League for Democracy or SNLD [HKUN HTUN OO]; and other smaller parties

Political pressure groups and leaders: National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma or NCGUB (self-proclaimed government in exile) ["Prime Minister" Dr. SEIN WIN] consists of individuals, some legitimately elected to the People's Assembly in 1990 (the group fled to a border area and joined insurgents in December 1990 to form parallel government in exile); Kachin Independence Organization or KIO; Karen National Union or KNU; several Shan factions; United Wa State Army or UWSA; Union Solidarity and Development Association or USDA (pro-regime, a social and political mass-member organization) [HTAY OO, general secretary]

International organization participation:

APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, BIMSTEC, CP, EAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, NAM, OPCW (signatory), UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires MYINT LWIN chancery: 2300 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 332-3344 FAX: [1] (202) 332-4351 consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Shari VILLAROSA

embassy: 581 Merchant Street, Rangoon (GPO 521)

mailing address: Box B, APO AP 96546

telephone: [95] (1) 379-880, 379-881

FAX: [95] (1) 256-018

Flag description:

red with a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing, 14 white five-pointed stars encircling a cogwheel containing a stalk

of rice; the 14 stars represent the seven administrative divisions and seven states

Economy Burma

Economy - overview:

Burma, a resource-rich country, suffers from pervasive government controls, inefficient economic policies, and rural poverty. The junta took steps in the early 1990s to liberalize the economy after decades of failure under the "Burmese Way to Socialism," but those efforts stalled, and some of the liberalization measures were rescinded. Burma does not have monetary or fiscal stability, so the economy suffers from serious macroeconomic imbalances - including

inflation, multiple official exchange rates that overvalue the Burmese kyat, and a distorted interest rate regime. Most overseas development assistance ceased after the junta began to suppress the

democracy movement in 1988 and subsequently refused to honor the

results of the 1990 legislative elections. In response to the government of Burma's attack in May 2003 on AUNG SAN SUU KYI and her

convoy, the US imposed new economic sanctions against Burma - including a ban on imports of Burmese products and a ban on provision of financial services by US persons. A poor investment climate further slowed the inflow of foreign exchange. The most

productive sectors will continue to be in extractive industries, especially oil and gas, mining, and timber. Other areas, such as manufacturing and services, are struggling with inadequate infrastructure, unpredictable import/export policies, deteriorating health and education systems, and corruption. A major banking crisis

in 2003 shuttered the country's 20 private banks and disrupted the economy. As of December 2005, the largest private banks operate under tight restrictions limiting the private sector's access to formal credit. Official statistics are inaccurate. Published statistics on foreign trade are greatly understated because of the size of the black market and unofficial border trade - often estimated to be as large as the official economy. Burma's trade with

Thailand, China, and India is rising. Though the Burmese government

has good economic relations with its neighbors, better investment and business climates and an improved political situation are needed

to promote foreign investment, exports, and tourism.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$80.11 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$7.464 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 56.4% industry: 8.2% services: 35.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 27.75 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 70% industry: 7% services: 23% (2001)

Unemployment rate:
5% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
25% (2000 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.8% highest 10%: 32.4% (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
20.2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
11.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$473.3 million
expenditures: \$716.6 million; including capital expenditures of NA (FY04/05 est.)

Agriculture - products:
rice, pulses, beans, sesame, groundnuts, sugarcane; hardwood; fish and fish products

Industries:
agricultural processing; knit and woven apparel; wood and wood products; copper, tin, tungsten, iron; construction materials; pharmaceuticals; fertilizer; cement; natural gas

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production:
7.393 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 44.5% hydro: 43.4%
nuclear: 0% other: 12.1% (2002)

Electricity - consumption:
6.875 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2004)

Oil - production:
18,500 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
32,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
3,356 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - imports:
49,230 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - proved reserves:
less than 1 billion bbl (2005)

Natural gas - production:
9.98 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
1.569 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
8.424 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

283.2 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$700 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$3.111 billion f.o.b.

note: official export figures are grossly underestimated due to the value of timber, gems, narcotics, rice, and other products smuggled

to Thailand, China, and Bangladesh (2004)

Exports - commodities:

clothing, gas, wood products, pulses, beans, fish, rice

Exports - partners:

Thailand 44.3%, India 12.3%, China 6.8%, Japan 5% (2005)

Imports:

\$3.454 billion f.o.b.

note: import figures are grossly underestimated due to the value of consumer goods, diesel fuel, and other products smuggled in from Thailand, China, Malaysia, and India (2004)

Imports - commodities:

fabric, petroleum products, plastics, machinery, transport equipment, construction materials, crude oil; food products

Imports - partners:

China 28.8%, Thailand 21.8%, Singapore 18.3%, Malaysia 7.6% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$763 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$6.99 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$127 million (2001 est.)

Currency (code):

kyat (MMK)

Currency code:

MMK

Exchange rates:

kyats per US dollar - 5.761 (2005), 5.7459 (2004), 6.0764 (2003),
6.5734 (2002), 6.6841 (2001)

note: these are official exchange rates; unofficial exchange rates
ranged in 2004 from 815 kyat/US dollar to nearly 970 kyat/US
dollar,

and by year-end 2005, the unofficial exchange rate was 1,075
kyat/US
dollar

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Burma

Telephones - main lines in use:

476,200 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

183,400 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: barely meets minimum requirements for local and

intercity service for business and government; international service

is fair

domestic: NA

international: country code - 95; satellite earth station - 2, Intelsat (Indian Ocean), and ShinSat

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 1 (2004)

Radios:

4.2 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

2 (2004)

Televisions:

320,000 (2000)

Internet country code:

.mm

Internet hosts:

42 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1

note: as of September 2000, Internet connections were legal only for

the government, tourist offices, and a few large businesses (2000)

Internet users:

78,000 (2005)

Transportation Burma

Airports: 85 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 21 over 3,047 m: 8 2,438 to 3,047 m: 7 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 64 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 13 914 to 1,523 m: 18 under 914 m: 32 (2006)

Heliports:
1 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 2,224 km; oil 558 km (2006)

Railways: total: 3,955 km narrow gauge: 3,955 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 27,000 km paved: 3,200 km unpaved: 23,800 km (2005)

Waterways:
12,800 km (2005)

Merchant marine:
total: 34 ships (1000 GRT or over) 402,699 GRT/620,642 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 8, cargo 20, passenger 2, passenger/cargo 3, specialized tanker 1
foreign-owned: 9 (Germany 5, Japan 4) (2006)

Ports and terminals:
Moulmein, Rangoon, Sittwe

Military Burma

Military branches:
Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw): Army, Navy, Air Force

(2005)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service for both sexes (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 12,268,850

females age 18-49: 12,469,771 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 7,946,701

females age 18-49: 8,543,705 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 469,841

females: 455,689 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$39 million (FY97)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.1% (FY97)

Transnational Issues Burma

Disputes - international:

over half of Burma's population consists of diverse ethnic groups with substantial numbers of kin beyond its borders; despite continuing border committee talks, significant differences remain with Thailand over boundary alignment and the handling of ethnic rebels, refugees, and illegal cross-border activities; ethnic Karens flee into Thailand to escape fighting between Karen rebels and Burmese troops; in 2005 Thailand sheltered about 121,000 Burmese

refugees; Karens also protest Thai support for a Burmese hydroelectric dam on the Salween River near the border;

environmentalists in Burma and Thailand continue to voice concern

over China's construction of hydroelectric dams upstream on the Nujiang/Salween River in Yunnan Province; India seeks cooperation

from Burma to keep Indian Nagaland separatists from hiding in remote

Burmese uplands

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 550,000-1,000,000 (government offensives against ethnic insurgent groups near borders; most IDPs are ethnic Karen, Karenni,

Shan, Tavoyan, and Mon) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Burma is a source country for men, women, and children trafficked to East and Southeast Asia for sexual exploitation, domestic service, and forced commercial labor; a significant number of victims are economic migrants who wind up in

forced or bonded labor and forced prostitution; to a lesser extent, Burma is a country of transit and destination for women trafficked from China for sexual exploitation; internal trafficking of persons occurs primarily for labor in industrial zones and agricultural estates; internal trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation occurs from villages to urban centers and other areas; the military junta's economic mismanagement, human rights abuses,

and policy of using forced labor are driving factors behind Burma's large trafficking problem

tier rating: Tier 3 - Burma does not fully comply with the minimum

standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

Illicit drugs:

remains world's second largest producer of illicit opium (estimated production in 2004 - 292 metric tons, down 40% from 2003 due to eradication efforts and drought; cultivation in 2004 - 30,900 hectares, a 34% decline from 2003); lack of government will to take

on major narcotrafficking groups and lack of serious commitment against money laundering continues to hinder the overall antidrug effort; major source of methamphetamine and heroin for regional consumption; currently under Financial Action Task Force countermeasures due to continued failure to address its inadequate money-laundering controls (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Burundi

Introduction Burundi

Background:

Burundi's first democratically elected president was assassinated in October 1993 after only 100 days in office, triggering widespread

ethnic violence between Hutu and Tutsi factions. Over 200,000 Burundians perished during the conflict that spanned almost a dozen

years. Hundreds of thousands of Burundians were internally

displaced

or became refugees in neighboring countries. An internationally brokered power-sharing agreement between the Tutsi-dominated government and the Hutu rebels in 2003 paved the way for a transition process that led to an integrated defense force, established a new constitution in 2005, and elected a majority

Hutu

government in 2005. The new government, led by President Pierre NKURUNZIZA, signed a South African brokered ceasefire with the country's last rebel group in the summer of 2006 but still faces many challenges.

Geography Burundi

Location:

Central Africa, east of Democratic Republic of the Congo

Geographic coordinates:

3 30 S, 30 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 27,830 sq km

land: 25,650 sq km

water: 2,180 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Maryland

Land boundaries:

total: 974 km

border countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo 233 km,
Rwanda

290 km, Tanzania 451 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

equatorial; high plateau with considerable altitude variation (772 m to 2,670 m above sea level); average annual temperature varies with altitude from 23 to 17 degrees centigrade but is generally moderate as the average altitude is about 1,700 m; average annual rainfall is about 150 cm; two wet seasons (February to May and September to November), and two dry seasons (June to August and

December to January)

Terrain:

hilly and mountainous, dropping to a plateau in east, some plains

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Lake Tanganyika 772 m

highest point: Heha 2,670 m

Natural resources:

nickel, uranium, rare earth oxides, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum, vanadium, arable land, hydropower, niobium, tantalum, gold, tin, tungsten, kaolin, limestone

Land use:

arable land: 35.57%

permanent crops: 13.12%

other: 51.31% (2005)

Irrigated land:

210 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
flooding, landslides, drought

Environment - current issues:
soil erosion as a result of overgrazing and the expansion of agriculture into marginal lands; deforestation (little forested land remains because of uncontrolled cutting of trees for fuel); habitat loss threatens wildlife populations

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:
landlocked; straddles crest of the Nile-Congo watershed; the Kagera, which drains into Lake Victoria, is the most remote headstream of the White Nile

People Burundi

Population:
8,090,068
note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 46.3% (male 1,884,825/female 1,863,200)

15-64 years: 51.1% (male 2,051,451/female 2,082,017)
65 years and over: 2.6% (male 83,432/female 125,143) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 16.6 years

male: 16.4 years

female: 16.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

3.7% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

42.22 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

13.46 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

8.22 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 63.13 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 70.26 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 55.79 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 50.81 years

male: 50.07 years

female: 51.58 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

6.55 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

6% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

250,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

25,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Burundian(s)

adjective: Burundian

Ethnic groups:

Hutu (Bantu) 85%, Tutsi (Hamitic) 14%, Twa (Pygmy) 1%, Europeans

3,000, South Asians 2,000

Religions:

Christian 67% (Roman Catholic 62%, Protestant 5%), indigenous beliefs 23%, Muslim 10%

Languages:

Kirundi (official), French (official), Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 51.6%

male: 58.5%

female: 45.2% (2003 est.)

Government Burundi

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Burundi

conventional short form: Burundi

local long form: Republique du Burundi/Republika y'u Burundi

local short form: Burundi

former: Urundi

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Bujumbura

geographic coordinates: 3 23 S, 29 22 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

17 provinces; Bubanza, Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rurale, Bururi,

Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karuzi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Makamba, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro, Ngozi, Rutana, Ruyigi

Independence:

1 July 1962 (from UN trusteeship under Belgian administration)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

Constitution:

28 February 2005; ratified by popular referendum

Legal system:

based on German and Belgian civil codes and customary law; has not

accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

NA years of age; universal adult

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Pierre NKURUNZIZA (since 26 August 2005);

First Vice President Martin NDUWIMANA - Tutsi (since 29 August 2005); Second Vice President Marina BARAMPAMA - Hutu (since 8

September 2006)

head of government: President Pierre NKURUNZIZA (since 26 August

2005); First Vice President Martin NDUWIMANA - Tutsi (since 29 August 2005); Second Vice President Marina BARAMPAMA - Hutu (since 8

September 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by president

elections: the president is elected by popular vote to a five-year term (eligible for a second term); note - the constitution adopted in February 2005 permits the post-transition president to be elected

by a two-thirds majority of the parliament; vice presidents nominated by the president, endorsed by parliament
election results: Pierre NKURUNZIZA was elected president by the parliament by a vote of 151 to 9; note - the constitution adopted in

February 2005 permits the post-transition president to be elected

by
a two-thirds majority of the legislature

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament or Parlement, consists of a National Assembly

or Assemblée Nationale (minimum 100 seats - 60% Hutu and 40% Tutsi

with at least 30% being women; additional seats appointed by a National Independent Electoral Commission to ensure ethnic representation; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) and a Senate (54 seats; 34 by indirect vote to serve five year terms, with remaining seats assigned to ethnic groups and former chiefs of state)

elections: National Assembly - last held 4 July 2005 (next to be held in 2010); Senate - last held 29 July 2005 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: National Assembly - percent of vote by party - CNDD-FDD 58.6%, FRODEBU 21.7%, UPRONA 7.2%, CNDD 4.1%, MRC-Rurenzangemero 2.1%, others 6.2%; seats by party - CNDD-FDD 59,

FRODEBU 25, UPRONA 10, CNDD 4, MRC-Rurenzangemero 2; Senate -

percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - CNDD-FDD 30, FRODEBU 3, CNDD 1

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme; Constitutional Court; Courts of Appeal (there are three in separate locations); Tribunals of First Instance (17 at the province level and 123 small local tribunals)

Political parties and leaders:

the three national, mainstream, governing parties are: Burundi Democratic Front or FRODEBU [Leonce NGENDAKUMANA, president];

National Council for the Defense of Democracy, Front for the Defense

of Democracy or CNDD-FDD [Hussein RADJABU, president]; Unity for

National Progress or UPRONA [Aloys RUBUKA, president]

note: a multiparty system was introduced after 1998, included are:

National Council for the Defense of Democracy or CNDD; National

Resistance Movement for the Rehabilitation of the Citizen or

MRC-Rurenzangemero [Epitace BANYAGANAKANDI]; Party for National

Redress or PARENA [Jean-Baptiste BAGAZA]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, CEPGL, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT,

ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO (subscriber), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Celestin NIYONGABO

chancery: Suite 212, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: [1] (202) 342-2574

FAX: [1] (202) 342-2578

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Patricia Newton MOLLER

embassy: Avenue des Etats-Unis, Bujumbura

mailing address: B. P. 1720, Bujumbura

telephone: [257] 223454

FAX: [257] 222926

Flag description:

divided by a white diagonal cross into red panels (top and bottom) and green panels (hoist side and fly side) with a white disk superimposed at the center bearing three red six-pointed stars outlined in green arranged in a triangular design (one star above, two stars below)

Economy Burundi

Economy - overview:

Burundi is a landlocked, resource-poor country with an underdeveloped manufacturing sector. The economy is predominantly

agricultural with more than 90% of the population dependent on subsistence agriculture. Economic growth depends on coffee and tea

exports, which account for 90% of foreign exchange earnings. The ability to pay for imports, therefore, rests primarily on weather conditions and international coffee and tea prices. The Tutsi minority, 14% of the population, dominates the government and the

coffee trade at the expense of the Hutu majority, 85% of the population. An ethnic-based war that lasted for over a decade resulted in more than 200,000 deaths, forced more than 48,000 refugees into Tanzania, and displaced 140,000 others internally. Only one in two children go to school, and approximately one in 10

adults has HIV/AIDS. Food, medicine, and electricity remain in short

supply. Political stability and the end of the civil war have improved aid flows and economic activity has increased, but

underlying weaknesses - a high poverty rate, poor education rates,
a
weak legal system, and low administrative capacity - risk
undermining planned economic reforms.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$5.404 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$730 million (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
1.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 46.3% industry: 20.3%
services: 33.4% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.99 million (2002)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 93.6% industry: 2.3%
services: 4.1% (2002 est.)

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
68% (2002 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 1.8% highest 10%: 32.9% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
33.3 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

16% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

11.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$215.4 million

expenditures: \$278 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coffee, cotton, tea, corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bananas,
manioc
(tapioca); beef, milk, hides

Industries:

light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of
imported components; public works construction; food processing

Industrial production growth rate:

18% (2001)

Electricity - production:

141.3 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 0.6% hydro: 99.4%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

141.4 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

10 million kWh; note - supplied by the Democratic Republic of the
Congo (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

3,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-29 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$52 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

coffee, tea, sugar, cotton, hides

Exports - partners:

Germany 24.4%, Belgium 11.1%, Netherlands 8%, Switzerland 5.8%, US

4.6%, Pakistan 4% (2005)

Imports:

\$200 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

capital goods, petroleum products, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

Kenya 12.9%, Tanzania 10.6%, Belgium 10.4%, Italy 8.1%, France 5.4%, Uganda 5.3%, China 5%, India 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$105 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$1.2 billion (2003)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$105.5 million (2003)

Currency (code):

Burundi franc (BIF)

Currency code:

BIF

Exchange rates:

Burundi francs per US dollar - 1,138 (2005), 1,100.91 (2004), 1,082.62 (2003), 930.75 (2002), 830.35 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Burundi

Telephones - main lines in use:
27,700 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
153,000 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: primitive system
domestic: sparse system of open-wire, radiotelephone
communications,
and low-capacity microwave radio relay
international: country code - 257; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Indian Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 0, FM 4, shortwave 1 (2001)

Radios:
440,000 (2001)

Television broadcast stations:
1 (2001)

Televisions:
25,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.bi

Internet hosts:
160 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
1 (2000)

Internet users:
25,000 (2005)

Transportation Burundi

Airports: 8 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 7
914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Roadways:
total: 14,480 km
paved: 1,028 km
unpaved: 13,452 km (1999)

Waterways:
mainly on Lake Tanganyika (2003)

Ports and terminals:
Bujumbura

Military Burundi

Military branches:
National Defense Force (Forces de Defense Nationales, FDN): Army
(includes Naval Detachment and Air Wing), National Gendarmerie
(being disbanded) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

16 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service
(2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 16-49: 1,676,855

females age 16-49: 1,656,366 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 16-49: 955,616

females age 16-49: 932,767 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 91,331

females age 16-49: 90,685 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$43.9 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

5.6% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Burundi

Disputes - international:

Tutsi, Hutu, other conflicting ethnic groups, associated political rebels, armed gangs, and various government forces continue fighting

in the Great Lakes region, transcending the boundaries of Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Uganda in an effort to

gain control over populated and natural resource areas; government

heads pledge to end conflict, but localized violence continues

despite the presence of about 6,000 peacekeepers from the UN

Operation in Burundi (ONUB) since 2004; although some 150,000

Burundian refugees have been repatriated, as of February 2005,
Burundian refugees still reside in camps in western Tanzania as
well

as the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 48,424 (Democratic Republic of the
Congo)

IDPs: 145,000 (armed conflict between government and rebels;
most

IDPs in northern and western Burundi) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Cambodia

Introduction Cambodia

Background:

Most Cambodians consider themselves to be Khmers, descendants
of

the Angkor Empire that extended over much of Southeast Asia and
reached its zenith between the 10th and 13th centuries. Attacks by
the Thai and Cham (from present-day Vietnam) weakened the
empire

ushering in a long period of decline. The king placed the country
under French protection in 1863. Cambodia became part of French

Indochina in 1887. Following Japanese occupation in World War II,

Cambodia gained full independence from France in 1953. In April 1975, after a five-year struggle, Communist Khmer Rouge forces captured Phnom Penh and evacuated all cities and towns. At least 1.5

million Cambodians died from execution, forced hardships, or starvation during the Khmer Rouge regime under POL POT. A December

1978 Vietnamese invasion drove the Khmer Rouge into the countryside,

began a 10-year Vietnamese occupation, and touched off almost 13

years of civil war. The 1991 Paris Peace Accords mandated democratic

elections and a ceasefire, which was not fully respected by the Khmer Rouge. UN-sponsored elections in 1993 helped restore some

semblance of normalcy under a coalition government. Factional fighting in 1997 ended the first coalition government, but a second

round of national elections in 1998 led to the formation of another coalition government and renewed political stability. The remaining

elements of the Khmer Rouge surrendered in early 1999. Some of the

remaining leaders are awaiting trial by a UN-sponsored tribunal for

crimes against humanity. Elections in July 2003 were relatively peaceful, but it took one year of negotiations between contending political parties before a coalition government was formed.

Geography Cambodia

Location:

Southeastern Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, between Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos

Geographic coordinates:

13 00 N, 105 00 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 181,040 sq km

land: 176,520 sq km

water: 4,520 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Oklahoma

Land boundaries: total: 2,572 km border countries: Laos 541 km, Thailand 803 km, Vietnam 1,228 km

Coastline: 443 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; rainy, monsoon season (May to November); dry season (December to April); little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:

mostly low, flat plains; mountains in southwest and north

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Gulf of Thailand 0 m

highest point: Phnum Aoral 1,810 m

Natural resources:

oil and gas, timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydropower potential

Land use: arable land: 20.44% permanent crops: 0.59% other: 78.97% (2005)

Irrigated land:

2,700 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

monsoonal rains (June to November); flooding; occasional droughts

Environment - current issues:

illegal logging activities throughout the country and strip mining for gems in the western region along the border with Thailand have

resulted in habitat loss and declining biodiversity (in particular, destruction of mangrove swamps threatens natural fisheries); soil erosion; in rural areas, most of the population does not have access

to potable water; declining fish stocks because of illegal fishing and overfishing

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

a land of paddies and forests dominated by the Mekong River and Tonle Sap

People Cambodia

Population:

13,881,427

note: estimates for this country take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 35.6% (male 2,497,595/female 2,447,754)

15-64 years: 61% (male 4,094,946/female 4,370,159)

65 years and over: 3.4% (male 180,432/female 290,541) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 20.6 years

male: 19.9 years

female: 21.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.78% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

26.9 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.06 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.62 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 68.78 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 77.35 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 59.84 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 59.29 years

male: 57.35 years

female: 61.32 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.37 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

2.6% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

170,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

15,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and Japanese encephalitis are high risks in some locations note: at present, H5N1 avian influenza poses a minimal risk; during outbreaks among birds, rare cases could occur among US citizens who have close contact with infected birds or poultry (2005)

Nationality: noun: Cambodian(s) adjective: Cambodian

Ethnic groups:

Khmer 90%, Vietnamese 5%, Chinese 1%, other 4%

Religions:

Theravada Buddhist 95%, other 5%

Languages:

Khmer (official) 95%, French, English

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 73.6%

male: 84.7%

female: 64.1% (2004 est.)

Government Cambodia

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Cambodia

conventional short form: Cambodia

local long form: Preahreacheanachakr Kampuchea (phonetic pronunciation)

local short form: Kampuchea

former: Kingdom of Cambodia, Khmer Republic, Democratic Kampuchea,

People's Republic of Kampuchea, State of Cambodia

Government type:

multiparty democracy under a constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Phnom Penh

geographic coordinates: 11 33 N, 104 55 E

time difference: UTC+7 (12 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

20 provinces (khaitt, singular and plural) and 4 municipalities*
(krong, singular and plural)

provinces: Banteay Mean Cheay, Batdambang, Kampong Cham,
Kampong

Chhnang, Kampong Spoe, Kampong Thum, Kampot, Kandal, Kaoh
Kong,

Krachen, Mondol Kiri, Otdar Mean Cheay, Pouthisat, Preah Vihear,
Prey Veng, Rotanah Kiri, Siem Reab, Stoeng Treng, Svay Rieng,
Takev

municipalities: Keb, Pailin, Phnum Penh, Preah Seihanu

Independence:

9 November 1953 (from France)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 9 November (1953)

Constitution:

promulgated 21 September 1993

Legal system:

primarily a civil law mixture of French-influenced codes from the
United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)
period,

royal decrees, and acts of the legislature, with influences of
customary law and remnants of communist legal theory;
increasing

influence of common law in recent years; accepts compulsory ICJ
jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: King Norodom SIHAMONI (since 29 October 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister HUN SEN (since 14 January 1985)

and Deputy Prime Ministers SAR KHENG (since 3 February 1992); SOK

AN, LU LAY SRENG, TEA BANH, HOR NAMHONG, NHEK BUNCHHAY (since 16

July 2004); KEV PUT REAKSMEI (since 24 October 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers in theory appointed by the monarch; in

practice named by the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is chosen by a Royal Throne Council;

following legislative elections, a member of the majority party or majority coalition is named prime minister by the Chairman of the National Assembly and appointed by the king

Legislative branch:

bicameral, consists of the National Assembly (123 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) and the Senate (61

seats; 2 members appointed by the monarch, 2 elected by the National

Assembly, and 57 elected by parliamentarians and commune councils;

members serve five-year terms)

elections: National Assembly - last held 27 July 2003 (next to be held in July 2008); Senate - last held 22 January 2006 (next to be held in January 2011)

election results: National Assembly - percent of vote by party - CPP

47%, SRP 22%, FUNCINPEC 21%, other 10%; seats by party - CPP 73,

FUNCINPEC 26, SRP 24; Senate - percent of vote by party - CPP

69%,

FUNCINPEC 21%, SRP 10%; seats by party - CPP 45, FUNCINPEC 10, SRP 2

(January 2006)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Council of the Magistracy (provided for in the constitution

and formed in December 1997); Supreme Court (and lower courts) exercises judicial authority

Political parties and leaders:

Cambodian Pracheachon Party (Cambodian People's Party) or CPP [CHEA

SIM]; National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia or FUNCINPEC [KEV PUT REAKSMEI]; Sam Rangsi

Party or SRP [SAM RANGSI]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, EAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT,

ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU,

ISO (subscriber), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador EK SEREYWATH

chancery: 4530 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011

telephone: [1] (202) 726-7742

FAX: [1] (202) 726-8381

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Joseph A. MUSSOMELI embassy: #1, Street 96, Sangkat Wat Phnom, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh mailing address: Box P, APO AP 96546 telephone: [855] (23) 728-000 FAX: [855] (23) 728-600

Flag description:

three horizontal bands of blue (top), red (double width), and blue with a white three-towered temple representing Angkor Wat outlined

in black in the center of the red band; only national flag to incorporate an actual building in its design

Economy Cambodia

Economy - overview:

In 1999, the first full year of peace in 30 years, the government made progress on economic reforms. The US and Cambodia signed a

Bilateral Textile Agreement, which gave Cambodia a guaranteed quota

of US textile imports and established a bonus for improving working

conditions and enforcing Cambodian labor laws and international labor standards in the industry. From 2001 to 2004, the economy grew

at an average rate of 6.4%, driven largely by an expansion in the garment sector and tourism. With the January 2005 expiration of a

WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, Cambodia-based textile producers were forced to compete directly with lower-priced producing countries such as China and India. Although initial 2005

GDP growth estimates were less than 3%, better-than-expected garment

sector performance led the IMF to forecast 6% growth in 2005. Faced

with the possibility that its vibrant garment industry, with more than 200,000 jobs, could be in serious danger, the Cambodian government has committed itself to a policy of continued support for

high labor standards in an attempt to maintain favor with buyers. The tourism industry continues to grow rapidly, with foreign visitors surpassing 1 million for the year by September 2005. In 2005, exploitable oil and natural gas deposits were found beneath Cambodia's territorial waters, representing a new revenue stream for

the government once commercial extraction begins in the coming years. The long-term development of the economy remains a daunting

challenge. The Cambodian government continues to work with bilateral

and multilateral donors, including the World Bank and IMF, to address the country's many pressing needs. In December 2004, official donors pledged \$504 million in aid for 2005 on the condition that the Cambodian government implement steps to reduce

corruption. The major economic challenge for Cambodia over the next

decade will be fashioning an economic environment in which the private sector can create enough jobs to handle Cambodia's demographic imbalance. More than 50% of the population is 20 years

or younger. The population lacks education and productive skills, particularly in the poverty-ridden countryside, which suffers from an almost total lack of basic infrastructure. Fully 75% of the population remains engaged in subsistence farming.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$34.08 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$4.729 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
13.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$2,500 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 35% industry: 30%
services: 35% (2004)

Labor force: 7 million (2003 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 75% industry: NA%
services: NA% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:
2.5% (2000 est.)

Population below poverty line:
40% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 2.9% highest 10%: 33.8% (1997)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
40 (2004 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
5.8% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
23.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$559.4 million

expenditures: \$772 million; including capital expenditures of \$291 million (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

rice, rubber, corn, vegetables, cashews, tapioca

Industries:

tourism, garments, rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, rubber, cement, gem mining, textiles

Industrial production growth rate:

22% (2002 est.)

Electricity - production:

123.7 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 65% hydro: 35% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

115 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

3,700 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-166 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$2.663 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

clothing, timber, rubber, rice, fish, tobacco, footwear

Exports - partners:

US 48.6%, Hong Kong 24.4%, Germany 5.6%, Canada 4.6%
(2005)

Imports:

\$3.538 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

petroleum products, cigarettes, gold, construction materials,
machinery, motor vehicles, pharmaceutical products

Imports - partners:

Hong Kong 16.1%, China 13.6%, France 12.1%, Thailand 11.2%,
Taiwan
10.2%, South Korea 7.5%, Vietnam 7.1%, Singapore 4.9%, Japan
4.1%
(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$1.145 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$800 million (2003 est.)

Economic aid - recipient: \$504 million pledged in grants and concessional loans for 2005 by international donors

Currency (code):
riel (KHR)

Currency code:
KHR

Exchange rates:
riels per US dollar - 4,092.5 (2005), 4,016.25 (2004), 3,973.33 (2003), 3,912.08 (2002), 3,916.33 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Cambodia

Telephones - main lines in use:
36,400 (2003)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
1.062 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: adequate landline and/or cellular service in Phnom Penh and other provincial cities; mobile phone coverage is rapidly expanding in rural areas
domestic: NA
international: country code - 855; adequate but expensive landline

and cellular service available to all countries from Phnom Penh and

major provincial cities; satellite earth station - 1 Intersputnik (Indian Ocean region)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 17 (2003)

Radios:

1.34 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 11 (including two TV relay stations with French and Vietnamese broadcasts); 12 regional low power TV stations (2006)

Televisions:

94,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.kh

Internet hosts:

1,378 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

41,000 (2005)

Transportation Cambodia

Airports:

20 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 6

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 14
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 11
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Heliports:

2 (2006)

Railways: total: 602 km narrow gauge: 602 km 1.000-m gauge
(2005)

Roadways: total: 12,323 km paved: 1,996 km unpaved: 10,327
km (2000)

Waterways:

2,400 km (mainly on Mekong River) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 544 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,777,907 GRT/2,529,708
DWT

by type: bulk carrier 41, cargo 443, chemical tanker 11, container
10, livestock carrier 3, passenger/cargo 4, petroleum tanker 9,
refrigerated cargo 19, roll on/roll off 2, specialized tanker 1,
vehicle carrier 1

foreign-owned: 407 (Bulgaria 1, Canada 6, China 128, Cyprus 12,
Egypt 8, Gabon 1, Greece 8, Hong Kong 15, Indonesia 1, Japan 4,
South Korea 23, Latvia 2, Lebanon 6, Nigeria 2, Norway 1,
Philippines 1, Russia 105, Singapore 4, Spain 1, Syria 20, Taiwan
2,
Turkey 26, UAE 1, Ukraine 17, US 8, Yemen 3, unknown 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Phnom Penh

Military Cambodia

Military branches:

Royal Cambodian Armed Forces: Royal Cambodian Army, Royal Khmer

Navy, Royal Cambodian Air Force (2005)

Military service age and obligation: conscription law made effective in October 2006 requires all males between 18-30 to register for military service; service obligation is 18 months (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 3,002,718

females age 18-49: 3,108,254 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,955,141

females age 18-49: 2,048,611 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 175,497

females age 18-49: 172,788 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$112 million (FY01 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

3% (FY01 est.)

Transnational Issues Cambodia

Disputes - international:

Southeast Asian states have enhanced border surveillance to check

the spread of avian flu; Cambodia and Thailand dispute sections of boundary with missing boundary markers and Thai encroachments into

Cambodian territory; maritime boundary with Vietnam is hampered by

unresolved dispute over offshore islands; Cambodia accuses Thailand

of obstructing access to Preah Vihear temple ruins awarded to Cambodia by ICJ decision in 1962; in 2004, Cambodian-Laotian and

Laotian-Vietnamese boundary commissions re-erected missing markers

completing most of their demarcations

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Cambodia is a source, destination, and transit country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of

sexual exploitation and forced labor; a significant number of women

and children are trafficked to Thailand and Malaysia for commercial

sexual exploitation and forced labor; men are trafficked primarily to Thailand for forced labor in the construction and agricultural sectors, particularly the fishing industry, while women and girls are trafficked for factory and domestic work; children are trafficked to Vietnam and Thailand for the purpose of forced begging; Cambodia is a transit and destination point for women from

Vietnam trafficked for sexual exploitation; trafficking for sexual exploitation also occurs within Cambodia's borders, from rural areas

to the cities

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Cambodia does not fully comply

with

the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking;
however,

it is committed to making significant efforts to sustain progress
over the coming year

Illicit drugs:

narcotics-related corruption reportedly involving some in the
government, military, and police; possible small-scale heroin and
methamphetamine production; vulnerable to money laundering
due to

its cash-based economy and porous borders

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Cameroon

Introduction Cameroon

Background:

The former French Cameroon and part of British Cameroon
merged in

1961 to form the present country. Cameroon has generally
enjoyed

stability, which has permitted the development of agriculture,
roads, and railways, as well as a petroleum industry. Despite a
slow

movement toward democratic reform, political power remains firmly in the hands of an ethnic oligarchy headed by President Paul BIYA.

Geography Cameroon

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Biafra, between Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria

Geographic coordinates:

6 00 N, 12 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 475,440 sq km

land: 469,440 sq km

water: 6,000 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than California

Land boundaries:

total: 4,591 km

border countries: Central African Republic 797 km, Chad 1,094 km,

Republic of the Congo 523 km, Equatorial Guinea 189 km, Gabon 298

km, Nigeria 1,690 km

Coastline:

402 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 50 nm

Climate:

varies with terrain, from tropical along coast to semiarid and hot in north

Terrain:

diverse, with coastal plain in southwest, dissected plateau in center, mountains in west, plains in north

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Fako 4,095 m (on Mt. Cameroon)

Natural resources:

petroleum, bauxite, iron ore, timber, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 12.54% permanent crops: 2.52% other: 84.94% (2005)

Irrigated land:

260 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

volcanic activity with periodic releases of poisonous gases from Lake Nyos and Lake Monoun volcanoes

Environment - current issues:

waterborne diseases are prevalent; deforestation; overgrazing; desertification; poaching; overfishing

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

sometimes referred to as the hinge of Africa; throughout the country there are areas of thermal springs and indications of current or prior volcanic activity; Mount Cameroon, the highest mountain in Sub-Saharan west Africa, is an active volcano

People Cameroon

Population:

17,340,702

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 41.2% (male 3,614,430/female 3,531,047)

15-64 years: 55.5% (male 4,835,453/female 4,796,276)

65 years and over: 3.2% (male 260,342/female 303,154) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.9 years

male: 18.7 years

female: 19 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.04% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

33.89 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

13.47 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.86 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 63.52 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 67.38 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 59.53 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 51.16 years

male: 50.98 years

female: 51.34 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.39 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

6.9% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

560,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

49,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Cameroonian(s)

adjective: Cameroonian

Ethnic groups:

Cameroon Highlanders 31%, Equatorial Bantu 19%, Kirdi 11%, Fulani

10%, Northwestern Bantu 8%, Eastern Nigritic 7%, other African 13%,

non-African less than 1%

Religions:

indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian 40%, Muslim 20%

Languages:

24 major African language groups, English (official), French (official)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 79%

male: 84.7%

female: 73.4% (2003 est.)

Government Cameroon

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Cameroon

conventional short form: Cameroon

local long form: Republique du Cameroun/Republic of Cameroon

local short form: Cameroun/Cameroon

former: French Cameroon, British Cameroon, Federal Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Cameroon

Government type:

republic; multiparty presidential regime

Capital:

name: Yaounde

geographic coordinates: 3 52 N, 11 31 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

10 provinces; Adamaoua, Centre, Est, Extreme-Nord, Littoral, Nord, Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud, Sud-Ouest

Independence:

1 January 1960 (from French-administered UN trusteeship)

National holiday:

Republic Day (National Day), 20 May (1972)

Constitution:

20 May 1972 approved by referendum, 2 June 1972 formally adopted;

revised January 1996

Legal system:

based on French civil law system, with common law influence; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

20 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Paul BIYA (since 6 November 1982)

head of government: Prime Minister Ephraim INONI (since 8 December 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from proposals submitted

by the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 11 October 2004 (next to be held by October 2011); prime minister appointed by the

president

election results: President Paul BIYA reelected; percent of vote - Paul BIYA 70.9%, John FRU NDI 17.4%, Adamou Ndam NJOYA 4.5%, Garga

Haman ADJI 3.7%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (180 seats; members are elected by direct popular vote to serve five-year terms); note - the president can either lengthen or shorten the term

of the legislature

elections: last held 23 June 2002 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - RDCP 133, SDF 21, UDC 5, other 21

note: the constitution calls for an upper chamber for the legislature, to be called a Senate, but it has yet to be established

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president); High Court

of Justice (consists of nine judges and six substitute judges, elected by the National Assembly)

Political parties and leaders:

Cameroonian Democratic Union or UDC [Adamou Ndam NJOYA];
Democratic

Rally of the Cameroon People or RDCP [Paul BIYA]; Movement for the

Defense of the Republic or MDR [Dakole DAISSALA]; Movement for the

Liberation and Development of Cameroon or MLDC [Marcel YONDO];

Movement for the Youth of Cameroon or MYC [Dieudonne TINA];
National

Union for Democracy and Progress or UNDP [Maigari BELLO BOUBA];

Social Democratic Front or SDF [John FRU NDI]; Union of
Cameroonian

Populations or UPC [Augustin Frederic KODOCK]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Southern Cameroon National Council [Ayamba Ette OTUN];
Human Rights

Defense Group [Albert MUKONG, president]

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, BDEAC, C, CEMAC, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA,
IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICCt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC,
IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ITU, MIGA,
MONUC,

NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,
UPU, WCL, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Jerome MENDOUGA chancery: 2349 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 265-8790 FAX: [1] (202) 387-3826

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Niels MARQUARDT embassy: Rue Nachtigal, Yaounde mailing address: P. O. Box 817, Yaounde; pouch: American Embassy, US Department of State, Washington, DC 20521-2520 telephone: [237] 220 15 00; Consular: [237] 220 16 03 FAX: [237] 220 16 20; Consular FAX: [237] 220 17 52 branch office(s): Douala

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), red, and yellow with a yellow five-pointed star centered in the red band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Economy Cameroon

Economy - overview:

Because of its oil resources and favorable agricultural conditions, Cameroon has one of the best-endowed primary commodity economies in

sub-Saharan Africa. Still, it faces many of the serious problems facing other underdeveloped countries, such as a top-heavy civil service and a generally unfavorable climate for business enterprise.

Since 1990, the government has embarked on various IMF and World

Bank programs designed to spur business investment, increase efficiency in agriculture, improve trade, and recapitalize the nation's banks. In June 2000, the government completed an IMF-sponsored, three-year structural adjustment program; however,

the IMF is pressing for more reforms, including increased budget

transparency, privatization, and poverty reduction programs.
International oil and cocoa prices have considerable impact on the economy.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$39.75 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$15.35 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
2.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$2,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 44.8% industry: 17%
services: 38.2% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 6.86 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 70% industry: 13%
services: 17%

Unemployment rate:
30% (2001 est.)

Population below poverty line:
48% (2000 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 1.9% highest 10%: 36.6% (1996)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
44.6 (2001)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

17.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$3.263 billion

expenditures: \$2.705 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

65.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coffee, cocoa, cotton, rubber, bananas, oilseed, grains, root
starches; livestock; timber

Industries:

petroleum production and refining, aluminum production, food
processing, light consumer goods, textiles, lumber, ship repair

Industrial production growth rate:

4.2% (1999 est.)

Electricity - production:

2.988 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 2.7% hydro: 97.3%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

2.779 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

82,300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

23,000 bbl/day (2001 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

85 million bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m NA cu m

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m NA cu m

Natural gas - proved reserves:

110.4 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$39 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$3.236 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

crude oil and petroleum products, lumber, cocoa beans,

aluminum,
coffee, cotton

Exports - partners:

Spain 17.2%, Italy 13.7%, France 9.4%, South Korea 8.1%, UK 8%,
Netherlands 7.8%, Belgium 4.8%, US 4.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$2.514 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, electrical equipment, transport equipment, fuel, food

Imports - partners:

France 25%, Nigeria 12.5%, Belgium 6.6%, China 5.8%, US 5.3%,
Thailand 4.7%, Germany 4.4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$964.8 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$9.168 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

in January 2001, the Paris Club agreed to reduce Cameroon's debt of
\$1.3 billion by \$900 million; debt relief now totals \$1.26 billion

Currency (code):

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XAF); note - responsible
authority is the Bank of the Central African States

Currency code:

XAF

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XAF) per US dollar - 527.47

(2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Cameroon

Telephones - main lines in use:

99,400 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

2.259 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: available only to business and government

domestic: cable, microwave radio relay, and tropospheric scatter

international: country code - 237; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); fiber optic submarine cable (SAT-3/WASC)

provides connectivity to Europe and Asia

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 9, shortwave 3 (2002)

Radios:

2.27 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (2002)

Televisions:

450,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.cm

Internet hosts:

39 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2002)

Internet users:

167,000 (2005)

Transportation Cameroon

Airports: 47 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 11 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 4 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 36 1,524 to 2,437 m: 7 914 to 1,523 m: 20 under 914 m: 9 (2006)

Pipelines: gas 70 km; liquid petroleum gas 9 km; oil 1,107 km (2006)

Railways: total: 987 km narrow gauge: 987 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 80,932 km paved: 5,398 km unpaved: 75,534 km (2002)

Waterways:

navigation mainly on Benue River; limited during rainy season (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 38,613 GRT/68,820 DWT
by type: petroleum tanker 1
foreign-owned: 1 (France 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:
Douala, Limboh Terminal

Military Cameroon

Military branches:
Cameroon Armed Forces: Army, Navy (includes naval infantry),
Air
Force (Armee de l'Air du Cameroun, AAC) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:
18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription
(1999)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 3,525,307
females age 18-49: 3,461,406 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 1,946,767
females age 18-49: 1,834,600 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 191,619
females age 18-49: 187,082 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$230.2 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1.5% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Cameroon

Disputes - international:

ICJ ruled in 2002 on the entire Cameroon-Nigeria land and maritime

boundary but the parties formed a Joint Border Commission, which

continues to meet regularly to resolve differences bilaterally and have commenced with demarcation in less-contested sections of the

boundary, starting in Lake Chad in the north; implementation of the

ICJ ruling on the Cameroon-Equatorial Guinea-Nigeria maritime boundary in the Gulf of Guinea is impeded by imprecisely defined coordinates and a sovereignty dispute between Equatorial Guinea and

Cameroon over an island at the mouth of the Ntem River; Nigeria initially rejected cession of the Bakassi Peninsula, then agreed, but much of the indigenous population opposes cession; only Nigeria

and Cameroon have heeded the Lake Chad Commission's admonition to

ratify the delimitation treaty which also includes the Chad-Niger and Niger-Nigeria boundaries

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 39,290 (Chad) 16,686 (Nigeria) 9,634 (Cote d'Ivoire) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Canada

Introduction Canada

Background:

A land of vast distances and rich natural resources, Canada became

a self-governing dominion in 1867 while retaining ties to the British crown. Economically and technologically the nation has developed in parallel with the US, its neighbor to the south across an unfortified border. Canada's paramount political problem is meeting public demands for quality improvements in health care and

education services after a decade of budget cuts. Canada also faces questions about integrity in government following revelations regarding a corruption scandal in the federal government that has helped revive the fortunes of separatists in predominantly francophone Quebec.

Geography Canada

Location:

Northern North America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean on the

east, North Pacific Ocean on the west, and the Arctic Ocean on the north, north of the conterminous US

Geographic coordinates:

60 00 N, 95 00 W

Map references:

North America

Area:

total: 9,984,670 sq km

land: 9,093,507 sq km

water: 891,163 sq km

Area - comparative:

somewhat larger than the US

Land boundaries: total: 8,893 km border countries: US 8,893 km
(includes 2,477 km with Alaska)

Coastline: 202,080 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to
the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

varies from temperate in south to subarctic and arctic in north

Terrain:

mostly plains with mountains in west and lowlands in southeast

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Logan 5,959 m

Natural resources:

iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybdenum, potash,
diamonds, silver, fish, timber, wildlife, coal, petroleum, natural
gas, hydropower

Land use:

arable land: 4.57%

permanent crops: 0.65%

other: 94.78% (2005)

Irrigated land:

7,850 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

continuous permafrost in north is a serious obstacle to development; cyclonic storms form east of the Rocky Mountains, a result of the mixing of air masses from the Arctic, Pacific, and North American interior, and produce most of the country's rain and snow east of the mountains

Environment - current issues:

air pollution and resulting acid rain severely affecting lakes and damaging forests; metal smelting, coal-burning utilities, and vehicle emissions impacting on agricultural and forest productivity; ocean waters becoming contaminated due to agricultural, industrial, mining, and forestry activities

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94,

Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds,

Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

second-largest country in world (after Russia); strategic location between Russia and US via north polar route; approximately 90% of the population is concentrated within 160 km of the US border

People Canada

Population:

33,098,932 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 17.6% (male 2,992,811/female 2,848,388)

15-64 years: 69% (male 11,482,452/female 11,368,286)

65 years and over: 13.3% (male 1,883,008/female 2,523,987)
(2006 est.)

Median age: total: 38.9 years male: 37.8 years female: 39.9 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.88% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.78 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.8 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

5.85 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 4.69 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 5.15 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 4.22 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 80.22 years
male: 76.86 years
female: 83.74 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.61 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
0.3% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
56,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
1,500 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Canadian(s)
adjective: Canadian

Ethnic groups:
British Isles origin 28%, French origin 23%, other European 15%,
Amerindian 2%, other, mostly Asian, African, Arab 6%, mixed
background 26%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 42.6%, Protestant 23.3% (including United Church 9.5%, Anglican 6.8%, Baptist 2.4%, Lutheran 2%), other Christian 4.4%, Muslim 1.9%, other and unspecified 11.8%, none 16% (2001 census)

Languages:

English (official) 59.3%, French (official) 23.2%, other 17.5%

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government Canada

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Canada

Government type:

constitutional monarchy that is also a parliamentary democracy and a federation

Capital:

name: Ottawa

geographic coordinates: 45 25 N, 75 40 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins second Sunday in March; ends

first Sunday in November

note: Canada is divided into six time zones

Administrative divisions:

10 provinces and 3 territories*; Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest

Territories*, Nova Scotia, Nunavut*, Ontario, Prince Edward Island,

Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory*

Independence:

1 July 1867 (union of British North American colonies); 11 December

1931 (independence recognized)

National holiday:

Canada Day, 1 July (1867)

Constitution:

made up of unwritten and written acts, customs, judicial decisions, and traditions; the written part of the constitution consists of the Constitution Act of 29 March 1867, which created a federation of four provinces, and the Constitution Act of 17 April 1982, which transferred formal control over the constitution from Britain to Canada, and added a Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms as well

as procedures for constitutional amendments

Legal system:

based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on French law prevails; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),
represented by Governor General Michaëlle JEAN (since 27
September
2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Stephen HARPER (since 6
February
2006)

cabinet: Federal Ministry chosen by the prime minister usually
from

among the members of his own party sitting in Parliament
elections: none; the monarchy is hereditary; governor general
appointed by the monarch on the advice of the prime minister for
a

five-year term; following legislative elections, the leader of the
majority party or the leader of the majority coalition in the House
of Commons is automatically designated prime minister by the
governor general

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament or Parlement consists of the Senate or Senat
(members appointed by the governor general with the advice of
the

prime minister and serve until reaching 75 years of age; its normal
limit is 105 senators) and the House of Commons or Chambre des
Communes (308 seats; members elected by direct, popular vote to
serve for up to five-year terms)

elections: House of Commons - last held 23 January 2006 (next to
be
held in 2011)

election results: House of Commons - percent of vote by party -
Conservative Party 36.3%, Liberal Party 30.2%, New Democratic
Party

17.5%, Bloc Quebecois 10.5%, Greens 4.5%, other 1%; seats by

party -

Conservative Party 124, Liberal Party 103, New Democratic Party 29,
Bloc Quebecois 51, other 1

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Canada (judges are appointed by the prime minister

through the governor general); Federal Court of Canada; Federal Court of Appeal; Provincial Courts (these are named variously Court

of Appeal, Court of Queens Bench, Superior Court, Supreme Court, and

Court of Justice)

Political parties and leaders:

Bloc Quebecois [Gilles DUCEPPE]; Conservative Party of Canada (a

merger of the Canadian Alliance and the Progressive Conservative Party) [Stephen HARPER]; Green Party [Elizabeth MAY]; Liberal Party

[Stephane DION]; New Democratic Party [Jack LAYTON]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, AfDB, APEC, Arctic Council, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner), Australia Group, BIS, C, CDB, CE (observer), EAPC, EBRD,

ESA (cooperating state), FAO, G-7, G-8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO,

IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUC,

NAFTA, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS, OECD, OIF, OPCW, OSCE,
Paris Club, PCA, PIF (partner), SECI (observer), UN, UNAMSIL, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNMOVIC, UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Michael WILSON

chancery: 501 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001

telephone: [1] (202) 682-1740

FAX: [1] (202) 682-7701

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Phoenix,

San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Tucson

consulate(s): Anchorage, Houston, Philadelphia, Princeton (New Jersey), Raleigh, San Jose (California)

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador David H. WILKINS embassy: 490 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 1G8 mailing address: P. O. Box 5000, Ogdensburgh, NY 13669-0430 telephone: [1] (613) 238-5335, 4470 FAX: [1] (613) 688-3082 consulate(s) general: Calgary, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg

Flag description:

two vertical bands of red (hoist and fly side, half width), with white square between them; an 11-pointed red maple leaf is centered

in the white square; the official colors of Canada are red and white

Economy Canada

Economy - overview:

As an affluent, high-tech industrial society in the trillion dollar class, Canada resembles the US in its market-oriented economic system, pattern of production, and affluent living standards. Since World War II, the impressive growth of the manufacturing, mining,

and service sectors has transformed the nation from a largely rural economy into one primarily industrial and urban. The 1989 US-Canada

Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and the 1994 North American Free Trade

Agreement (NAFTA) (which includes Mexico) touched off a dramatic

increase in trade and economic integration with the US. Given its great natural resources, skilled labor force, and modern capital plant, Canada enjoys solid economic prospects. Top-notch fiscal management has produced consecutive balanced budgets since 1997,

although public debate continues over how to manage the rising cost

of the publicly funded healthcare system. Exports account for roughly a third of GDP. Canada enjoys a substantial trade surplus with its principal trading partner, the US, which absorbs more than

85% of Canadian exports. Canada is the US' largest foreign supplier

of energy, including oil, gas, uranium, and electric power.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$1.111 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$1.035 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

2.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$33,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 2.2% industry: 29.4% services: 68.4% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 16.3 million (December 2005)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture 2%, manufacturing 14%, construction 5%, services 75%, other 3% (2004)

Unemployment rate: 6.8% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line: 15.9%; note - this figure is the Low Income Cut-Off (LICO), a calculation that results in higher figures than found in many comparable economies; Canada does not have an official poverty line (2003)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.8% highest 10%: 23.8% (1994)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

33.1 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

20.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$159.6 billion

expenditures: \$152.6 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2004)

Public debt:

69.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, barley, oilseed, tobacco, fruits, vegetables; dairy products; forest products; fish

Industries:

transportation equipment, chemicals, processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, fish products, petroleum and natural gas

Industrial production growth rate:

2.6% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

566.3 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 28% hydro: 57.9% nuclear: 12.9% other: 1.3% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

520.9 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

22 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

33 billion kWh (2004)

Oil - production:

2.4 million bbl/day (2004)

Oil - consumption:

2.3 million bbl/day (2004)

Oil - exports:

1.6 million bbl/day (2004)

Oil - imports:

963,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - proved reserves: 178.9 billion bbl note: includes oil sands
(2004 est.)

Natural gas - production:

165.8 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

90.95 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

91.52 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

8.73 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

1.673 trillion cu m (2004)

Current account balance:

\$24.96 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$364.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

motor vehicles and parts, industrial machinery, aircraft,
telecommunications equipment; chemicals, plastics, fertilizers;
wood

pulp, timber, crude petroleum, natural gas, electricity, aluminum

Exports - partners:

US 84.2%, Japan 2.1%, UK 1.8% (2005)

Imports:

\$317.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and parts, crude oil, chemicals, electricity, durable consumer goods

Imports - partners:

US 56.7%, China 7.8%, Mexico 3.8% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$33.02 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$439.8 billion (30 November 2005)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$2.6 billion (2004)

Currency (code):

Canadian dollar (CAD)

Currency code:

CAD

Exchange rates:

Canadian dollars per US dollar - 1.2118 (2005), 1.301 (2004), 1.4011 (2003), 1.5693 (2002), 1.5488 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Canada

Telephones - main lines in use:

18.276 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

16.6 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: excellent service provided by modern technology

domestic: domestic satellite system with about 300 earth stations

international: country code - 1-xxx; 5 coaxial submarine cables;

satellite earth stations - 5 Intelsat (4 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean) and 2 Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 245, FM 582, shortwave 6 (2004)

Radios:

32.3 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

80 (plus many repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

21.5 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.ca

Internet hosts:

3,934,223 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

760 (2000 est.)

Internet users:

21.9 million (2005)

Transportation Canada

Airports: 1,337 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 509 over 3,047 m: 18 2,438 to 3,047 m: 15 1,524 to 2,437 m: 151 914 to 1,523 m: 248 under 914 m: 77 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 828 1,524 to 2,437 m: 66 914 to 1,523 m: 355 under 914 m: 407 (2006)

Heliports:
319 (2006)

Pipelines:
crude and refined oil 23,564 km; liquid petroleum gas 74,980 km (2005)

Railways:
total: 48,467 km
standard gauge: 48,467 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:
total: 1,042,300 km
paved: 415,600 km (including 17,000 km of expressways)
unpaved: 626,700 km (2005)

Waterways:
631 km
note: Saint Lawrence Seaway of 3,769 km, including the Saint Lawrence River of 3,058 km, shared with United States (2003)

Merchant marine:
total: 173 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,129,243 GRT/2,716,340 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 62, cargo 10, chemical tanker 9, container 2, passenger 6, passenger/cargo 63, petroleum tanker 13, roll on/roll off 8
foreign-owned: 7 (Germany 3, Netherlands 1, Norway 1, US 2)
registered in other countries: 111 (Australia 1, Bahamas 18,

Barbados 8, Cambodia 6, Cyprus 2, Denmark 1, Honduras 1, Hong Kong

28, Liberia 2, Malta 18, Marshall Islands 6, Panama 4, Russia 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 6, US 4, Vanuatu 5) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Fraser River Port, Halifax, Montreal, Port Cartier, Quebec, Saint John's (Newfoundland), Sept Isles, Vancouver

Military Canada

Military branches:

Canadian Forces: Land Forces Command, Maritime Command, Air Command, Canada Command (homeland security) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

16 years of age for voluntary military service; women comprise approximately 11% of Canada's armed forces (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 16-49: 8,216,510

females age 16-49: 8,034,939 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 16-49: 6,740,490

females age 16-49: 6,580,868 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 223,821

females age 16-49: 212,900 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$9,801.7 million (2003)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.1% (2003)

Transnational Issues Canada

Disputes - international:

managed maritime boundary disputes with the US at Dixon Entrance,

Beaufort Sea, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and around the disputed Machias Seal Island and North Rock; working toward greater cooperation with US in monitoring people and commodities crossing

the border; uncontested sovereignty dispute with Denmark over Hans

Island in the Kennedy Channel between Ellesmere Island and Greenland

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis for the domestic drug market and export to US; use of hydroponics technology permits growers to plant

large quantities of high-quality marijuana indoors; transit point for ecstasy entering the US market; vulnerable to narcotics money laundering because of its mature financial services sector

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Cape Verde

Introduction Cape Verde

Background:

The uninhabited islands were discovered and colonized by the Portuguese in the 15th century; Cape Verde subsequently became a trading center for African slaves and later an important coaling and resupply stop for whaling and transatlantic shipping. Following independence in 1975, and a tentative interest in unification with Guinea-Bissau, a one-party system was established and maintained until multi-party elections were held in 1990. Cape Verde continues to exhibit one of Africa's most stable democratic governments. Repeated droughts during the second half of the 20th century caused significant hardship and prompted heavy emigration. As a result, Cape Verde's expatriate population is greater than its domestic one. Most Cape Verdeans have both African and Portuguese antecedents.

Geography Cape Verde

Location:

Western Africa, group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Senegal

Geographic coordinates:

16 00 N, 24 00 W

Map references:

Political Map of the World

Area:

total: 4,033 sq km

land: 4,033 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Rhode Island

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

965 km

Maritime claims: measured from claimed archipelagic baselines
territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic
zone: 200 nm

Climate:

temperate; warm, dry summer; precipitation meager and very
erratic

Terrain:

steep, rugged, rocky, volcanic

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest
point: Mt. Fogo 2,829 m (a volcano on Fogo Island)

Natural resources: salt, basalt rock, limestone, kaolin, fish, clay,
gypsum

Land use: arable land: 11.41% permanent crops: 0.74% other:
87.85% (2005)

Irrigated land:

30 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

prolonged droughts; seasonal harmattan wind produces obscuring
dust; volcanically and seismically active

Environment - current issues: soil erosion; deforestation due to demand for wood used as fuel; desertification; environmental damage has threatened several species of birds and reptiles; illegal beach sand extraction; overfishing

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location 500 km from west coast of Africa near major north-south sea routes; important communications station; important sea and air refueling site

People Cape Verde

Population:

420,979 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 37.9% (male 80,594/female 79,126)

15-64 years: 55.3% (male 113,450/female 119,423)

65 years and over: 6.7% (male 10,542/female 17,844) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 19.8 years

male: 19 years

female: 20.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.64% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

24.87 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.55 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-11.91 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.59 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 46.52 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 51.63 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 41.26 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.73 years

male: 67.41 years

female: 74.15 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.38 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.035% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

775 (2001)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

225 (as of 2001)

Nationality:

noun: Cape Verdean(s)

adjective: Cape Verdean

Ethnic groups:

Creole (mulatto) 71%, African 28%, European 1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic (infused with indigenous beliefs); Protestant (mostly Church of the Nazarene)

Languages:

Portuguese, Crioulo (a blend of Portuguese and West African words)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 76.6%

male: 85.8%

female: 69.2% (2003 est.)

Government Cape Verde

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Cape Verde

conventional short form: Cape Verde

local long form: Republica de Cabo Verde

local short form: Cabo Verde

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Praia

geographic coordinates: 14 55 N, 23 31 W

time difference: UTC-1 (4 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

17 municipalities (concelhos, singular - concelho); Boa Vista, Brava, Maio, Mosteiros, Paul, Praia, Porto Novo, Ribeira Grande, Sal, Santa Catarina, Santa Cruz, Sao Domingos, Sao Filipe, Sao Miguel, Sao Nicolau, Sao Vicente, Tarrafal

Independence:

5 July 1975 (from Portugal)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 5 July (1975)

Constitution:

new constitution came into force 25 September 1992; underwent a major revision on 23 November 1995, substantially increasing the powers of the president; a 1999 revision created the position of national ombudsman (Provedor de Justica)

Legal system:

derived from the legal system of Portugal

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Pedro Verona PIRES (since 22 March 2001)

head of government: Prime Minister Jose Maria Pereira NEVES (since 1 February 2001)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 12 February 2006 (next to be held February 2011); prime minister nominated by the National Assembly and appointed by the president

election results: Pedro PIRES reelected president; percent of vote - Pedro PIRES (PAICV) 51.2%, Carlos VIEGA (MPD) 48.8%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Assembleia Nacional (72 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) elections: last held 22 January 2006 (next to be held in January 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - PAICV 52.3%, MPD 44%, UCID 2.7%; seats by party - PAICV 41, MPD 29, ADM 2

Judicial branch:

Supreme Tribunal of Justice or Supremo Tribunal de Justia

Political parties and leaders:

African Party for Independence of Cape Verde or PAICV [Jose Maria

Pereira NEVES, chairman]; Democratic Alliance for Change or ADM [Dr.

Eurico MONTEIRO] (a coalition of PCD, PTS, and UCID); Democratic

Christian Party or PDC [Manuel RODRIGUES, chairman]; Democratic

Renovation Party or PRD [Victor FIDALGO, president]; Democratic and

Independent Cape Verdean Union or UCID [Antonio MONTEIRO]; Movement

for Democracy or MPD [Agostinho LOPES, president]; Party for Democratic Convergence or PCD [Dr. Eurico MONTEIRO, president];

Party of Work and Solidarity or PTS [Isaias RODRIGUES, president];

Social Democratic Party or PSD [Joao ALEM, president]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jose BRITO

chancery: 3415 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: [1] (202) 965-6820

FAX: [1] (202) 965-1207

consulate(s) general: Boston

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Roger D. PIERCE

embassy: Rua Abilio Macedo n6, Praia

mailing address: C. P. 201, Praia

telephone: [238] 2-60-89-00

FAX: [238] 2-61-13-55

Flag description:

three horizontal bands of light blue (top, double width), white (with a horizontal red stripe in the middle third), and light blue; a circle of 10 yellow five-pointed stars is centered on the hoist end of the red stripe and extends into the upper and lower blue bands

Economy Cape Verde

Economy - overview:

This island economy suffers from a poor natural resource base, including serious water shortages exacerbated by cycles of long-term

drought. The economy is service-oriented, with commerce, transport,

tourism, and public services accounting for 66% of GDP. Although nearly 70% of the population lives in rural areas, the share of agriculture in GDP in 2004 was only 12%, of which fishing accounted

for 1.5%. About 82% of food must be imported. The fishing potential,

mostly lobster and tuna, is not fully exploited. Cape Verde annually

runs a high trade deficit, financed by foreign aid and remittances from emigrants; remittances supplement GDP by more than 20%.

Economic reforms are aimed at developing the private sector and attracting foreign investment to diversify the economy. Future prospects depend heavily on the maintenance of aid flows, the encouragement of tourism, remittances, and the momentum of the government's development program.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$2.99 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$1.128 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
5.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$6,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 12.1% industry: 21.9% services: 66% (2004 est.)

Labor force:

120,600

Unemployment rate:

21% (2000 est.)

Population below poverty line:

30% (2000)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

0.4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

24.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$328.1 million

expenditures: \$393.1 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

bananas, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, coffee, peanuts;
fish

Industries:

food and beverages, fish processing, shoes and garments, salt
mining, ship repair

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

44.15 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
41.06 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:
1,200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:
\$-82 million (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$73.35 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

fuel, shoes, garments, fish, hides

Exports - partners:

Spain 38.2%, Portugal 33.2%, US 9.2%, Morocco 5.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$500 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, industrial products, transport equipment, fuels

Imports - partners:

Portugal 41.5%, Italy 8%, Netherlands 7.3%, Spain 5.5%, France 4.8%, Belgium 4.7%, Brazil 4.3% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$150 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$325 million (2002)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$136 million (1999)

Currency (code):

Cape Verdean escudo (CVE)

Currency code:

CVE

Exchange rates:

Cape Verdean escudos (CVE) per US dollar - 88.67 (2005), 88.808 (2004), 97.703 (2003), 117.168 (2002), 123.228 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Cape Verde

Telephones - main lines in use:

71,400 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

81,700 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: effective system, extensive modernization from

1996-2000 following partial privatization in 1995

domestic: major service provider is Cabo Verde Telecom (CVT); fiber

optic ring, completed in 2001, links all islands providing Internet access and ISDN services; cellular service introduced in 1998

international: country code - 238; 2 coaxial submarine cables; HF radiotelephone to Senegal and Guinea-Bissau; satellite earth station

- 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 0, FM 22 (and 12 low power repeaters), shortwave 0 (2002)

Radios:

100,000 (2002 est.)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (and 7 repeaters) (2002)

Televisions:

15,000 (2002 est.)

Internet country code:

.cv

Internet hosts:

234 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2002)

Internet users:

25,000 (2005)

Transportation Cape Verde

Airports: 7 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 7 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 1,350 km

paved: 932 km

unpaved: 418 km (2000)

Merchant marine:

total: 7 ships (1000 GRT or over) 12,300 GRT/7,726 DWT

by type: cargo 2, chemical tanker 1, passenger/cargo 4

foreign-owned: 2 (Spain 1, UK 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Mindelo, Praia, Tarrafal

Military Cape Verde

Military branches:

People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP): Army, Coast Guard
(includes maritime air wing)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 84,641
females age 18-49: 87,310 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 65,614
females age 18-49: 73,662 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$7.18 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
0.7% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Cape Verde

Disputes - international:
none

Illicit drugs:
used as a transshipment point for illicit drugs moving from Latin America and Asia destined for Western Europe; the lack of a well-developed financial system limits the country's utility as a money-laundering center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Cayman Islands

Introduction Cayman Islands

Background:

The Cayman Islands were colonized from Jamaica by the British during the 18th and 19th centuries, and were administered by Jamaica

after 1863. In 1959, the islands became a territory within the Federation of the West Indies, but when the Federation dissolved in

1962, the Cayman Islands chose to remain a British dependency.

Geography Cayman Islands

Location:

Caribbean, three island (Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, Little Cayman)

group in Caribbean Sea, 240 km south of Cuba and 268 km northwest of

Jamaica

Geographic coordinates:

19 30 N, 80 30 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 262 sq km

land: 262 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

160 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical marine; warm, rainy summers (May to October) and cool, relatively dry winters (November to April)

Terrain:

low-lying limestone base surrounded by coral reefs

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: The Bluff (Cayman Brac) 43 m

Natural resources: fish, climate and beaches that foster tourism

Land use: arable land: 3.85% permanent crops: 0% other: 96.15% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

hurricanes (July to November)

Environment - current issues: no natural fresh water resources; drinking water supplies must be met by rainwater catchments

Geography - note: important location between Cuba and Central America

People Cayman Islands

Population: 45,436 note: most of the population lives on Grand Cayman (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 20.7% (male 4,708/female 4,700)

15-64 years: 70.9% (male 15,707/female 16,504)

65 years and over: 8.4% (male 1,793/female 2,024) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 37.2 years

male: 36.8 years

female: 37.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.56% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

12.74 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.89 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

17.78 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: major destination for Cubans trying to migrate to the US
(2006
est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.89 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 8 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.16 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.81 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 80.07 years

male: 77.45 years

female: 82.74 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.9 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Caymanian(s)

adjective: Caymanian

Ethnic groups:

mixed 40%, white 20%, black 20%, expatriates of various ethnic groups 20%

Religions:

United Church (Presbyterian and Congregational), Anglican, Baptist,

Church of God, other Protestant, Roman Catholic

Languages:

English

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 98%

male: 98%

female: 98% (1970 est.)

Government Cayman Islands

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Cayman Islands

Dependency status:
overseas territory of the UK

Government type:
British crown colony

Capital:
name: George Town (on Grand Cayman)
geographic coordinates: 19 20 N, 81 23 W
time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
8 districts; Creek, Eastern, Midland, South Town, Spot Bay, Stake Bay, West End, Western

Independence:
none (overseas territory of the UK)

National holiday:
Constitution Day, first Monday in July

Constitution:
1959; revised 1962, 1972, and 1994

Legal system:
British common law and local statutes

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952);

Governor Stuart JACK (since 23 November 2005)

head of government: Leader of Government Business Kurt TIBBETTS

(since 18 May 2005)

cabinet: Executive Council (three members appointed by the governor,

four members elected by the Legislative Assembly)

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the governor is appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or coalition is appointed by the governor
Leader of Government Business

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Assembly (18 seats, 3 appointed members from

the Executive Council and 15 elected by popular vote; members serve

four-year terms)

elections: last held 11 May 2005 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PPM 9, UDP 5, independent 1

Judicial branch:

Summary Court; Grand Court; Cayman Islands Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders:

no national teams (loose groupings of political organizations) were formed for the 2000 elections; United Democratic Party or UDP [leader McKeeva BUSH]; People's Progressive Movement or PPM [leader Kurt TIBBETTS]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

Caricom (associate), CDB, Interpol (subbureau), IOC, UNESCO (associate), UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Flag description:

blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Caymanian coat of arms centered on the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms includes a pineapple and turtle above a shield with three stars (representing the three islands) and a scroll at the bottom bearing the motto HE HATH FOUNDED IT UPON THE SEAS

Economy Cayman Islands

Economy - overview:

With no direct taxation, the islands are a thriving offshore financial center. More than 40,000 companies were registered in the Cayman Islands as of 1998, including almost 600 banks and trust companies; banking assets exceed \$500 billion. A stock exchange was opened in 1997. Tourism is also a mainstay, accounting for about 70% of GDP and 75% of foreign currency earnings. The tourist industry is

aimed at the luxury market and caters mainly to visitors from North

America. Total tourist arrivals exceeded 1.2 million in 1997, with 600,000 from the US. About 90% of the islands' food and consumer

goods must be imported. The Caymanians enjoy one of the highest outputs per capita and one of the highest standards of living in the world.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$1.939 billion (2004 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
NA

GDP - real growth rate:
0.9% (2004 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$43,800 (2004 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1.4% industry: 3.2%
services: 95.4% (1994 est.)

Labor force: 23,450 (2004)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 1.4% industry: 12.6%
services: 86% (1995)

Unemployment rate:
4.4% (2004)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
4.4% (2004)

Budget:
revenues: \$423.8 million
expenditures: \$392.6 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(1997)

Agriculture - products:
vegetables, fruit; livestock; turtle farming

Industries:
tourism, banking, insurance and finance, construction,
construction
materials, furniture

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production:
441.9 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
411 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

2,450 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$2.52 million (2004)

Exports - commodities:

turtle products, manufactured consumer goods

Exports - partners:

mostly US (2004)

Imports:

\$866.9 million (2004)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, manufactured goods

Imports - partners:

US, Netherlands Antilles, Japan (2004)

Debt - external:

\$70 million (1996)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$390,000 \$NA

Currency (code):
Caymanian dollar (KYD)

Currency code:
KYD

Exchange rates:
Caymanian dollars per US dollar - 0.82 (29 October 2001), 0.83 (3 November 1995), 0.85 (22 November 1993)

Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

Communications Cayman Islands

Telephones - main lines in use:
38,000 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
17,000 (2002)

Telephone system:
general assessment: reasonably good system
domestic: liberalization of telecom market in 2003 reflected in falling prices and improving services
international: country code - 1-345; 2 submarine fiber optic cables (Maya-1, Cayman-Jamaica); satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 1, FM 4, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

36,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
4 with cable system (2004)

Televisions:
7,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.ky

Internet hosts:
8,611 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
16 (2000)

Internet users:
9,909 (2003)

Transportation Cayman Islands

Airports: 3 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:
total: 785 km
paved: 785 km (2002)

Merchant marine:

total: 132 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,746,290 GRT/4,366,790 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 32, cargo 14, chemical tanker 42, liquefied gas 1, passenger 1, petroleum tanker 14, refrigerated cargo 23, roll on/roll off 3, specialized tanker 1, vehicle carrier 1

foreign-owned: 130 (Denmark 5, Germany 13, Greece 21, Italy 12, Japan 1, Malaysia 1, Netherlands 4, Norway 2, Philippines 1, Singapore 10, Sweden 9, UK 10, US 41) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Cayman Brac, George Town

Military Cayman Islands

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Royal Cayman Islands Police Force

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 10,703 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 8,600 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 257 (2005 est.)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of the UK

Transnational Issues Cayman Islands

Disputes - international:

none

Illicit drugs:

offshore financial center; vulnerable to drug transshipment to the

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Central African Republic

Introduction Central African Republic

Background:

The former French colony of Ubangi-Shari became the Central African

Republic upon independence in 1960. After three tumultuous decades

of misrule - mostly by military governments - civilian rule was established in 1993 and lasted for one decade. President Ange-Felix

PATASSE's civilian government was plagued by unrest, and in March

2003 he was deposed in a military coup led by General Francois BOZIZE, who established a transitional government. Though the government has the tacit support of civil society groups and the main parties, a wide field of candidates contested the municipal, legislative, and presidential elections held in March and May of 2005 in which General BOZIZE was affirmed as president. The government still does not fully control the countryside, where pockets of lawlessness persist.

Geography Central African Republic

Location:

Central Africa, north of Democratic Republic of the Congo

Geographic coordinates:

7 00 N, 21 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 622,984 sq km

land: 622,984 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 5,203 km

border countries: Cameroon 797 km, Chad 1,197 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo 1,577 km, Republic of the Congo 467 km, Sudan 1,165 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

tropical; hot, dry winters; mild to hot, wet summers

Terrain:

vast, flat to rolling, monotonous plateau; scattered hills in northeast and southwest

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Oubangui River 335 m

highest point: Mont Ngaoui 1,420 m

Natural resources:

diamonds, uranium, timber, gold, oil, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 3.1% permanent crops: 0.15% other: 96.75% (2005)

Irrigated land:

20 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds affect northern areas; floods are common

Environment - current issues:

tap water is not potable; poaching has diminished the country's reputation as one of the last great wildlife refuges; desertification; deforestation

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber 94 signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

landlocked; almost the precise center of Africa

People Central African Republic

Population:

4,303,356

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 41.9% (male 907,629/female 897,153)

15-64 years: 53.9% (male 1,146,346/female 1,173,268)

65 years and over: 4.2% (male 71,312/female 107,648) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.4 years

male: 18 years

female: 18.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.53% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

33.91 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

18.65 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.66 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 85.63 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 92.44 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 78.61 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 43.54 years
male: 43.46 years
female: 43.62 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
4.41 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
13.5% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
260,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
23,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:
degree of risk: very high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever
vectorborne disease: malaria
respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Nationality:
noun: Central African(s)
adjective: Central African

Ethnic groups:

Baya 33%, Banda 27%, Mandjia 13%, Sara 10%, Mboum 7%,
M'Baka 4%,
Yakoma 4%, other 2%

Religions:

indigenous beliefs 35%, Protestant 25%, Roman Catholic 25%,
Muslim
15%

note: animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the
Christian majority

Languages:

French (official), Sangho (lingua franca and national language),
tribal languages

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 51%

male: 63.3%

female: 39.9% (2003 est.)

Government Central African Republic

Country name:

conventional long form: Central African Republic

conventional short form: none

local long form: Republique Centrafricaine

local short form: none

former: Ubangi-Shari, Central African Empire

abbreviation: CAR

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Bangui

geographic coordinates: 4 22 N, 18 35 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

14 prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture), 2 economic prefectures* (prefectures economiques, singular - prefecture economique), and 1 commune**; Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui**, Basse-Kotto, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kemo, Lobaye, Mambere-Kadei, Mbomou, Nana-Grebizi*, Nana-Mambere, Ombella-Mpoko, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pende, Sangha-Mbaere*, Vakaga

Independence:

13 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday:

Republic Day, 1 December (1958)

Constitution:

ratified by popular referendum 5 December 2004; effective 27 December 2004

Legal system:

based on French law

Suffrage:

21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Francois BOZIZE (since 15 March 2003 coup)

head of government: Prime Minister Elie DOTE (since 13 June 2005);

note - Celestin GAOMBALET resigned 11 June 2005

cabinet: Council of Ministers

elections: under the new constitution, the president elected to a five-year term (eligible for a second term); elections last held 13

March and 8 May 2005 (next to be held in 2010); prime minister

appointed by the political party with a parliamentary majority

election results: Francois BOZIZE elected president; percent of

second round balloting - Francois BOZIZE (KNK) 64.6%, Martin ZIGUELE

(MLPC) 35.4%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (109 seats;

members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 13 March 2005 and 8 May 2005 (next to be held

NA 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - MLPC 43%, RDC 18%, MDD

9%, FPP 6%, PSD 5%, ADP 4%, PUN 3%, FODEM 2%, PLD 2%, UPR 1%, FC 1%,

independents 6%; seats by party - MLPC 47, RDC 20, MDD 8, FPP 7, PSD

6, ADP 5, PUN 3, FODEM 2, PLD 2, UPR 1, FC 1, independents 7

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme; Constitutional Court (3 judges appointed by the president, 3 by the president of the National Assembly, and 3 by fellow judges); Court of Appeal; Criminal Courts;

Inferior Courts

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance for Democracy and Progress or ADP [Jacques MBOLIEDAS];

Central African Democratic Assembly or RDC [Andre KOLINGBA];
Civic

Forum or FC [Gen. Timothee MALENDOMA]; Democratic Forum
for

Modernity or FODEM [Charles MASSI]; Liberal Democratic Party
or PLD

[Nestor KOMBO-NAGUEMON]; Movement for Democracy and
Development or

MDD [David DACKO]; Movement for the Liberation of the Central
African People or MLPC [Ange-Felix PATASSE] (the party of
deposed

president); National Convergence or KNK; Patriotic Front for
Progress or FPP [Abel GOUMBA]; People's Union for the Republic
or

UPR [Pierre Sammy MAKFOY]; National Unity Party or PUN
[Jean-Paul

NGOUPANDE]; Social Democratic Party or PSD [Enoch LAKOUE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, BDEAC, CEMAC, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA,
IBRD, ICAO,

ICCt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, Interpol,
IOC,

ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC (observer), OIF, OPCW, OPCW (signatory),
UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO,
WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Emmanuel TOUABOY

chancery: 1618 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 483-7800

FAX: [1] (202) 332-9893

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires James PANOS embassy: Avenue David Dacko, Bangui mailing address: B. P. 924, Bangui telephone: [236] 61 02 00 FAX: [236] 61 44 94 note: the embassy is currently operating with a minimal staff

Flag description:

four equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, green, and yellow with a vertical red band in center; there is a yellow five-pointed star on the hoist side of the blue band

Economy Central African Republic

Economy - overview:

Subsistence agriculture, together with forestry, remains the backbone of the economy of the Central African Republic (CAR), with

more than 70% of the population living in outlying areas. The agricultural sector generates half of GDP. Timber has accounted for

about 16% of export earnings and the diamond industry, for 40%. Important constraints to economic development include the CAR's landlocked position, a poor transportation system, a largely unskilled work force, and a legacy of misdirected macroeconomic policies. Factional fighting between the government and its opponents remains a drag on economic revitalization, with GDP growth

at only 0.5% in 2004 and 2.5% in 2005. Distribution of income is extraordinarily unequal. Grants from France and the international community can only partially meet humanitarian needs.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$4.677 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$1.462 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

2.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: 55%

industry: 20%

services: 25% (2001 est.)

Labor force:

NA

Unemployment rate:

8% (23% for Bangui) (2001 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 0.7% highest 10%: 47.7% (1993)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

61.3 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.6% (2001 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA

Agriculture - products:

cotton, coffee, tobacco, manioc (tapioca), yams, millet, corn, bananas; timber

Industries:

gold and diamond mining, logging, brewing, textiles, footwear, assembly of bicycles and motorcycles

Industrial production growth rate:

3% (2002)

Electricity - production:

106 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 19.8% hydro: 80.2% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

98.58 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

2,400 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$131 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

diamonds, timber, cotton, coffee, tobacco

Exports - partners:

Belgium 34.1%, France 9.5%, Spain 8.5%, Italy 7.9%, China 6.9%,
Indonesia 6.2%, Democratic Republic of the Congo 4.6%, US
4.4%,
Turkey 4.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$203 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food, textiles, petroleum products, machinery, electrical
equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Imports - partners:

France 16.7%, Netherlands 10.4%, Cameroon 9.8%, US 7.4%
(2005)

Debt - external:

\$1.06 billion (2002 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

ODA, \$59.8 million; note - traditional budget subsidies from
France
(2002 est.)

Currency (code):

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XAF); note - responsible authority is the Bank of the Central African States

Currency code:

XAF

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XAF) per US dollar - 527.47

(2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Central African Republic

Telephones - main lines in use:

10,000 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

60,000 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: fair system

domestic: network consists principally of microwave radio relay and

low-capacity, low-powered radiotelephone communication

international: country code - 236; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 5, shortwave 1 (2002)

Radios:

283,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (2001)

Televisions:

18,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.cf

Internet hosts:

10 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2002)

Internet users:

9,000 (2005)

Transportation Central African Republic

Airports:

50 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 47 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 10 914 to 1,523 m: 23 under 914 m: 13 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 23,810 km (1999)

Waterways:

2,800 km (primarily on the Oubangui and Sangha rivers) (2005)

Ports and terminals:

Bangui, Nola, Salo, Nzinga

Military Central African Republic

Military branches:

Central African Armed Forces (FACA): Ground Forces, Military Air Service; General Directorate of Gendarmerie Inspection (DGIG), Republican Guard, National Police (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary and compulsory military service; conscript service obligation is two years (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 853,760

females age 18-49: 835,426 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 416,091

females age 18-49: 383,056 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$16.37 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Central African Republic

Disputes - international:

about 30,000 refugees fleeing the 2002 civil conflict in the CAR still reside in southern Chad; periodic skirmishes over water and grazing rights among related pastoral populations along the border with southern Sudan persist

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 19,470 (Sudan) 1,864 (Chad) 6,484 (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

IDPs: 200,000 (unrest following coup in 2003) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Central African Republic is a source and destination country for children trafficked for domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, and forced labor in shops and commercial labor

activities; while the majority of child victims are trafficked within the country, some are also trafficked to and from Cameroon and Nigeria

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - the Central African Republic failed to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking in persons during 2005, specifically its inadequate law enforcement response to trafficking crimes

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Chad

Introduction Chad

Background:

Chad, part of France's African holdings until 1960, endured three decades of civil warfare as well as invasions by Libya before a

semblance of peace was finally restored in 1990. The government eventually drafted a democratic constitution, and held flawed presidential elections in 1996 and 2001. In 1998, a rebellion broke out in northern Chad, which sporadically flares up despite several peace agreements between the government and the rebels. In 2005 new

rebel groups emerged in western Sudan and have made probing attacks

into eastern Chad. Power remains in the hands of an ethnic minority.

In June 2005, President Idriss DEBY held a referendum successfully removing constitutional term limits.

Geography Chad

Location:

Central Africa, south of Libya

Geographic coordinates:

15 00 N, 19 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 1.284 million sq km

land: 1,259,200 sq km

water: 24,800 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than three times the size of California

Land boundaries:

total: 5,968 km

border countries: Cameroon 1,094 km, Central African Republic 1,197 km, Libya 1,055 km, Niger 1,175 km, Nigeria 87 km, Sudan 1,360 km

Coastline:
0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:
none (landlocked)

Climate:
tropical in south, desert in north

Terrain:
broad, arid plains in center, desert in north, mountains in northwest, lowlands in south

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: Djourab Depression 160 m
highest point: Emi Koussi 3,415 m

Natural resources:
petroleum, uranium, natron, kaolin, fish (Lake Chad), gold, limestone, sand and gravel, salt

Land use: arable land: 2.8% permanent crops: 0.02% other: 97.18% (2005)

Irrigated land:
300 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds occur in north; periodic droughts; locust plagues

Environment - current issues:

inadequate supplies of potable water; improper waste disposal in rural areas contributes to soil and water pollution; desertification

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping

Geography - note:

landlocked; Lake Chad is the most significant water body in the Sahel

People Chad

Population:

9,944,201 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 47.9% (male 2,396,393/female 2,369,261)

15-64 years: 49.3% (male 2,355,940/female 2,550,535)

65 years and over: 2.7% (male 107,665/female 164,407) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 16 years

male: 15.3 years

female: 16.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.93% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

45.73 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

16.38 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.11 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.66 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 91.45 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 100.12 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 82.43 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 47.52 years

male: 45.88 years

female: 49.21 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

6.25 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

4.8% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

200,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

18,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne disease: malaria water contact

disease: schistosomiasis respiratory disease: meningococcal
meningitis (2005)

Nationality: noun: Chadian(s) adjective: Chadian

Ethnic groups:

200 distinct groups; in the north and center: Arabs, Gorane
(Toubou, Daza, Kreda), Zaghawa, Kanembou, Ouaddai, Baguirmi,
Hadjerai, Fulbe, Kotoko, Hausa, Boulala, and Maba, most of whom
are

Muslim; in the south: Sara (Ngambaye, Mbaye, Goulaye),
Moundang,

Moussei, Massa, most of whom are Christian or animist; about
1,000

French citizens live in Chad

Religions:

Muslim 51%, Christian 35%, animist 7%, other 7%

Languages:

French (official), Arabic (official), Sara (in south), more than
120 different languages and dialects

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write French or Arabic

total population: 47.5%

male: 56%

female: 39.3% (2003 est.)

Government Chad

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Chad

conventional short form: Chad

local long form: Republique du Tchad/Jumhuriyat Tshad

local short form: Tchad/Tshad

Government type:
republic

Capital:

name: N'Djamena

geographic coordinates: 12 07 N, 15 03 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

14 prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture); Batha, Biltine, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, Chari-Baguirmi, Guera, Kanem, Lac,

Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mayo-Kebbi, Moyen-Chari, Ouaddai, Salamat, Tandjile

note: instead of 14 prefectures, there may be a new administrative structure of 28 departments (departments, singular - department) and

1 city*; Assongha, Baguirmi, Bahr El Gazal, Bahr Koh, Batha Oriental, Batha Occidental, Biltine, Borkou, Dababa, Ennedi, Guera,

Hadjer Lamis, Kabia, Kanem, Lac, Lac Iro, Logone Occidental, Logone

Oriental, Mandoul, Mayo-Boneye, Mayo-Dallah, Monts de Lam, N'Djamena*, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila, Tandjile Oriental, Tandjile Occidental, Tibesti

Independence:

11 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 11 August (1960)

Constitution:

passed by referendum 31 March 1996; a June 2005 referendum removed constitutional term limits

Legal system:
based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: President Lt. Gen. Idriss DEBY Itno (since 4 December 1990)
head of government: Prime Minister Pascal YOADIMNADJI (since 3 February 2005)
cabinet: Council of State, members appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister
elections: president elected by popular vote to serve five-year term; if no candidate receives at least 50% of the total vote, the two candidates receiving the most votes must stand for a second round of voting; last held 3 May 2006 (next to be held by May 2011);
prime minister appointed by the president
election results: Lt. Gen. Idriss DEBY Itno reelected president; percent of vote - Lt. Gen. Idriss DEBY 64.7%, Delwa Kassire COUMAKOYE 15.1%, Albert Pahimi PADACKE 7.8%, Mahamat ABDOULAYE 7.1%,
Brahim KOULAMALLAH 5.3%; note - a June 2005 national referendum altered the constitution removing presidential term limits and permitting Lt. Gen. Idriss DEBY Itno to run for reelection

Legislative branch:

bicameral according to constitution, consists of a National Assembly (155 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and a Senate (not yet created and size unspecified,

members to serve six-year terms, one-third of membership renewable

every two years)

elections: National Assembly - last held 21 April 2002 (next to be held by April 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - MPS 110, RDP 12, FAR 9, RNDP 5, URD 5, UNDR 3, other 11

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Court of Appeal; Criminal Courts; Magistrate Courts

Political parties and leaders:

Federation Action for the Republic or FAR [Ngarledjy YORONGAR];

National Rally for Development and Progress or RNDP [Delwa Kassire

COUMAKOYE]; National Union for Democracy and Renewal or UNDR [Saleh

KEBZABO]; Party for Liberty and Development or PLD [Ibni Oumar

Mahamat SALEH]; Patriotic Salvation Movement or MPS [Mahamat Saleh

AHMAT, chairman]; Rally for Democracy and Progress or RDP [Lol

Mahamat CHOUA]; Union for Democracy and Republic or UDR [Jean

ALINGUE]; Union for Renewal and Democracy or URD [Gen. Wadal

Abdelkader KAMOUGUE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, BDEAC, CEMAC, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICCt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF,

Interpol, IOC, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OIF, ONUB, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Mahamat Adam BECHIR

chancery: 2002 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 462-4009

FAX: [1] (202) 265-1937

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Marc M. WALL embassy: Avenue Felix Eboue, N'Djamena mailing address: B. P. 413, N'Djamena telephone: [235] 516-211 FAX: [235] 515-654

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; similar to the flag of Romania; also similar to the flags of Andorra and Moldova, both of which have a national coat of arms centered in

the yellow band; design was based on the flag of France

Economy Chad

Economy - overview:

Chad's primarily agricultural economy will continue to be boosted

by major foreign direct investment projects in the oil sector that began in 2000. Over 80% of Chad's population relies on subsistence

farming and livestock raising for its livelihood. Chad's economy has

long been handicapped by its landlocked position, high energy costs,

and a history of instability. Chad relies on foreign assistance and foreign capital for most public and private sector investment projects. A consortium led by two US companies has been investing

\$3.7 billion to develop oil reserves - estimated at 1 billion barrels - in southern Chad. The nation's total oil reserves has been estimated to be 2 billion barrels. Oil production came on stream in late 2003. Chad began to export oil in 2004. Cotton, cattle, and gum

arabic provide the bulk of Chad's non-oil export earnings.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$13.98 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$4.799 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

6% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,400 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 33.5% industry: 25.9% services: 40.6% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.719 million

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 80% (subsistence

farming, herding, and fishing) industry and services: 20%

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Population below poverty line:

80% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

18.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$765.2 million

expenditures: \$653.3 million; including capital expenditures of \$146

million (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

cotton, sorghum, millet, peanuts, rice, potatoes, manioc (tapioca);
cattle, sheep, goats, camels

Industries:

oil, cotton textiles, meatpacking, beer brewing, natron (sodium carbonate), soap, cigarettes, construction materials

Industrial production growth rate:

5% (1995)

Electricity - production:

120 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
111.6 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
225,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
1,450 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:
\$-602 million (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$3.016 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
cotton, cattle, gum arabic, oil

Exports - partners:

US 78.1%, China 9.9%, Taiwan 4.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$749.1 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transportation equipment, industrial goods, foodstuffs, textiles

Imports - partners:

France 21.1%, Cameroon 15.5%, US 12.1%, Belgium 6.8%, Portugal

4.6%, Saudi Arabia 4.3%, Netherlands 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$297 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$1.5 billion (2003 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$238.3 million received; note - \$125 million committed by Taiwan (August 1997); \$30 million committed by African Development Bank;

ODA \$246.9 million (2003 est.)

Currency (code):

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XAF); note - responsible authority is the Bank of the Central African States

Currency code:

XAF

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XAF) per US dollar - 527.47

(2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Chad

Telephones - main lines in use:
13,000 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
210,000 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: primitive system
domestic: fair system of radiotelephone communication stations
international: country code - 235; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 2, FM 4, shortwave 5 (2002)

Radios:
1.67 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
1 (2002)

Televisions:
10,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.td

Internet hosts:
9 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2002)

Internet users:

35,000 (2005)

Transportation Chad

Airports: 52 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 7 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 45 1,524 to 2,437 m: 14 914 to 1,523 m: 21 under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Pipelines: oil 205 km (2006)

Roadways: total: 33,400 km paved: 267 km unpaved: 33,133 km (1999)

Waterways:

Chari and Legone rivers are navigable only in wet season (2002)

Military Chad

Military branches:

Chadian National Army (Armee Nationale Tchadienne, ANT), Air Force,

Gendarmerie (2004)

Military service age and obligation: 20 years of age for conscripts, with three-year service obligation; 18 years of age for volunteers; no minimum age restriction for volunteers with consent from a guardian; women are subject to one year of compulsory military or civic service at age of 21 (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 20-49: 1,527,580

females age 20-49: 1,629,510 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 20-49: 794,988

females age 20-49: 849,500 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 94,536

females age 20-49: 93,521 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$68.95 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Chad

Disputes - international:

since the expulsions of residents from Darfur in 2003 by Janjawid armed militia and Sudanese military, about 200,000 refugees remain

in eastern Chad; Chad remains an important mediator in the Sudanese

civil conflict, reducing tensions with Sudan arising from cross-border banditry; Chadian Aozou rebels reside in southern Libya; only Nigeria and Cameroon have heeded the Lake Chad Commission's admonition to ratify the delimitation treaty, which also includes the Chad-Niger and Niger-Nigeria boundaries

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 224,924 (Sudan), 29,683 (Central African Republic) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Chile

Introduction Chile

Background:

Prior to the coming of the Spanish in the 16th century, northern Chile was under Inca rule while Araucanian Indians inhabited central

and southern Chile; the latter were not completely subjugated by Spain until the early 1880s. Although Chile declared its independence in 1810, decisive victory over the Spanish was not achieved until 1818. In the War of the Pacific (1879-84), Chile defeated Peru and Bolivia and won its present northern lands. A three-year-old Marxist government of Salvador ALLENDE was overthrown

in 1973 by a dictatorial military regime led by Augusto PINOCHET,

who ruled until a freely elected president was installed in 1990. Sound economic policies, maintained consistently since the 1980s, have contributed to steady growth and have helped secure the country's commitment to democratic and representative government.

Chile has increasingly assumed regional and international leadership

roles befitting its status as a stable, democratic nation.

Geography Chile

Location:

Southern South America, bordering the South Pacific Ocean, between

Argentina and Peru

Geographic coordinates:

30 00 S, 71 00 W

Map references:

South America

Area:

total: 756,950 sq km

land: 748,800 sq km

water: 8,150 sq km

note: includes Easter Island (Isla de Pascua) and Isla Sala y Gomez

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than twice the size of Montana

Land boundaries: total: 6,339 km border countries: Argentina 5,308 km, Bolivia 860 km, Peru 171 km

Coastline: 6,435 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200/350 nm

Climate:

temperate; desert in north; Mediterranean in central region; cool and damp in south

Terrain:

low coastal mountains; fertile central valley; rugged Andes in east

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Nevado Ojos del Salado 6,880 m

Natural resources:

copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates, precious metals, molybdenum, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 2.62% permanent crops: 0.43% other: 96.95% (2005)

Irrigated land:

19,000 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

severe earthquakes; active volcanism; tsunamis

Environment - current issues:

widespread deforestation and mining threaten natural resources; air

pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution from raw sewage

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living

Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the

Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location relative to sea lanes between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (Strait of Magellan, Beagle Channel, Drake Passage);

Atacama Desert is one of world's driest regions

People Chile

Population:

16,134,219 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 24.7% (male 2,035,278/female 1,944,754)

15-64 years: 67.1% (male 5,403,525/female 5,420,497)

65 years and over: 8.2% (male 555,075/female 775,090) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 30.4 years

male: 29.5 years

female: 31.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.94% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

15.23 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.81 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 8.58 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.32 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 7.8 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.77 years

male: 73.49 years

female: 80.21 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.3% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

26,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

1,400 (2003 est.)

Nationality: noun: Chilean(s) adjective: Chilean

Ethnic groups:

white and white-Amerindian 95%, Amerindian 3%, other 2%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 89%, Protestant 11%, Jewish NEGL%

Languages:

Spanish

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 96.2%

male: 96.4%

female: 96.1% (2003 est.)

Government Chile

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Chile

conventional short form: Chile

local long form: Republica de Chile

local short form: Chile

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Santiago

geographic coordinates: 33 27 S, 70 40 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins second Sunday in October; ends

second Sunday in March

Administrative divisions:

13 regions (regiones, singular - region); Aisen del General Carlos Ibanez del Campo, Antofagasta, Araucania, Atacama, Bio-Bio, Coquimbo, Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins, Los Lagos, Magallanes y de la Antartica Chilena, Maule, Region Metropolitana

(Santiago), Tarapaca, Valparaiso

note: the US does not recognize claims to Antarctica

Independence:

18 September 1810 (from Spain)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 18 September (1810)

Constitution:

11 September 1980, effective 11 March 1981; amended 1989, 1991,

1997, 1999, 2000, 2003, and 2005

Legal system:

based on Code of 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes

influenced by French and Austrian law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; note - in June 2005, Chile completed overhaul of its criminal justice system to a new, US-style adversarial system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Michelle BACHELET Jeria (since 11 March 2006); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Michelle BACHELET Jeria (since 11 March 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a single four-year term; election last held 11 December 2005, with runoff election held

15 January 2006 (next to be held December 2009)

election results: Michelle BACHELET Jeria elected president; percent

of vote - Michelle BACHELET Jeria 53.5%; Sebastian PINERA

Echenique

46.5%

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Congress or Congreso Nacional consists of the Senate or Senado (38 seats elected by popular vote; members serve eight-year terms - one-half elected every four years) and the Chamber of Deputies or Camara de Diputados (120 seats; members are

elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 11 December 2005 (next to be held December 2009); Chamber of Deputies - last held 11 December 2005

(next to be held December 2009)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - CPD 20 (PDC 6, PS 8, PPD 3, PRSD 3), APC 17 (UDI 9, RN 8),

independent 1; Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA;

seats by party - CPD 65 (PDC 21, PPD 22, PS 15, PRSD 7), APC 54 (UDI

34, RN 20), independent 1

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (judges are appointed by the president and ratified by the Senate from lists of candidates provided by the court itself; the president of the Supreme Court is elected every three years by the 20-member court); Constitutional Tribunal

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance for Chile ("Alianza") or APC (including National Renewal or RN [Sergio DIEZ Urzía] and Independent Democratic Union or UDI

[Jovino NOVOA Vasquez]); Coalition of Parties for Democracy

("Concertacion") or CPD (including Christian Democratic Party or PDC

[Adolfo ZALDIVAR Larrain], Socialist Party or PS [Ricardo NUNEZ],

Party for Democracy or PPD [Victor BARRUETO], Radical Social Democratic Party or PRSD [Jose Antonio GOMEZ Urrutia]); Communist

Party or PC [Guillermo TEILLIER]

Political pressure groups and leaders: revitalized university student federations at all major universities; Roman Catholic Church; United Labor Central or CUT includes trade unionists from the country's five largest labor confederations

International organization participation:

APEC, BIS, CAN (associate), CSN, FAO, G-15, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA,

Mercosur (associate), MIGA, MINUSTAH, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA,

RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMOGIP, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Mariano FERNANDEZ

chancery: 1732 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 530-4104, 530-4106, 530-4107

FAX: [1] (202) 887-5579

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico)

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:

Ambassador Craig A. KELLY embassy: Avenida Andres Bello 2800, Las Condes, Santiago mailing address: APO AA 34033 telephone: [56] (2) 232-2600 FAX: [56] (2) 330-3710

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red; there is a blue square the same height as the white band at the hoist-side end of the white band; the square bears a white five-pointed star in the center representing a guide to progress and honor; blue symbolizes the sky, white is for the snow-covered Andes, and red stands for the

blood spilled to achieve independence; design was influenced by the

US flag

Economy Chile

Economy - overview:

Chile has a market-oriented economy characterized by a high level of foreign trade. During the early 1990s, Chile's reputation as a role model for economic reform was strengthened when the democratic

government of Patricio AYLWIN - which took over from the military in

1990 - deepened the economic reform initiated by the military government. Growth in real GDP averaged 8% during 1991-97, but fell

to half that level in 1998 because of tight monetary policies implemented to keep the current account deficit in check and because

of lower export earnings - the latter a product of the global financial crisis. A severe drought exacerbated the recession in 1999, reducing crop yields and causing hydroelectric shortfalls and

electricity rationing, and Chile experienced negative economic growth for the first time in more than 15 years. Despite the effects of the recession, Chile maintained its reputation for strong financial institutions and sound policy that have given it the strongest sovereign bond rating in South America. By the end of 1999, exports and economic activity had begun to recover, and growth

rebounded to 4.2% in 2000. Growth fell back to 3.1% in 2001 and 2.1%

in 2002, largely due to lackluster global growth and the devaluation

of the Argentine peso. Chile's economy began a slow recovery in 2003, growing 3.2%, and accelerated to 6.1% in 2004-05, while Chile

maintained a low rate of inflation. GDP growth benefited from high

copper prices, solid export earnings (particularly forestry, fishing, and mining), and stepped-up foreign direct investment.

Unemployment, however, remains stubbornly high. Chile deepened its

longstanding commitment to trade liberalization with the signing of

a free trade agreement with the US, which took effect on 1 January

2004. Chile signed a free trade agreement with China in November 2005, and it already has several trade deals signed with other nations and blocs, including the European Union, Mercosur, South Korea, and Mexico. Record-high copper prices helped to strengthen

the peso to a 5½-year high, as of December 2005, and will boost GDP

in 2006.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$189.9 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$115.6 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
6.3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$11,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 6% industry: 49.3%
services: 44.7% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 6.3 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 13.6% industry: 23.4%
services: 63% (2003)

Unemployment rate:
8.1% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
18.2% (2005)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 1.2% highest 10%: 47% (2000)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
57.1 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
3.1% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
22.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$29.2 billion

expenditures: \$24.75 billion; including capital expenditures of \$3.33 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

7.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

grapes, apples, pears, onions, wheat, corn, oats, peaches, garlic, asparagus, beans; beef, poultry, wool; fish; timber

Industries:

copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, wood and wood products, transport equipment, cement, textiles

Industrial production growth rate:

3.4% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

45.3 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 47% hydro: 51.5% nuclear: 0% other: 1.4% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

44.13 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

2 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

4,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

228,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

0 bbl/day

Oil - imports:

221,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - proved reserves:

150 million bbl (1 January 2004)

Natural gas - production:

1 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

7.06 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2002)

Natural gas - imports:

5.337 billion cu m (2002 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

97.98 billion cu m (1 January 2004)

Current account balance:

\$702.7 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$38.03 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

copper, fruit, fish products, paper and pulp, chemicals, wine

Exports - partners:

US 15.8%, Japan 11.5%, China 11.1%, Netherlands 5.8%, South

Korea

5.5%, Brazil 4.4%, Italy 4.2%, Mexico 4% (2005)

Imports:

\$30.09 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, electrical and telecommunications equipment, industrial machinery, vehicles, natural gas

Imports - partners:

Argentina 14.8%, US 14.6%, Brazil 11.7%, China 7.8%, South Korea 4.8%, Yemen 4.4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$16.93 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$47.45 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$0 (2002)

Currency (code):

Chilean peso (CLP)

Currency code:

CLP

Exchange rates:

Chilean pesos per US dollar - 560.09 (2005), 609.37 (2004), 691.43 (2003), 688.94 (2002), 634.94 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Chile

Telephones - main lines in use:
3,435,900 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
10.57 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: modern system based on extensive microwave radio relay facilities
domestic: extensive microwave radio relay links; domestic satellite system with three earth stations
international: country code - 56; satellite earth stations - 2
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 180 (eight inactive), FM 64, shortwave 17 (one inactive)
(1998)

Radios:
5.18 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
63 (plus 121 repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:
3.15 million (1997)

Internet country code:
.cl

Internet hosts:
506,055 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

7 (2000)

Internet users:

6.7 million (2005)

Transportation Chile

Airports: 363 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 73

over 3,047 m: 5

2,438 to 3,047 m: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 22

914 to 1,523 m: 22

under 914 m: 17 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 290

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 11

914 to 1,523 m: 58

under 914 m: 216 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 2,567 km; gas/lpg 42 km; liquid petroleum gas 539 km; oil
1,003

km; refined products 757 km; unknown (oil/water) 97 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 6,585 km

broad gauge: 2,831 km 1.676-m gauge (1,317 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 3,754 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 79,605 km

paved: 16,080 km (including 407 km of expressways)

unpaved: 63,525 km (2001)

Merchant marine:

total: 46 ships (1000 GRT or over) 649,091 GRT/898,110 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 10, cargo 6, chemical tanker 10, container 1,

liquefied gas 2, passenger 4, passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker

7,

roll on/roll off 1, vehicle carrier 3

foreign-owned: 1 (Argentina 1)

registered in other countries: 17 (Argentina 6, Brazil 1, Marshall Islands 1, Panama 9) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Antofagasta, Arica, Huasco, Iquique, Lirquen, San Antonio, San Vicente, Valparaiso

Military Chile

Military branches:

Army of the Nation, National Navy (Armada de Chile, includes naval

air, marine corps, and Maritime Territory and Merchant Marine

Directorate (Directemar)), Chilean Air Force (Fuerza Aerea de Chile,

FACH), Chilean Carabineros (National Police) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: all male citizens 18-45 are obligated to perform military service; conscript service obligation - 12 months for Army, 24 months for Navy and Air Force (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 3,815,761

females age 18-49: 3,780,864 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 3,123,281

females age 18-49: 3,128,277 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 140,084

females age 18-49: 134,518 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$3.91 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

3.5% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Chile

Disputes - international:

Chile rebuffs Bolivia's reactivated claim to restore the Atacama corridor, ceded to Chile in 1884, offering instead unrestricted but not sovereign maritime access through Chile to Bolivian gas and other commodities; Peru proposes changing its latitudinal maritime

boundary with Chile to an equidistance line with a southwestern axis; territorial claim in Antarctica (Chilean Antarctic Territory) partially overlaps Argentine and British claims; action by the joint boundary commission, established by Chile and Argentina in 2001, for

mapping and demarcating the disputed boundary in the Andean Southern

Ice Field (Campo de Hielo Sur) remains pending

Illicit drugs:

important transshipment country for cocaine destined for Europe;

economic prosperity and increasing trade have made Chile more attractive to traffickers seeking to launder drug profits, especially through the Iquique Free Trade Zone, but a new anti-money-laundering law improves controls; imported precursors passed on to Bolivia; domestic cocaine consumption is rising

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@China

Introduction China

Background:

For centuries China stood as a leading civilization, outpacing the rest of the world in the arts and sciences, but in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the country was beset by civil unrest, major famines, military defeats, and foreign occupation. After World War II, the Communists under MAO Zedong established an autocratic socialist system that, while ensuring China's sovereignty, imposed strict controls over everyday life and cost the lives of tens of millions of people. After 1978, his successor DENG Xiaoping and other leaders focused on market-oriented economic development and by

2000 output had quadrupled. For much of the population, living standards have improved dramatically and the room for personal choice has expanded, yet political controls remain tight.

Geography China

Location:

Eastern Asia, bordering the East China Sea, Korea Bay, Yellow Sea, and South China Sea, between North Korea and Vietnam

Geographic coordinates:

35 00 N, 105 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 9,596,960 sq km

land: 9,326,410 sq km

water: 270,550 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than the US

Land boundaries:

total: 22,117 km

border countries: Afghanistan 76 km, Bhutan 470 km, Burma 2,185 km,

India 3,380 km, Kazakhstan 1,533 km, North Korea 1,416 km, Kyrgyzstan 858 km, Laos 423 km, Mongolia 4,677 km, Nepal 1,236 km,

Pakistan 523 km, Russia (northeast) 3,605 km, Russia (northwest) 40

km, Tajikistan 414 km, Vietnam 1,281 km

regional borders: Hong Kong 30 km, Macau 0.34 km

Coastline:

14,500 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

extremely diverse; tropical in south to subarctic in north

Terrain:

mostly mountains, high plateaus, deserts in west; plains, deltas, and hills in east

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Turpan Pendi -154 m

highest point: Mount Everest 8,850 m

Natural resources:

coal, iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum,

lead, zinc, uranium, hydropower potential (world's largest)

Land use:

arable land: 14.86%

permanent crops: 1.27%

other: 83.87% (2005)

Irrigated land:

545,960 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

frequent typhoons (about five per year along southern and eastern coasts); damaging floods; tsunamis; earthquakes; droughts; land subsidence

Environment - current issues:

air pollution (greenhouse gases, sulfur dioxide particulates) from reliance on coal produces acid rain; water shortages, particularly

in the north; water pollution from untreated wastes; deforestation; estimated loss of one-fifth of agricultural land since 1949 to soil erosion and economic development; desertification; trade in endangered species

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

world's fourth largest country (after Russia, Canada, and US); Mount Everest on the border with Nepal is the world's tallest peak

People China

Population:

1,313,973,713 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 20.8% (male 145,461,833/female 128,445,739)

15-64 years: 71.4% (male 482,439,115/female 455,960,489)

65 years and over: 7.7% (male 48,562,635/female 53,103,902)
(2006
est.)

Median age: total: 32.7 years male: 32.3 years female: 33.2 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.59% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

13.25 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.97 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.39 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.12 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.13 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.91 male(s)/female

total population: 1.06 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 23.12 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 20.6 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 25.94 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.58 years

male: 70.89 years

female: 74.46 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.73 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

840,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

44,000 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Chinese (singular and plural)

adjective: Chinese

Ethnic groups:

Han Chinese 91.9%, Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu,

Mongol, Buyi, Korean, and other nationalities 8.1%

Religions:

Daoist (Taoist), Buddhist, Christian 3%-4%, Muslim 1%-2%

note: officially atheist (2002 est.)

Languages:

Standard Chinese or Mandarin (Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghaiese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan

(Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages

(see Ethnic groups entry)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 90.9%

male: 95.1%

female: 86.5% (2002)

Government China

Country name:

conventional long form: People's Republic of China

conventional short form: China

local long form: Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo

local short form: Zhongguo

abbreviation: PRC

Government type:

Communist state

Capital:

name: Beijing

geographic coordinates: 39 56 N, 116 24 E

time difference: UTC+8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: despite its size, all of China falls within one time zone

Administrative divisions:

23 provinces (sheng, singular and plural), 5 autonomous regions (zizhiqu, singular and plural), and 4 municipalities (shi, singular and plural)

provinces: Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei,

Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang; (see note on Taiwan)

autonomous regions: Guangxi, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Xizang (Tibet)

municipalities: Beijing, Chongqing, Shanghai, Tianjin

note: China considers Taiwan its 23rd province; see separate entries

for the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau

Independence:

221 BC (unification under the Qin or Ch'in Dynasty); 1 January 1912

(Manchu Dynasty replaced by a Republic); 1 October 1949 (People's Republic established)

National holiday:

Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China, 1 October (1949)

Constitution:

most recent promulgation 4 December 1982

Legal system:

based on civil law system; derived from Soviet and continental civil code legal principles; legislature retains power to interpret statutes; constitution ambiguous on judicial review of legislation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President HU Jintao (since 15 March 2003) and Vice President ZENG Qinghong (since 15 March 2003)

head of government: Premier WEN Jiabao (since 16 March 2003);

Executive Vice Premier HUANG Ju (since 17 March 2003), Vice Premiers

WU Yi (17 March 2003), ZENG Peiyan (since 17 March 2003), and HUI

Liangyu (since 17 March 2003)

cabinet: State Council appointed by the National People's Congress (NPC)

elections: president and vice president elected by the National People's Congress for a five-year term (eligible for a second term);

elections last held 15-17 March 2003 (next to be held mid-March 2008); premier nominated by the president, confirmed by the

National

People's Congress

election results: HU Jintao elected president by the 10th National People's Congress with a total of 2,937 votes (four delegates voted

against him, four abstained, and 38 did not vote); ZENG Qinghong
elected vice president by the 10th National People's Congress with
a

total of 2,578 votes (177 delegates voted against him, 190
abstained, and 38 did not vote); two seats were vacant

Legislative branch:

unicameral National People's Congress or Quanguo Renmin
Daibiao

Dahui (2,985 seats; members elected by municipal, regional, and
provincial people's congresses to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held December 2002-February 2003 (next to be held
late 2007-February 2008)

election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - NA

Judicial branch:

Supreme People's Court (judges appointed by the National People's Congress); Local Peoples Courts (comprise higher, intermediate, and

local courts); Special Peoples Courts (primarily military, maritime, and railway transport courts)

Political parties and leaders:

Chinese Communist Party or CCP [HU Jintao]; eight registered small

parties controlled by CCP

Political pressure groups and leaders:

no substantial political opposition groups exist, although the government has identified the Falungong spiritual movement and the

China Democracy Party as subversive groups

International organization participation:

AfDB, APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner), BCIE, BIS,

CDB, EAS, FAO, G-24 (observer), G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICRM,

IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC,

NAM (observer), NSG, OAS (observer), OPCW, PCA, PIF (partner), SAARC

(observer), SCO, UN, UN Security Council, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR,

UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNITAR, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOVIC, UNOCI, UNTSO,

UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission:

Ambassador ZHOU Wenzhong chancery: 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 328-2500 FAX: [1] (202) 328-2582 consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Clark T. RANDT, Jr. embassy: Xiu Shui Bei Jie 3, 100600 Beijing mailing address: PSC 461, Box 50, FPO AP 96521-0002 telephone: [86] (10) 6532-3831 FAX: [86] (10) 6532-3178 consulate(s) general: Chengdu, Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macau, Shanghai, Shenyang

Flag description:

red with a large yellow five-pointed star and four smaller yellow five-pointed stars (arranged in a vertical arc toward the middle of the flag) in the upper hoist-side corner

Economy China

Economy - overview: China's economy during the last quarter century has changed from a centrally planned system that was largely closed to international trade to a more market-oriented economy that has a rapidly growing private sector and is a major player in the global economy. Reforms started in the late 1970s with the phasing out of collectivized agriculture, and expanded to include the gradual liberalization of prices, fiscal decentralization, increased autonomy for state enterprises, the foundation of a diversified banking system, the development of stock markets, the rapid growth of the non-state sector, and the opening to foreign trade and investment. China has generally implemented reforms in a gradualist or piecemeal fashion. The process continues with key moves in 2005 including the sale of equity in China's largest state banks to foreign investors and refinements in foreign exchange and bond markets. The restructuring of the economy and resulting efficiency gains have contributed to a more than tenfold increase in

GDP since 1978. Measured on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis, China in 2005 stood as the second-largest economy in the world after the US, although in per capita terms the country is still lower middle-income and 150 million Chinese fall below international poverty lines. Economic development has generally been more rapid in coastal provinces than in the interior, and there are large disparities in per capita income between regions. The government has struggled to: (a) sustain adequate job growth for tens of millions of workers laid off from state-owned enterprises, migrants, and new entrants to the work force; (b) reduce corruption and other economic crimes; and (c) contain environmental damage and social strife related to the economy's rapid transformation. From 100 to 150 million surplus rural workers are adrift between the villages and the cities, many subsisting through part-time, low-paying jobs. One demographic consequence of the "one child" policy is that China is now one of the most rapidly aging countries in the world. Another long-term threat to growth is the deterioration in the environment - notably air pollution, soil erosion, and the steady fall of the water table, especially in the north. China continues to lose arable land because of erosion and economic development. China has benefited from a huge expansion in computer Internet use, with more than 100 million users at the end of 2005. Foreign investment remains a strong element in China's remarkable expansion in world trade and has been an important factor in the growth of urban jobs. In July 2005, China revalued its currency by 2.1% against the US dollar and moved to an exchange rate system that references a basket of currencies. Reports of shortages of electric power in the summer of 2005 in southern China receded by September-October and did not have a substantial impact on China's economy. More power generating capacity is scheduled to come on line in 2006 as large scale investments are completed. Thirteen years in construction at a cost of \$24 billion, the immense Three Gorges Dam across the Yangtze River will be essentially completed in 2006 and will revolutionize electrification and flood

control in the area. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in October 2005 approved the draft 11th Five-Year Plan and the National People's Congress is expected to give final approval in March 2006. The plan calls for a 20% reduction in energy consumption per unit of GDP by 2010 and an estimated 45% increase in GDP by 2010. The plan states that conserving resources and protecting the environment are basic goals, but it lacks details on the policies and reforms necessary to achieve these goals.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$8.883 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$2.225 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
10.2% (official data) (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$6,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 12.5% industry: 47.3% services: 40.3% note: industry includes construction (2005 est.)

Labor force: 791.4 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 49% industry: 22% services: 29% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:
9% official registered unemployment in urban areas in 2004;
substantial unemployment and underemployment in rural areas;
an
official Chinese journal estimated overall unemployment
(including
rural areas) for 2003 at 20% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

10% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest

10%: 2.4% highest 10%: 30.4% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

44 (2002)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.8% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

44.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$392.1 billion

expenditures: \$424.3 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

24.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

rice, wheat, potatoes, corn, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, apples,
cotton, oilseed; pork; fish

Industries:

mining and ore processing, iron, steel, aluminum, and other
metals,

coal; machine building; armaments; textiles and apparel;
petroleum;

cement; chemicals; fertilizers; consumer products, including
footwear, toys, and electronics; food processing; transportation
equipment, including automobiles, rail cars and locomotives,

ships,
and aircraft; telecommunications equipment, commercial space
launch
vehicles, satellites

Industrial production growth rate:
29.5% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
2.19 trillion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 80.2% hydro: 18.5%
nuclear: 1.2% other: 0.1% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
2.17 trillion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:
10.6 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
1.546 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
3.504 million bbl/day (2004)

Oil - consumption:
6.391 million bbl/day (2004)

Oil - exports:
340,300 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - imports:
3.226 million bbl/day (2004)

Oil - proved reserves:
18.26 billion bbl (2004)

Natural gas - production:

35.02 billion cu m (2003)

Natural gas - consumption:

33.44 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

2.79 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2004)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

2.53 trillion cu m (2004)

Current account balance:

\$160.8 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$752.2 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, plastics, optical and medical
equipment,
iron and steel

Exports - partners:

US 21.4%, Hong Kong 16.3%, Japan 11%, South Korea 4.6%,
Germany
4.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$631.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, oil and mineral fuels, plastics, optical
and medical equipment, organic chemicals, iron and steel

Imports - partners:

Japan 15.2%, South Korea 11.6%, Taiwan 11.2%, US 7.4%,
Germany 4.6%
(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$825.6 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$252.8 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

yuan (CNY); note - also referred to as the Renminbi (RMB)

Currency code:

CNY

Exchange rates:

yuan per US dollar - 8.1943 (2005), 8.2768 (2004), 8.277 (2003),
8.277 (2002), 8.2771 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications China

Telephones - main lines in use:

350.433 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

393.428 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: domestic and international services are

increasingly available for private use; unevenly distributed domestic system serves principal cities, industrial centers, and many towns

domestic: interprovincial fiber-optic trunk lines and cellular telephone systems have been installed; a domestic satellite system with 55 earth stations is in place

international: country code - 86; satellite earth stations - 5 Intelsat (4 Pacific Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean), 1 Intersputnik (Indian Ocean region) and 1 Inmarsat (Pacific and Indian Ocean regions); several international fiber-optic links to Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Russia, and Germany (2000)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 369, FM 259, shortwave 45 (1998)

Radios:

417 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 3,240 (of which 209 are operated by China Central Television, 31 are provincial TV stations, and nearly 3,000 are local city stations) (1997)

Televisions:

400 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.cn

Internet hosts:

232,780 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

3 (2000)

Internet users:

123 million (2006)

Transportation China

Airports: 486 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 403

over 3,047 m: 56

2,438 to 3,047 m: 127

1,524 to 2,437 m: 138

914 to 1,523 m: 22

under 914 m: 60 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 83

over 3,047 m: 4

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 13

914 to 1,523 m: 25

under 914 m: 39 (2006)

Heliports:

32 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 22,664 km; oil 15,256 km; refined products 6,106 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 74,408 km

standard gauge: 74,408 km 1.435-m gauge (19,303 km electrified)
(2004)

Roadways:

total: 1,809,829 km

paved: 1,447,682 km (with at least 29,745 km of expressways)

unpaved: 362,147 km (2003)

Waterways:

123,964 km (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 1,723 ships (1000 GRT or over) 21,405,633 GRT/32,411,260 DWT

by type: barge carrier 2, bulk carrier 387, cargo 695, chemical tanker 45, combination ore/oil 1, container 152, liquefied gas 31, passenger 8, passenger/cargo 83, petroleum tanker 261, refrigerated

cargo 30, roll on/roll off 8, specialized tanker 6, vehicle carrier 14

foreign-owned: 13 (Hong Kong 7, Japan 3, South Korea 2, Norway 1)

registered in other countries: 1,191 (Bahamas 3, Bangladesh 1, Belize 103, Bolivia 1, Cambodia 128, Cyprus 11, Georgia 2, Honduras

3, Hong Kong 274, India 2, North Korea 1, Liberia 35, Malaysia 1, Malta 14, Mongolia 4, Norway 3, Panama 420, Saint Vincent and the

Grenadines 103, Sierra Leone 2, Singapore 23, Thailand 1, Tuvalu 23,

unknown 33) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Dalian, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Ningbo, Qingdao, Qinhuangdao, Shanghai

Military China

Military branches:

People's Liberation Army (PLA): Ground Forces, Navy (includes marines and naval aviation), Air Force (includes airborne forces), and II Artillery Corps (strategic missile force); People's Armed Police (PAP); Reserve and Militia Forces (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18-22 years of age for compulsory military service, with 24-month service obligation; no minimum age for voluntary service (all officers are volunteers); 18-22 years of age for women who meet requirements for specific military jobs (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 342,956,265

females age 18-49: 324,701,244 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 281,240,272

females age 18-49: 269,025,517 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 13,186,433

females age 18-49: 12,298,149 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$81.48 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

4.3% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues China

Disputes - international:

in 2005, China and India began drafting principles to resolve all aspects of their extensive boundary and territorial disputes together with a security and foreign policy dialogue to consolidate discussions related to the boundary, regional nuclear proliferation, and other matters; recent talks and confidence-building measures have begun to defuse tensions over Kashmir, site of the world's largest and most militarized territorial dispute with portions under the de facto administration of China (Aksai Chin), India (Jammu

and

Kashmir), and Pakistan (Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas); India does

not recognize Pakistan's ceding historic Kashmir lands to China in 1964; about 90,000 ethnic Tibetan exiles reside primarily in India as well as Nepal and Bhutan; China asserts sovereignty over the Spratly Islands together with Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct

of Parties in the South China Sea" has eased tensions in the Spratlys but is not the legally binding "code of conduct" sought by some parties; Vietnam and China continue to expand construction of

facilities in the Spratlys and in March 2005, the national oil companies of China, the Philippines, and Vietnam signed a joint accord on marine seismic activities in the Spratly Islands; China occupies some of the Paracel Islands also claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; China and Taiwan have become more vocal in rejecting both

Japan's claims to the uninhabited islands of Senkaku-shoto (Diaoyu

Tai) and Japan's unilaterally declared equidistance line in the East China Sea, the site of intensive hydrocarbon prospecting; certain islands in the Yalu and Tumen rivers are in an uncontested dispute with North Korea and a section of boundary around Mount Paektu is

considered indefinite; China seeks to stem illegal migration of tens of thousands of North Koreans; China and Russia prepare to demarcate

the boundary agreed to in October 2004 between the long-disputed

islands at the Amur and Ussuri; demarcation of the China-Vietnam boundary proceeds slowly and although the maritime boundary delimitation and fisheries agreements were ratified in June 2004,

implementation has been delayed; environmentalists in Burma and Thailand remain concerned about China's construction of hydroelectric dams upstream on the Nujiang/Salween River in Yunnan Province

Refugees and internally displaced persons:
refugees (country of origin): 299,287 (Vietnam) estimated
30,000-50,000 (North Korea) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:
current situation: China is a source, transit, and destination country for women, men, and children trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor; the majority of trafficking in China is internal, but there is also international trafficking of Chinese citizens; women are lured through false promises of legitimate employment into commercial sexual exploitation in Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia, and Japan; Chinese men and women are smuggled to countries throughout the world at enormous personal expense and then forced into commercial sexual exploitation or exploitative labor to repay debts to traffickers; women and children are trafficked into China from Mongolia, Burma, North Korea, Russia, and Vietnam for forced labor, marriage, and sexual slavery; most North Koreans enter northeastern China voluntarily, but others reportedly are trafficked into China from North Korea; domestic trafficking remains the most significant problem in China, with an estimated minimum of 10,000-20,000 victims trafficked each year; the actual number of victims could be much greater; some experts believe that the

serious

and prolonged imbalance in the male-female birth ratio may now be

contributing to Chinese and foreign girls and women being trafficked

as potential brides

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - China failed to show evidence of increasing efforts to address transnational trafficking; while the government provides reasonable protection to internal victims of trafficking, protection for Chinese and foreign victims of transnational trafficking remain inadequate

Illicit drugs:

major transshipment point for heroin produced in the Golden Triangle; growing domestic drug abuse problem; source country for chemical precursors and methamphetamine

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Christmas Island

Introduction Christmas Island

Background:

Named in 1643 for the day of its discovery, the island was annexed

and settlement began by the UK in 1888. Phosphate mining began in the 1890s. The UK transferred sovereignty to Australia in 1958. Almost two-thirds of the island has been declared a national park.

Geography Christmas Island

Location:

Southeastern Asia, island in the Indian Ocean, south of Indonesia

Geographic coordinates:

10 30 S, 105 40 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 135 sq km

land: 135 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about three-quarters the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

138.9 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical with a wet and dry season; heat and humidity moderated by

trade winds; wet season (December to April)

Terrain:

steep cliffs along coast rise abruptly to central plateau

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m highest point: Murray Hill 361 m

Natural resources:

phosphate, beaches

Land use:

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (mainly tropical rainforest; 63% of the island is a national park) (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

the narrow fringing reef surrounding the island can be a maritime hazard

Environment - current issues:

loss of rainforest; impact of phosphate mining

Geography - note:

located along major sea lanes of Indian Ocean

People Christmas Island

Population: 1,493 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: NA 15-64 years: NA 65 years and over:

NA (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
0% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
NA

Death rate:
NA

Net migration rate:
NA

Sex ratio:
NA

Infant mortality rate:
total: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Total fertility rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Christmas Islander(s)

adjective: Christmas Island

Ethnic groups:

Chinese 70%, European 20%, Malay 10%

note: no indigenous population (2001)

Religions:

Buddhist 36%, Muslim 25%, Christian 18%, other 21% (1997)

Languages:

English (official), Chinese, Malay

Literacy:

NA

Government Christmas Island

Country name:

conventional long form: Territory of Christmas Island

conventional short form: Christmas Island

Dependency status:

non-self governing territory of Australia; administered by the Australian Department of Transport and Regional Services

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: The Settlement

geographic coordinates: 18 44 N, 64 19 W

time difference: UTC+7 (12 hours ahead of Washington, DC

during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (territory of Australia)

Independence:

none (territory of Australia)

National holiday:

Australia Day, 26 January (1788)

Constitution:

Christmas Island Act of 1958-59 (1 October 1958) as amended by the

Territories Law Reform Act of 1992

Legal system:

under the authority of the governor general of Australia and Australian law

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by the Australian governor general

head of government: Administrator Neil LUCAS (since 30 January 2006)

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; administrator appointed

by the governor general of Australia and represents the monarch and

Australia

Legislative branch:

unicameral Christmas Island Shire Council (9 seats; members elected

by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: held every two years with half the members standing for election; last held in May 2005 (next to be held in May 2007)
election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - independents 9

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; District Court; Magistrate's Court

Political parties and leaders:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

none

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (territory of Australia)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (territory of Australia)

Flag description:

territorial flag; divided diagonally from upper hoist to lower fly; the upper triangle is green with a yellow image of the Golden Bosun

Bird superimposed, while the lower triangle is blue with the Southern Cross constellation, representing Australia, superimposed;

a centered yellow disk displays a green map of the island; the flag of Australia is used for official purposes

Economy Christmas Island

Economy - overview:

Phosphate mining had been the only significant economic activity,

but in December 1987 the Australian Government closed the mine.
In

1991, the mine was reopened. With the support of the government, a

\$34 million casino opened in 1993. The casino closed in 1998. The Australian Government in 2001 agreed to support the creation of a commercial space-launching site on the island, projected to begin operations in the near future.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$NA

Labor force:
NA

Budget:
revenues: \$NA
expenditures: \$NA

Agriculture - products:
NA

Industries:
tourism, phosphate extraction (near depletion)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: NA hydro: NA
nuclear: NA other: NA

Exports:
\$NA

Exports - commodities:
phosphate

Exports - partners:
Australia, NZ (2004)

Imports:

\$NA

Imports - commodities:

consumer goods

Imports - partners:

principally Australia (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

Australian dollar (AUD)

Currency code:

AUD

Exchange rates:

Australian dollars per US dollar - 1.3095 (2005), 1.3598 (2004),
1.5419 (2003), 1.8406 (2002), 1.9334 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Christmas Island

Telephones - main lines in use:

NA

Telephones - mobile cellular:

NA

Telephone system:

general assessment: service provided by the Australian network
domestic: GSM mobile telephone service replaced older analog
system

in February 2005

international: country code - 61-8; satellite earth stations - one
INTELSAT earth station provides telephone and telex service
(2005)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 2, shortwave 0 (2006)

Radios:

1,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

0; note - TV broadcasts received via satellite from mainland
Australia (2006)

Televisions:

600 (1997)

Internet country code:

.cx

Internet hosts:

2,368 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

464 (2001)

Transportation Christmas Island

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
(2006)

Roadways: total: 142 km paved: 32 km unpaved: 110 km (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Flying Fish Cove

Military Christmas Island

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of Australia

Transnational Issues Christmas Island

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Clipperton Island

Introduction Clipperton Island

Background:

This isolated island was named for John CLIPPERTON, a pirate who made it his hideout early in the 18th century. Annexed by France in 1855, it was seized by Mexico in 1897. Arbitration eventually awarded the island to France, which took possession in 1935.

Geography Clipperton Island

Location:

Middle America, atoll in the North Pacific Ocean, 1,120 km southwest of Mexico

Geographic coordinates:

10 17 N, 109 13 W

Map references:

Political Map of the World

Area:

total: 6 sq km

land: 6 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 12 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

11.1 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; humid, average temperature 20-32 degrees C, wet season (May to October)

Terrain:

coral atoll

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest point: Rocher Clipperton 29 m

Natural resources: fish

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100% (all coral) (2005)

Irrigated land:
0 sq km

Natural hazards:
NA

Environment - current issues:
NA

Geography - note:
reef 12 km in circumference

People Clipperton Island

Population: uninhabited (July 2006 est.)

Government Clipperton Island

Country name:
conventional long form: none
conventional short form: Clipperton Island
local long form: none
local short form: Ile Clipperton
former: sometimes called Ile de la Passion

Dependency status:
possession of France; administered by France from French Polynesia

by a high commissioner of the Republic

Legal system:

the laws of France, where applicable, apply

Flag description:

the flag of France is used

Economy Clipperton Island

Economy - overview:

Although 115 species of fish have been identified in the territorial waters of Clipperton Island, the only economic activity is tuna fishing.

Transportation Clipperton Island

Ports and terminals: none; offshore anchorage only

Military Clipperton Island

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of France

Transnational Issues Clipperton Island

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Introduction Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Background:

There are 27 coral islands in the group. Captain William KEELING discovered the islands in 1609, but they remained uninhabited until the 19th century. Annexed by the UK in 1857, they were transferred to the Australian Government in 1955. The population on the two inhabited islands generally is split between the ethnic Europeans on West Island and the ethnic Malays on Home Island.

Geography Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Location:

Southeastern Asia, group of islands in the Indian Ocean, southwest of Indonesia, about halfway from Australia to Sri Lanka

Geographic coordinates:

12 30 S, 96 50 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 14 sq km

land: 14 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes the two main islands of West Island and Home Island

Area - comparative:

about 24 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

26 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical with high humidity, moderated by the southeast trade winds

for about nine months of the year

Terrain:

flat, low-lying coral atolls

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m highest point: unnamed location 5 m

Natural resources: fish

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

cyclone season is October to April

Environment - current issues: fresh water resources are limited to rainwater accumulations in natural underground reservoirs

Geography - note: islands are thickly covered with coconut palms

and other vegetation

People Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Population: 574 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: NA 15-64 years: NA 65 years and over:
NA (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
0% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
NA

Death rate:
NA deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
NA

Infant mortality rate:
total: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Total fertility rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Cocos Islander(s)

adjective: Cocos Islander

Ethnic groups:

Europeans, Cocos Malays

Religions:

Sunni Muslim 80%, other 20% (2002 est.)

Languages:

Malay (Cocos dialect), English

Literacy:

NA

Government Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Country name:

conventional long form: Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands

conventional short form: Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Dependency status:

non-self governing territory of Australia; administered from Canberra by the Australian Department of Transport and Regional Services

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: West Island
geographic coordinates: 12 10 S, 96 55 E
time difference: UTC + 6.5 (11.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
none (territory of Australia)

Independence:
none (territory of Australia)

National holiday:
Australia Day, 26 January (1788)

Constitution:
Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act of 1955 (23 November 1955) as amended
by the Territories Law Reform Act of 1992

Legal system:
based upon the laws of Australia and local laws

Suffrage:
NA

Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),
represented by the Australian governor general
head of government: Administrator (nonresident) Neil LUCAS
(since 30 January 2006)
cabinet: NA
elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; administrator
appointed
by the governor general of Australia and represents the monarch

and

Australia

Legislative branch:

unicameral Cocos (Keeling) Islands Shire Council (7 seats)

elections: held every two years with half the members standing for election; last held in May 2005 (next to be held in May 2007)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Magistrate's Court

Political parties and leaders:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

none

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (territory of Australia)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (territory of Australia)

Flag description:

the flag of Australia is used

Economy Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Economy - overview:

Grown throughout the islands, coconuts are the sole cash crop.

Small local gardens and fishing contribute to the food supply, but additional food and most other necessities must be imported from Australia. There is a small tourist industry.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$NA

Labor force:

NA

Labor force - by occupation: note: the Cocos Islands Cooperative Society Ltd. employs construction workers, stevedores, and lighterage workers; tourism employs others

Unemployment rate: 60% (2000 est.)

Budget: revenues: \$NA expenditures: \$NA

Agriculture - products:

vegetables, bananas, pawpaws, coconuts

Industries:

copra products and tourism

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: NA hydro: NA nuclear: NA other: NA

Exports:

\$NA

Exports - commodities:

copra

Exports - partners:

Australia (2004)

Imports:

\$NA

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

Australia (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

Australian dollar (AUD)

Currency code:

AUD

Exchange rates:

Australian dollars per US dollar - 1.3095 (2005), 1.3598 (2004),
1.5419 (2003), 1.8406 (2002), 1.9334 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Telephones - main lines in use:

287 (1992)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

note - analog cellular service available

Telephone system:

general assessment: connected within Australia's
telecommunication

system

domestic: NA

international: country code - 61; telephone, telex, and facsimile
communications with Australia and elsewhere via satellite; 1

INTELSAT satellite earth station

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 2, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

300 (1992)

Television broadcast stations:

NA

Televisions:

NA

Internet country code:

.cc

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

NA

Transportation Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
(2006)

Roadways: total: 22 km paved: 10 km unpaved: 12 km (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Port Refuge

Military Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of Australia; the territory has a five-person police force

Transnational Issues Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Colombia

Introduction Colombia

Background:

Colombia was one of the three countries that emerged from the collapse of Gran Colombia in 1830 (the others are Ecuador and Venezuela). A 40-year conflict between government forces and anti-government insurgent groups and illegal paramilitary groups - both heavily funded by the drug trade - escalated during the 1990s.

The insurgents lack the military or popular support necessary to overthrow the government, and violence has been decreasing since about 2002, but insurgents continue attacks against civilians and large swaths of the countryside are under guerrilla influence. Paramilitary groups challenge the insurgents for control of territory and the drug trade. Most paramilitary members have demobilized since 2002 in an ongoing peace process, although

their

commitment to ceasing illicit activity is unclear. The Colombian Government has stepped up efforts to reassert government control throughout the country, and now has a presence in every one of its municipalities. However, neighboring countries worry about the violence spilling over their borders.

Geography Colombia

Location:

Northern South America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, between Panama and Venezuela, and bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between Ecuador and Panama

Geographic coordinates:

4 00 N, 72 00 W

Map references:

South America

Area:

total: 1,138,910 sq km

land: 1,038,700 sq km

water: 100,210 sq km

note: includes Isla de Malpelo, Roncador Cay, and Serrana Bank

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 6,004 km

border countries: Brazil 1,643 km, Ecuador 590 km, Panama 225 km,

Peru 1,496 km (est.), Venezuela 2,050 km

Coastline:

3,208 km (Caribbean Sea 1,760 km, North Pacific Ocean 1,448 km)

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

tropical along coast and eastern plains; cooler in highlands

Terrain:

flat coastal lowlands, central highlands, high Andes Mountains, eastern lowland plains

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Pico Cristobal Colon 5,775 m

note: nearby Pico Simon Bolivar also has the same elevation

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 2.01% permanent crops: 1.37% other: 96.62% (2005)

Irrigated land:

9,000 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

highlands subject to volcanic eruptions; occasional earthquakes; periodic droughts

Environment - current issues: deforestation; soil and water quality damage from overuse of pesticides; air pollution, especially in Bogota, from vehicle emissions

Environment - international agreements: party to: Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

only South American country with coastlines on both the North Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea

People Colombia

Population:

43,593,035 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 30.3% (male 6,683,079/female 6,528,563)

15-64 years: 64.5% (male 13,689,384/female 14,416,439)

65 years and over: 5.2% (male 996,022/female 1,279,548) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 26.3 years

male: 25.4 years

female: 27.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.46% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

20.48 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.58 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 20.35 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 24.25 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 16.31 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.99 years

male: 68.15 years

female: 75.96 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.54 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.7% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

190,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

3,600 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Colombian(s)

adjective: Colombian

Ethnic groups:

mestizo 58%, white 20%, mulatto 14%, black 4%, mixed black-Amerindian 3%, Amerindian 1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 90%, other 10%

Languages:

Spanish

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 92.5%

male: 92.4%

female: 92.6% (2003 est.)

Government Colombia

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Colombia

conventional short form: Colombia

local long form: Republica de Colombia

local short form: Colombia

Government type:

republic; executive branch dominates government structure

Capital:

name: Bogota

geographic coordinates: 4 36 N, 74 05 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

32 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento) and 1 capital district* (distrito capital); Amazonas, Antioquia, Arauca,

Atlantico, Bogota*, Bolivar, Boyaca, Caldas, Caqueta, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Choco, Cordoba, Cundinamarca, Guainia, Guaviare, Huila, La Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Narino, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Quindio, Risaralda, San Andres y Providencia, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Vaupes, Vichada

Independence:

20 July 1810 (from Spain)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 20 July (1810)

Constitution:

5 July 1991

Legal system:

based on Spanish law; a new criminal code modeled after US procedures was enacted into law in 2004 and is gradually being implemented; judicial review of executive and legislative acts

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Alvaro URIBE Velez (since 7 August 2002);

Vice President Francisco SANTOS (since 7 August 2002); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Alvaro URIBE Velez (since 7 August

2002); Vice President Francisco SANTOS (since 7 August 2002)

cabinet: Cabinet consists of a coalition of the two dominant parties - the PL and PSC - and independents

elections: president and vice president elected by popular vote for a four-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 28

May 2006 (next to be held in May 2010)

election results: President Alvaro URIBE Velez reelected president;
percent of vote - Alvaro URIBE Velez 62%, Carlos GAVIRIA Diaz
22%,

Horacio SERPA Uribe 12%, other 4%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Congress or Congreso consists of the Senate or Senado
(102 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year
terms) and the House of Representatives or Camara de
Representantes

(166 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year
terms)

elections: Senate - last held 12 March 2006 (next to be held in
March 2010); House of Representatives - last held 12 March 2006
(next to be held in March 2010)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by
party - PSUN 20, PC 18, PL 17, CR 15, PDI 11, other parties 21;
House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by
party - PL 36, PSUN 30, PC 29, CR 20, PDA 42, other parties 42

Judicial branch:

four roughly coequal, supreme judicial organs; Supreme Court of
Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (highest court of criminal
law;

judges are selected by their peers from the nominees of the
Superior

Judicial Council for eight-year terms); Council of State (highest
court of administrative law; judges are selected from the nominees
of the Superior Judicial Council for eight-year terms);

Constitutional Court (guards integrity and supremacy of the
constitution; rules on constitutionality of laws, amendments to the
constitution, and international treaties); Superior Judicial Council
(administers and disciplines the civilian judiciary; resolves
jurisdictional conflicts arising between other courts; members are

elected by three sister courts and Congress for eight-year terms)

Political parties and leaders:

Clandestine Communist Party of Colombia or PCC [Jaime CAICEDO];

Colombian Conservative Party or PC [Carlos HOLGUIN Sardi];

Alternative Democratic Pole or PDA [Samuel MORENO Rojas];

Liberal

Party or PL [Cesar GAVIRIA]; Social National Unity Party or PSUN [Juan Manuel SANTOS]

note: Colombia has about 60 formally recognized political parties, most of which do not have a presence in either house of Congress

Political pressure groups and leaders:

two largest insurgent groups active in Colombia - Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia or FARC and National Liberation Army or

ELN; largest illegal paramilitary group, a roughly organized umbrella group of disparate paramilitary forces, is United Self-Defense Groups of Colombia or AUC

International organization participation:

BCIE, CAN, CDB, CSN, FAO, G-3, G-15, G-24, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, IHO, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur (associate), MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Carolina BARCO Isakson chancery: 2118 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 387-8338 FAX:

[1] (202) 232-8643 consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Washington, DC

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador William B. WOOD embassy: Calle 22D-BIS, numbers 47-51, Apartado Aereo 3831 mailing address: Carrera 45 #22D-45, Bogota, D.C., APO AA 34038 telephone: [57] (1) 315-0811 FAX: [57] (1) 315-2197

Flag description:

three horizontal bands of yellow (top, double-width), blue, and red; similar to the flag of Ecuador, which is longer and bears the Ecuadorian coat of arms superimposed in the center

Economy Colombia

Economy - overview:

Colombia's economy has been on a recovery trend during the past two

years despite a serious armed conflict. The economy continues to improve thanks to austere government budgets, focused efforts to reduce public debt levels, an export-oriented growth strategy, and an improved security situation in the country. Ongoing economic problems facing President URIBE range from reforming the pension

system to reducing high unemployment. New exploration is needed to

offset declining oil production. On the positive side, several international financial institutions have praised the economic reforms introduced by URIBE, which succeeded in reducing the public-sector deficit below 1.5% of GDP. The government's economic

policy and democratic security strategy have engendered a growing

sense of confidence in the economy, particularly within the business

sector. Coffee prices have recovered from previous lows as the Colombian coffee industry pursues greater market shares in developed

countries such as the United States.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$341.1 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$97.73 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$7,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 12.5% industry: 34.2% services: 53.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 20.52 million (2005)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 22.7% industry: 18.7% services: 58.5% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:

11.8% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

49.2% (2005)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 7.9% highest 10%: 34.3% (2004)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

53.8 (2005)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
18.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$46.82 billion
expenditures: \$48.77 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
49.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
coffee, cut flowers, bananas, rice, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, cocoa
beans, oilseed, vegetables; forest products; shrimp

Industries:
textiles, food processing, oil, clothing and footwear, beverages,
chemicals, cement; gold, coal, emeralds

Industrial production growth rate:
3.7% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
50.43 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 26% hydro: 72.7%
nuclear: 0% other: 1.3% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
48.83 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

1.082 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

48.4 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

512,400 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

270,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

1.492 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

6.08 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

6.08 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

127.6 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$-1.931 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$19.3 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

petroleum, coffee, coal, apparel, bananas, cut flowers

Exports - partners:

US 41.8%, Venezuela 9.9%, Ecuador 6.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$18 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

industrial equipment, transportation equipment, consumer goods, chemicals, paper products, fuels, electricity

Imports - partners:

US 28.5%, Mexico 8.3%, China 7.6%, Brazil 6.5%, Venezuela 5.7% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$14.96 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$32.35 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

Colombian peso (COP)

Currency code:

COP

Exchange rates:

Colombian pesos per US dollar - 2,320.75 (2005), 2,628.61

(2004),
2,877.65 (2003), 2,504.24 (2002), 2,299.63 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Colombia

Telephones - main lines in use:
7,678,800 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
21.85 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: modern system in many respects
domestic: nationwide microwave radio relay system; domestic
satellite system with 41 earth stations; fiber-optic network linking
50 cities
international: country code - 57; satellite earth stations - 6
Intelsat, 1 Inmarsat; 3 fully digitalized international switching
centers; 8 submarine cables

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 454, FM 34, shortwave 27 (1999)

Radios:
21 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
60 (includes seven low-power stations) (1997)

Televisions:
4.59 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.co

Internet hosts:

581,877 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

18 (2000)

Internet users:

4.739 million (2005)

Transportation Colombia

Airports: 984 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 101 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 9 1,524 to 2,437 m: 38 914 to 1,523 m: 40 under 914 m: 12 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 883 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 35 914 to 1,523 m: 275 under 914 m: 572 (2006)

Heliports:

2 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 4,360 km; oil 6,140 km; refined products 3,158 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 3,304 km

standard gauge: 150 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 3,154 km 0.914-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 110,000 km

paved: 26,000 km

unpaved: 84,000 km (2000)

Waterways:

18,000 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 17 ships (1000 GRT or over) 42,413 GRT/58,737 DWT

by type: cargo 13, liquefied gas 1, petroleum tanker 3

registered in other countries: 7 (Antigua and Barbuda 2, Panama 5)
(2006)

Ports and terminals:

Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Muelles El Bosque, Puerto Bolivar, Santa Marta, Turbo

Military Colombia

Military branches:

Army (Ejercito Nacional), National Navy (Armada Nacional, includes

naval aviation, marines, and coast guard), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Colombiana) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service;
conscript service obligation - 24 months (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 10,212,456

females age 18-49: 10,561,562 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 6,986,228

females age 18-49: 8,794,465 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 389,735

females age 18-49: 383,146 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$3.3 billion (FY01)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
3.4% (FY01)

Transnational Issues Colombia

Disputes - international:

Nicaragua filed a claim against Honduras in 1999 and against Colombia in 2001 at the ICJ over disputed maritime boundary involving 50,000 sq km in the Caribbean Sea, including the Archipelago de San Andres y Providencia and Quita Sueno Bank; dispute with Venezuela over maritime boundary and Los Monjes Islands

near the Gulf of Venezuela; Colombian-organized illegal narcotics, guerrilla, and paramilitary activities penetrate all of its neighbors' borders and have created a serious refugee crisis with over 300,000 persons having fled the country, mostly into neighboring states

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 2,900,000 - 3,400,000 (conflict between government and FARC; drug wars) (2004)

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of coca, opium poppy, and cannabis; world's leading coca cultivator (cultivation of coca in 2004 was 114,100 hectares, virtually unchanged from 2003, but down one-third from its peak of 169,800 ha); producing a potential of 430 mt of pure cocaine; the world's largest producer of coca derivatives; supplying

most of the US market and the great majority of cocaine to other international drug markets; important supplier of heroin to the US market; opium poppy cultivation fell 50% between 2003 and 2004 to

2,100 hectares yielding a potential 3.8 metric tons of pure heroin, mostly for the US market; in 2004, aerial eradication treated over 130,000 hectares of coca but aggressive replanting on the part of growers means Colombia remains a key producer; a significant portion

of non-US narcotics proceeds are either laundered or invested in Colombia through the black market peso exchange

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Comoros

Introduction Comoros

Background:

Comoros has endured 19 coups or attempted coups since gaining independence from France in 1975. In 1997, the islands of Anjouan

and Moheli declared independence from Comoros. In 1999, military

chief Col. AZALI seized power. He pledged to resolve the secessionist crisis through a confederal arrangement named the 2000

Fomboni Accord. In December 2001, voters approved a new constitution and presidential elections took place in the spring of 2002. Each island in the archipelago elected its own president and a new union president took office in May 2002.

Geography Comoros

Location:

Southern Africa, group of islands at the northern mouth of the Mozambique Channel, about two-thirds of the way between northern Madagascar and northern Mozambique

Geographic coordinates:

12 10 S, 44 15 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 2,170 sq km

land: 2,170 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than 12 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

340 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Climate:

tropical marine; rainy season (November to May)

Terrain:

volcanic islands, interiors vary from steep mountains to low hills

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Le Kartala 2,360 m

Natural resources:

NEGL

Land use:

arable land: 35.87%

permanent crops: 23.32%

other: 40.81% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

cyclones possible during rainy season (December to April); Le Kartala on Grand Comore is an active volcano

Environment - current issues:

soil degradation and erosion results from crop cultivation on slopes without proper terracing; deforestation

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note: important location at northern end of

Mozambique Channel

People Comoros

Population:

690,948 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 42.7% (male 148,009/female 147,038)

15-64 years: 54.3% (male 185,107/female 190,139)

65 years and over: 3% (male 9,672/female 10,983) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.6 years

male: 18.4 years

female: 18.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.87% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

36.93 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.2 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.88 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 72.85 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 81.27 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 64.19 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 62.33 years

male: 60 years

female: 64.72 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.03 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.12% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Comoran(s)

adjective: Comoran

Ethnic groups:

Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava

Religions:

Sunni Muslim 98%, Roman Catholic 2%

Languages:

Arabic (official), French (official), Shikomoro (a blend of Swahili and Arabic)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 56.5%

male: 63.6%

female: 49.3% (2003 est.)

Government Comoros

Country name:

conventional long form: Union of the Comoros

conventional short form: Comoros

local long form: Union des Comores

local short form: Comores

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Moroni

geographic coordinates: 11 41 S, 43 16 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

3 islands and 4 municipalities*; Grande Comore (Njazidja), Anjouan

(Nzwani), Domoni*, Fomboni*, Moheli (Mwali), Moroni*, Moutsamoudou*

Independence:

6 July 1975 (from France)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 6 July (1975)

Constitution:

23 December 2001

Legal system:

French and Sharia (Islamic) law in a new consolidated code

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ahmed Abdallah SAMBI (since 26 May 2006);

head of government: President Ahmed Abdallah SAMBI (since 26 May 2006);

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: as defined by the 2001 constitution, the presidency rotates every four years among the elected presidents from the three

main islands in the Union; election last held 14 May 2006 (next to be held by May 2010); prime minister appointed by the president; note - the post of Prime Minister has been vacant since May 2002 election results: Ahmed Abdallah SAMBI elected president; percent of

vote - Ahmed Abdallah SAMBI 58.0%, Ibrahim HALIDI 28.3%, Mohamed

DJAANFAMI 13.7%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Assembly of the Union (33 seats; 15 deputies are selected by the individual islands' local assemblies and the 18 by universal suffrage; deputies serve for five years);

elections: last held 18 and 25 April 2004 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - CdIA 12, CRC 6; note - 15 additional seats are filled by deputies from local island assemblies

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Cour Supremes (two members appointed by the president, two members elected by the Federal Assembly, one elected

by the Council of each island, and others are former presidents of the republic)

Political parties and leaders:

Convention for the Renewal of the Comoros [AZALI Assowmani];
Camp

of the Autonomous Islands (a coalition of parties organized by the island Presidents in opposition to the Union President); Front National pour la Justice or FNJ [Ahmed RACHID] (Islamic party in opposition); Mouvement pour la Democratie et le Progress or MDP-NGDC

[Abbas DJOUSSOUF]; Parti Comorien pour la Democratie et le Progress

or PCDP [Ali MROUDJAE]; Rassemblement National pour le Development

or RND [Omar TAMOU, Abdoulhamid AFFRAITANE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AMF, AU, COMESA, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT,

ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, InOC, Interpol, IOC, ITU, LAS, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW (signatory), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Representative to the US and Ambassador to the UN

Mahmoud M. ABOUD

chancery: Mission to the US, 336 East 45th Street (2nd floor), New York, NY 10017

telephone: [1] (212) 750-1637

Diplomatic representation from the US:
the US does not have an embassy in Comoros; the ambassador to Madagascar is accredited to Comoros

Flag description:
four equal horizontal bands of yellow (top), white, red, and blue with a green isosceles triangle based on the hoist; centered within the triangle is a white crescent with the convex side facing the hoist and four white, five-pointed stars placed vertically in a line between the points of the crescent; the horizontal bands and the four stars represent the four main islands of the archipelago - Mwali, Njazidja, Nzwani, and Mayotte (a territorial collectivity of France, but claimed by Comoros); the crescent, stars, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam

Economy Comoros

Economy - overview:

One of the world's poorest countries, Comoros is made up of three islands that have inadequate transportation links, a young and rapidly increasing population, and few natural resources. The low educational level of the labor force contributes to a subsistence level of economic activity, high unemployment, and a heavy dependence on foreign grants and technical assistance. Agriculture, including fishing, hunting, and forestry, contributes 40% to GDP, employs 80% of the labor force, and provides most of the exports. The country is not self-sufficient in food production; rice, the main staple, accounts for the bulk of imports. The government - which is hampered by internal political disputes - is struggling to upgrade education and technical training, privatize commercial

and

industrial enterprises, improve health services, diversify exports, promote tourism, and reduce the high population growth rate. Increased foreign support is essential if the goal of 4% annual GDP growth is to be met. Remittances from 150,000 Comorans abroad help supplement GDP.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$441 million (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$402 million (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 40% industry: 4% services: 56% (2001 est.)

Labor force: 144,500 (1996 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 80% industry and services: 20%

Unemployment rate:
20% (1996 est.)

Population below poverty line:
60% (2002 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3% (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$27.6 million

expenditures: \$NA (2001 est.)

Agriculture - products:

vanilla, cloves, perfume essences, copra, coconuts, bananas,
cassava (tapioca)

Industries:

tourism, perfume distillation

Industrial production growth rate:

-2% (1999 est.)

Electricity - production:

18 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 90.6% hydro: 9.4%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

16.74 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

700 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-17 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$34 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

vanilla, ylang-ylang (perfume essence), cloves, copra

Exports - partners:

France 27.7%, Singapore 16.8%, Japan 15.1%, Germany 13.7%,
US 5.8%,

Netherlands 5.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$115 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

rice and other foodstuffs, consumer goods, petroleum products,
cement, transport equipment

Imports - partners:

France 20.5%, South Africa 11.7%, UAE 9.1%, Kenya 8%, Pakistan
5%,

Mauritius 4.4%, Belgium 4.3%, India 4.1% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$232 million (2000 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$24 million (2003 est.)

Currency (code):

Comoran franc (KMF)

Currency code:

KMF

Exchange rates:

Comoran francs (KMF) per US dollar - 395.6 (2005), 396.21 (2004),

435.9 (2003), 522.74 (2002), 549.78 (2001)

note: the Comoran franc is pegged to the euro at a rate of 491.9677

Comoran francs per euro

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Comoros

Telephones - main lines in use:

16,900 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

16,100 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: sparse system of microwave radio relay and HF

radiotelephone communication stations

domestic: HF radiotelephone communications and microwave

radio relay

international: country code - 269; HF radiotelephone
communications
to Madagascar and Reunion

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 4, shortwave 1 (2001)

Radios:

90,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

NA

Televisions:

1,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.km

Internet hosts:

5 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

20,000 (2005)

Transportation Comoros

Airports:

4 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 4

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 880 km

paved: 673 km

unpaved: 207 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 121 ships (1000 GRT or over) 564,882 GRT/801,238 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 10, cargo 85, chemical tanker 1, container 1, livestock carrier 1, passenger 2, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 9, refrigerated cargo 5, roll on/roll off 5, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 72 (Bangladesh 1, Bulgaria 1, Greece 10, India 1, Kenya 1, Kuwait 1, Lebanon 6, Nigeria 2, Norway 1, Pakistan 2, Philippines 1, Russia 4, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Saudi Arabia 3, Syria 4, Turkey 11, UAE 6, Ukraine 14, US 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Mayotte, Moutsamoudou

Military Comoros

Military branches:

Comoran Defense Force: Comoran Security Force (includes Gendarmerie and Army), Comoran Federal Police (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 138,940

females age 18-49: 139,491 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 98,792

females age 18-49: 106,415 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$12.87 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
3% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Comoros

Disputes - international: claims French-administered Mayotte

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Introduction Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Background:

Established as a Belgian colony in 1908, the Republic of the Congo gained its independence in 1960, but its early years were marred by

political and social instability. Col. Joseph MOBUTU seized power and declared himself president in a November 1965 coup. He subsequently changed his name - to MOBUTU Sese Seko - as well as

that of the country - to Zaire. MOBUTU retained his position for 32

years through several subsequent sham elections, as well as

through

the use of brutal force. Ethnic strife and civil war, touched off by a massive inflow of refugees in 1994 from fighting in Rwanda and Burundi, led in May 1997 to the toppling of the MOBUTU regime by a

rebellion led by Laurent KABILA. He renamed the country the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), but in August 1998 his regime was itself challenged by an insurrection backed by Rwanda and

Uganda. Troops from Angola, Chad, Namibia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe

intervened to support the Kinshasa regime. A cease-fire was signed in July 1999 by the DRC, Congolese armed rebel groups, Angola, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zimbabwe but sporadic fighting continued. Laurent KABILA was assassinated in January 2001 and his

son, Joseph KABILA, was named head of state. In October 2002, the

new president was successful in negotiating the withdrawal of Rwandan forces occupying eastern Congo; two months later, the Pretoria Accord was signed by all remaining warring parties to end the fighting and establish a government of national unity. A transitional government was set up in July 2003; Joseph KABILA remains as president and is joined by four vice presidents representing the former government, former rebel groups, and the political opposition. The transitional government held a successful constitutional referendum in December 2005, and plans to hold a series of elections in 2006 to determine the presidency and National Assembly seats.

Geography Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Location:

Central Africa, northeast of Angola

Geographic coordinates:

0 00 N, 25 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 2,345,410 sq km

land: 2,267,600 sq km

water: 77,810 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than one-fourth the size of the US

Land boundaries:

total: 10,730 km

border countries: Angola 2,511 km (of which 225 km is the boundary

of Angola's discontiguous Cabinda Province), Burundi 233 km, Central

African Republic 1,577 km, Republic of the Congo 2,410 km, Rwanda

217 km, Sudan 628 km, Tanzania 459 km, Uganda 765 km, Zambia 1,930 km

Coastline:

37 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: boundaries with neighbors

Climate:

tropical; hot and humid in equatorial river basin; cooler and drier

in southern highlands; cooler and wetter in eastern highlands;
north

of Equator - wet season (April to October), dry season (December
to

February); south of Equator - wet season (November to March),
dry

season (April to October)

Terrain:

vast central basin is a low-lying plateau; mountains in east

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Pic Marguerite on Mont Ngaliema (Mount Stanley)
5,110
m

Natural resources:

cobalt, copper, niobium, tantalum, petroleum, industrial and gem
diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, uranium, coal,
hydropower, timber

Land use:

arable land: 2.86%

permanent crops: 0.47%

other: 96.67% (2005)

Irrigated land:

110 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

periodic droughts in south; Congo River floods (seasonal); in the
east, in the Great Rift Valley, there are active volcanoes

Environment - current issues:

poaching threatens wildlife populations; water pollution;

deforestation; refugees responsible for significant deforestation, soil erosion, and wildlife poaching; mining of minerals (coltan - a mineral used in creating capacitors, diamonds, and gold) causing environmental damage

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone

Layer Protection, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Geography - note:

straddles equator; has very narrow strip of land that controls the lower Congo River and is only outlet to South Atlantic Ocean; dense

tropical rain forest in central river basin and eastern highlands

People Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Population:

62,660,551

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 47.4% (male 14,906,488/female 14,798,210)

15-64 years: 50.1% (male 15,597,353/female 15,793,350)

65 years and over: 2.5% (male 632,143/female 933,007) (2006

est.)

Median age:

total: 16.2 years

male: 16 years

female: 16.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

3.07% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

43.69 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

13.27 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.23 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: fighting between the Congolese Government and Uganda-
and

Rwanda-backed Congolese rebels spawned a regional war in DRC
in

August 1998, which left 2.33 million Congolese internally
displaced

and caused 412,000 Congolese refugees to flee to surrounding
countries (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.68 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 88.62 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 96.9 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 80.1 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 51.46 years

male: 50.01 years

female: 52.94 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

6.45 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

4.2% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

1.1 million (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

100,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne diseases: malaria, plague, and African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) are high risks in some locations water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Congolese (singular and plural)

adjective: Congolese or Congo

Ethnic groups:

over 200 African ethnic groups of which the majority are Bantu; the

four largest tribes - Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

Religions:

Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 20%, Kimbanguist 10%, Muslim 10%,
other syncretic sects and indigenous beliefs 10%

Languages:

French (official), Lingala (a lingua franca trade language),
Kingwana (a dialect of Kiswahili or Swahili), Kikongo, Tshiluba

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write French, Lingala,
Kingwana, or Tshiluba

total population: 65.5%

male: 76.2%

female: 55.1% (2003 est.)

Government Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Country name:

conventional long form: Democratic Republic of the Congo

conventional short form: none

local long form: Republique Democratique du Congo

local short form: none

former: Congo Free State, Belgian Congo, Congo/Leopoldville,
Congo/Kinshasa, Zaire

abbreviation: DRC

Government type:

transitional government

Capital:

name: Kinshasa

geographic coordinates: 4 18 S, 15 18 E

time difference: UTC+1 (six hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

10 provinces (provinces, singular - province) and 1 city* (ville);
Bandundu, Bas-Congo, Equateur, Kasai-Occidental, Kasai-Oriental,
Katanga, Kinshasa*, Maniema, Nord-Kivu, Orientale, Sud-Kivu

Independence:

30 June 1960 (from Belgium)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 30 June (1960)

Constitution:

18 February 2006

Legal system:

a new constitution was adopted by referendum 18 December
2005;

accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Joseph KABILA (since 26 January 2001);
note - following the assassination of his father, Laurent Desire
KABILA, on 16 January 2001, Joseph KABILA succeeded to the
presidency; the president is both the chief of state and head of
government

head of government: President Joseph KABILA (since 26 January
2001);

note - following the assassination of his father, Laurent Desire
KABILA, on 16 January 2001, Joseph KABILA succeeded to the
presidency; the president is both the chief of state and head of
government

cabinet: National Executive Council appointed by the president
elections: under the new constitution the president is elected by

popular vote to a five-year term (eligible for a second term); elections last held 30 July 2006 with a second round held on 29 October 2006 (next to be held in 2011)
election results: results of 29 October 2006 elections (second round); Joseph KABILA 58%, Jean-Pierre BEMBA Gombo 42%
note: Joseph KABILA succeeded his father, Laurent Desire KABILA, following the latter's assassination in January 2001; negotiations with rebel leaders led to the establishment of a transitional government in July 2003 with free elections held on 30 July 2006 and
29 October 2006 where the popular vote confirmed Joseph KABILA as
president

Legislative branch:
bicameral legislature consists of a National Assembly (500 seats; 60 elected by majority vote and 440 by open list proportional representation; members serve 5-year terms) and a Senate (120 seats;
members elected by indirect vote to serve 5-year terms)
elections: NA; members of the National Assembly were appointed by
leaders in the factions integrated into the new government;
elections scheduled for 30 July 2006 will establish a new legislature under the February 2006 constitution

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court or Cour Supreme

Political parties and leaders:
Democratic Social Christian Party or PDSC [Andre BO-BOLIKO];
Forces
for Renovation for Union and Solidarity or FONUS [Joseph OLENGHANKOY]; National Congolese Lumumbist Movement or MNC [Francois

LUMUMBA]; Popular Movement of the Revolution or MPR (three factions:

MPR-Fait Prive [Catherine NZUZI wa Mbombo]; MPR/Vunduaawe [Felix

VUNDUAWE]; MPR/Mananga [MANANGA Dintoka Mpholo]); Unified Lumumbast

Party or PALU [Antoine GIZENGA]; Union for Democracy and Social

Progress or UDPS [Etienne TSHISEKEDI wa Mulumba]; Union of Federalists and Independent Republicans or UFERI (two factions:

UFERI [Lokambo OMOKOKO]; UFERI/OR [Adolph Kishwe MAYA])

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, CEPGL, COMESA, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO (suspended),

ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF,

OPCW, PCA, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Faida MITIFU

chancery: 1800 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009: note -

Consular Office at 1726 M Street, NW, Washington, DC, 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 234-7690, 7691

FAX: [1] (202) 234-2609

Diplomatic representation from the US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Roger MEECE
embassy: 310 Avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa
mailing address: Unit 31550, APO AE 09828
telephone: [243] (88) 43608
FAX: [243] (88) 43467

Flag description:
sky blue field divided diagonally from the lower hoist corner to upper fly corner by a red stripe bordered by two narrow yellow stripes; a yellow, five-pointed star appears in the upper hoist corner

Economy Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Economy - overview:

The economy of the Democratic Republic of the Congo - a nation endowed with vast potential wealth - has declined drastically since the mid-1980s. The war, which began in August 1998, dramatically

reduced national output and government revenue, increased external

debt, and resulted in the deaths of perhaps 3.5 million people from violence, famine, and disease. Foreign businesses curtailed operations due to uncertainty about the outcome of the conflict, lack of infrastructure, and the difficult operating environment.

Conditions improved in late 2002 with the withdrawal of a large portion of the invading foreign troops. The transitional government

has reopened relations with international financial institutions and international donors, and President KABILA has begun implementing

reforms. Much economic activity lies outside the GDP data. Economic

stability improved in 2003-05, although an uncertain legal framework, corruption, and a lack of openness in government policy

continues to hamper growth. In 2005, renewed activity in the mining

sector, the source of most exports, boosted Kinshasa's fiscal position and GDP growth. Business and economic prospects are expected to improve once a new government is installed after elections.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$40.67 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$7.328 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

7.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 55% industry: 11% services: 34% (2000 est.)

Labor force: 14.51 million

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA% services: NA%

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

9% (2004 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$700 million

expenditures: \$750 million; including capital expenditures of \$24 million (2004 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber, tea, quinine, cassava (tapioca), palm oil, bananas, root crops, corn, fruits; wood products

Industries:

mining (diamonds, copper, zinc), mineral processing, consumer products (including textiles, footwear, cigarettes, processed foods and beverages), cement, commercial ship repair

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

6.036 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 1.8% hydro: 98.2% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

4.324 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

1.3 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

10 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

22,000 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

8,300 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

1.538 billion bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

991.1 million cu m (1 January 2002)

Exports:

\$1.108 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

diamonds, copper, crude oil, coffee, cobalt

Exports - partners:

Belgium 38.2%, US 17.9%, China 11.7%, France 8%, Finland 7.8%,

Chile 4.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.319 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels

Imports - partners:

South Africa 16.5%, Belgium 16.1%, France 9.1%, Zambia 6.9%, Kenya

5.7%, Germany 4.6%, US 4.5%, Cote d'Ivoire 4.3%, Netherlands 4.1%

(2005)

Debt - external:

\$10.6 billion (2003 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$2.2 billion (FY03/04)

Currency (code):

Congolese franc (CDF)

Currency code:

CDF

Exchange rates:

Congolese francs per US dollar - 437.86 (2005), 401.04 (2004), 405.34 (2003), 346.49 (2002), 206.62 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Telephones - main lines in use:

10,600 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

2.746 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: poor

domestic: barely adequate wire and microwave radio relay service
in

and between urban areas; domestic satellite system with 14 earth
stations

international: country code - 243; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 3, FM 11, shortwave 2 (2001)

Radios:

18.03 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

4 (2001)

Televisions:

6.478 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.cd

Internet hosts:

1,778 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2001)

Internet users:

140,600 (2005)

Transportation Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Airports: 234 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 25 over 3,047 m: 4 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 16 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 209 1,524 to 2,437 m: 18 914 to 1,523 m: 94 under 914 m: 97 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 54 km; oil 78 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 5,138 km

narrow gauge: 3,987 km 1.067-m gauge (858 km electrified); 125 km

1.000-m gauge; 1,026 km 0.600-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 157,000 km (including 30 km of expressways) (1999)

Waterways:

15,000 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 1,004 GRT/1,640 DWT

by type: petroleum tanker 1

foreign-owned: 1 (Congo, Republic of the 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Banana, Boma, Bukavu, Bumba, Goma, Kalemie, Kindu, Kinshasa, Kisangani, Matadi, Mbandaka

Military Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Military branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force

Military service age and obligation:

18-45 years of age for military service

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 11,365,610 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 6,464,223 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$103.7 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.5% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Disputes - international:

heads of the Great Lakes states and UN pledge to end conflict but unchecked tribal, rebel, and militia fighting continues unabated in the northeastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, drawing in the neighboring states of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda; the

UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) has maintained over 14,000 peacekeepers in the region since

1999; thousands of Ituri refugees from the Congo continue to flee the fighting primarily into Uganda; 90,000 Angolan refugees were repatriated by 2004 with the remainder in the DRC expected to return

in 2005; in 2005, DRC and Rwanda established a border verification

mechanism to address accusations of Rwandan military supporting

Congolese rebels and the DRC providing rebel Rwandan "Interhamwe"

forces the means and bases to attack Rwandan forces; the location of

the boundary in the broad Congo River with the Republic of the Congo

is indefinite except in the Pool Malebo/Stanley Pool area

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 5,277 (Republic of Congo) 11,816 (Rwanda) 18,953 (Uganda) 19,400 (Burundi) 45,226 (Sudan) 98,383

(Angola)

IDPs: 2.33 million (fighting between government forces and rebels since mid-1990s; most IDPs are in eastern provinces) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis, mostly for domestic consumption; while rampant corruption and inadequate supervision leaves the banking system vulnerable to money laundering, the lack of a well-developed financial system limits the country's utility as a money-laundering center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Congo, Republic of the

Introduction Congo, Republic of the

Background:

Upon independence in 1960, the former French region of Middle Congo

became the Republic of the Congo. A quarter century of experimentation with Marxism was abandoned in 1990 and a democratically elected government took office in 1992. A brief civil

war in 1997 restored former Marxist President Denis SASSO-NGUESSO,

and ushered in a period of ethnic and political unrest.

Southern-based rebel groups agreed to a final peace accord in March

2003, but the calm is tenuous and refugees continue to present a humanitarian crisis. The Republic of Congo was once one of Africa's

largest petroleum producers, but with declining production it will need to hope for new offshore oil finds to sustain its oil earnings over the long term.

Geography Congo, Republic of the

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Angola and Gabon

Geographic coordinates:

1 00 S, 15 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 342,000 sq km

land: 341,500 sq km

water: 500 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Montana

Land boundaries:

total: 5,504 km

border countries: Angola 201 km, Cameroon 523 km, Central African

Republic 467 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo 2,410 km, Gabon

1,903 km

Coastline:

169 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; rainy season (March to June); dry season (June to October); persistent high temperatures and humidity; particularly enervating climate astride the Equator

Terrain:

coastal plain, southern basin, central plateau, northern basin

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Berongou 903 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, timber, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, copper, phosphates,

gold, magnesium, natural gas, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 1.45% permanent crops: 0.15% other:

98.4% (2005)

Irrigated land:
20 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
seasonal flooding

Environment - current issues:
air pollution from vehicle emissions; water pollution from the
dumping of raw sewage; tap water is not potable; deforestation

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification,
Endangered
Species, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical
Timber
94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:
about 70% of the population lives in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, or
along the railroad between them

People Congo, Republic of the

Population:
3,702,314

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the
effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower
life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower
population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of
population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July
2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 46.4% (male 864,407/female 853,728)
15-64 years: 50.7% (male 930,390/female 945,545)
65 years and over: 2.9% (male 44,430/female 63,814) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 16.6 years
male: 16.4 years
female: 16.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.6% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
42.57 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
12.93 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
-3.62 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 85.29 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 91 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 79.41 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 52.8 years
male: 51.65 years

female: 53.98 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

6.07 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

4.9% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

90,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

9,700 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Congolese (singular and plural)

adjective: Congolese or Congo

Ethnic groups:

Kongo 48%, Sangha 20%, M'Bochi 12%, Teke 17%, Europeans and other 3%

Religions:

Christian 50%, animist 48%, Muslim 2%

Languages:

French (official), Lingala and Monokutuba (lingua franca trade languages), many local languages and dialects (of which Kikongo is the most widespread)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 83.8%

male: 89.6%

female: 78.4% (2003 est.)

Government Congo, Republic of the

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of the Congo

conventional short form: Congo (Brazzaville)

local long form: Republique du Congo

local short form: none

former: Middle Congo, Congo/Brazzaville, Congo

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Brazzaville

geographic coordinates: 4 16 S, 15 17 E

time difference: UTC+1 (six hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

10 regions (regions, singular - region) and 1 commune*; Bouenza,
Brazzaville*, Cuvette, Cuvette-Ouest, Kouilou, Lekoumou,
Likouala,
Niari, Plateaux, Pool, Sangha

Independence:

15 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 15 August (1960)

Constitution:

approved by referendum 20 January 2002

Legal system:

based on French civil law system and customary law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO (since 25 October

1997, following the civil war in which he toppled elected president

Pascal LISSOUBA); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO (since 25 October

1997, following the civil war in which he toppled elected president

Pascal LISSOUBA); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 10 March 2002 (next

to be held in 2009)

election results: Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO reelected president; percent

of vote - Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO 89.4%, Joseph Kignoumbi Kia MBOUNGOU

2.7%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (66 seats; members are

elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) and the National Assembly (137 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 11 July 2002 (next to be held July 2007); National Assembly - last held 27 May and 26 June 2002 (next

to be held by May 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - FDP 56, other 10; National Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - FDP 83, UDR 6, UPADS 3, other 45

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme

Political parties and leaders:

the most important of the many parties are the Democratic and Patriotic Forces or FDP [Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO, president] (an alliance of Convention for Alternative Democracy, Congolese Labor

Party or PCT, Liberal Republican Party, National Union for Democracy

and Progress, Patriotic Union for the National Reconstruction, and Union for the National Renewal); Congolese Movement for Democracy

and Integral Development or MCDDI [Michel MAMPOUYA]; Pan-African

Union for Social Development or UPADS [Martin MBERI]; Rally for

Democracy and Social Progress or RDPS [Jean-Pierre Thystere TCHICAYA, president]; Rally for Democracy and the Republic or RDR

[Raymond Damasge NGOLLO]; Union for Democracy and Republic or UDR;

Union of Democratic Forces or UFD [Sebastian EBAO]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Congolese Trade Union Congress or CSC; General Union of Congolese

Pupils and Students or UGEEC; Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women

or URFC; Union of Congolese Socialist Youth or UJSC

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, BDEAC, CEMAC, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT,

ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC,

IOM, IPU, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW (signatory), UN, UN Security

Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU,

WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Serge MOMBOULI

chancery: 4891 Colorado Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20011

telephone: [1] (202) 726-5500

FAX: [1] (202) 726-1860

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Mark BIEDLINGMAIER

embassy: NA

mailing address: NA

telephone: [243] (88) 43608

note: the embassy is temporarily collocated with the US Embassy in

the Democratic Republic of the Congo (US Embassy Kinshasa, 310

Avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa)

Flag description:

divided diagonally from the lower hoist side by a yellow band; the upper triangle (hoist side) is green and the lower triangle is red; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Economy Congo, Republic of the

Economy - overview:

The economy is a mixture of village agriculture and handicrafts, an

industrial sector based largely on oil, support services, and a government characterized by budget problems and overstaffing. Oil

has supplanted forestry as the mainstay of the economy, providing a

major share of government revenues and exports. In the early 1980s,

rapidly rising oil revenues enabled the government to finance large-scale development projects with GDP growth averaging 5% annually, one of the highest rates in Africa. The government has mortgaged a substantial portion of its oil earnings through oil-backed loans that have contributed to a growing debt burden and

chronic revenue shortfalls. Economic reform efforts have been undertaken with the support of international organizations, notably

the World Bank and the IMF. However, the reform program came to a

halt in June 1997 when civil war erupted. Denis SASSOUNGUESSO, who

returned to power when the war ended in October 1997, publicly expressed interest in moving forward on economic reforms and

privatization and in renewing cooperation with international financial institutions. Economic progress was badly hurt by slumping

oil prices and the resumption of armed conflict in December 1998, which worsened the republic's budget deficit. The current administration presides over an uneasy internal peace and faces difficult economic challenges of stimulating recovery and reducing poverty. Recovery of oil prices has boosted the economy's GDP and

near-term prospects. The Republic of Congo may be eligible for an IMF-World Bank heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative in

early 2006, provided it meets the strict fiscal and monetary targets set out for it under a new three-year Poverty Reduction and Growth

Facility (PRGF) with the IMF.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$4.585 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$4.694 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

8.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: 6.2%

industry: 57%

services: 36.9% (2005 est.)

Labor force:

NA

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

21.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.328 billion

expenditures: \$1.065 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

cassava (tapioca), sugar, rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables, coffee,
cocoa; forest products

Industries:

petroleum extraction, cement, lumber, brewing, sugar, palm oil,
soap, flour, cigarettes

Industrial production growth rate:

0% (2002 est.)

Electricity - production:

343 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 0.3% hydro: 99.7%

nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
619 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
300 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
267,100 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
5,200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:
93.5 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m

Natural gas - imports:
0 cu m

Natural gas - proved reserves:
90.61 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:
\$493 million (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$2.209 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
petroleum, lumber, plywood, sugar, cocoa, coffee, diamonds

Exports - partners:
China 38.9%, US 29%, Taiwan 11.8%, South Korea 7.2% (2005)

Imports:
\$806.5 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
capital equipment, construction materials, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:
France 25.6%, China 11.3%, US 8.1%, India 8%, Italy 7.5%,
Belgium
5.1%, Netherlands 4.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$273 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$5 billion (2000 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$159.1 million (1995)

Currency (code):
Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XAF); note - responsible

authority is the Bank of the Central African States

Currency code:
XAF

Exchange rates:
Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XAF) per US dollar -
527.47
(2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04
(2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Congo, Republic of the

Telephones - main lines in use:
13,800 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
490,000 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: services barely adequate for government use;
key exchanges are in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Loubomo;
intercity lines frequently out of order
domestic: primary network consists of microwave radio relay and
coaxial cable
international: country code - 242; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 1, FM 5, shortwave 3 (2001)

Radios:
341,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (2002)

Televisions:

33,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.cg

Internet hosts:

46 (2004)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

36,000 (2005)

Transportation Congo, Republic of the

Airports: 32 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 4

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 28

1,524 to 2,437 m: 6

914 to 1,523 m: 11

under 914 m: 11 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 89 km; liquid petroleum gas 4 km; oil 744 km (2006)

Railways: total: 894 km narrow gauge: 894 km 1.067-m gauge
(2005)

Roadways: total: 12,800 km paved: 1,242 km unpaved: 11,558
km (1999)

Waterways:

4,385 km (on Congo and Oubankui rivers) (2005)

Merchant marine:

registered in other countries: 1 (Congo, Democratic Republic of
the

1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Brazzaville, Djeno, Impfondo, Ouesso, Oyo, Pointe-Noire

Military Congo, Republic of the

Military branches:

Congolese Armed Forces (FAC): Army, Congolese Air Force (Armee
de

l'Air Congolaise), Navy, Gendarmerie, Republican Guard (2005)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 688,628

females age 18-49: 685,388 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 406,016

females age 18-49: 394,745 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 38,464
females age 18-49: 38,082 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$85.22 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1.4% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Congo, Republic of the

Disputes - international:
about 7,000 Congolese refugees fleeing internal civil conflicts since the mid-1990s still reside in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the location of the boundary in the broad Congo River with the Democratic Republic of the Congo is indefinite except in the Pool Malebo/Stanley Pool area

Refugees and internally displaced persons:
refugees (country of origin): 53,834 (Democratic Republic of Congo)
IDPs: 60,000 (multiple civil wars since 1992; most IDPs are ethnic Lari) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Introduction Cook Islands

Background:

Named after Captain COOK, who sighted them in 1770, the islands became a British protectorate in 1888. By 1900, administrative control was transferred to New Zealand; in 1965 residents chose self-government in free association with New Zealand. The emigration of skilled workers to New Zealand and government deficits are continuing problems.

Geography Cook Islands

Location:

Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about one-half of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

Geographic coordinates:

21 14 S, 159 46 W

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 236.7 sq km

land: 236.7 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

1.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

120 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

tropical oceanic; moderated by trade winds; a dry season from April

to November and a more humid season from December to March

Terrain:

low coral atolls in north; volcanic, hilly islands in south

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Te Manga 652 m

Natural resources:

NEGL

Land use:

arable land: 16.67%

permanent crops: 8.33%

other: 75% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

typhoons (November to March)

Environment - current issues:

NA

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Law of the Sea
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

the northern Cook Islands are seven low-lying, sparsely populated, coral atolls; the southern Cook Islands, where most of the population lives, consist of eight elevated, fertile, volcanic isles, including the largest, Rarotonga, at 67 sq km

People Cook Islands

Population:

21,388 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 34.1% (male 2,718/female 2,388)

15-64 years: 59.5% (male 4,531/female 4,395)

65 years and over: 6.4% (male 489/female 469) (2001 census)

Median age:

total: 25.3 years

male: 24.7 years

female: 25.9 years (2001 census)

Population growth rate:

-1.2% between 1996-2001 (2001 census)

Birth rate:

21 births/1,000 population (2001 census)

Death rate:

NA deaths/1,000 population

Sex ratio:

107 male(s)/female (2001 census)

Infant mortality rate:

total: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Total fertility rate:

3.1 children born/woman (2001 census)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Cook Islander(s)

adjective: Cook Islander

Ethnic groups:

Cook Island Maori (Polynesian) 87.7%, part Cook Island Maori 5.8%,

other 6.5% (2001 census)

Religions:

Cook Islands Christian Church 55.9%, Roman Catholic 16.8%, Seventh-Day Adventists 7.9%, Church of Latter Day Saints 3.8%, other

Protestant 5.8%, other 4.2%, unspecified 2.6%, none 3% (2001

census)

Languages:

English (official), Maori

Literacy: definition: NA total population: 95% male: NA% female: NA%

People - note: 2001 census counted a resident population of 15,017

Government Cook Islands

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Cook Islands

former: Harvey Islands

Dependency status:

self-governing in free association with New Zealand; Cook Islands is fully responsible for internal affairs; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs and defense, in consultation with the Cook Islands

Government type:

self-governing parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Avarua

geographic coordinates: 21 12 S, 159 46 W

time difference: UTC-10 (5 hours behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none

Independence:

none (became self-governing in free association with New Zealand on

4 August 1965 and has the right at any time to move to full independence by unilateral action)

National holiday:

Constitution Day, first Monday in August (1965)

Constitution:

4 August 1965

Legal system:

based on New Zealand law and English common law

Suffrage:

NA years of age; universal adult

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Frederick GOODWIN (since 9 February 2001); New Zealand High Commissioner John BRYAN (since 6 September 2005),

representative of New Zealand

head of government: Prime Minister Jim MARURAI (since 14 December

2004); Deputy Prime Minister Terepai MAOATE (since 9 August 2005)

cabinet: Cabinet chosen by the prime minister; collectively responsible to Parliament

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the UK representative is

appointed by the monarch; the New Zealand high commissioner is appointed by the New Zealand Government; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition usually becomes prime minister

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consisting of a lower house or Legislative Assembly with 25 seats (24 seats representing districts of the Cook Islands and one seat representing Cook Islanders living overseas; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) and an upper house or House of Ariki made up of traditional leaders elections: last held 26 September 2006 (next to be held by 2011) election results: percent of vote by party - Demo 51.9%, CIP 45.5%, independent 2.7%; seats by party - Demo 15, CIP 8, independent 1 note: the House of Ariki advises on traditional matters and maintains considerable influence, but has no legislative powers

Judicial branch:

High Court

Political parties and leaders:

Cook Islands Party or CIP [Henry PUNA]; Democratic Party or Demo [Dr. Terepai MAOATE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AsDB, FAO, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IFAD, IFRCS, IOC, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (self-governing in free association with New Zealand)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (self-governing in free association with New Zealand)

Flag description:

blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and a large circle of 15 white five-pointed stars (one for every island) centered in the outer half of the flag

Economy Cook Islands

Economy - overview:

Like many other South Pacific island nations, the Cook Islands' economic development is hindered by the isolation of the country from foreign markets, the limited size of domestic markets, lack of natural resources, periodic devastation from natural disasters, and inadequate infrastructure. Agriculture, employing about 70% of the

working population, provides the economic base with major exports

made up of copra and citrus fruit. Black pearls are the Cook Island's leading export. Manufacturing activities are limited to fruit processing, clothing, and handicrafts. Trade deficits are offset by remittances from emigrants and by foreign aid, overwhelmingly from New Zealand. In the 1980s and 1990s, the country

lived beyond its means, maintaining a bloated public service and accumulating a large foreign debt. Subsequent reforms, including the

sale of state assets, the strengthening of economic management, the

encouragement of tourism, and a debt restructuring agreement, have

rekindled investment and growth.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$183.2 million (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$183.2 million

GDP - real growth rate:

0.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$9,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 15.1% industry: 9.6%
services: 75.3% (2000 est.)

Labor force: 6,820 (2001)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 29% industry: 15%
services: 56% (1995)

Unemployment rate:

13.1% (2005)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.1% (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$70.95 million

expenditures: \$69.05 million; including capital expenditures of
\$5.744 million (FY00/01 est.)

Agriculture - products: copra, citrus, pineapples, tomatoes, beans,
pawpaws, bananas, yams, taro, coffee; pigs, poultry

Industries:

fruit processing, tourism, fishing, clothing, handicrafts

Industrial production growth rate:

1% (2002)

Electricity - production:

28 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

34.46 million kWh (2005 est.)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

400 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$26.67 million

Exports:

\$5.222 million (2005)

Exports - commodities:

copra, papayas, fresh and canned citrus fruit, coffee; fish; pearls and pearl shells; clothing

Exports - partners:

Australia 34%, Japan 27%, New Zealand 25%, US 8% (2004)

Imports:

\$81.04 million (2005)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, textiles, fuels, timber, capital goods

Imports - partners:

New Zealand 61%, Fiji 19%, US 9%, Australia 6%, Japan 2% (2004)

Debt - external:

\$141 million (1996 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$13.1 million; note - New Zealand continues to furnish the greater part (1995)

Currency (code):

New Zealand dollar (NZD)

Currency code:

NZD

Exchange rates:

New Zealand dollars per US dollar - 1.4203 (2005), 1.5087 (2004), 1.7221 (2003), 2.1622 (2002), 2.3788 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Cook Islands

Telephones - main lines in use:

6,200 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1,500 (2002)

Telephone system:

general assessment: Telecom Cook Islands offers international direct dialing, Internet, email, fax, and Telex

domestic: the individual islands are connected by a combination of satellite earth stations, microwave systems, and VHF and HF radiotelephone; within the islands, service is provided by small exchanges connected to subscribers by open-wire, cable, and fiber-optic cable

international: country code - 682; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

14,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (outer islands receive satellite broadcasts) (2004)

Televisions:

4,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.ck

Internet hosts:

1,456 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

3 (2000)

Internet users:

3,600 (2002)

Transportation Cook Islands

Airports: 9 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
(2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 320 km

paved: 33 km

unpaved: 287 km (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 6 ships (1000 GRT or over) 48,422 GRT/51,900 DWT

by type: cargo 2, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 3

foreign-owned: 5 (Norway 1, NZ 1, Sweden 3) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Avatiu

Military Cook Islands

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Ministry of Police and Disaster Management (2005)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of New Zealand, in consultation with the Cook Islands and at its request

Transnational Issues Cook Islands

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Coral Sea Islands

Introduction Coral Sea Islands

Background:

Scattered over more than three-quarters of a million square kilometers of ocean, the Coral Sea Islands were declared a territory

of Australia in 1969. They are uninhabited except for a small meteorological staff on the Willis Islets. Automated weather stations, beacons, and a lighthouse occupy many other islands and reefs.

Geography Coral Sea Islands

Location:

Oceania, islands in the Coral Sea, northeast of Australia

Geographic coordinates:

18 00 S, 152 00 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: less than 3 sq km

land: less than 3 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes numerous small islands and reefs scattered over a sea

area of about 780,000 sq km, with the Willis Islets the most important

Area - comparative:

NA

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

3,095 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 3 nm exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical

Terrain:

sand and coral reefs and islands (or cays)

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location on Cato Island 6 m

Natural resources:

NEGL

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100%
(mostly grass or scrub cover) (2005)

Irrigated land:

0 sq km

Natural hazards:

occasional tropical cyclones

Environment - current issues:

no permanent fresh water resources

Geography - note:

important nesting area for birds and turtles

People Coral Sea Islands

Population:

no indigenous inhabitants

note: there is a staff of three to four at the meteorological
station (2005 est.)

Government Coral Sea Islands

Country name:

conventional long form: Coral Sea Islands Territory

conventional short form: Coral Sea Islands

Dependency status:

territory of Australia; administered from Canberra by the

Department of the Environment, Sport, and Territories

Legal system:

the laws of Australia, where applicable, apply

Executive branch:

administered from Canberra by the Department of the Environment,
Sport, and Territories

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (territory of Australia)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (territory of Australia)

Flag description:

the flag of Australia is used

Economy Coral Sea Islands

Economy - overview: no economic activity

Communications Coral Sea Islands

Communications - note:

there are automatic weather stations on many of the isles and reefs relaying data to the mainland

Transportation Coral Sea Islands

Ports and terminals: none; offshore anchorage only

Military Coral Sea Islands

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of Australia; visited regularly by the Royal Australian Navy; Australia has control over the activities of visitors

Transnational Issues Coral Sea Islands

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Costa Rica

Introduction Costa Rica

Background:

Although explored by the Spanish early in the 16th century, initial attempts at colonizing Costa Rica proved unsuccessful due to a combination of factors, including: disease from mosquito-infested swamps, brutal heat, resistance by natives, and pirate raids. It was not until 1563 that a permanent settlement of Cartago was established in the cooler, fertile central highlands. The area remained a colony for some two and a half centuries. In 1821, Costa

Rica became one of several Central American provinces that jointly

declared their independence from Spain. Two years later it joined

the United Provinces of Central America, but this federation disintegrated in 1838, at which time Costa Rica proclaimed its sovereignty and independence. Since the late 19th century, only two

brief periods of violence have marred the country's democratic development. Although it still maintains a large agricultural sector, Costa Rica has expanded its economy to include strong technology and tourism industries. The standard of living is relatively high. Land ownership is widespread.

Geography Costa Rica

Location:

Central America, bordering both the Caribbean Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, between Nicaragua and Panama

Geographic coordinates:

10 00 N, 84 00 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 51,100 sq km

land: 50,660 sq km

water: 440 sq km

note: includes Isla del Coco

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries: total: 639 km border countries: Nicaragua 309 km, Panama 330 km

Coastline: 1,290 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone:
200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical and subtropical; dry season (December to April); rainy season (May to November); cooler in highlands

Terrain:

coastal plains separated by rugged mountains including over 100 volcanic cones, of which several are major volcanoes

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Cerro Chirripo 3,810 m

Natural resources:

hydropower

Land use: arable land: 4.4% permanent crops: 5.87% other: 89.73% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,080 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

occasional earthquakes, hurricanes along Atlantic coast; frequent flooding of lowlands at onset of rainy season and landslides; active volcanoes

Environment - current issues:

deforestation and land use change, largely a result of the clearing of land for cattle ranching and agriculture; soil erosion; coastal marine pollution; fisheries protection; solid waste management; air pollution

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

four volcanoes, two of them active, rise near the capital of San Jose in the center of the country; one of the volcanoes, Irazu, erupted destructively in 1963-65

People Costa Rica

Population:

4,075,261 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 28.3% (male 590,261/female 563,196)

15-64 years: 66% (male 1,359,750/female 1,329,346)

65 years and over: 5.7% (male 108,041/female 124,667) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 26.4 years

male: 26 years

female: 26.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.45% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

18.32 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.36 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.49 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.87 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 9.7 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 10.58 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 8.77 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.02 years

male: 74.43 years

female: 79.74 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.24 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.6% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

12,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

900 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Costa Rican(s)

adjective: Costa Rican

Ethnic groups:

white (including mestizo) 94%, black 3%, Amerindian 1%,

Chinese 1%,
other 1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 76.3%, Evangelical 13.7%, Jehovah's Witnesses 1.3%,
other Protestant 0.7%, other 4.8%, none 3.2%

Languages:

Spanish (official), English

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 96%

male: 95.9%

female: 96.1% (2003 est.)

Government Costa Rica

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Costa Rica

conventional short form: Costa Rica

local long form: Republica de Costa Rica

local short form: Costa Rica

Government type:

democratic republic

Capital:

name: San Jose

geographic coordinates: 9 56 N, 84 05 W

time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during
Standard
Time)

Administrative divisions:

7 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Alajuela, Cartago, Guanacaste, Heredia, Limon, Puntarenas, San Jose

Independence:

15 September 1821 (from Spain)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Constitution:

7 November 1949

Legal system:

based on Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Oscar ARIAS Sanchez (since 8 May 2006);
First Vice President Laura CHINCHILLA (since 8 May 2006);
Second

Vice President Kevin CASAS Zamora (since 8 May 2006); note - the

president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Oscar ARIAS Sanchez (since 8 May 2006); First Vice President Laura CHINCHILLA (since 8 May 2006);
Second

Vice President Kevin CASAS Zamora (since 8 May 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet selected by the president

elections: president and vice presidents elected on the same ticket by popular vote for a single four-year term; election last held 5 February 2006 (next to be held February 2010)

election results: Oscar ARIAS Sanchez elected president; percent of

vote - Oscar ARIAS Sanchez (PLN) 40.9%; Otto SOLIS (PAC) 39.8%, Otto

GUEVARA Guth (PML) 8%, Ricardo TOLEDO (PUSC) 3%; note - official

results pending the resolution of election challenges

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Assembly or Asamblea Legislativa (57 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 5 February 2006 (next to be held February 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PLN 25, PAC 18, PML 6, PUSC 4, other 4

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (22 justices are elected for eight-year terms by the Legislative Assembly)

Political parties and leaders:

Authentic Member from Heredia [Jose SALAS]; Citizen Action Party or

PAC [Otton SOLIS]; Costa Rican Renovation Party or PRC [Gerardo

Justo OROZCO Alvarez]; Democratic Force Party or PFD [Vladimir DE LA

CRUZ]; General Union Party or PUGEN [Carlos Alberto FERNANDEZ Vega];

Homeland First or PP [Juan Jose VARGAS Fallas]; Independent Worker

Party or PIO [Jose Alberto CUBERO Carmona]; Libertarian Movement

Party or PML [Otto GUEVARA Guth]; National Christian Alliance Party

or ANC [Juan Carlos CHAVEZ Mora]; National Integration Party

or PIN

[Walter MUNOZ Cespedes]; National Liberation Party or PLN
[Francisco

Antonio PACHECO]; National Patriotic Party or PPN [Daniel
Enrique

REYNOLDS Vargas]; National Restoration Party or PRN [Carlos
AVENDANO]; Nationalist Democratic Alliance or ADN [Jose
Miguel

VILLALOBOS Umana]; Patriotic Union or UP [Humberto ARCE
Salas];

Social Christian Unity Party or PUSC [Lorena VASQUEZ Badilla];
Union

for Change Party or UPC [Antonio ALVAREZ Desanti]; United
Leftist

Coalition or IU [Humberto VARGAS Carbonel]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Authentic Confederation of Democratic Workers or CATD
(Communist

Party affiliate); Chamber of Coffee Growers; Confederated Union
of

Workers or CUT (Communist Party affiliate); Costa Rican
Confederation of Democratic Workers or CCTD (Liberation Party
affiliate); Federation of Public Service Workers or FTSP; National
Association for Economic Development or ANFE; National
Association

of Educators or ANDE; Rerum Novarum or CTRN (PLN affiliate)
[Gilbert

BROWN]

International organization participation:

BCIE, CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU,

ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,
IPU,

ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), MIGA, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL,

OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Tomas DUENAS chancery: 2114 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 234-2945 FAX: [1] (202) 265-4795 consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Hammond (temporary location in Louisiana), Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Tampa (temporarily closed), Washington, DC consulate(s): San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Mark LANGDALE embassy: Calle 120 Avenida O, Pavas, San Jose mailing address: APO AA 34020 telephone: [506] 519-2000 FAX: [506] 519-2305

Flag description:

five horizontal bands of blue (top), white, red (double width), white, and blue, with the coat of arms in a white elliptical disk on the hoist side of the red band; above the coat of arms a light blue ribbon contains the words, AMERICA CENTRAL, and just below it near

the top of the coat of arms is a white ribbon with the words, REPUBLICA COSTA RICA

Economy Costa Rica

Economy - overview:

Costa Rica's basically stable economy depends on tourism, agriculture, and electronics exports. Poverty has been substantially reduced over the past 15 years, and a strong social safety net has been put into place. Foreign investors remain attracted by the

country's political stability and high education levels, and tourism continues to bring in foreign exchange. Low prices for coffee and bananas have hurt the agricultural sector. The government continues

to grapple with its large internal and external deficits and sizable internal debt. The reduction of inflation remains a difficult problem because of rises in the price of imports, labor market rigidities, and fiscal deficits. The country also needs to reform its tax system and its pattern of public expenditure. Costa Rica is the only signatory to the US-Central American Free Trade Agreement

(CAFTA) that has not ratified it. CAFTA implementation would result

in economic reforms and an improved investment climate.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$45.67 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$19.38 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$11,400 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 8.8% industry: 29.9% services: 61.4% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 1.82 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 20% industry: 22% services: 58% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate:

6.6% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
18% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 1.1% highest 10%: 36.8% (2002)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
46.5 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
13.8% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
19.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$2.722 billion
expenditures: \$3.195 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
56.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
coffee, pineapples, bananas, sugar, corn, rice, beans, potatoes;
beef; timber

Industries:
microprocessors, food processing, textiles and clothing,
construction materials, fertilizer, plastic products

Industrial production growth rate:
5.7% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
7.726 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 1.5% hydro: 81.9%
nuclear: 0% other: 16.6% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
7.12 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
115 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
50 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:
40,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:
\$-955 million (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$7.005 billion (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

coffee, bananas, sugar, pineapples; textiles, electronic components, medical equipment

Exports - partners:

US 42.6%, Hong Kong 6.9%, Netherlands 6.4%, Guatemala 4.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$9.69 billion (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

raw materials, consumer goods, capital equipment, petroleum

Imports - partners:

US 41.3%, Japan 5.6%, Venezuela 4.8%, Mexico 4.8%, Ireland 4.3%,

Brazil 4.2%, China 4.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$2.313 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$5.049 billion (2005 est.)

Currency (code):

Costa Rican colon (CRC)

Currency code:

CRC

Exchange rates:

Costa Rican colones per US dollar - 477.79 (2005), 437.91 (2004), 398.66 (2003), 359.82 (2002), 328.87 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Costa Rica

Telephones - main lines in use:

1,388,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1.101 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: good domestic telephone service in terms of breadth of coverage; restricted cellular telephone service

domestic: point-to-point and point-to-multi-point microwave, fiber-optic, and coaxial cable link rural areas; Internet service is available

international: country code - 506; connected to Central American Microwave System; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); two submarine cables (1999)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 65, FM 51, shortwave 19 (2002)

Radios:

980,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

20 (plus 43 repeaters) (2002)

Televisions:

525,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.cr

Internet hosts:

12,751 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
3 (of which only one is legal) (2000)

Internet users:
1 million (2005)

Transportation Costa Rica

Airports: 157 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 32 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 19 under 914 m: 9 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 125 914 to 1,523 m: 24
under 914 m: 101 (2006)

Pipelines: refined products 242 km (2006)

Railways: total: 278 km narrow gauge: 278 km 1.067-m gauge
(2005)

Roadways: total: 35,889 km paved: 8,075 km unpaved: 27,814
km (2003)

Waterways:
730 km (seasonally navigable by small craft) (2005)

Merchant marine:
total: 2 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,308 GRT/743 DWT
by type: passenger/cargo 2 (2006)

Ports and terminals:
Caldera, Puerto Limon

Military Costa Rica

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Ministry of Public Security, Government, and Police (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 997,690

females age 18-49: 968,290 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 829,874

females age 18-49: 809,343 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 41,097

females age 18-49: 39,243

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$83.46 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.4% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Costa Rica

Disputes - international:

in September 2005, Costa Rica took its case before the ICJ to advocate the navigation, security, and commercial rights of Costa Rican vessels using the Río San Juan over which Nicaragua retains sovereignty

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 8,266 (Colombia) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

transshipment country for cocaine and heroin from South America;
illicit production of cannabis on small, scattered plots; domestic
cocaine consumption, particularly crack cocaine, is rising

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Cote d'Ivoire

Introduction Cote d'Ivoire

Background:

Close ties to France since independence in 1960, the development
of

cocoa production for export, and foreign investment made Cote
d'Ivoire one of the most prosperous of the tropical African states,
but did not protect it from political turmoil. In December 1999, a
military coup - the first ever in Cote d'Ivoire's history -
overthrew the government. Junta leader Robert GUEI blatantly
rigged

elections held in late 2000 and declared himself the winner.
Popular

protest forced him to step aside and brought runner-up Laurent
GBAGBO into power. Ivorian dissidents and disaffected members
of the

military launched a failed coup attempt in September 2002. Rebel
forces claimed the northern half of the country, and in January

2003

were granted ministerial positions in a unity government under the

auspices of the Linas-Marcoussis Peace Accord. President GBAGBO and

rebel forces resumed implementation of the peace accord in December

2003 after a three-month stalemate, but issues that sparked the civil war, such as land reform and grounds for citizenship, remain unresolved. The central government has yet to exert control over the

northern regions and tensions remain high between GBAGBO and opposition leaders. Several thousand French and West African troops

remain in Cote d'Ivoire to maintain peace and facilitate the disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation process.

Geography Cote d'Ivoire

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Ghana and Liberia

Geographic coordinates:

8 00 N, 5 00 W

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 322,460 sq km

land: 318,000 sq km

water: 4,460 sq km

Area - comparative:
slightly larger than New Mexico

Land boundaries:
total: 3,110 km
border countries: Burkina Faso 584 km, Ghana 668 km, Guinea 610 km,
Liberia 716 km, Mali 532 km

Coastline:
515 km

Maritime claims:
territorial sea: 12 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm
continental shelf: 200 nm

Climate:
tropical along coast, semiarid in far north; three seasons - warm and dry (November to March), hot and dry (March to May), hot and wet (June to October)

Terrain:
mostly flat to undulating plains; mountains in northwest

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: Gulf of Guinea 0 m
highest point: Mont Nimba 1,752 m

Natural resources:
petroleum, natural gas, diamonds, manganese, iron ore, cobalt, bauxite, copper, gold, nickel, tantalum, silica sand, clay, cocoa beans, coffee, palm oil, hydropower

Land use:

arable land: 10.23%
permanent crops: 11.16%
other: 78.61% (2005)

Irrigated land:
730 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
coast has heavy surf and no natural harbors; during the rainy season torrential flooding is possible

Environment - current issues:
deforestation (most of the country's forests - once the largest in West Africa - have been heavily logged); water pollution from sewage
and industrial and agricultural effluents

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
most of the inhabitants live along the sandy coastal region; apart from the capital area, the forested interior is sparsely populated

People Cote d'Ivoire

Population:
17,654,843
note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the

effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 40.8% (male 3,546,674/female 3,653,990)

15-64 years: 56.4% (male 5,024,575/female 4,939,677)

65 years and over: 2.8% (male 238,793/female 251,134) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 19.2 years

male: 19.4 years

female: 18.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.03% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

35.11 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

14.84 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.95 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 89.11 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 105.73 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 71.99 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 48.82 years

male: 46.24 years

female: 51.48 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.5 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

7% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

570,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

47,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria, yellow fever, and others are high risks in some locations

water contact: schistosomiasis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Ivoirian(s)

adjective: Ivoirian

Ethnic groups:

Akan 42.1%, Voltaiques or Gur 17.6%, Northern Mandes 16.5%,

Krous

11%, Southern Mandes 10%, other 2.8% (includes 130,000 Lebanese and 14,000 French) (1998)

Religions:

Muslim 35-40%, indigenous 25-40%, Christian 20-30% (2001)
note: the majority of foreigners (migratory workers) are Muslim (70%) and Christian (20%)

Languages:

French (official), 60 native dialects with Dioula the most widely spoken

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 50.9%

male: 57.9%

female: 43.6% (2003 est.)

Government Cote d'Ivoire

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Cote d'Ivoire

conventional short form: Cote d'Ivoire

local long form: Republique de Cote d'Ivoire

local short form: Cote d'Ivoire

former: Ivory Coast

Government type:

republic; multiparty presidential regime established 1960

Capital:

name: Yamoussoukro

geographic coordinates: 5 19 N, 4 02 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: although Yamoussoukro has been the official capital since 1983, Abidjan remains the commercial and administrative center; the

US, like other countries, maintains its Embassy in Abidjan

Administrative divisions:

19 regions; Agneby, Bafing, Bas-Sassandra, Denguele, Dix-Huit Montagnes, Fromager, Haut-Sassandra, Lacs, Lagunes, Marahoue, Moyen-Cavally, Moyen-Comoe, N'zi-Comoe, Savanes, Sud-Bandama, Sud-Comoe, Vallee du Bandama, Worodougou, Zanzan

Independence:

7 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 7 August (1960)

Constitution:

new constitution adopted 4 August 2000

Legal system:

based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review

in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Laurent GBAGBO (since 26 October 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Charles Konan BANNY (since 7

December 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (no term limits); election last held 26 October 2000 (next to be held by October 2006, after the government postponed the election);

prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Laurent GBAGBO elected president; percent of vote

- Laurent GBAGBO 59.4%, Robert GUEI 32.7%, Francis WODIE 5.7%, other 2.2%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (225 seats; members are elected in single- and multi-district elections by direct popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: elections last held 10 December 2000 with by-elections on

14 January 2001 (next to be held by 31 October 2006)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -
FPI 96, PDCI-RDA 94, RDR 5, PIT 4, other 2, independents 22,
vacant 2

note: a Senate is scheduled to be created in the next full election
in 2006

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme consists of four chambers:
Judicial

Chamber for criminal cases, Audit Chamber for financial cases,
Constitutional Chamber for judicial review cases, and
Administrative

Chamber for civil cases; there is no legal limit to the number of
members

Political parties and leaders:

Citizen's Democratic Union or UDCY [Eg Theodore MEL];
Democratic

Party of Cote d'Ivoire-African Democratic Rally or PDCI-RDA
[Henri

Konan BEDIE]; Ivorian Popular Front or FPI [Laurent GBAGBO];
Ivorian

Worker's Party or PIT [Francis WODIE]; Rally of the Republicans
or

RDR [Alassane OUATTARA]; Union for Democracy and Peace or
UDPCI

[Paul Akoto YAO]; over 20 smaller parties

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-24, G-77,
IAEA,

IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Daouda DIABATE chancery: 3421 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007 telephone: [1] (202) 797-0300 FAX: [1] (202) 244-3088

Diplomatic representation from the US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Aubrey HOOKS
embassy: Riviera Golf 01, Abidjan
mailing address: B. P. 1866, Abidjan 01
telephone: [225] 20 21 09 79
FAX: [225] 20 22 32 59

Flag description:
three equal vertical bands of orange (hoist side), white, and green; similar to the flag of Ireland, which is longer and has the colors reversed - green (hoist side), white, and orange; also similar to the flag of Italy, which is green (hoist side), white, and red; design was based on the flag of France

Economy Cote d'Ivoire

Economy - overview:
Cote d'Ivoire is among the world's largest producers and exporters of coffee, cocoa beans, and palm oil. Consequently, the economy is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international prices for these products and weather conditions. Despite government attempts to diversify the economy, it is still heavily dependent on agriculture and related activities, engaging roughly 68% of the population.

Growth was negative in 2000-03 because of the difficulty of meeting

the conditions of international donors, continued low prices of key exports, and severe civil war. In November 2004, the situation deteriorated when President GBAGBO's troops attacked and killed nine

French peacekeeping forces, and the UN imposed an arms embargo.

Political turmoil damaged the economy in 2005, with fear among Ivorians spreading, foreign investment shriveling, French businesses

and expats fleeing, travel within the country falling, and criminal elements that traffic in weapons and diamonds gaining ground. The

government will continue to survive financially off of the sale of cocoa, which represents 90% of foreign exchange earnings.

Though the

2005 harvest was largely unaffected by past fighting, the government

will likely lose between 10% and 20% of its cocoa harvest to northern rebels, who smuggle the cocoa they control to neighboring

countries where cocoa prices are higher. The government remains hopeful that ongoing exploration of Cote d'Ivoire's offshore oil reserves will result in significant production that could boost daily crude output from roughly 33,000 barrels per day (b/d) to over

200,000 b/d by the end of the decade.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$27.58 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$16.57 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 27.9% industry: 17.1% services: 55% (2005 est.)

Labor force:

6.95 million (68% agricultural) (2005 est.)

Unemployment rate:

13% in urban areas (1998)

Population below poverty line:

37% (1995)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.1% highest 10%: 28.8% (1995)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

45.2 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.9% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

8.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$2.434 billion

expenditures: \$2.83 billion; including capital expenditures of \$420 million (2005 est.)

Public debt:

64.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coffee, cocoa beans, bananas, palm kernels, corn, rice, manioc (tapioca), sweet potatoes, sugar, cotton, rubber; timber

Industries:

foodstuffs, beverages; wood products, oil refining, truck and bus assembly, textiles, fertilizer, building materials, electricity, ship construction and repair

Industrial production growth rate:

15% (1998 est.)

Electricity - production:

5.127 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 61.9% hydro: 38.1% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

3.418 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

1.35 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

32,900 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

20,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:
220 million bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:
1.3 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
1.3 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
29.73 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:
\$-193 million (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$6.49 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
cocoa, coffee, timber, petroleum, cotton, bananas, pineapples,
palm
oil, fish

Exports - partners:
France 18.3%, US 14.1%, Netherlands 11%, Nigeria 8%, Panama
4.4%
(2005)

Imports:

\$4.759 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
fuel, capital equipment, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:
France 27.7%, Nigeria 24.5%, Singapore 6.6% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$1.42 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$13.43 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
ODA, \$1 billion (1996 est.)

Currency (code):
Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note - responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African States

Currency code:
XOF

Exchange rates:
Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar -
527.47
(2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04
(2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Cote d'Ivoire

Telephones - main lines in use:
257,900 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

2.19 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: well developed by African standards but operating well below capacity

domestic: open-wire lines and microwave radio relay; 90% digitalized

international: country code - 225; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean); 2 submarine cables (June 1999)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 9, shortwave 3 (1998)

Radios:

2.26 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

14 (1999)

Televisions:

1.09 million (2000)

Internet country code:

.ci

Internet hosts:

2,534 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

5 (2001)

Internet users:

160,000 (2005)

Transportation Cote d'Ivoire

Airports: 35 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 7

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 28

1,524 to 2,437 m: 8

914 to 1,523 m: 15

under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 109 km; gas 240 km; oil 112 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 660 km

narrow gauge: 660 km 1.000 meter gauge

note: an additional 622 km of this railroad extends into Burkina Faso (2005)

Roadways:

total: 80,000 km

paved: 6,500 km

unpaved: 73,500 km

note: includes intercity and urban roads; another 20,000 km of dirt

roads are in poor condition and 150,000 km of dirt roads are impassable (2006)

Waterways:

980 km (navigable rivers, canals, and numerous coastal lagoons) (2005)

Ports and terminals:

Abidjan, Aboisso, Dabou, San-Pedro

Military Cote d'Ivoire

Military branches:

Cote d'Ivoire Defense and Security Forces (FDSC): Army, Navy, Air Force (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscript service obligation - 18 months (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 3,696,106

females age 18-49: 3,569,967 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,973,265

females age 18-49: 1,911,777 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 189,354

females age 18-49: 192,600 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$246.6 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.6% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Cote d'Ivoire

Disputes - international:

rebel and ethnic fighting against the central government in 2002 has spilled into neighboring states, driven out foreign cocoa

workers from nearby countries, and, in 2004, resulted in 6,000 peacekeepers deployed as part of UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI) assisting 4,000 French troops already in-country; the Ivorian Government accuses Burkina Faso and Liberia of supporting Ivorian rebels

Refugees and internally displaced persons:
refugees (country of origin): 70,402 (Liberia)
IDPs: 500,000-800,000 (2002 coup; most IDPs are in western regions)
(2005)

Illicit drugs:
illicit producer of cannabis, mostly for local consumption;
transshipment point for Southwest and Southeast Asian heroin to Europe and occasionally to the US, and for Latin American cocaine destined for Europe and South Africa; while rampant corruption and inadequate supervision leave the banking system vulnerable to money laundering, the lack of a developed financial system limits the country's utility as a major money-laundering center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Croatia

Introduction Croatia

Background:

The lands that today comprise Croatia were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until the close of World War I. In 1918, the

Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes formed a kingdom known after 1929 as

Yugoslavia. Following World War II, Yugoslavia became a federal independent Communist state under the strong hand of Marshal TITO.

Although Croatia declared its independence from Yugoslavia in 1991,

it took four years of sporadic, but often bitter, fighting before occupying Serb armies were mostly cleared from Croatian lands. Under

UN supervision, the last Serb-held enclave in eastern Slavonia was returned to Croatia in 1998.

Geography Croatia

Location:

Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Bosnia and

Herzegovina and Slovenia

Geographic coordinates:

45 10 N, 15 30 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 56,542 sq km

land: 56,414 sq km

water: 128 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

total: 2,197 km

border countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina 932 km, Hungary 329 km,

Serbia 241 km, Montenegro 25 km, Slovenia 670 km

Coastline:

5,835 km (mainland 1,777 km, islands 4,058 km)

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

Mediterranean and continental; continental climate predominant with

hot summers and cold winters; mild winters, dry summers along coast

Terrain:

geographically diverse; flat plains along Hungarian border, low mountains and highlands near Adriatic coastline and islands

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Adriatic Sea 0 m

highest point: Dinara 1,830 m

Natural resources:

oil, some coal, bauxite, low-grade iron ore, calcium, gypsum, natural asphalt, silica, mica, clays, salt, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 25.82% permanent crops: 2.19% other: 71.99% (2005)

Irrigated land:
110 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
destructive earthquakes

Environment - current issues: air pollution (from metallurgical plants) and resulting acid rain is damaging the forests; coastal pollution from industrial and domestic waste; landmine removal and reconstruction of infrastructure consequent to 1992-95 civil strife

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol

Geography - note:
controls most land routes from Western Europe to Aegean Sea and Turkish Straits

People Croatia

Population:
4,494,749 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 16.2% (male 373,638/female 354,261)
15-64 years: 67% (male 1,497,958/female 1,515,314)

65 years and over: 16.8% (male 288,480/female 465,098) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 40.3 years

male: 38.3 years

female: 42.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.03% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

9.61 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

11.48 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

1.58 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.62 male(s)/female

total population: 0.93 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 6.72 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.7 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.74 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.68 years

male: 71.03 years

female: 78.53 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

200 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 10 (2001 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Croat(s), Croatian(s)

adjective: Croatian

Ethnic groups:

Croat 89.6%, Serb 4.5%, other 5.9% (including Bosniak, Hungarian, Slovene, Czech, and Roma) (2001 census)

Religions:

Roman Catholic 87.8%, Orthodox 4.4%, other Christian 0.4%, Muslim 1.3%, other and unspecified 0.9%, none 5.2% (2001 census)

Languages:

Croatian 96.1%, Serbian 1%, other and undesignated 2.9% (including Italian, Hungarian, Czech, Slovak, and German) (2001 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.5%

male: 99.4%

female: 97.8% (2003 est.)

Government Croatia

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Croatia

conventional short form: Croatia

local long form: Republika Hrvatska

local short form: Hrvatska

former: People's Republic of Croatia, Socialist Republic of Croatia

Government type:

presidential/parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Zagreb

geographic coordinates: 45 48 N, 15 58 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

20 counties (zupanije, zupanija - singular) and 1 city* (grad - singular); Bjelovarsko-Bilogorska Zupanija, Brodsko-Posavska Zupanija, Dubrovacko-Neretvanska Zupanija, Istarska Zupanija, Karlovačka Zupanija, Koprivničko-Krizevačka Zupanija, Krapinsko-Zagorska Zupanija, Licko-Senjska Zupanija, Medimurska Zupanija, Osječko-Baranjska Zupanija, Požeško-Slavonska Zupanija, Primorsko-Goranska Zupanija, Šibensko-Kninska Zupanija, Sisacko-Moslavacka Zupanija, Šplitsko-Dalmatinska Zupanija, Varždinska Zupanija, Viroviticko-Podravska Zupanija, Vukovarsko-Srijemska Zupanija, Zadarska Zupanija, Zagreb*, Zagrebacka Zupanija

Independence:

25 June 1991 (from Yugoslavia)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 8 October (1991); note - 25 June 1991 is the day

the Croatian Parliament voted for independence; following a three-month moratorium to allow the European Community to solve the

Yugoslav crisis peacefully, Parliament adopted a decision on 8 October 1991 to sever constitutional relations with Yugoslavia

Constitution:

adopted on 22 December 1990; revised 2000, 2001

Legal system:

based on civil law system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal (16 years of age, if employed)

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Stjepan (Stipe) MESIC (since 18 February 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Ivo SANADER (since 9 December

2003); Deputy Prime Ministers Jadranka KOSOR (since 23 December

2003) and Damir POLANCEC (since 15 February 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers named by the prime minister and approved by the parliamentary Assembly

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 16 January 2005

(next to be held January 2010); the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the president and then approved by the Assembly

election results: Stjepan MESIC reelected president; percent of vote

- Stjepan MESIC 66%, Jadranka KOSOR (HDZ) 34% in the second round

Legislative branch:

unicameral Assembly or Sabor (152 seats; note - one seat was added

in the November 2003 parliamentary elections; members elected from

party lists by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 23 November 2003 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; number of seats by party - HDZ 66, SDP 34, HSS 10, HNS 10, HSP 8, IDS 4, Libra 3, HSU

3, SDSS 3, other 11

note: minority government coalition - HDZ, DC, HSLs, HSU, SDSS

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Constitutional Court; judges for both courts appointed for eight-year terms by the Judicial Council of the Republic, which is elected by the Assembly

Political parties and leaders:

Croatian Bloc or HB [Ivic PASALIC]; Croatian Christian Democratic

Union or HKDU [Anto KOVACEVIC]; Croatian Democratic Union or HDZ

[Ivo SANADER]; Croatian Party of Rights or HSP [Anto DJAPIC]; Croatian Peasant Party or HSS [Josip FRISCIC]; Croatian Pensioner Party or HSU [Vladimir JORDAN]; Croatian People's Party or HNS [Vesna PUSIC] (in 2005 party merged with Libra to become Croatian

People's Party-Liberal Democrats or NS-LD [Vesna PUSIC]); Croatian

Social Liberal Party or HSLs [Djurdja ADLESIC]; Croatian True Revival Party or HIP [Miroslav TUDJMAN]; Democratic Centre or

DC

[Vesna SKARE-OZBOLT]; Independent Democratic Serb Party or SDSS

[Vojislav STANIMIROVIC]; Istrian Democratic Assembly or IDS
[Ivan

JAKOVČIĆ]; Social Democratic Party of Croatia or SDP [Ivica RACAN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT (observer), BIS, BSEC (observer), CE, CEI, EAPC, EBRD, FAO,

IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA,

MINURSO, MINUSTAH, NAM (observer), NSG, OAS (observer), OIF

(observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, PFP, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP,

UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOGIP, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UPU, WCO, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WTO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Neven JURICA

chancery: 2343 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 588-5899

FAX: [1] (202) 588-8936

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Robert A. BRADTKE

embassy: 2 Thomas Jefferson Street, 10010 Zagreb

mailing address: use street address

telephone: [385] (1) 661-2200

FAX: [385] (1) 661-2373

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and blue
superimposed by the Croatian coat of arms (red and white
checkered)

Economy Croatia

Economy - overview:

Before the dissolution of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Croatia,
after Slovenia, was the most prosperous and industrialized area
with

a per capita output perhaps one-third above the Yugoslav average.
The economy emerged from a mild recession in 2000 with
tourism,

banking, and public investments leading the way. Unemployment
remains high, at about 18%, with structural factors slowing its
decline. While macroeconomic stabilization has largely been
achieved, structural reforms lag because of deep resistance on the
part of the public and lack of strong support from politicians.
Growth, while impressive at about 3% to 4% for the last several
years, has been stimulated, in part, through high fiscal deficits
and rapid credit growth. The EU accession process should
accelerate
fiscal and structural reform.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$55.79 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$34.94 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

4.3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$12,400 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 7% industry: 30.8% services: 62.2% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 1.71 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 2.7% industry: 32.8% services: 64.5% (2004)

Unemployment rate:

18% official rate; labor force surveys indicate unemployment around

14% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

11% (2003)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.4% highest 10%: 24.5% (2003 est.)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

29 (2001)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

28.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$17.69 billion

expenditures: \$19.35 billion; including capital expenditures of

\$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

49.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, corn, sugar beets, sunflower seed, barley, alfalfa, clover, olives, citrus, grapes, soybeans, potatoes; livestock, dairy products

Industries:

chemicals and plastics, machine tools, fabricated metal, electronics, pig iron and rolled steel products, aluminum, paper, wood products, construction materials, textiles, shipbuilding, petroleum and petroleum refining, food and beverages, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

5.1% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

11.15 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 33.6% hydro: 66% nuclear: 0% other: 0.4% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

15.81 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

550 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

5.99 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

20,500 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
90,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:
93.6 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:
1.85 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
2.99 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
1.08 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
24.72 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:
\$-2.541 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$10.3 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
transport equipment, textiles, chemicals, foodstuffs, fuels

Exports - partners:
Italy 21.8%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 14.7%, Germany 10.7%,

Slovenia

8.1%, Austria 7.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$18.93 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, transport and electrical equipment; chemicals, fuels
and
lubricants; foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

Italy 15.9%, Germany 14.9%, Russia 9.1%, Slovenia 6.8%, Austria
5.8%, China 4.7%, France 4.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$8.8 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$30.62 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

ODA, \$166.5 million (2002)

Currency (code):

kuna (HRK)

Currency code:

HRK

Exchange rates:

kuna per US dollar - 5.9473 (2005), 6.0358 (2004), 6.7035
(2003),
7.8687 (2002), 8.34 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Croatia

Telephones - main lines in use:

1,889,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

2.984 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: reconstruction plan calls for replacement of all analog circuits with digital and enlarging the network; a backup will be included in the plan for the main trunk

international: country code - 385; digital international service is provided through the main switch in Zagreb; Croatia participates in

the Trans-Asia-Europe (TEL) fiber-optic project, which consists of two fiber-optic trunk connections with Slovenia and a fiber-optic trunk line from Rijeka to Split and Dubrovnik; Croatia is also investing in ADRIA 1, a joint fiber-optic project with Germany, Albania, and Greece

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 16, FM 98, shortwave 5 (1999)

Radios:

1.51 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

36 (plus 321 repeaters) (September 1995)

Televisions:

1.22 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.hr

Internet hosts:

18,825 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

9 (2000)

Internet users:

1,451,100 (2005)

Transportation Croatia

Airports: 68 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 23 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 6 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 9 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 45 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 7 under 914 m: 37 (2006)

Heliports:

2 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 1,340 km; oil 583 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 2,726 km

standard gauge: 2,726 km 1.435-m gauge (1,199 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 28,344 km

paved: 24,186 km (including 742 km of expressways)

unpaved: 4,158 km (2004)

Waterways:

785 km (2006)

Merchant marine:

total: 72 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,079,286 GRT/1,724,698 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 22, cargo 11, chemical tanker 3, passenger/cargo 27, petroleum tanker 5, refrigerated cargo 1, roll on/roll off 3

registered in other countries: 36 (Belize 1, Cyprus 2, Liberia 7, Malta 10, Marshall Islands 2, Panama 5, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 9) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Omisaalj, Ploce, Rijeka, Sibenik, Vukovar (on Danube)

Military Croatia

Military branches:

Ground Forces (Hrvatska Kopnena Vojska, HKoV), Naval Forces (Hrvatska Ratna Mornarica, HRM), Air and Air Defense Forces (Hrvatsko Ratno Zrakoplovstvo i Protuzrakoplovna Obrana, HRZiPZO),

Joint Education and Training Command, Logistics Command; Military

Police Force supports each of the three Croatian military forces (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for compulsory military service, with six-month service obligation; 16 years of age with consent for voluntary service (December 2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,005,058

females age 18-49: 1,008,511 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 725,914
females age 18-49: 823,611 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 29,020
females age 18-49: 27,897 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$620 million (2004)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
2.39% (2002 est.)

Transnational Issues Croatia

Disputes - international:
discussions continue with Bosnia and Herzegovina over several small
disputed sections of the boundary related to maritime access that
hinders ratification of the 1999 border agreement; the
Croatia-Slovenia land and maritime boundary agreement, which
would
have ceded most of Pirin Bay and maritime access to Slovenia and
several villages to Croatia, remains un-ratified and in dispute; as
a European Union peripheral state, neighboring Slovenia must
conform
to the strict Schengen border rules to curb illegal migration and
commerce through southeastern Europe while encouraging close
cross-border ties with Croatia

Refugees and internally displaced persons:
IDPs: 12,600 (Croats and Serbs displaced in 1992-95 war) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

transit point along the Balkan route for Southwest Asian heroin to Western Europe; has been used as a transit point for maritime shipments of South American cocaine bound for Western Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Cuba

Introduction Cuba

Background:

The native Amerindian population of Cuba began to decline after the European discovery of the island by Christopher COLUMBUS in 1492 and following its development as a Spanish colony during the next several centuries. Large numbers of African slaves were imported to work the coffee and sugar plantations, and Havana became the launching point for the annual treasure fleets bound for Spain from Mexico and Peru. Spanish rule, marked initially by neglect, became increasingly repressive, provoking an independence movement and occasional rebellions that were harshly suppressed. It was US intervention during the Spanish-American War in 1898 that finally

overthrew Spanish rule. The subsequent Treaty of Paris established Cuban independence, which was granted in 1902 after a three-year

transition period. Fidel CASTRO led a rebel army to victory in 1959;

his iron rule has held the regime together since then. Cuba's Communist revolution, with Soviet support, was exported throughout

Latin America and Africa during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. The country is now slowly recovering from a severe economic recession in

1990, following the withdrawal of former Soviet subsidies, worth \$4

billion to \$6 billion annually. Cuba portrays its difficulties as the result of the US embargo in place since 1961. Illicit migration to the US - using homemade rafts, alien smugglers, air flights, or via the southwest border - is a continuing problem. The US Coast Guard intercepted 2,712 individuals attempting to cross the Straits of Florida in fiscal year 2005.

Geography Cuba

Location:

Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic

Ocean, 150 km south of Key West, Florida

Geographic coordinates:

21 30 N, 80 00 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 110,860 sq km

land: 110,860 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Pennsylvania

Land boundaries:

total: 29 km

border countries: US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay 29 km

note: Guantanamo Naval Base is leased by the US and remains part of
Cuba

Coastline:

3,735 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; moderated by trade winds; dry season (November to April);

rainy season (May to October)

Terrain:

mostly flat to rolling plains, with rugged hills and mountains in the southeast

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Pico Turquino 2,005 m

Natural resources:

cobalt, nickel, iron ore, chromium, copper, salt, timber, silica, petroleum, arable land

Land use: arable land: 27.63% permanent crops: 6.54% other: 65.83% (2005)

Irrigated land:
8,700 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
the east coast is subject to hurricanes from August to November (in general, the country averages about one hurricane every other year);
droughts are common

Environment - current issues:
air and water pollution; biodiversity loss; deforestation

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:
largest country in Caribbean and westernmost island of the Greater Antilles

People Cuba

Population:
11,382,820 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 19.1% (male 1,117,677/female 1,058,512)

15-64 years: 70.3% (male 4,001,161/female 3,999,303)
65 years and over: 10.6% (male 554,148/female 652,019) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 35.9 years

male: 35.2 years

female: 36.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.31% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

11.89 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.22 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-1.57 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.85 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 6.22 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.99 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.41 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.41 years

male: 75.11 years

female: 79.85 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.66 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

3,300 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality: noun: Cuban(s) adjective: Cuban

Ethnic groups:

mulatto 51%, white 37%, black 11%, Chinese 1%

Religions:

nominally 85% Roman Catholic prior to CASTRO assuming power; Protestants, Jehovah's Witnesses, Jews, and Santeria are also represented

Languages:

Spanish

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97%

male: 97.2%

female: 96.9% (2003 est.)

People - note:

illicit migration is a continuing problem; Cubans attempt to depart the island and enter the US using homemade rafts, alien smugglers,

direct flights, or falsified visas; Cubans also use non-maritime routes to enter the US including direct flights to Miami and over-land via the southwest border

Government Cuba

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Cuba

conventional short form: Cuba

local long form: Republica de Cuba

local short form: Cuba

Government type:

Communist state

Capital:

name: Havana

geographic coordinates: 23 08 N, 82 22 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

14 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1 special municipality* (municipio especial); Camaguey, Ciego de Avila, Cienfuegos, Ciudad de La Habana, Granma, Guantanamo, Holguin, Isla

de la Juventud*, La Habana, Las Tunas, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Sancti Spiritus, Santiago de Cuba, Villa Clara

Independence:

20 May 1902 (from Spain 10 December 1898; administered by the US

from 1898 to 1902)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 10 December (1898); note - 10 December 1898 is the date of independence from Spain, 20 May 1902 is the date of independence from US administration; Rebellion Day, 26 July (1953)

Constitution:

24 February 1976; amended July 1992 and June 2002

Legal system:

based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist

legal theory; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

16 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers Fidel CASTRO Ruz (prime minister from February 1959 until 24 February 1976 when office was abolished; president since 2 December 1976); First Vice President of the Council of State and First Vice President of the Council of Ministers Gen. Raul CASTRO Ruz (since 2 December 1976); note - the

president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President of the Council of State and President

of the Council of Ministers Fidel CASTRO Ruz (prime minister from

February 1959 until 24 February 1976 when office was abolished; president since 2 December 1976); First Vice President of the Council of State and First Vice President of the Council of

Ministers Gen. Raul CASTRO Ruz (since 2 December 1976)
cabinet: Council of Ministers proposed by the president of the Council of State and appointed by the National Assembly or the 31-member Council of State, elected by the Assembly to act on its behalf when it is not in session
elections: president and vice presidents elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years; election last held 6 March 2003 (next to be held in 2008)
election results: Fidel CASTRO Ruz reelected president; percent of legislative vote - 100%; Raul CASTRO Ruz elected vice president; percent of legislative vote - 100%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly of People's Power or Asamblea Nacional
del Poder Popular (609 seats, elected directly from slates approved by special candidacy commissions; members serve five-year terms)
elections: last held 19 January 2003 (next to be held in 2008)
election results: percent of vote - PCC 97.6%; seats - PCC 609

Judicial branch:

People's Supreme Court or Tribunal Supremo Popular (president, vice president, and other judges are elected by the National Assembly)

Political parties and leaders:

only party - Cuban Communist Party or PCC [Fidel CASTRO Ruz, first secretary]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, ICAO, ICC, ICRM, IFAD, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, NAM, OAS

(excluded from formal participation since 1962), OPANAL, OPCW, PCA,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none; note - Cuba has an Interests Section in the Swiss Embassy, headed by Principal Officer Bernardo GUANCHE Hernandez; address:

Cuban Interests Section, Swiss Embassy, 2630 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone: [1] (202) 797-8518; FAX: [1] (202) 797-8521

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none; note - the US has an Interests Section in the Swiss Embassy, headed by Principal Officer Michael E. PARMLY; address: USINT, Swiss

Embassy, Calzada between L and M Streets, Vedado, Havana; telephone:

[53] (7) 833-3551 through 3559 (operator assistance required); FAX:

[53] (7) 833-3700; protecting power in Cuba is Switzerland

Flag description:

five equal horizontal bands of blue (top, center, and bottom) alternating with white; a red equilateral triangle based on the hoist side bears a white, five-pointed star in the center

Economy Cuba

Economy - overview:

The government continues to balance the need for economic loosening

against a desire for firm political control. It has rolled back limited reforms undertaken in the 1990s to increase enterprise efficiency and alleviate serious shortages of food, consumer goods, and services. The average Cuban's standard of living remains at a lower level than before the downturn of the 1990s, which was caused

by the loss of Soviet aid and domestic inefficiencies. The government in 2005 strengthened its controls over dollars coming into the economy from tourism, remittances, and trade. External financing has helped growth in the mining, oil, construction, and tourism sectors.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$40.06 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$39.51 billion

GDP - real growth rate:
8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$3,500 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 5.5% industry: 26.1% services: 68.4% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 4.6 million note: state sector 78%, non-state sector 22% (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 21.2% industry: 14.4% services: 64.4% (2004)

Unemployment rate:

1.9% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
7% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
11.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$22.11 billion
expenditures: \$23.65 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
sugar, tobacco, citrus, coffee, rice, potatoes, beans; livestock

Industries:
sugar, petroleum, tobacco, construction, nickel, steel, cement,
agricultural machinery, pharmaceuticals

Industrial production growth rate:
5.1% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
15.65 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 93.9% hydro: 0.6%
nuclear: 0% other: 5.4% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

13.27 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

72,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

205,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

532 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

704 million cu m (2004)

Natural gas - consumption:

704 million cu m (2004)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2004)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2004)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

70.79 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$49 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$2.388 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

sugar, nickel, tobacco, fish, medical products, citrus, coffee

Exports - partners:

Netherlands 25.4%, Canada 20.7%, China 9.8%, Spain 6.8%
(2005)

Imports:

\$6.916 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

petroleum, food, machinery and equipment, chemicals

Imports - partners:

China 14.9%, Spain 13.9%, Canada 8.6%, US 8.5%, Germany
7.4%, Italy
5.7%, Mexico 5.2%, Japan 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$2.618 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$12.56 billion (convertible currency); another \$15-20 billion owed
to Russia (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$68.2 million (1997 est.)

Currency (code):

Cuban peso (CUP) and Convertible peso (CUC)

Currency code:

CUP (nonconvertible Cuban peso) and CUC (convertible Cuban peso)

Exchange rates:

Convertible pesos per US dollar - 0.93

note: Cuba has three currencies in circulation: the Cuban peso (CUP), the convertible peso (CUC), and the US dollar (USD), although

the dollar is being withdrawn from circulation; in April 2005 the official exchange rate changed from \$1 per CUC to \$1.08 per CUC (0.93 CUC per \$1), both for individuals and enterprises; individuals

can buy 24 Cuban pesos (CUP) for each CUC sold, or sell 25 Cuban pesos for each CUC bought; enterprises, however, must exchange CUP

and CUC at a 1:1 ratio.

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Cuba

Telephones - main lines in use:

849,900 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

134,500 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: greater investment beginning in 1994 and the establishment of a new Ministry of Information Technology and Communications in 2000 has resulted in improvements in the system;

wireless service is expensive and remains restricted to foreigners

and regime elites, many Cubans procure wireless service illegally with the help of foreigners

domestic: national fiber-optic system under development; 85% of switches digitized by end of 2004; telephone line density remains low, at less than 10 per 100 inhabitants; domestic cellular service expanding

international: country code - 53; fiber-optic cable laid to but not linked to US network; satellite earth station - 1 Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 169, FM 55, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

3.9 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

58 (1997)

Televisions:

2.64 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.cu

Internet hosts:

2,234 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

5 (2001)

Internet users:

190,000

note: private citizens are prohibited from buying computers or accessing the Internet without special authorization; foreigners may

access the Internet in large hotels but are subject to firewalls; some Cubans buy illegal passwords on the black market or take advantage of public outlets, to access limited email and the government-controlled "intranet" (2005)

Transportation Cuba

Airports: 170 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 78 over 3,047 m: 7 2,438 to 3,047 m: 9 1,524 to 2,437 m: 18 914 to 1,523 m: 7 under 914 m: 37 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 92 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 29 under 914 m: 62 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 49 km; oil 230 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 4,226 km

standard gauge: 4,226 km 1.435-m gauge (140 km electrified)

note: an additional 7,742 km of track is used by sugar plantations; about 65% of this track is standard gauge; the rest is narrow gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 60,858 km

paved: 29,820 km (including 638 km of expressway)

unpaved: 31,038 km (1999)

Waterways:

240 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 11 ships (1000 GRT or over) 33,932 GRT/48,791 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 2, chemical tanker 1, passenger 1, petroleum tanker 3, refrigerated cargo 2
foreign-owned: 1 (Spain 1)
registered in other countries: 17 (Bahamas 1, Cyprus 2, Netherlands Antilles 1, Panama 11, Spain 1, unknown 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:
Cienfuegos, Havana, Matanzas

Military Cuba

Military branches:
Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR): Revolutionary Army (ER), Revolutionary Navy (Marina de Guerra Revolucionaria, MGR), Revolutionary Air and Air Defense Force (DAAFAR), Youth Labor Army (EJT) (2005)

Military service age and obligation:
17 years of age; both sexes are eligible for military service (2004)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 17-49: 2,967,865
females age 17-49: 2,913,559 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 17-49: 2,441,927
females age 17-49: 2,396,741 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 91,901
females: 87,500 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$694 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.8% (2005 est.)

Military - note:

Moscow, for decades the key military supporter and supplier of Cuba, cut off almost all military aid by 1993

Transnational Issues Cuba

Disputes - international:

US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay is leased to US and only mutual agreement or US abandonment of the area can terminate the lease

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Cuba is a source country for women and children

trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced child labor; Cuba is a major destination for sex tourism, which largely caters to European, Canadian, and Latin American tourists and involves large numbers of minors; there are reports that Cuban women

have been trafficked to Mexico for sexual exploitation; forced labor

victims also include children coerced into working in commercial agriculture

tier rating: Tier 3 - Cuba does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

Illicit drugs:

territorial waters and air space serve as transshipment zone for US and European-bound drugs; established the death penalty for certain

drug-related crimes in 1999

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@Cyprus

Introduction Cyprus

Background:

A former British colony, Cyprus became independent in 1960 following years of resistance to British rule. Tensions between the Greek Cypriot majority and Turkish Cypriot minority came to a head

in December 1963, when violence broke out in the capital of Nicosia.

Despite the deployment of UN peacekeepers in 1964, sporadic intercommunal violence continued forcing most Turkish Cypriots into

enclaves throughout the island. In 1974, a Greek Government-sponsored attempt to seize control of Cyprus was met by

military intervention from Turkey, which soon controlled more than a

third of the island. In 1983, the Turkish-held area declared itself the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," but it is recognized only

by Turkey. The latest two-year round of UN-brokered talks - between

the leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities to

reach an agreement to reunite the divided island - ended when the Greek Cypriots rejected the UN settlement plan in an April 2004 referendum. The entire island entered the EU on 1 May 2004, although

the EU acquis - the body of common rights and obligations - applies

only to the areas under direct Republic of Cyprus control, and is suspended in the areas administered by Turkish Cypriots. At present,

every Cypriot carrying a Cyprus passport has the status of a European citizen; however, EU laws do not apply to north Cyprus. Nicosia continues to oppose EU efforts to establish direct trade and economic links to north Cyprus as a way of encouraging the Turkish

Cypriot community to continue to support reunification.

Geography Cyprus

Location:

Middle East, island in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Turkey

Geographic coordinates:

35 00 N, 33 00 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 9,250 sq km (of which 3,355 sq km are in north Cyprus)

land: 9,240 sq km

water: 10 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 0.6 times the size of Connecticut

Land boundaries:

total: NA; note - boundary with Dhekelia is being resurveyed

border countries: Akrotiri 47.4 km, Dhekelia NA

Coastline:

648 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

temperate; Mediterranean with hot, dry summers and cool winters

Terrain:

central plain with mountains to north and south; scattered but significant plains along southern coast

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Olympus 1,951 m

Natural resources:

copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, timber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment

Land use: arable land: 10.81% permanent crops: 4.32% other: 84.87% (2005)

Irrigated land:

400 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

moderate earthquake activity; droughts

Environment - current issues:

water resource problems (no natural reservoir catchments, seasonal

disparity in rainfall, sea water intrusion to island's largest aquifer, increased salination in the north); water pollution from sewage and industrial wastes; coastal degradation; loss of wildlife habitats from urbanization

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea (after Sicily and Sardinia)

People Cyprus

Population:

784,301 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 20.4% (male 81,776/female 78,272)

15-64 years: 68% (male 270,254/female 263,354)

65 years and over: 11.6% (male 39,536/female 51,109) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 34.9 years

male: 33.9 years

female: 35.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.53% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

12.56 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.68 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.42 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 7.04 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.74 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.25 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.82 years

male: 75.44 years

female: 80.31 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.82 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

less than 1,000 (1999 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Cypriot(s)

adjective: Cypriot

Ethnic groups:

Greek 77%, Turkish 18%, other 5% (2001)

Religions:

Greek Orthodox 78%, Muslim 18%, Maronite, Armenian Apostolic,
and

other 4%

Languages:

Greek, Turkish, English

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.6%

male: 98.9%

female: 96.3% (2003 est.)

Government Cyprus

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Cyprus

conventional short form: Cyprus

local long form: Kypriaki Dimokratia/Kibris Cumhuriyeti

local short form: Kypros/Kibris

note: the Turkish Cypriot community (north Cyprus) refers to itself
as the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (TRNC)

Government type:

republic

note: a separation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the
island began following the outbreak of communal strife in 1963;

this

separation was further solidified after the Turkish intervention in July 1974 that followed a Greek junta-supported coup attempt gave

the Turkish Cypriots de facto control in the north; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; on 15 November 1983 Turkish Cypriot "President" Rauf DENKTASH declared

independence and the formation of a "Turkish Republic of Northern

Cyprus" (TRNC), which is recognized only by Turkey

Capital:

name: Nicosia (Lefkosia)

geographic coordinates: 35 10 N, 33 22 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

6 districts; Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Limassol, Nicosia, Paphos; note - Turkish Cypriot area's administrative divisions include Kyrenia, all but a small part of Famagusta, and small parts of Lefkosia (Nicosia) and Larnaca

Independence:

16 August 1960 (from UK); note - Turkish Cypriots proclaimed self-rule on 13 February 1975 and independence in 1983, but these

proclamations are only recognized by Turkey

National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 October (1960); note - Turkish Cypriots celebrate 15 November (1983) as Independence Day

Constitution:

16 August 1960; from December 1963, the Turkish Cypriots no longer

participated in the government; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and for better relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held intermittently since the mid-1960s; in 1975, following the 1974 Turkish intervention, Turkish Cypriots created their own constitution and governing bodies within the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus," which became the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" when the Turkish Cypriots declared their independence in 1983; a new constitution for the "TRNC" passed by referendum on

5

May 1985

Legal system:

based on common law, with civil law modifications; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Tassos PAPADOPOULOS (since 1 March 2003);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government; post of vice president is currently vacant; under the 1960 constitution, the post is reserved for a Turkish Cypriot

head of government: President Tassos PAPADOPOULOS (since 1 March

2003); note - post of vice president is currently vacant; under the 1960 constitution, the post is reserved for a Turkish Cypriot

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed jointly by the president and

vice president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term;
election last held 16 February 2003 (next to be held February 2008)

election results: Tassos PAPADOPOULOS elected president;
percent of

vote - Tassos PAPADOPOULOS 51.5%, Glafkos KLIRIDIS 38.8%,
Alekos

MARKIDIS 6.6%

note: Mehmet Ali TALAT became "president" of north Cyprus, 24
April

2005, after "presidential" elections on 17 April 2005; results -
Mehmet Ali TALAT 55.6%, Dervis EROGLU 22.7%; Ferdi Sabit
SOYER is

"prime minister"; there is a Council of Ministers (cabinet) in north
Cyprus, appointed by the "prime minister"

Legislative branch:

unicameral - Republic of Cyprus: House of Representatives or
Vouli

Antiprosopon (80 seats; 56 assigned to the Greek Cypriots, 24 to
Turkish Cypriots; note - only those assigned to Greek Cypriots are
filled; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year
terms); north Cyprus: Assembly of the Republic or Cumhuriyet
Meclisi

(50 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year
terms)

elections: Republic of Cyprus: last held 27 May 2001 (next to be
held 21 May 2006); north Cyprus: last held 14 December 2003
(next to

be held in 2008)

election results: Republic of Cyprus: House of Representatives -
percent of vote by party - AKEL 34.71%, DISY 34%, DIKO 14.84%,
KISOS

6.51%, others 9.94%; seats by party - AKEL (Communist) 20, DISY

19,

DIKO 9, KISOS 4, other 4; north Cyprus: Assembly of the Republic

-
percent of vote by party - CTP 35.8%, UBP 32.3%, Peace and
Democratic Movement 13.4%, DP 12.3%; seats by party - CTP 19,
UBP

18, Peace and Democratic Movement 6, DP 7

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are appointed jointly by the president and
vice president)

note: there is also a Supreme Court in north Cyprus

Political parties and leaders:

Republic of Cyprus: Democratic Party or DIKO [Tassos
PAPADOPOULOS];

Democratic Rally or DISY [Nikos ANASTASIADHIS]; European
Democracy

or EURO.DE [Prodromos PRODROMOU] (evolved from For Europe
which

merged with New Horizons); European Party or EURO.KO
[Demetris

SYLLOURIS]; Fighting Democratic Movement or ADIK [Dinos
MIKHAILIDIS]; Green Party of Cyprus [George PERDIKIS];
Movement for

Social Democracy United Democratic Union of Center or KISOS
[Yannakis OMIROU]; Progressive Party of the Working People or
AKEL

(Communist Party) [Dimitrios CHRISTOFIAS]; United Democrats
Movement

or EDE [Michalis PAPAPETROU]; north Cyprus: Democratic Party
or DP

[Serder DENKTASH]; National Birth Party or UDP [Enver EMIN];
National Unity Party or UBP [Dervis EROGLU]; Our Party or BP
[Okayay

SADIKOGLU]; Patriotic Unity Movement or YBH [Alpay DURDURAN]; Peace and Democratic Movement [Mustafa AKINCI]; Republican Turkish Party or CTP [Mehmet ALI TALAT]

Political pressure groups and leaders:
Confederation of Cypriot Workers or SEK (pro-West);
Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions or Dev-Is; Federation of Turkish Cypriot Labor Unions or Turk-Sen; Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation or
PEO (Communist controlled)

International organization participation:
Australia Group, C, CE, EBRD, EIB, EU (new member), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, NSG, OAS (observer), OIF, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Andreas KAKOURIS chancery: 2211 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 462-5772, 462-0873 FAX: [1] (202) 483-6710 consulate(s) general: New York note: representative of the Turkish Cypriot community in the US is Osman ERTUG; office at 1667 K Street NW, Washington, DC; telephone [1] (202) 887-6198

Diplomatic representation from the US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Ronald L. SCHLICHER
embassy: corner of Metochiou and Ploutarchou Streets, 2407

Engomi,

Nicosia

mailing address: P. O. Box 24536, 1385 Nicosia

telephone: [357] (22) 393939

FAX: [357] (22) 780944

Flag description:

white with a copper-colored silhouette of the island (the name Cyprus is derived from the Greek word for copper) above two green

crossed olive branches in the center of the flag; the branches symbolize the hope for peace and reconciliation between the Greek

and Turkish communities

note: the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" flag has a horizontal red stripe at the top and bottom between which is a red crescent and red star on a white field

Economy Cyprus

Economy - overview:

The Republic of Cyprus has a market economy dominated by the service sector, which accounts for 76% of GDP. Tourism and financial

services are the most important sectors; erratic growth rates over the past decade reflect the economy's reliance on tourism, which often fluctuates with political instability in the region and economic conditions in Western Europe. Nevertheless, the economy

grew a healthy 3.7% per year in 2004 and 2005, well above the EU

average. Cyprus joined the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM2)

in May 2005. The government has initiated an aggressive austerity

program, which has cut the budget deficit to below 3% but continued

fiscal discipline is necessary if Cyprus is to meet its goal of adopting the euro on 1 January 2008. As in the area administered by

Turkish Cypriots, water shortages are a perennial problem; a few desalination plants are now on line. After 10 years of drought, the country received substantial rainfall from 2001-03 alleviating immediate concerns. The Turkish Cypriot economy has roughly one-third of the per capita GDP of the south, and economic growth tends to be volatile, given north Cyprus's relative isolation, bloated public sector, reliance on the Turkish lira, and small market size. The Turkish Cypriot economy grew 15.4% in 2004, fueled

by growth in the construction and education sectors, as well as increased employment of Turkish Cypriots in the Republic of Cyprus.

The Turkish Cypriots are heavily dependent on transfers from the Turkish Government. Under the 2003-06 economic protocol, Ankara

plans to provide around \$550 million to the "TRNC." Agriculture and

services, together, employ more than half of the work force.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

Republic of Cyprus: \$16.81 billion; north Cyprus: \$4.54 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

Republic of Cyprus: \$15.4 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

Republic of Cyprus: 3.8%; north Cyprus: 10.6% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

Republic of Cyprus: \$21,600 (2005 est.); north Cyprus: \$7,135 (2004 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

Republic of Cyprus: agriculture 3.7%; industry 19.8%; services 76.5% (2005 est.)

north Cyprus: agriculture 10.6%; industry 20.5%; services 68.9% (2003 est.)

Labor force:

Republic of Cyprus: 370,000, north Cyprus: 95,025 (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation:

Republic of Cyprus: agriculture 7.4%, industry 38.2%, services 54.4% (2004 est.)

north Cyprus: agriculture 14.5%, industry 29%, services 56.5% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:

Republic of Cyprus: 4% (2005 est.); north Cyprus: 5.6% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

Republic of Cyprus: 2.6% (2005 est.); north Cyprus: 9.1% (2004 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

Republic of Cyprus: 19.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: Republic of Cyprus - \$6.698 billion (2005 est.)

expenditures: Republic of Cyprus - \$7.122 billion (2005 est.)

revenues: \$685.7 million; north Cyprus - \$231.3 million (2003 est.)

expenditures: north Cyprus - \$432.8 million (2003 est.)

Public debt:

Republic of Cyprus: 70.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

citrus, vegetables, barley, grapes, olives, vegetables; poultry, pork, lamb; dairy, cheese

Industries:

tourism, food and beverage processing, cement and gypsum production, ship repair and refurbishment, textiles, light chemicals, metal products, wood, paper, stone, and clay products

Industrial production growth rate:

Republic of Cyprus: 0.4% (2005 est.); north Cyprus: -0.3% (2002 est.)

Electricity - production:

Republic of Cyprus: 3.801 billion kWh; north Cyprus: NA kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption: Republic of Cyprus: 3.535 billion kWh (2004); north Cyprus: NA kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

Republic of Cyprus: 300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

Republic of Cyprus: 52,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

Republic of Cyprus: \$-962.3 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

Republic of Cyprus: \$1.237 billion f.o.b.; north Cyprus: \$69 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

Republic of Cyprus: citrus, potatoes, pharmaceuticals, cement, clothing and cigarettes; north Cyprus: citrus, potatoes, textiles

Exports - partners:

France 17.7%, UK 17%, Greece 12.2%, Germany 5.7% (2005)

Imports:

Republic of Cyprus: \$5.552 billion f.o.b.; north Cyprus: \$415.2

million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

Republic of Cyprus: consumer goods, petroleum and lubricants, intermediate goods, machinery, transport equipment; north Cyprus:

vehicles, fuel, cigarettes, food, minerals, chemicals, machinery

Imports - partners:

Greece 17.3%, Italy 10.3%, UK 9%, Germany 8.4%, Israel 7.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

Republic of Cyprus: \$4.429 billion; north Cyprus \$NA (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

Republic of Cyprus: \$10.53 billion; north Cyprus: \$NA (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

Republic of Cyprus - \$NA; north Cyprus - \$700 million from Turkey

in grants and loans, which are usually forgiven (2003-06)

Currency (code):

Republic of Cyprus: Cypriot pound (CYP); Turkish Cypriot area: Turkish New lira (YTL)

Currency code:

CYP; TRL

Exchange rates:

Cypriot pounds per US dollar - 0.4641 (2005), 0.4686 (2004), 0.5174

(2003), 0.6107 (2002), 0.6431 (2001), Turkish lira per US dollar - 1.36 (2005), 1.426 million (2004), 1.501 million (2003), 1.507 million (2002), 1.226 million (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Cyprus

Telephones - main lines in use:
Republic of Cyprus: 420,000 (2005); north Cyprus: 86,228 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
Republic of Cyprus: 718,800 (2005); north Cyprus: 143,178 (2002)

Telephone system:
general assessment: excellent in both Republic of Cyprus and north Cyprus areas

domestic: open-wire, fiber-optic cable, and microwave radio relay

international: country code - 357 (area administered by Turkish

Cypriots uses the country code of Turkey - 90); tropospheric

scatter; 3 coaxial and 5 fiber-optic submarine cables; satellite

earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean), 2

Eutelsat, 2 Intersputnik, and 1 Arabsat

Radio broadcast stations:
Republic of Cyprus: AM 5, FM 76, shortwave 0
north Cyprus: AM 1, FM 20, shortwave 1 (2004)

Radios:
Greek Cypriot area: 310,000 (1997); Turkish Cypriot area: 56,450 (1994)

Television broadcast stations:
Republic of Cyprus: 8
north Cyprus: 2 (plus 4 relay) (2004)

Televisions:
Greek Cypriot area: 248,000 (1997); Turkish Cypriot area: 52,300

(1994)

Internet country code:

.cy

Internet hosts:

67,589 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

6 (2000)

Internet users:

298,000 (2005)

Transportation Cyprus

Airports: 16 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 13 2,438 to 3,047 m: 7
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Heliports:

10 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 14,496 km (Republic of Cyprus: 12,146 km; north Cyprus:
2,350 km)

paved: Republic of Cyprus: 7,845 km (including 276 km of
expressways); north Cyprus: 1,370 km

unpaved: Republic of Cyprus: 4,301 km; north Cyprus: 980 km
(2005/1996 est.)

Merchant marine:

total: 884 ships (1000 GRT or over) 19,477,944 GRT/31,157,473 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 354, cargo 210, chemical tanker 44, container

145, liquefied gas 8, passenger 7, passenger/cargo 23, petroleum tanker 64, refrigerated cargo 15, roll on/roll off 9, vehicle carrier 5

foreign-owned: 777 (Belgium 1, Canada 2, China 11, Croatia 2, Cuba

2, Denmark 1, Estonia 6, Germany 214, Greece 337, Greenland 1, Hong

Kong 1, India 5, Iran 2, Ireland 3, Israel 3, Italy 2, Japan 17, South Korea 1, Latvia 4, Netherlands 18, Norway 16, Philippines 1,

Poland 20, Portugal 2, Russia 53, Singapore 1, Slovakia 1, Slovenia

4, Spain 7, Sweden 3, Switzerland 4, Syria 3, UAE 11, UK 6, Ukraine

4, US 7, unknown 1)

registered in other countries: 87 (Bahamas 13, Belize 2, Cambodia 12, Georgia 1, Gibraltar 1, Greece 1, Isle of Man 1, Liberia 3, Malta 15, Marshall Islands 15, Norway 2, Panama 14, Portugal 1, Russia 2, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Sierra Leone 1, Turkey

2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Limassol, Vasilikos

Military Cyprus

Military branches:

Republic of Cyprus: Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG;

includes

air and naval elements); north Cyprus: Turkish Cypriot Security Force (GKK)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG):

males age 18-49: 184,352

females age 18-49: 175,567 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG):

males age 18-49: 150,750

females age 18-49: 144,344 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG):

males age 18-49: 6,578

females age 18-49: 6,200 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$384 million (FY02)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

3.8% (FY02)

Transnational Issues Cyprus

Disputes - international:

hostilities in 1974 divided the island into two de facto autonomous

entities, the internationally recognized Cypriot Government and a Turkish-Cypriot community (north Cyprus); the 1,000-strong UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) has served in Cyprus

since

1964 and maintains the buffer zone between north and south;
March

2003 reunification talks failed, but Turkish-Cypriots later opened
their borders to temporary visits by Greek Cypriots; on 24 April
2004, the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities voted
in

simultaneous and parallel referenda on whether to approve the
UN-brokered Annan Plan that would have ended the 30-year
division of

the island by establishing a new "United Cyprus Republic," a
majority of Greek Cypriots voted "no"; on 1 May 2004, Cyprus
entered

the European Union still divided, with the EU's body of legislation
and standards (acquis communautaire) suspended in the north

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 265,000 (both Turkish and Greek Cypriots; many displaced
for
over 30 years) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Cyprus is primarily a destination country for a
large number of women trafficked from Eastern and Central
Europe,

the Philippines, and the Dominican Republic for the purpose of
sexual exploitation; traffickers continued to fraudulently recruit
victims for work as dancers in cabarets and nightclubs on short-
term

"artiste" visas, for work in pubs and bars on employment visas, or
for illegal work on tourist or student visas; there were credible
reports of female domestic workers from India, Sri Lanka, and the
Philippines forced to work excessively long hours and denied
proper
compensation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Cyprus does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and failed

to show evidence of increasing efforts to address its serious trafficking for sexual exploitation problem; however, it is making significant efforts to do so

Illicit drugs:

minor transit point for heroin and hashish via air routes and container traffic to Europe, especially from Lebanon and Turkey; some cocaine transits as well; despite a strengthening of anti-money-laundering legislation, remains vulnerable to money laundering; reporting of suspicious transactions in offshore sector remains weak

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Czech Republic

Introduction Czech Republic

Background:

Following the First World War, the closely related Czechs and Slovaks of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire merged to form Czechoslovakia. During the interwar years, the new country's leaders

were frequently preoccupied with meeting the demands of other

ethnic

minorities within the republic, most notably the Sudeten Germans and

the Ruthenians (Ukrainians). After World War II, a truncated Czechoslovakia fell within the Soviet sphere of influence. In 1968, an invasion by Warsaw Pact troops ended the efforts of the country's

leaders to liberalize Communist party rule and create "socialism with a human face." Anti-Soviet demonstrations the following year ushered in a period of harsh repression. With the collapse of Soviet authority in 1989, Czechoslovakia regained its freedom through a peaceful "Velvet Revolution." On 1 January 1993, the country underwent a "velvet divorce" into its two national components, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The Czech Republic joined NATO in 1999

and the European Union in 2004.

Geography Czech Republic

Location:

Central Europe, southeast of Germany

Geographic coordinates:

49 45 N, 15 30 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 78,866 sq km

land: 77,276 sq km

water: 1,590 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than South Carolina

Land boundaries:

total: 2,290.2 km

border countries: Austria 466.3 km, Germany 810.3 km, Poland 761.8

km, Slovakia 251.8 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters

Terrain:

Bohemia in the west consists of rolling plains, hills, and plateaus surrounded by low mountains; Moravia in the east consists of very hilly country

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Elbe River 115 m highest point: Snezka 1,602 m

Natural resources: hard coal, soft coal, kaolin, clay, graphite, timber

Land use: arable land: 38.82% permanent crops: 3% other: 58.18% (2005)

Irrigated land:

240 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

flooding

Environment - current issues: air and water pollution in areas of northwest Bohemia and in northern Moravia around Ostrava

present health risks; acid rain damaging forests; efforts to bring industry up to EU code should improve domestic pollution

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

landlocked; strategically located astride some of oldest and most significant land routes in Europe; Moravian Gate is a traditional military corridor between the North European Plain and the Danube in central Europe

People Czech Republic

Population:

10,235,455 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 14.4% (male 755,098/female 714,703)

15-64 years: 71.2% (male 3,656,021/female 3,629,036)

65 years and over: 14.5% (male 576,264/female 904,333) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 39.3 years

male: 37.5 years

female: 41.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
-0.06% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
9.02 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
10.59 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
0.97 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.64 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 3.89 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 4.24 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 3.52 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 76.22 years
male: 72.94 years
female: 79.69 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.21 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
2,500 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 10 (2001 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Czech(s)
adjective: Czech

Ethnic groups:
Czech 90.4%, Moravian 3.7%, Slovak 1.9%, other 4% (2001 census)

Religions:
Roman Catholic 26.8%, Protestant 2.1%, other 3.3%, unspecified 8.8%, unaffiliated 59% (2001 census)

Languages:
Czech

Literacy: definition: NA total population: 99% male: 99% female:
99% (2003 est.)

Government Czech Republic

Country name:
conventional long form: Czech Republic
conventional short form: Czech Republic
local long form: Ceska Republika
local short form: Cesko

Government type:
parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Prague

geographic coordinates: 40 55 N, 21 00 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

13 regions (kraje, singular - kraj) and 1 capital city* (hlavni mesto); Jihočeský Kraj, Jihomoravský Kraj, Karlovarský Kraj, Královéhradecký Kraj, Liberecký Kraj, Moravskoslezský Kraj, Olomoucký Kraj, Pardubický Kraj, Plzeňský Kraj, Praha (Prague)*, Středočeský Kraj, Ústecký Kraj, Vysočina, Zlínský Kraj

Independence:

1 January 1993 (Czechoslovakia split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia)

National holiday:

Czech Founding Day, 28 October (1918)

Constitution:

ratified 16 December 1992, effective 1 January 1993

Legal system:

civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes; has not accepted

compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; legal code modified to bring it in line with Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) obligations and to expunge Marxist-Leninist legal theory

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Václav KLAUS (since 7 March 2003)

note: the Czech Republic's first president Vaclav HAVEL stepped down

from office on 2 February 2003 having served exactly 10 years; parliament finally elected a successor on 28 February 2003 after two

inconclusive elections in January 2003

head of government: Prime Minister Mirek TOPOLANEK (since 4 September 2006), Deputy Prime Minister Petr NECAS (since 4 September 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president on the recommendation of

the prime minister

elections: president elected by Parliament for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); last successful election held 28 February 2003 (after earlier elections held 15 and 24 January 2003

were inconclusive; next election to be held January 2008); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Vaclav KLAUS elected president on 28 February 2003; Vaclav KLAUS 142 votes, Jan SOKOL 124 votes (third round;

combined votes of both chambers of parliament)

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament or Parlament consists of the Senate or Senat (81 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms; one-third elected every two years) and the Chamber of Deputies or Poslanecka Snemovna (200 seats; members are elected by

popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held in two rounds 20-21 and 27-28 October

2006 (next to be held October 2008); Chamber of Deputies - last

held

2-3 June 2006 (next to be held by June 2010)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - ODS 41, CSSD 12, KDU-CSL 10, others 15, independents 2; Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - ODS 35.4%, CSSD

32.3%, KSCM 12.8%, KDU-CSL 7.2%, Greens 6.3%, other 6%; seats by

party - ODS 81, CSSD 74, KSCM 26, KDU-CSL 13, Greens 6

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Constitutional Court; chairman and deputy chairmen

are appointed by the president for a 10-year term

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic Union-Czechoslovak People's Party or KDU-CSL

[Jan KASAL, chairman]; Civic Democratic Alliance or ODA [Jirina NOVAKOVA, chairwoman]; Civic Democratic Party or ODS [Mirek TOPOLANEK, chairman]; Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia or KSCM

[Vojtech FILIP, chairman]; Czech Social Democratic Party or CSSD [Jiri PAROUBEK, chairman]; Freedom Union-Democratic Union or US-DEU

[Jan HADRAVA, chairman]; Green Party [Martin BURSIK, chairman];

Independent Democrats (NEZDEM) [Vladimir ZELEZNY, chairman]; Party

of Open Society (SOS) [Pavel NOVACEK, chairman]; Path of Change

[Jiri LOBKOWITZ, chairman]; SNK-European Democrats or SNK-ED [Jana

HYBASKOVA, chairman]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Czech-Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions or CMKOS [Milan STECH]

International organization participation:

ACCT (observer), Australia Group, BIS, BSEC (observer), CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, ESA (cooperating state), EU (new member),

FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA,

IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA,

MONUC, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OIF

(observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNITAR,

UNMEE, UNMIL, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU (associate), WFTU, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Petr KOLAR

chancery: 3900 Spring of Freedom Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 274-9100

FAX: [1] (202) 966-8540

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Richard W. GRABER

embassy: Trziste 15, 11801 Prague 1

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [420] 257 022 000

FAX: [420] 257 022 809

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red with a blue isosceles triangle based on the hoist side (identical to the flag of the former Czechoslovakia)

Economy Czech Republic

Economy - overview:

The Czech Republic is one of the most stable and prosperous of the post-Communist states of Central and Eastern Europe. Growth in 2000-05 was supported by exports to the EU, primarily to Germany,

and a strong recovery of foreign and domestic investment. Domestic

demand is playing an ever more important role in underpinning growth

as interest rates drop and the availability of credit cards and mortgages increases. The current account deficit has declined to around 3% of GDP as demand for Czech products in the European Union

has increased. Inflation is under control. Recent accession to the EU gives further impetus and direction to structural reform. In early 2004 the government passed increases in the Value Added Tax

(VAT) and tightened eligibility for social benefits with the intention to bring the public finance gap down to 4% of GDP by 2006,

but more difficult pension and healthcare reforms will have to wait

until after the next elections. Privatization of the state-owned telecommunications firm Cesky Telecom took place in 2005.

Intensified restructuring among large enterprises, improvements in the financial sector, and effective use of available EU funds should strengthen output growth.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$204.4 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$109.4 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
6.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$20,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3.4% industry: 39.3%
services: 57.3% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 5.27 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 4.1% industry: 37.6%
services: 58.3% (2003)

Unemployment rate:
7.9% (2005)

Population below poverty line:
At risk of poverty after social transfers: 8%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 4.3% highest 10%: 22.4% (1996)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
27.3 (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
1.9% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
26.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$48.16 billion

expenditures: \$53.04 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

25.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit; pigs, poultry

Industries:

metallurgy, machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, glass, armaments

Industrial production growth rate:

5.7% (2005)

Electricity - production:

84.33 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 76.1% hydro: 2.9% nuclear: 20% other: 1% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

57.12 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

25.49 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

9.776 billion kWh (2004)

Oil - production:

15,240 bbl/day (2005)

Oil - consumption:

202,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:

26,670 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

182,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - proved reserves:

15 million bbl (1 January 2006)

Natural gas - production:

133 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

9.623 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

1 million cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

9.8 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

3.964 billion cu m (1 January 2003)

Current account balance:

\$-2.496 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$78.37 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment 52%, chemicals 5%, raw materials
and fuel 9% (2003)

Exports - partners:

Germany 33.5%, Slovakia 8.7%, Austria 5.5%, Poland 5.5%, France 5.3%, UK 4.6%, Italy 4.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$76.59 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment 46%, raw materials and fuels 15%, chemicals 10% (2003)

Imports - partners:

Germany 30%, Russia 5.7%, Slovakia 5.4%, China 5.1%, Poland 5%, Italy 4.8%, France 4.5%, Netherlands 4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$29.36 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$49.14 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$2.8 billion in committed EU structural adjustment and cohesion funds (2004-06)

Currency (code):

Czech koruna (CZK)

Currency code:

CZK

Exchange rates:

koruny per US dollar - 23.957 (2005), 25.7 (2004), 28.209 (2003), 32.739 (2002), 38.035 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Czech Republic

Telephones - main lines in use:
3,217,300 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
11.776 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: privatization and modernization of the Czech telecommunication system got a late start but is advancing steadily;
growth in the use of mobile cellular telephones is particularly vigorous
domestic: 86% of exchanges now digital; existing copper subscriber systems now being enhanced with Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) equipment to accommodate Internet and other digital signals;
trunk systems include fiber-optic cable and microwave radio relay
international: country code - 420; satellite earth stations - 2 Intersputnik (Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions), 1 Intelsat, 1 Eutelsat, 1 Inmarsat, 1 Globalstar

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 31, FM 304, shortwave 17 (2000)

Radios:
3,159,134 (December 2000)

Television broadcast stations:

150 (plus 1,434 repeaters) (2000)

Televisions:

3,405,834 (December 2000)

Internet country code:

.cz

Internet hosts:

1,267,265 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

more than 300 (2000)

Internet users:

5.1 million (2005)

Transportation Czech Republic

Airports: 121 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 46 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 10 1,524 to 2,437 m: 13 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 19 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 75 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 25 under 914 m: 49 (2006)

Heliports:

2 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 7,010 km; oil 547 km; refined products 94 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 9,572 km

standard gauge: 9,473 km 1.435-m gauge (2,951 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 99 km 0.760-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 127,747 km

paved: 127,747 km (including 518 km of expressways) (2003)

Waterways:

664 km (principally on Elbe as well as Vltava and Oder rivers)
(2005)

Merchant marine:

registered in other countries: 1 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Decin, Prague, Usti nad Labem

Military Czech Republic

Military branches:

Army of the Czech Republic (ACR): Joint Forces Command
(includes
air forces), Support and Training Forces Command (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 18-50 years of age for
voluntary military service; on-going transformation of military
service into a fully professional, all-volunteer force no longer
dependent on conscription began in January 2004 and is scheduled
to be completed by 2007 (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,414,728

females age 18-49: 2,329,412 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,996,631

females age 18-49: 1,923,508 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 66,583

females age 18-49: 63,363 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$2.17 billion (2004)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.81% FY05

Transnational Issues Czech Republic

Disputes - international:

in February 2005, the ICJ refused to rule on the restitution of Liechtenstein's land and property assets in the Czech Republic confiscated in 1945 as German property; individual Sudeten Germans

seek restitution for property confiscated in connection with their expulsion from Czechoslovakia after World War II; Austrian anti-nuclear activists have revived blockades of the Czech-Austrian border to protest operation of the Temelin nuclear power plant in the Czech Republic

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and minor transit point for Latin American cocaine to Western Europe; producer of synthetic drugs for local and regional markets; susceptible to money

laundering related to drug trafficking, organized crime

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Denmark

Introduction Denmark

Background:

Once the seat of Viking raiders and later a major north European power, Denmark has evolved into a modern, prosperous nation that is

participating in the general political and economic integration of Europe. It joined NATO in 1949 and the EEC (now the EU) in 1973.

However, the country has opted out of certain elements of the European Union's Maastricht Treaty, including the European Economic

and Monetary Union (EMU), European defense cooperation, and issues

concerning certain justice and home affairs.

Geography Denmark

Location:

Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, on a peninsula north of Germany (Jutland); also includes two major islands (Sjaelland and Fyn)

Geographic coordinates:

56 00 N, 10 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 43,094 sq km

land: 42,394 sq km

water: 700 sq km

note: includes the island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea and the rest of metropolitan Denmark (the Jutland Peninsula, and the major islands of Sjaelland and Fyn), but excludes the Faroe Islands and Greenland

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of Massachusetts

Land boundaries: total: 68 km border countries: Germany 68 km

Coastline: 7,314 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

temperate; humid and overcast; mild, windy winters and cool summers

Terrain:

low and flat to gently rolling plains

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Lammefjord -7 m

highest point: Yding Skovhoej 173 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas, fish, salt, limestone, chalk, stone, gravel and sand

Land use: arable land: 52.59% permanent crops: 0.19% other: 47.22% (2005)

Irrigated land:

4,490 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

flooding is a threat in some areas of the country (e.g., parts of Jutland, along the southern coast of the island of Lolland) that are protected from the sea by a system of dikes

Environment - current issues:

air pollution, principally from vehicle and power plant emissions; nitrogen and phosphorus pollution of the North Sea; drinking and surface water becoming polluted from animal wastes and pesticides

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

controls Danish Straits (Skagerrak and Kattegat) linking Baltic and North Seas; about one-quarter of the population lives in greater Copenhagen

People Denmark

Population:

5,450,661 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 18.7% (male 523,257/female 496,697)

15-64 years: 66.1% (male 1,815,240/female 1,787,406)

65 years and over: 15.2% (male 355,656/female 472,405) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 39.8 years

male: 38.9 years

female: 40.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.33% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

11.13 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

10.36 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

2.52 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 4.51 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.54 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.47 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.79 years
male: 75.49 years
female: 80.22 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.74 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
0.2% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
5,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Dane(s)
adjective: Danish

Ethnic groups:
Scandinavian, Inuit, Faroese, German, Turkish, Iranian, Somali

Religions:
Evangelical Lutheran 95%, other Protestant and Roman Catholic 3%,
Muslim 2%

Languages:
Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (an Inuit dialect), German (small minority)
note: English is the predominant second language

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 99%
male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government Denmark

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Denmark

conventional short form: Denmark

local long form: Kongeriget Danmark

local short form: Danmark

Government type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Copenhagen

geographic coordinates: 55 40 N, 12 35 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

metropolitan Denmark - 14 counties (amter, singular - amt) and 2 boroughs* (amtskommuner, singular - amtskommune); Aarhus, Bornholm,

Frederiksberg*, Frederiksborg, Fyn, Kobenhavn, Kobenhavn (Copenhagen)*, Nordjylland, Ribe, Ringkøbing, Roskilde, Sønderjylland, Storstrøm, Vejle, Vestsjælland, Viborg

note: as a result of an extensive 2005 local government reform, with

2006 being a transition year, 275 municipalities will be merged to 99 by 1 January 2007, and the 14 counties will be reorganized into

five regions

Independence:

first organized as a unified state in 10th century; in 1849 became a constitutional monarchy

National holiday:

none designated; Constitution Day, 5 June (1849) is generally viewed as the National Day

Constitution:

5 June 1849 adoption of original constitution; a major overhaul of 5 June 1953 allowed for a unicameral legislature and a female chief of state

Legal system:

civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen MARGRETHE II (since 14 January 1972); Heir

Apparent Crown Prince FREDERIK, elder son of the monarch (born 26

May 1968)

head of government: Prime Minister Anders Fogh RASMUSSEN (since 27

November 2001)

cabinet: Council of State appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the monarch

Legislative branch:

unicameral People's Assembly or Folketinget (179 seats, including 2

from Greenland and 2 from the Faroe Islands; members are elected by

popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 8 February 2005 (next to be held February 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - Liberal Party 29%, Social Democrats 25.9%, Danish People's Party 13.2%, Conservative

Party 10.3%, Social Liberal Party 9.2%, Socialist People's Party 6%,

Unity List 3.4%; seats by party - Liberal Party 52, Social Democrats

47, Danish People's Party 24, Conservative Party 18, Social Liberal Party 17, Socialist People's Party 11, Unity List 6; note - does not include the 2 seats from Greenland and the 2 seats from the Faroe Islands

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the monarch for life)

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democrats (was Christian People's Party) [Bodil KORNBEK];

Conservative Party (sometimes known as Conservative People's Party)

[Bendt BENDTSEN]; Danish People's Party [Pia KJAERGAARD]; Liberal

Party [Anders Fogh RASMUSSEN]; Red-Green Unity List (bloc includes

Left Socialist Party, Communist Party of Denmark, Socialist Workers'

Party) [collective leadership]; Social Democratic Party [Helle THORNING-SCHMIDT]; Social Liberal Party (sometimes called the Radical Left) [Marianne JELVED, leader; Soren BALD, chairman]; Socialist People's Party [Villy SOEVNDAL]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

AfDB, Arctic Council, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CE, CERN,

EAPC, EBRD, EIB, ESA, EU, FAO, G- 9, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC,

ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NATO, NC,

NEA, NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA,

UN, UN Security Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,

UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMOGIP, UNOMIG, UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WEU

(observer), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Friis Arne PETERSEN

chancery: 3200 Whitehaven Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 234-4300

FAX: [1] (202) 328-1470

consulate(s) general: Chicago, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador James P. CAIN

embassy: Dag Hammarskjolds Alle 24, 2100 Copenhagen

mailing address: PSC 73, APO AE 09716

telephone: [45] 33 41 71 00

FAX: [45] 35 43 02 23

Flag description:

red with a white cross that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side, and that design element of the Dannebrog (Danish flag) was subsequently adopted by the other Nordic countries of Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden

Economy Denmark

Economy - overview:

This thoroughly modern market economy features high-tech agriculture, up-to-date small-scale and corporate industry, extensive government welfare measures, comfortable living standards,

a stable currency, and high dependence on foreign trade. Denmark is

a net exporter of food and energy and enjoys a comfortable balance

of payments surplus. Government objectives include streamlining the

bureaucracy and further privatization of state assets. The government has been successful in meeting, and even exceeding, the

economic convergence criteria for participating in the third phase (a common European currency) of the European Economic and Monetary

Union (EMU), but Denmark has decided not to join 12 other EU members

in the euro. Nonetheless, the Danish krone remains pegged to the

euro. Economic growth gained momentum in 2004 and the upturn accelerated through 2005. Because of high GDP per capita, welfare benefits, a low Gini index, and political stability, the Danish people enjoy living standards topped by no other nation. A major long-term issue will be the sharp decline in the ratio of workers to retirees.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$189.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$243.4 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
3.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$34,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1.8% industry: 24.6%
services: 73.5% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.9 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 3% industry: 21%
services: 76% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:
5.7% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: 2%
highest 10%: 24% (2000 est.)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

23.2 (2002)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.8% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

20.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$144 billion

expenditures: \$135 billion; including capital expenditures of \$4.6 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

37% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

barley, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets; pork, dairy products; fish

Industries:

iron, steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals, food processing,
machinery and transportation equipment, textiles and clothing,
electronics, construction, furniture and other wood products,
shipbuilding and refurbishment, windmills, pharmaceuticals,
medical
equipment

Industrial production growth rate:

1.6% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

43.32 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 82.7% hydro: 0.1%
nuclear: 0% other: 17.3% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

31.68 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

15.6 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

7 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

376,900 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

188,300 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

332,100 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

195,000 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - proved reserves:

1.23 billion bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

7.965 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

5.173 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

3.1 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

73.51 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$7.753 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$84.95 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and instruments, meat and meat products, dairy products,

fish, chemicals, furniture, ships, windmills

Exports - partners:

Germany 17.5%, Sweden 13.2%, UK 8.8%, US 6.4%, France 5.5%, Netherlands 5.3%, Norway 5.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$74.69 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, raw materials and semimanufactures for

industry, chemicals, grain and foodstuffs, consumer goods

Imports - partners:

Germany 20.5%, Sweden 13.8%, Norway 6.6%, Netherlands 6.6%, UK 6%,

China 4.7%, France 4.2%, Italy 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$34.03 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$352.9 billion (30 June 2005)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$2 billion (2004)

Currency (code):

Danish krone (DKK)

Currency code:

DKK

Exchange rates:

Danish kroner per US dollar - 5.9969 (2005), 5.9911 (2004),
6.5877
(2003), 7.8947 (2002), 8.3228 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Denmark

Telephones - main lines in use:

3.35 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

5.469 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: excellent telephone and telegraph services

domestic: buried and submarine cables and microwave radio relay
form

trunk network, 4 cellular mobile communications systems

international: country code - 45; 18 submarine fiber-optic cables
linking Denmark with Canada, Faroe Islands, Germany, Iceland,
Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and UK; satellite
earth

stations - 6 Intelsat, 10 Eutelsat, 1 Orion, 1 Inmarsat

(Blaavand-Atlantic-East); note - the Nordic countries (Denmark,
Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden) share the Danish earth
station

and the Eik, Norway, station for worldwide Inmarsat access (1997)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 355, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

6.02 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

26 (plus 51 repeaters) (1998)

Televisions:

3.121 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.dk

Internet hosts:

2,415,530 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

13 (2000)

Internet users:

3,762,500 (2005)

Transportation Denmark

Airports: 92 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 28 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 7 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 12 under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 64 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 61 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 12 km; gas 3,931 km; oil 626 km; oil/gas/water 2 km
(2006)

Railways:

total: 2,673 km
standard gauge: 2,673 km 1.435-m gauge (601 km electrified)
(2005)

Roadways:

total: 72,257 km
paved: 72,257 km (including 1,032 km of expressways) (2005)

Waterways:

400 km (2001)

Merchant marine:

total: 293 ships (1000 GRT or over) 7,986,735 GRT/9,936,431 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 7, cargo 63, chemical tanker 48, container 86,

liquefied gas 4, livestock carrier 2, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 40, petroleum tanker 23, refrigerated cargo 7, roll on/roll off 8, specialized tanker 4

foreign-owned: 25 (Canada 1, Germany 13, Greece 5, Greenland 1, Norway 3, Sweden 1, UK 1)

registered in other countries: 409 (Antigua and Barbuda 14, Bahamas

59, Belgium 4, Cayman Islands 5, Cyprus 1, Egypt 1, Estonia 2, France 1, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 2, Gibraltar 1, Hong

Kong 6, Isle of Man 53, North Korea 1, Liberia 8, Lithuania 10, Malta 6, Marshall Islands 1, Mexico 2, Netherlands 9, Netherlands Antilles 1, Norway 32, Panama 34, Portugal 4, Saint Vincent and the

Grenadines 14, Singapore 52, South Africa 1, Spain 1, Sweden 4, UK 46, US 24, Vanuatu 6, Venezuela 3, Vietnam 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Aalborg, Aarhus, Asnaesvaerkets, Copenhagen, Elsinore, Ensted, Esbjerg, Fredericia, Frederikshavn, Kalundborg, Odense, Roenne

Military Denmark

Military branches:

Defense Command: Army Operational Command, Admiral Danish Fleet,

Tactical Air Command (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for compulsory and volunteer military service; conscripts serve an initial training period that varies from four to 12 months according to specialization; reservists are assigned to mobilization units following completion of their conscript service; women eligible to volunteer for military service (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,175,108

females age 18-49: 1,150,627 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 955,168

females age 18-49: 935,643 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 31,317

females age 18-49: 29,558 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$3,271.6 million (2003)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1.5% (2004)

Transnational Issues Denmark

Disputes - international:

Iceland disputes the Faroe Islands' fisheries median line; Iceland, the UK, and Ireland dispute Denmark's claim that the Faroe Islands'

continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm; Faroese continue to study

proposals for full independence; uncontested sovereignty dispute with Canada over Hans Island in the Kennedy Channel between Ellesmere Island and Greenland

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Dhekelia

Introduction Dhekelia

Background:

By terms of the 1960 Treaty of Establishment that created the independent Republic of Cyprus, the UK retained full sovereignty and

jurisdiction over two areas of almost 254 square kilometers - Akrotiri and Dhekelia. The larger of these is the Dhekelia

Sovereign

Base Area, which is also referred to as the Eastern Sovereign Base Area.

Geography Dhekelia

Location:

on the southeast coast of Cyprus near Famagusta

Geographic coordinates:

34 59 N, 33 45 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 130.8 sq km

note: area surrounds three Cypriot enclaves

Area - comparative:

about three-quarters the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

total: NA; note - boundary with Cyprus is being resurveyed

Coastline:

27.5 km

Climate:

temperate; Mediterranean with hot, dry summers and cool winters

Environment - current issues:

netting and trapping of small migrant songbirds in the spring and autumn

Geography - note:

British extraterritorial rights also extended to several small

off-post sites scattered across Cyprus

People Dhekelia

Population:

no indigenous personnel

note: approximately 2,200 military personnel are on the base; there

are another 5,000 British citizens who are families of military personnel or civilian staff on both the bases of Akrotiri and Dhekelia; Cyprus citizens work on the base, but do not live there

Languages:

English, Greek

Government Dhekelia

Country name:

conventional long form: Dhekelia Sovereign Base Area

conventional short form: Dhekelia

Dependency status:

overseas territory of UK; administered by an administrator who is also the Commander, British Forces Cyprus

Capital:

name: Episkopi Cantonment; located in Akrotiri

geographic coordinates: 34 40 N, 32 51 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Constitution:

Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia Order in Council

1960, effective 16 August 1960

Legal system:

the laws of the UK, where applicable, apply

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Administrator Air Vice-Marshal Richard
LACEY

(since 26 April 2006); note - reports to the British Ministry of
Defence

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the administrator is
appointed by the monarch

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Flag description:

the flag of the UK is used

Economy Dhekelia

Economy - overview:

Economic activity is limited to providing services to the military
and their families located in Dhekelia. All food and manufactured
goods must be imported.

Industries:

none

Communications Dhekelia

Radio broadcast stations: FM 1 (located in Akrotiri) note: British

Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) provides Radio 1 and Radio 2 service to Akrotiri, Dhekelia, and Nicosia (2006)

Television broadcast stations: British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) provides multi-channel satellite service to Akrotiri, Dhekelia, and Nicosia (2006)

Military Dhekelia

Military - note:
includes Dhekelia Garrison and Ayios Nikolaos Station connected by
a roadway

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Djibouti

Introduction Djibouti

Background:
The French Territory of the Afars and the Issas became Djibouti in 1977. Hassan Gouled APTIDON installed an authoritarian one-party state and proceeded to serve as president until 1999. Unrest among

the Afars minority during the 1990s led to a civil war that ended in

2001 following the conclusion of a peace accord between Afar rebels

and the Issa-dominated government. In 1999, Djibouti's first multi-party presidential elections resulted in the election of Ismail Omar GUELLEH; he was re-elected to a second and final term in

2005. Djibouti occupies a strategic geographic location at the mouth

of the Red Sea and serves as an important transshipment location for

goods entering and leaving the east African highlands. The present leadership favors close ties to France, which maintains a significant military presence in the country, but is also developing stronger ties with the US. Djibouti hosts the only US military base in sub-Saharan Africa and is a front-line state in the global war on terrorism.

Geography Djibouti

Location:

Eastern Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, between

Eritrea and Somalia

Geographic coordinates:

11 30 N, 43 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 23,000 sq km

land: 22,980 sq km

water: 20 sq km

Area - comparative:
slightly smaller than Massachusetts

Land boundaries: total: 516 km border countries: Eritrea 109 km, Ethiopia 349 km, Somalia 58 km

Coastline: 314 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:
desert; torrid, dry

Terrain:
coastal plain and plateau separated by central mountains

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: Lac Assal -155 m
highest point: Moussa Ali 2,028 m

Natural resources:
geothermal areas, gold, clay, granite, limestone, marble, salt, diatomite, gypsum, pumice, petroleum

Land use: arable land: 0.04% permanent crops: 0% other: 99.96% (2005)

Irrigated land:
10 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
earthquakes; droughts; occasional cyclonic disturbances from the Indian Ocean bring heavy rains and flash floods

Environment - current issues:

inadequate supplies of potable water; limited arable land; desertification; endangered species

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,

Law

of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location near world's busiest shipping lanes and close to Arabian oilfields; terminus of rail traffic into Ethiopia; mostly wasteland; Lac Assal (Lake Assal) is the lowest point in Africa

People Djibouti

Population:

486,530 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 43.3% (male 105,760/female 105,068)

15-64 years: 53.3% (male 135,119/female 124,367)

65 years and over: 3.3% (male 8,183/female 8,033) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.2 years

male: 18.7 years

female: 17.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.02% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

39.53 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

19.31 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.09 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.02 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 102.44 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 110.07 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 94.58 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 43.17 years

male: 41.86 years

female: 44.52 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.31 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

2.9% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

9,100 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

690 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and

typhoid fever vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Nationality: noun: Djiboutian(s) adjective: Djiboutian

Ethnic groups:

Somali 60%, Afar 35%, French, Arab, Ethiopian, and Italian 5%

Religions:

Muslim 94%, Christian 6%

Languages:

French (official), Arabic (official), Somali, Afar

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 67.9%

male: 78%

female: 58.4% (2003 est.)

Government Djibouti

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Djibouti

conventional short form: Djibouti

local long form: Republique de Djibouti/Jumhuriyat Jibuti

local short form: Djibouti/Jibuti

former: French Territory of the Afars and Issas, French Somaliland

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Djibouti

geographic coordinates: 11 30 N, 43 15 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

6 districts (cercles, singular - cercle); Ali Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil, Djibouti, Obock, Tadjourah

Independence:

27 June 1977 (from France)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 27 June (1977)

Constitution:

multiparty constitution approved by referendum 4 September 1992

Legal system:

based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal adult

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ismail Omar GUELLEH (since 8 May 1999)

head of government: Prime Minister Mohamed Dileita DILEITA (since 4 March 2001)

cabinet: Council of Ministers responsible to the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a six-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 8 April 2005 (next to be held by April 2011); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Ismail Omar GUELLEH reelected president; percent

of vote - Ismail Omar GUELLEH 100%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Chamber of Deputies or Chambre des Deputes (65 seats;

members elected by popular vote for five-year terms)

elections: last held 10 January 2003 (next to be held January 2008)

election results: percent of vote - RPP 62.2%, FRUD 36.9%; seats - RPP 65, FRUD 0; note - RPP (the ruling party) dominated the election

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic National Party or PND [ADEN Robleh Awaleh]; Democratic

Renewal Party or PRD [Abdillahi HAMARITEH]; Djibouti Development

Party or PDD [Mohamed Daoud CHEHEM]; Front pour la Restauration de

l'Unite Democratique or FRUD [Ali Mohamed DAOUD]; People's Progress

Assembly or RPP [Ismail Omar GUELLEH] (governing party); Peoples

Social Democratic Party or PPSD [Moumin Bahdon FARAH]; Republican

Alliance for Democracy or ARD [Ahmed Dini AHMED]; Union for Democracy and Justice or UDJ

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Union for Presidential Majority UMP (coalition includes RPP, FRUD,

PPSD and PND); Union for Democratic Changeover or UAD (opposition

coalition includes ARD, MRDD, UDJ, and PDD) [Ahmed Dini AHMED]

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AU, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO,

ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IGAD, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IPU, ITU, LAS, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW (signatory), UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Roble OLHAYE Oudine

chancery: Suite 515, 1156 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005

telephone: [1] (202) 331-0270

FAX: [1] (202) 331-0302

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador W. Stuart SYMINGTON embassy: Plateau du Serpent, Boulevard Marechal Joffre, Djibouti mailing address: B. P. 185, Djibouti telephone: [253] 35 39 95 FAX: [253] 35 39 40

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of light blue (top) and light green with a white isosceles triangle based on the hoist side bearing a red five-pointed star in the center

Economy Djibouti

Economy - overview:

The economy is based on service activities connected with the country's strategic location and status as a free trade zone in northeast Africa. Two-thirds of the inhabitants live in the capital city; the remainder are mostly nomadic herders. Scanty rainfall limits crop production to fruits and vegetables, and most food must

be imported. Djibouti provides services as both a transit port for the region and an international transshipment and refueling center.

Djibouti has few natural resources and little industry. The nation is, therefore, heavily dependent on foreign assistance to help support its balance of payments and to finance development projects.

An unemployment rate of at least 50% continues to be a major problem. While inflation is not a concern, due to the fixed tie of the Djiboutian franc to the US dollar, the artificially high value of the Djiboutian franc adversely affects Djibouti's balance of payments. Per capita consumption dropped an estimated 35% over the

last seven years because of recession, civil war, and a high population growth rate (including immigrants and refugees).

Faced

with a multitude of economic difficulties, the government has fallen

in arrears on long-term external debt and has been struggling to meet the stipulations of foreign aid donors.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$619 million (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$702 million

GDP - real growth rate:
3.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 17.9% industry: 22.5% services: 59.6% (2001 est.)

Labor force: 282,000 (2000)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Unemployment rate:
50% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:
50% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
3% (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$135 million
expenditures: \$182 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(1999 est.)

Agriculture - products:
fruits, vegetables; goats, sheep, camels, animal hides

Industries:
construction, agricultural processing, salt

Industrial production growth rate:
3% (1996 est.)

Electricity - production:
240 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
223.2 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:
12,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:
\$250 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:
reexports, hides and skins, coffee (in transit)

Exports - partners:
Somalia 55.2%, Yemen 19.5%, Ethiopia 17.9% (2005)

Imports:
\$987 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

foods, beverages, transport equipment, chemicals, petroleum products

Imports - partners:

Saudi Arabia 21.7%, India 18.5%, China 10%, Ethiopia 4.8%, France 4.5%, US 4.3%, Japan 4.2% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$394 million (2004 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$64.1 million (2004)

Currency (code):

Djiboutian franc (DJF)

Currency code:

DJF

Exchange rates:

Djiboutian francs per US dollar - 177.72 (2005), 177.72 (2004), 177.72 (2003), 177.72 (2002), 177.72 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Djibouti

Telephones - main lines in use:

11,100 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

34,500 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: telephone facilities in the city of Djibouti are adequate, as are the microwave radio relay connections to outlying areas of the country

domestic: microwave radio relay network

international: country code - 253; submarine cable to Jiddah, Suez,

Sicily, Marseille, Colombo, and Singapore; satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean) and 1 Arabsat; Medarabtel regional microwave radio relay telephone network

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 2, shortwave 0 (2001)

Radios:

52,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (2002)

Televisions:

28,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.dj

Internet hosts:

1,540 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

9,000 (2005)

Transportation Djibouti

Airports: 13 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 3

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 10

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 5

under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Railways:

total: 100 km (Djibouti segment of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway)

narrow gauge: 100 km 1.000-m gauge

note: railway under joint control of Djibouti and Ethiopia (2005)

Roadways:

total: 2,890 km

paved: 364 km

unpaved: 2,526 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 1,369 GRT/3,030 DWT

by type: cargo 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Djibouti

Military Djibouti

Military branches:

Djibouti National Army (includes Navy and Air Force)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 95,328

females age 18-49: 87,795 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 46,020

females age 18-49: 42,181 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$29.05 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

4.3% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Djibouti

Disputes - international:

Djibouti maintains economic ties and border accords with "Somaliland" leadership while maintaining some political ties to various factions in Somalia; thousands of Somali refugees await repatriation in UNHCR camps in Djibouti

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 17,331 (Somalia) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Djibouti is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual

exploitation and possibly forced labor; small numbers are trafficked

from Ethiopia and Somalia for sexual exploitation; economic migrants

from these countries also fall victim to trafficking upon reaching Djibouti City or the Ethiopia-Djibouti trucking corridor; women and

children from neighboring countries reportedly transit Djibouti to Arab countries and Somalia for ultimate use in forced labor or sexual exploitation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Djibouti does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however,

it is making significant efforts to do so based partly on the government's commitments to undertake future action

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Dominica

Introduction Dominica

Background:

Dominica was the last of the Caribbean islands to be colonized by Europeans due chiefly to the fierce resistance of the native Caribs. France ceded possession to Great Britain in 1763, which made the island a colony in 1805. In 1980, two years after independence, Dominica's fortunes improved when a corrupt and tyrannical administration was replaced by that of Mary Eugenia CHARLES, the

first female prime minister in the Caribbean, who remained in

office

for 15 years. Some 3,000 Carib Indians still living on Dominica are the only pre-Columbian population remaining in the eastern Caribbean.

Geography Dominica

Location:

Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic

Ocean, about one-half of the way from Puerto Rico to Trinidad and

Tobago

Geographic coordinates:

15 25 N, 61 20 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 754 sq km

land: 754 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than four times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

148 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; moderated by northeast trade winds; heavy rainfall

Terrain:

rugged mountains of volcanic origin

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: Morne Diablatins 1,447 m

Natural resources: timber, hydropower, arable land

Land use: arable land: 6.67% permanent crops: 21.33% other: 72% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

flash floods are a constant threat; destructive hurricanes can be expected during the late summer months

Environment - current issues:

NA

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

known as "The Nature Island of the Caribbean" due to its spectacular, lush, and varied flora and fauna, which are protected by an extensive natural park system; the most mountainous of the Lesser Antilles, its volcanic peaks are cones of lava craters and include Boiling Lake, the second-largest, thermally active lake in

the world

People Dominica

Population:

68,910 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 26.1% (male 9,084/female 8,885)

15-64 years: 66% (male 23,419/female 22,079)

65 years and over: 7.9% (male 2,186/female 3,257) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 30.1 years

male: 29.8 years

female: 30.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.08% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

15.27 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.73 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-9.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 13.71 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 18.09 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 9.11 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.87 years

male: 71.95 years

female: 77.93 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.94 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality: noun: Dominican(s) adjective: Dominican

Ethnic groups:

black, mixed black and European, European, Syrian, Carib
Amerindian

Religions:

Roman Catholic 77%, Protestant 15% (Methodist 5%, Pentecostal
3%,

Seventh-Day Adventist 3%, Baptist 2%, other 2%), other 6%, none
2%

Languages:

English (official), French patois

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 94%

male: 94%

female: 94% (2003 est.)

Government Dominica

Country name:

conventional long form: Commonwealth of Dominica

conventional short form: Dominica

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Roseau

geographic coordinates: 15 18 N, 61 24 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

10 parishes; Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint John, Saint Joseph, Saint Luke, Saint Mark, Saint Patrick, Saint Paul, Saint Peter

Independence:

3 November 1978 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 3 November (1978)

Constitution:

3 November 1978

Legal system:

based on English common law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Nicholas J. O. LIVERPOOL (since October 2003)

head of government: Prime Minister Roosevelt SKERRIT (since 8 January 2004); note - assumed post after death of Prime Minister Pierre CHARLES

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister

elections: president elected by the House of Assembly for a five-year term; election last held 1 October 2003 (next to be held

October 2008); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Nicholas LIVERPOOL elected president; percent of legislative vote - NA%

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Assembly (30 seats, 9 appointed senators, 21 elected by popular vote; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 5 May 2005 (next to be held by 5 August 2010);

note - tradition dictates that the election will be held within five years of the last election, but technically it is five years from the first seating of parliament (12 May 2005) plus a 90-day grace period

election results: percent of vote by party - DLP 52.07%, UWP 43.6%,

DFP 3.15%; seats by party - DLP 12, UWP 8, independent 1

Judicial branch:

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, consisting of the Court of Appeal

and the High Court (located in Saint Lucia; one of the six judges must reside in Dominica and preside over the Court of Summary Jurisdiction)

Political parties and leaders:

Dominica Freedom Party or DFP [Charles SAVARIN]; Dominica Labor

Party or DLP [Roosevelt SKERRIT]; Dominica United Workers Party or

UWP [Earl WILLIAMS]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Dominica Liberation Movement or DLM (a small leftist party)

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM,

IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO (subscriber), ITU, MIGA, NAM (observer), OAS, OECS, OIF, OPANAL,

OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Judith Anne ROLLE, Third Secretary chancery: 3216 New Mexico Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20016 telephone: [1] (202) 364-6781 FAX: [1] (202) 364-6791 consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Dominica; the US Ambassador to

Barbados is accredited to Dominica

Flag description:

green, with a centered cross of three equal bands - the vertical

part is yellow (hoist side), black, and white and the horizontal part is yellow (top), black, and white; superimposed in the center of the cross is a red disk bearing a sisserou parrot encircled by 10 green, five-pointed stars edged in yellow; the 10 stars represent the 10 administrative divisions (parishes)

Economy Dominica

Economy - overview:

The Dominican economy depends on agriculture, primarily bananas,

and remains highly vulnerable to climatic conditions and international economic developments. Production of bananas dropped

precipitously in 2003, a major reason for the 1% decline in GDP.

Tourism increased in 2003 as the government sought to promote Dominica as an "ecotourism" destination. Development of the tourism

industry remains difficult, however, because of the rugged coastline, lack of beaches, and the absence of an international airport. The government began a comprehensive restructuring of the

economy in 2003 - including elimination of price controls, privatization of the state banana company, and tax increases - to address Dominica's economic crisis and to meet IMF targets. In order

to diversify the island's production base, the government is attempting to develop an offshore financial sector and is planning to construct an oil refinery on the eastern part of the island.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$384 million (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$279 million

GDP - real growth rate:

3.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$3,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 17.7% industry: 32.8% services: 49.5% (2002 est.)

Labor force: 25,000 (1999 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 40% industry: 32% services: 28%

Unemployment rate:

23% (2000 est.)

Population below poverty line:

30% (2002 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

-0.1% (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$73.9 million

expenditures: \$84.4 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2001)

Agriculture - products: bananas, citrus, mangoes, root crops, coconuts, cocoa; forest and fishery potential not exploited

Industries:

soap, coconut oil, tourism, copra, furniture, cement blocks, shoes

Industrial production growth rate:

-10% (1997 est.)

Electricity - production:

69.98 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 47.1% hydro: 52.9%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

65.09 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

800 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$74 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

bananas, soap, bay oil, vegetables, grapefruit, oranges

Exports - partners:

UK 26.2%, Jamaica 9.8%, South Korea 8.7%, Antigua and Barbuda 8.6%,

Guyana 7.2%, Trinidad and Tobago 4.7% (2005)

Imports:

\$234 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

manufactured goods, machinery and equipment, food, chemicals

Imports - partners:

US 25.3%, China 20.3%, Trinidad and Tobago 12.3%, South Korea 7.1%,

Japan 4.6%, UK 4.4% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$213 million (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$29.2 million (2004 est.)

Currency (code):

East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Currency code:

XCD

Exchange rates:

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7 (2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Dominica

Telephones - main lines in use:
21,000 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
41,800 (2004)

Telephone system:
general assessment: NA
domestic: fully automatic network
international: country code - 1-767; microwave radio relay and
SHF
radiotelephone links to Martinique and Guadeloupe; VHF and UHF
radiotelephone links to Saint Lucia

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 2, FM 4, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:
46,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
1 (2004)

Televisions:
6,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.dm

Internet hosts:
263 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
16 (2000)

Internet users:

20,500 (2005)

Transportation Dominica

Airports: 2 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Roadways: total: 780 km paved: 393 km unpaved: 387 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 48 ships (1000 GRT or over) 634,668 GRT/1,100,558 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 6, cargo 24, chemical tanker 4, container 2, petroleum tanker 6, refrigerated cargo 4, roll on/roll off 1, vehicle carrier 1

foreign-owned: 45 (Estonia 11, Germany 1, Greece 5, Latvia 1, Norway

1, NZ 4, Russia 2, Saudi Arabia 3, Singapore 9, Syria 1, Turkey 3, UAE 2, Ukraine 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Portsmouth, Roseau

Military Dominica

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force

(includes coast guard)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 18,227 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 15,136 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 602 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
NA

Transnational Issues Dominica

Disputes - international:
Dominica is the only Caribbean state to challenge Venezuela's sovereignty claim over Aves Island and joins the other island nations in challenging whether the feature sustains human habitation, a criterion under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which permits Venezuela to extend its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental shelf claims over a large portion of the Caribbean Sea

Illicit drugs:
transshipment point for narcotics bound for the US and Europe; minor cannabis producer; anti-money-laundering enforcement is weak,
making the country particularly vulnerable to money laundering

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Dominican Republic

Introduction Dominican Republic

Background:

Explored and claimed by Christopher COLUMBUS on his first voyage in

1492, the island of Hispaniola became a springboard for Spanish conquest of the Caribbean and the American mainland. In 1697, Spain

recognized French dominion over the western third of the island, which in 1804 became Haiti. The remainder of the island, by then known as Santo Domingo, sought to gain its own independence in 1821,

but was conquered and ruled by the Haitians for 22 years; it finally

attained independence as the Dominican Republic in 1844. In 1861,

the Dominicans voluntarily returned to the Spanish Empire, but two

years later they launched a war that restored independence in 1865.

A legacy of unsettled, mostly non-representative rule followed, capped by the dictatorship of Rafael Leonidas TRUJILLO from 1930-1961. Juan BOSCH was elected president in 1962, but was deposed

in a military coup in 1963. In 1965, the United States led an intervention in the midst of a civil war sparked by an uprising to restore BOSCH. In 1966, Joaquin BALAGUER defeated BOSCH in an

election to become president. BALAGUER maintained a tight grip on

power for most of the next 30 years when international reaction to flawed elections forced him to curtail his term in 1996. Since then,

regular competitive elections have been held in which opposition candidates have won the presidency. Former President (1996-2000)

Leonel FERNANDEZ Reyna won election to a second term in 2004 following a constitutional amendment allowing presidents to serve more than one term.

Geography Dominican Republic

Location:

Caribbean, eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, east of Haiti

Geographic coordinates:

19 00 N, 70 40 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 48,730 sq km

land: 48,380 sq km

water: 350 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than twice the size of New Hampshire

Land boundaries: total: 360 km border countries: Haiti 360 km

Coastline: 1,288 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 6 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

tropical maritime; little seasonal temperature variation; seasonal variation in rainfall

Terrain:

rugged highlands and mountains with fertile valleys interspersed

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Lago Enriquillo -46 m highest point: Pico Duarte 3,175 m

Natural resources:

nickel, bauxite, gold, silver

Land use:

arable land: 22.49%

permanent crops: 10.26%

other: 67.25% (2005)

Irrigated land:

2,750 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

lies in the middle of the hurricane belt and subject to severe storms from June to October; occasional flooding; periodic droughts

Environment - current issues:

water shortages; soil eroding into the sea damages coral reefs; deforestation

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection,

Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:
shares island of Hispaniola with Haiti

People Dominican Republic

Population:

9,183,984 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 32.6% (male 1,531,145/female 1,464,076)

15-64 years: 61.9% (male 2,902,098/female 2,782,608)

65 years and over: 5.5% (male 235,016/female 269,041) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 24.1 years

male: 24 years

female: 24.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.47% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

23.22 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.73 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-2.79 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.87 male(s)/female

total population: 1.03 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 28.25 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 30.58 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 25.8 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.73 years

male: 70.21 years

female: 73.33 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.83 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

1.7% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

88,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

7,900 (2003 est.)

Nationality: noun: Dominican(s) adjective: Dominican

Ethnic groups:

mixed 73%, white 16%, black 11%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 95%

Languages:

Spanish

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 84.7%

male: 84.6%

female: 84.8% (2003 est.)

Government Dominican Republic

Country name:

conventional long form: Dominican Republic

conventional short form: The Dominican

local long form: Republica Dominicana

local short form: La Dominicana

Government type:

representative democracy

Capital:

name: Santo Domingo

geographic coordinates: 18 28 N, 69 54 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

31 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1 district*

(distrito); Azua, Baoruco, Barahona, Dajabon, Distrito Nacional*,

Duarte, El Seibo, Elias Pina, Espaillat, Hato Mayor, Independencia,

La Altagracia, La Romana, La Vega, Maria Trinidad Sanchez,

Monsenor

Nouel, Monte Cristi, Monte Plata, Pedernales, Peravia, Puerto Plata,

Salcedo, Samana, San Cristobal, San Jose de Ocoa, San Juan, San

Pedro de Macoris, Sanchez Ramirez, Santiago, Santiago Rodriguez,

Santo Domingo, Valverde

Independence:

27 February 1844 (from Haiti)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 27 February (1844)

Constitution:

28 November 1966; amended 25 July 2002

Legal system:

based on French civil codes; Criminal Procedures Code modified in 2004 to include important elements of an accusatory system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age, universal and compulsory; married persons regardless of age

note: members of the armed forces and national police cannot vote

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Leonel FERNANDEZ Reyna (since 16 August

2004); Vice President Rafael ALBURQUERQUE de Castro (since 16 August

2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Leonel FERNANDEZ Reyna (since 16

August 2004); Vice President Rafael ALBURQUERQUE de Castro (since 16

August 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet nominated by the president

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term);

election last held 16 May 2004 (next to be held in May 2008)

election results: Leonel FERNANDEZ elected president; percent of vote - Leonel FERNANDEZ (PLD) 57.1%, Rafael Hipolito MEJIA Dominguez

(PRD) 33.7%, Eduardo ESTRELLA (PRSC) 8.7%

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Congress or Congreso Nacional consists of the Senate or Senado (32 seats; members are elected by popular vote to

serve four-year terms) and the House of Representatives or Camara de

Diputados (150 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve

four-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 16 May 2002 (next to be held in May 2006); House of Representatives - last held 16 May 2002 (next to be

held in May 2006)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PRD 29, PLD 2, PRSC 1; House of Representatives - percent of

vote by party - NA; seats by party - PRD 73, PLD 41, PRSC 36

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (judges are appointed by the National Judicial Council comprised of the president, the leaders of

both chambers of congress, the president of the Supreme Court, and

an additional non-governing party congressional representative)

Political parties and leaders:

Dominican Liberation Party or PLD [Leonel FERNANDEZ Reyna]; Dominican Revolutionary Party or PRD [Ramon ALBURQUERQUE]; National

Progressive Front [Vincent CASTILLO, Pelegrin CASTILLO]; Social Christian Reformist Party or PRSC [Enrique ATUN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Citizen Participation Group (Participacion Ciudadania); Collective of Popular Organizations or COP; Foundation for Institution-Building and Justice (FINJUS)

International organization participation:

ACP, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO (suspended), ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW (signatory), PCA, RG, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Flavio Dario ESPINAL Jacobo chancery: 1715 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 332-6280 FAX: [1] (202) 265-8057 consulate(s) general: Anchorage, Boston, Chicago, Mayaguez (Puerto Rico), Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico)

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Hans H. HERTELL embassy: corner of Calle Cesar Nicolas Penson and Calle Leopoldo Navarro, Santo Domingo mailing address: Unit 5500, APO AA 34041-5500 telephone: [1] (809) 221-2171 FAX: [1] (809) 686-7437

Flag description:

a centered white cross that extends to the edges divides the flag into four rectangles - the top ones are blue (hoist side) and red, and the bottom ones are red (hoist side) and blue; a small coat of arms featuring a shield supported by an olive branch (left) and a

palm branch (right) is at the center of the cross; above the shield a blue ribbon displays the motto, DIOS, PATRIA, LIBERTAD (God, Fatherland, Liberty), and below the shield, REPUBLICA DOMINICANA appears on a red ribbon

Economy Dominican Republic

Economy - overview:

The Dominican Republic is a Caribbean representative democracy that

enjoyed strong GDP growth until 2003. Although the country has long

been viewed primarily as an exporter of sugar, coffee, and tobacco,

in recent years the service sector has overtaken agriculture as the economy's largest employer due to growth in tourism and free trade

zones. Growth turned negative in 2003 with reduced tourism, a major

bank fraud, and limited growth in the US economy (the source of about 80% of export revenues), but recovered in 2004 and 2005.

With

the help of strict fiscal targets agreed in the 2004 renegotiation of an IMF standby loan, President FERNANDEZ has stabilized the country's financial situation. Although the economy continues to grow at a respectable rate, unemployment remains an important challenge. The country suffers from marked income inequality; the poorest half of the population receives less than one-fifth of GNP, while the richest 10% enjoys nearly 40% of national income. The Dominican Republic's development prospects improved with the ratification of the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) in September 2005.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$67.44 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$18.15 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
9.3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$7,500 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 11.2% industry: 30.6%
services: 58.2% (2003)

Labor force: 2.3 million-2.6 million (2000 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 17% industry: 24.3%
services: 58.7% (1998 est.)

Unemployment rate:
17% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
25%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 2.1% highest 10%: 37.9% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
47.4 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
4.2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
24.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$5.322 billion

expenditures: \$5.485 billion; including capital expenditures of \$1.1

billion (2005)

Public debt:

45.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

sugarcane, coffee, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, rice, beans, potatoes, corn, bananas; cattle, pigs, dairy products, beef, eggs

Industries:

tourism, sugar processing, ferronickel and gold mining, textiles, cement, tobacco

Industrial production growth rate:

2% (2001 est.)

Electricity - production:

12.6 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 92% hydro: 7.6% nuclear: 0% other: 0.4% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

11.71 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

128,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

129,900 bbl/day (2003)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

300 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

NA cu m

Current account balance:

\$-143 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$5.818 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

ferronickel, sugar, gold, silver, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, meats, consumer goods

Exports - partners:

US 79%, Netherlands 2.4%, Mexico 1.9% (2005)

Imports:

\$9.747 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, petroleum, cotton and fabrics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals

Imports - partners:

US 50.2%, Colombia 6.2%, Mexico 5.8% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.853 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$7.687 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$571.6 million (2004)

Currency (code):

Dominican peso (DOP)

Currency code:

DOP

Exchange rates:

Dominican pesos per US dollar - 30.409 (2005), 42.12 (2004),
30.831

(2003), 18.61 (2002), 16.952 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Dominican Republic

Telephones - main lines in use:

894,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

3.623 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: relatively efficient system based on island-wide

microwave

radio relay network

international: country code - 1-809; 1 coaxial submarine cable;

satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 120, FM 56, shortwave 4 (1998)

Radios:

1.44 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

25 (2003)

Televisions:

770,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.do

Internet hosts:

91,895 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

24 (2000)

Internet users:

938,300 (2005)

Transportation Dominican Republic

Airports: 33 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 14 over 3,047 m: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 19 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4
914 to 1,523 m: 5 under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Railways:

total: 517 km

standard gauge: 375 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 142 km 0.762-m gauge

note: additional 1,226 km operated by sugar companies in 1.076
m,

0.889 m, and 0.762-m gauges (2005)

Roadways:

total: 12,600 km

paved: 6,224 km

unpaved: 6,376 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 1,587 GRT/1,165 DWT

by type: cargo 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Boca Chica, Puerto Plata, Rio Haina, Santo Domingo

Military Dominican Republic

Military branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,133,142

females age 18-49: 2,032,840 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,671,493

females age 18-49: 1,536,257 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 91,699

females age 18-49: 87,550 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$0 (2002 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0% (2002 est.)

Transnational Issues Dominican Republic

Disputes - international: increasing numbers of illegal migrants from the Dominican Republic cross the Mona Passage each year to Puerto Rico to find work

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for South American drugs destined for the US and Europe; has become a transshipment point for ecstasy from the

Netherlands and Belgium destined for US and Canada; substantial money-laundering activity; Colombian narcotics traffickers favor the

Dominican Republic for illicit financial transactions

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@East Timor

Introduction East Timor

Background:

The Portuguese began to trade with the island of Timor in the early

16th century and colonized it in mid-century. Skirmishing with the Dutch in the region eventually resulted in an 1859 treaty in which Portugal ceded the western portion of the island. Imperial Japan occupied East Timor from 1942 to 1945, but Portugal resumed colonial

authority after the Japanese defeat in World War II. East Timor declared itself independent from Portugal on 28 November 1975 and

was invaded and occupied by Indonesian forces nine days later. It was incorporated into Indonesia in July 1976 as the province of East

Timor. An unsuccessful campaign of pacification followed over the next two decades, during which an estimated 100,000 to 250,000 individuals lost their lives. On 30 August 1999, in a UN-supervised popular referendum, an overwhelming majority of the people of East

Timor voted for independence from Indonesia. Between the referendum

and the arrival of a multinational peacekeeping force in late September 1999, anti-independence Timorese militias - organized and

supported by the Indonesian military - commenced a large-scale, scorched-earth campaign of retribution. The militias killed approximately 1,400 Timorese and forcibly pushed 300,000 people into

West Timor as refugees. The majority of the country's infrastructure, including homes, irrigation systems, water supply

systems, and schools, and nearly 100% of the country's electrical grid were destroyed. On 20 September 1999 the Australian-led peacekeeping troops of the International Force for East Timor (INTERFET) deployed to the country and brought the violence to an end. On 20 May 2002, East Timor was internationally recognized as an independent state.

Geography East Timor

Location:

Southeastern Asia, northwest of Australia in the Lesser Sunda Islands at the eastern end of the Indonesian archipelago; note - East Timor includes the eastern half of the island of Timor, the Oecussi (Ambeno) region on the northwest portion of the island of Timor, and the islands of Pulau Atauro and Pulau Jaco

Geographic coordinates:

8 50 S, 125 55 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 15,007 sq km

land: NA sq km

water: NA sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Connecticut

Land boundaries: total: 228 km border countries: Indonesia 228 km

Coastline: 706 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: NA exclusive economic zone: NA
continental shelf: NA exclusive fishing zone: NA

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid; distinct rainy and dry seasons

Terrain:

mountainous

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Timor Sea, Savu Sea, and Banda Sea 0 m highest point: Foho Tatamailau 2,963 m

Natural resources: gold, petroleum, natural gas, manganese, marble

Land use: arable land: 8.2% permanent crops: 4.57% other: 87.23% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,065 sq km (est.)

Natural hazards:

floods and landslides are common; earthquakes, tsunamis, tropical cyclones

Environment - current issues:

widespread use of slash and burn agriculture has led to deforestation and soil erosion

Environment - international agreements:

NA

Geography - note:

Timor comes from the Malay word for "East"; the island of Timor is

part of the Malay Archipelago and is the largest and easternmost of

the Lesser Sunda Islands

People East Timor

Population: 1,062,777 note: other estimates range as low as 800,000 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 36.3% (male 196,293/female 189,956)

15-64 years: 60.6% (male 328,111/female 315,401)

65 years and over: 3.1% (male 16,072/female 16,944) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 20.8 years

male: 20.8 years

female: 20.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.08% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

26.99 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.24 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.95 male(s)/female

total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 45.89 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 52.03 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 39.44 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 66.26 years

male: 63.96 years

female: 68.67 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.53 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Timorese

adjective: Timorese

Ethnic groups:

Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian), Papuan, small Chinese minority

Religions:

Roman Catholic 90%, Muslim 4%, Protestant 3%, Hindu 0.5%, Buddhist,

Animist (1992 est.)

Languages:

Tetum (official), Portuguese (official), Indonesian, English

note: there are about 16 indigenous languages; Tetum, Galole, Mambae, and Kemak are spoken by significant numbers of people

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 58.6%

male: NA%

female: NA% (2002)

Government East Timor

Country name:

conventional long form: Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

conventional short form: East Timor

local long form: Republika Demokratika Timor Lorosa'e [Tetum];

Republica Democratica de Timor-Leste [Portuguese]

local short form: Timor Lorosa'e [Tetum]; Timor-Leste [Portuguese]

former: Portuguese Timor

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Dili

geographic coordinates: 8 35 S, 125 36 E

time difference: UTC +9 (14 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

13 administrative districts; Aileu, Ainaro, Baucau, Bobonaro

(Maliana), Cova-Lima (Suai), Dili, Ermera, Lautem (Los Palos),

Liquica, Manatuto, Manufahi (Same), Oecussi (Ambeno), Viqueque

Independence:

28 November 1975 (date of proclamation of independence from Portugal); note - 20 May 2002 is the official date of international recognition of East Timor's independence from Indonesia

National holiday:

Independence Day, 28 November (1975)

Constitution:

22 March 2002 (based on the Portuguese model)

Legal system:

UN-drafted legal system based on Indonesian law remains in place but will be replaced by civil and penal codes based on Portuguese law; these have passed and are expected to be promulgated in early 2006

Suffrage:

17 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Kay Rala Xanana GUSMAO (since 20 May 2002); note - the president plays a largely symbolic role but is able to veto legislation, dissolve parliament, and call national elections; he formerly used the name Jose Alexandre GUSMAO
head of government: Prime Minister Jose RAMOS-HORTA (since 10 July 2006); First Deputy Prime Minister Estanislau Maria Alexio da SILVA (since 10 July 2006); Second Deputy Prime Minister Rui Maria do ARAUJO (since 10 July 2006)
cabinet: Council of Ministers
elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 14 April 2002 (next to be held in May 2007)

election results: Kay Rala Xanana GUSMAO elected president;
percent

of vote - Kay Rala Xanana GUSMAO 82.7%, Francisco Xavier do
AMARAL

17.3%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Parliament (number of seats can vary,
minimum

requirement of 52 and a maximum of 65 seats; members elected
by

popular vote to serve five-year terms); note - for its first term of
office, the National Parliament is comprised of 88 members on an
exceptional basis

elections: (next to be held in May 2007); direct elections for
national parliament were never held; elected delegates to the
national convention adopted a constitution and named themselves
legislators instead of having elections; hence the exceptional
numbers for this term of the national parliament

election results: percent of vote by party - FRETILIN 57.37%, PD
8.72%, PSD 8.18%, ASDT 7.84%, UDT 2.36%, PNT 2.21%, KOTA
2.13%, PPT

2.01%, PDC 1.98%, PST 1.78%, independents/other 5.42%; seats
by

party - FRETILIN 55, PD 7, PSD 6, ASDT 6, PDC 2, UDT 2, KOTA
2, PNT

2, PPT 2, UDC/PDC 1, PST 1, PL 1, independent 1

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice - constitution calls for one judge to be
appointed by National Parliament and rest appointed by Superior
Council for Judiciary; note - until Supreme Court is established,
Court of Appeals is highest court

Political parties and leaders:

Associação Social-Democrata Timorese or ASDT [Francisco Xavier do

AMARAL]; Christian Democratic Party of Timor or PDC [Antonio XIMENES]; Christian Democratic Union of Timor or UDC [Vicente da

Silva GUTERRES]; Democratic Party or PD [Fernando de ARAUJO];

People's Party of Timor or PPT [Jacob XAVIER]; Revolutionary Front

of Independent East Timor or FRETILIN [Francisco Guterres Lu OLO];

Social Democrat Party of East Timor or PSD [Mario CARRASCALAO];

Socialist Party of Timor or PST [Pedro da COSTA]; Sons of the Mountain Warriors (also known as Association of Timorese Heroes) or

KOTA [Clementino dos Reis AMARAL]; Timor Democratic Union or UDT

[João CARRASCALAO]; Timor Labor Party or PTT [Paulo Freitas DA

SILVA]; Timorese Nationalist Party or PNT [Abílio ARAUJO]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Popular Council for the Defense of the Democratic Republic of East

Timor or CPD-RDTL [Antonio-Aitahan MATAK] is largest political pressure group; dissatisfied veterans of struggle against Indonesia, led by one-time government advisor Cornelio GAMA (also known as

L-7), also play an important role in pressuring government

International organization participation:

ACP, ARF, AsDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs,

ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, MIGA, OPCW, PIF (observer), UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires
Constancio

PINTO

chancery: 4201 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: 202 966-3202

FAX: 202 966-3205

consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Grover Joseph REES

embassy: Avenida de Portugal, Praia dos Conqueiros, Dili

mailing address: US Department of State, 8250 Dili Place,
Washington, DC 20521-8250

telephone: (670) 332-4684

FAX: (670) 331-3206

Flag description:

red, with a black isosceles triangle (based on the hoist side)
superimposed on a slightly longer yellow arrowhead that extends
to

the center of the flag; there is a white star in the center of the
black triangle

Economy East Timor

Economy - overview:

In late 1999, about 70% of the economic infrastructure of East
Timor was laid waste by Indonesian troops and anti-independence
militias, and 300,000 people fled westward. Over the next three
years, however, a massive international program, manned by
5,000

peacekeepers (8,000 at peak) and 1,300 police officers, led to

substantial reconstruction in both urban and rural areas. By the end

of 2005, all refugees either returned or resettled in Indonesia.

Non-petroleum GDP growth was held back in 2003 by extensive drought

and the gradual winding down of the international presence but recovered somewhat in 2004. The country faces great challenges in

continuing the rebuilding of infrastructure, strengthening the infant civil administration, and generating jobs for young people entering the work force. The development of oil and gas resources in

nearby waters has begun to supplement government revenues ahead of

schedule and above expectations - the result of high petroleum prices - but the technology-intensive industry does little to create jobs for the unemployed, because there are no production facilities in Timor and the gas is piped to Australia. The parliament in June 2005 unanimously approved the creation of a Petroleum Fund to serve

as a repository for all petroleum revenues and preserve the value of

East Timor's petroleum wealth for future generations.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$370 million (2004 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$349 million

GDP - real growth rate:

1.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: 8.5%

industry: 23.1%

services: 68.4% (2001)

Labor force:

NA

Labor force - by occupation:

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Unemployment rate:

50% estimated; note - unemployment in urban areas reached 20%;
data

do not include underemployed (2001 est.)

Population below poverty line:

42% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

38 (2002 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.4% (2005)

Budget:

revenues: \$107.7 million

expenditures: \$73 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2004 est.)

Agriculture - products: coffee, rice, corn, cassava, sweet potatoes,

soybeans, cabbage, mangoes, bananas, vanilla

Industries:

printing, soap manufacturing, handicrafts, woven cloth

Industrial production growth rate:

8.5%

Electricity - production:

NA kWh

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

NA kWh

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Exports:

\$10 million; note - excludes oil (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

coffee, sandalwood, marble; note - potential for oil and vanilla
exports

Exports - partners:

Indonesia 100% (2005)

Imports:

\$202 million (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food, gasoline, kerosene, machinery

Debt - external:

\$0

Economic aid - recipient:

\$153 million (2004 est.)

Currency (code):

US dollar (USD)

Currency code:

USD

Exchange rates:

the US dollar is used

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications East Timor

Telephones - main lines in use:

NA

Telephones - mobile cellular:

NA

Telephone system:

NA

Radio broadcast stations:

AM NA, FM NA, shortwave NA

Radios:

NA

Television broadcast stations:

NA

Televisions:

NA

Internet country code:

.tl; note - ICANN approved the change from .tp in January 2005

Internet hosts:

68 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

NA

Internet users:

1,000 (2004)

Transportation East Timor

Airports:

8 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 5

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Heliports:

9 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 5,000 km

paved: 2,500 km

unpaved: 2,500 km (2005)

Ports and terminals:

Dili

Military East Timor

Military branches:

East Timor Defense Force (Forças de Defesa de Timor-Leste, FDTL):

Army, Navy (Armada) (2005)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 235,198

females age 18-49: 223,069 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 179,422

females age 18-49: 184,533 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 12,740

females age 18-49: 12,438 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$4.4 million (FY03)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Transnational Issues East Timor

Disputes - international:

UN Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET) has maintained about

1,000 peacekeepers in East Timor since 2002; East Timor-Indonesia

Boundary Committee continues to meet, survey, and delimit the land

boundary, but several sections of the boundary especially around the

Oekussi enclave remain unresolved; Indonesia and East Timor contest

the sovereignty of the uninhabited coral island of Pulau Batek/Fatu

Sinai, which prevents delimitation of the northern maritime boundaries; many refugees who left East Timor in 2003 still reside in Indonesia and refuse repatriation; Australia and East Timor agreed in 2005 to defer the disputed portion of the boundary for 50

years and to split hydrocarbon revenues evenly outside the Joint Petroleum Development Area covered by the 2002 Timor Sea Treaty;

dispute with Australia has hampered creation of a southern maritime

boundary with Indonesia

Illicit drugs:

NA

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Ecuador

Introduction Ecuador

Background:

What is now Ecuador formed part of the northern Inca Empire until

the Spanish conquest in 1533. Quito became a seat of Spanish colonial government in 1563 and part of the Viceroyalty of New Granada in 1717. The territories of the Viceroyalty - New Granada (Colombia), Venezuela, and Quito - gained their independence by 1819

and formed a federation known as Gran Colombia. When Quito withdrew

in 1830, the traditional name was changed in favor of the "Republic

of the Equator." Between 1904 and 1942, Ecuador lost territories in

a series of conflicts with its neighbors. A border war with Peru that flared in 1995 was resolved in 1999. Although Ecuador marked 25

years of civilian governance in 2004, the period has been marred by

political instability. Seven presidents have governed Ecuador since 1996.

Geography Ecuador

Location:

Western South America, bordering the Pacific Ocean at the Equator,

between Colombia and Peru

Geographic coordinates:

2 00 S, 77 30 W

Map references:
South America

Area:
total: 283,560 sq km
land: 276,840 sq km
water: 6,720 sq km
note: includes Galapagos Islands

Area - comparative:
slightly smaller than Nevada

Land boundaries: total: 2,010 km border countries: Colombia 590 km, Peru 1,420 km

Coastline: 2,237 km

Maritime claims:
territorial sea: 200 nm
continental shelf: 100 nm from 2,500 meter isobath

Climate:
tropical along coast, becoming cooler inland at higher elevations;
tropical in Amazonian jungle lowlands

Terrain:
coastal plain (costa), inter-Andean central highlands (sierra), and
flat to rolling eastern jungle (oriente)

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m
highest point: Chimborazo 6,267 m

Natural resources:
petroleum, fish, timber, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 5.71% permanent crops: 4.81% other: 89.48% (2005)

Irrigated land:
8,650 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
frequent earthquakes, landslides, volcanic activity; floods;
periodic droughts

Environment - current issues:
deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; water pollution;
pollution from oil production wastes in ecologically sensitive areas
of the Amazon Basin and Galapagos Islands

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty,
Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol,
Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone
Layer
Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber
94,
Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
Cotopaxi in Andes is highest active volcano in world

People Ecuador

Population:
13,547,510 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 33% (male 2,281,499/female 2,195,551)
15-64 years: 61.9% (male 4,178,653/female 4,210,766)

65 years and over: 5% (male 319,719/female 361,322) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 23.6 years

male: 23.1 years

female: 24 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.5% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

22.29 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.23 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-3.11 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.89 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 22.87 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 27.42 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 18.09 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.42 years

male: 73.55 years

female: 79.43 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.68 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
0.3% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
21,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
1,700 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Ecuadorian(s)
adjective: Ecuadorian

Ethnic groups:
mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white) 65%, Amerindian 25%,
Spanish
and others 7%, black 3%

Religions:
Roman Catholic 95%, other 5%

Languages:
Spanish (official), Amerindian languages (especially Quechua)

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 92.5%
male: 94%
female: 91% (2003 est.)

Government Ecuador

Country name:
conventional long form: Republic of Ecuador

conventional short form: Ecuador

local long form: Republica del Ecuador

local short form: Ecuador

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Quito

geographic coordinates: 0 13 S, 78 30 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during
Standard
Time)

Administrative divisions:

22 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Azuay, Bolivar,
Canar, Carchi, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, El Oro, Esmeraldas,
Galapagos,
Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Los Rios, Manabi, Morona-Santiago,
Napo,
Orellana, Pastaza, Pichincha, Sucumbios, Tungurahua, Zamora-
Chinchi

Independence:

24 May 1822 (from Spain)

National holiday:

Independence Day (independence of Quito), 10 August (1809)

Constitution:

10 August 1998

Legal system:

based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ
jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal, compulsory for literate persons ages 18-65, optional for other eligible voters

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Alfredo PALACIO (since 20 April 2005);
Vice President Nicanor Alejandro SERRANO Aguilar (since 5 May 2005);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government; former President Lucio GUTIERREZ was removed from office

by congress effective 20 April 2005

head of government: President Alfredo PALACIO (since 20 April 2005);

Vice President Nicanor Alejandro SERRANO Aguilar (since 5 May 2005)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: the president and vice president are elected on the same ticket by popular vote for a four-year term (may not serve consecutive terms); election last held 15 October 2006 with a runoff

election scheduled for 26 November 2006 (next to be held October 2010)

election results: results of the 15 October 2006 election; percent of vote - Alvaro NOBOA 26.8%; Rafael CORREA 22.8%; Gilmar GUTIERREZ

17.4%; Leon ROLDOS Aguilera 14.8%; Cynthia VITERI 9.6%; note - a

runoff election will be held 26 November 2006 between NOBOA and CORREA

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Congress or Congreso Nacional (100 seats; members are popularly elected by province to serve four-year

terms)

elections: last held 20 October 2002 (next to be held October 2006)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PSC 25, ID 16, PRE 15, PRIAN 10, PSP 9, Pachakutik Movement 6, MPD

5, DP 4, PS-FA 3, independents 7; note - defections by members of National Congress are commonplace, resulting in frequent changes in

the numbers of seats held by the various parties

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (according to the Constitution, new

justices are elected by the full Supreme Court; in December 2004, however, Congress successfully replaced the entire court via a simple-majority resolution)

Political parties and leaders:

Concentration of Popular Forces or CFP [Averroes BUCARAM]; Democratic Left or ID [Guillermo LANDAZURI]; National Action Institutional Renewal Party or PRIAN [Alvaro NOBOA]; Pachakutik

Movement [Gilberto TALAHUA]; Patriotic Society Party or PSP [Lucio

GUTIERREZ Borbua]; Popular Democracy or DP [Dr. Juan Manuel FUERTES]; Popular Democratic Movement or MPD [Gustavo TERAN Acosta];

Radical Alfarista Front or FRA [Fabian ALARCON, director]; Roldosist

Party or PRE [Abdala BUCARAM Ortiz, director]; Social Christian Party or PSC [Leon FEBRES CORDERO]; Socialist Party - Broad Front or

PS-FA [Victor GRANDA]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador or CONAIE [Luis MACAS, president]; Coordinator of Social Movements or CMS [F.

Napoleon SANTOS]; Federation of Indigenous Evangelists of Ecuador or

FEINE [Marco MURILLO, president]; National Federation of Indigenous

Afro-Ecuadorians and Peasants or FENOCIN [Pedro DE LA CRUZ, president]

International organization participation:

CAN, CSN, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,

IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur (associate), MIGA, MINUSTAH,

NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,

UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Luis Benigno GALLEGOS Chiriboga chancery: 2535 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: [1] (202) 234-7200 FAX: [1] (202) 667-3482 consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Jersey City (New Jersey), Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, Washington, DC

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Linda L. JEWELL embassy: Avenida 12 de Octubre y Avenida Patria, Quito mailing address: APO AA 34039 telephone: [593] (2) 256-2890 FAX: [593] (2) 250-2052 consulate(s) general: Guayaquil

Flag description:

three horizontal bands of yellow (top, double width), blue, and red with the coat of arms superimposed at the center of the flag; similar to the flag of Colombia, which is shorter and does not bear a coat of arms

Economy Ecuador

Economy - overview:

Ecuador has substantial petroleum resources, which have accounted

for 40% of the country's export earnings and one-third of central government budget revenues in recent years. Consequently, fluctuations in world market prices can have a substantial domestic

impact. In the late 1990s, Ecuador suffered its worst economic crisis, with natural disasters and sharp declines in world petroleum prices driving Ecuador's economy into free fall in 1999. Real GDP contracted by more than 6%, with poverty worsening significantly. The banking system also collapsed, and Ecuador defaulted on its external debt later that year. The currency depreciated by some 70%

in 1999, and, on the brink of hyperinflation, the MAHAUD government

announced it would dollarize the economy. A coup, however, ousted

MAHAUD from office in January 2000, and after a short-lived junta

failed to garner military support, Vice President Gustavo NOBOA took

over the presidency. In March 2000, Congress approved a series of structural reforms that also provided the framework for the adoption

of the US dollar as legal tender. Dollarization stabilized the

economy, and growth returned to its pre-crisis levels in the years that followed. Under the administration of Lucio GUTIERREZ - January

2003 to April 2005 - Ecuador benefited from higher world petroleum

prices. However, the government under Alfredo PALACIO has reversed

economic reforms that reduced Ecuador's vulnerability to petroleum

price swings and financial crises, allowing the central government greater access to oil windfalls and disbursing surplus retirement funds.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$57.23 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$30.7 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

4.7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$4,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 7% industry: 31.2% services: 61.8% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 4.6 million (urban) (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 8% industry: 24% services: 68% (2001)

Unemployment rate:

10.7% official rate; but underemployment of 47% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

41% (2003)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: 2%

highest 10%: 32%

note: data for urban households only (October 2003)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

42

note: data are for urban households (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.1% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

22.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$8.822 billion

expenditures: planned \$8.153 billion; including capital
expenditures
of \$1.6 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

40.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

bananas, coffee, cocoa, rice, potatoes, manioc (tapioca),
plantains, sugarcane; cattle, sheep, pigs, beef, pork, dairy
products; balsa wood; fish, shrimp

Industries:

petroleum, food processing, textiles, wood products, chemicals

Industrial production growth rate:

2.1% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
11.27 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 81% hydro: 19%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
10.55 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
65 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
140 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
493,200 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
155,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
387,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:
4.512 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:
50 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
50 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

9.769 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$-566 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$9.224 billion (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

petroleum, bananas, cut flowers, shrimp

Exports - partners:

US 51.1%, Peru 8%, Germany 4.4%, Colombia 4.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$8.436 billion (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

vehicles, medicinal products, telecommunications equipment,
electricity

Imports - partners:

US 22.3%, Colombia 14.9%, Venezuela 7.8%, Brazil 6%, China
5.3%
(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$2.148 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$18.09 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$216 million (2002)

Currency (code):
US dollar (USD)

Currency code:
USD

Exchange rates:
25,000 (2005), 25,000 (2004), 25,000 (2003), 25,000 (2002),
25,000
(2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Ecuador

Telephones - main lines in use:
1,701,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
6.246 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: generally elementary but being expanded
domestic: facilities generally inadequate and unreliable
international: country code - 593; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 392, FM 35, shortwave 29 (2001)

Radios:
5 million (2001)

Television broadcast stations:

7 (plus 14 repeaters) (2001)

Televisions:

2.5 million (2001)

Internet country code:

.ec

Internet hosts:

19,027 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

31 (2001)

Internet users:

616,000 (2005)

Transportation Ecuador

Airports: 359 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 98 over 3,047 m: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 4 1,524 to 2,437 m: 19 914 to 1,523 m: 29 under 914 m: 43 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 261 914 to 1,523 m: 33 under 914 m: 228 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

extra heavy crude 578 km; gas 71 km; oil 1,386 km; refined products

1,185 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 966 km

narrow gauge: 966 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 43,197 km paved: 7,287 km unpaved: 35,910 km (2003)

Waterways:

1,500 km (most inaccessible) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 31 ships (1000 GRT or over) 184,819 GRT/300,339 DWT

by type: chemical tanker 1, liquefied gas 1, passenger 7, petroleum tanker 21, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 2 (Norway 1, Paraguay 1)

registered in other countries: 1 (Georgia 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Esmeraldas, Guayaquil, La Libertad, Manta, Puerto Bolivar

Military Ecuador

Military branches:

Army, Navy (includes naval infantry, naval aviation, coast guard),

Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Ecuatoriana, FAE)

Military service age and obligation:

20 years of age for conscript military service; 12-month service obligation (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 20-49: 2,792,770

females age 20-49: 2,849,519 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 20-49: 2,338,428

females age 20-49: 2,380,327 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 133,922
females age 20-49: 129,758 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$650 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
2% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Ecuador

Disputes - international:
organized illegal narcotics operations in Colombia penetrate across Ecuador's shared border and caused over 20,000 refugees to flee into Ecuador in 2004

Refugees and internally displaced persons:
refugees (country of origin): 8,270 (Colombia) (2005)

Illicit drugs:
significant transit country for cocaine originating in Colombia and Peru; importer of precursor chemicals used in production of illicit narcotics; attractive location for cash-placement by drug traffickers laundering money because of dollarization and weak anti-money-laundering regime; increased activity on the northern frontier by trafficking groups and Colombian insurgents

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Egypt

Introduction Egypt

Background:

The regularity and richness of the annual Nile River flood, coupled with semi-isolation provided by deserts to the east and west, allowed for the development of one of the world's great civilizations. A unified kingdom arose circa 3200 B.C., and a series of dynasties ruled in Egypt for the next three millennia. The last native dynasty fell to the Persians in 341 B.C., who in turn were replaced by the Greeks, Romans, and Byzantines. It was the Arabs who

introduced Islam and the Arabic language in the 7th century and who

ruled for the next six centuries. A local military caste, the Mamluks took control about 1250 and continued to govern after the

conquest of Egypt by the Ottoman Turks in 1517. Following the completion of the Suez Canal in 1869, Egypt became an important world transportation hub, but also fell heavily into debt.

Ostensibly to protect its investments, Britain seized control of Egypt's government in 1882, but nominal allegiance to the Ottoman

Empire continued until 1914. Partially independent from the UK in

1922, Egypt acquired full sovereignty following World War II. The completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1971 and the resultant Lake Nasser have altered the time-honored place of the Nile River in the agriculture and ecology of Egypt. A rapidly growing population (the

largest in the Arab world), limited arable land, and dependence on the Nile all continue to overtax resources and stress society. The government has struggled to ready the economy for the new

millennium

through economic reform and massive investment in communications and physical infrastructure.

Geography Egypt

Location:

Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Libya and the Gaza Strip, and the Red Sea north of Sudan, and includes the Asian Sinai Peninsula

Geographic coordinates:

27 00 N, 30 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 1,001,450 sq km

land: 995,450 sq km

water: 6,000 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than three times the size of New Mexico

Land boundaries:

total: 2,665 km

border countries: Gaza Strip 11 km, Israel 266 km, Libya 1,115 km,

Sudan 1,273 km

Coastline:

2,450 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

desert; hot, dry summers with moderate winters

Terrain:

vast desert plateau interrupted by Nile valley and delta

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Qattara Depression -133 m

highest point: Mount Catherine 2,629 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, zinc

Land use: arable land: 2.92% permanent crops: 0.5% other: 96.58% (2005)

Irrigated land:

34,220 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

periodic droughts; frequent earthquakes, flash floods, landslides; hot, driving windstorm called khamsin occurs in spring; dust storms, sandstorms

Environment - current issues:

agricultural land being lost to urbanization and windblown sands; increasing soil salination below Aswan High Dam; desertification; oil pollution threatening coral reefs, beaches, and marine habitats; other water pollution from agricultural pesticides, raw sewage,

and

industrial effluents; very limited natural fresh water resources away from the Nile, which is the only perennial water source; rapid

growth in population overstraining the Nile and natural resources

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical

Timber 94, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

controls Sinai Peninsula, only land bridge between Africa and remainder of Eastern Hemisphere; controls Suez Canal, a sea link between Indian Ocean and Mediterranean Sea; size, and juxtaposition

to Israel, establish its major role in Middle Eastern geopolitics; dependence on upstream neighbors; dominance of Nile basin issues;

prone to influxes of refugees

People Egypt

Population:

78,887,007 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 32.6% (male 13,172,641/female 12,548,346)

15-64 years: 62.9% (male 25,102,754/female 24,519,698)

65 years and over: 4.5% (male 1,510,280/female 2,033,288) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 24 years

male: 23.6 years

female: 24.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.75% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

22.94 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.23 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.21 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.74 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 31.33 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 32.04 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 30.58 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.29 years

male: 68.77 years

female: 73.93 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.83 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
12,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
700 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Egyptian(s)
adjective: Egyptian

Ethnic groups:
Egyptian 98%, Berber, Nubian, Bedouin, and Beja 1%, Greek,
Armenian, other European (primarily Italian and French) 1%

Religions:
Muslim (mostly Sunni) 90%, Coptic 9%, other Christian 1%

Languages:
Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by
educated
classes

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 57.7%
male: 68.3%
female: 46.9% (2003 est.)

Government Egypt

Country name:
conventional long form: Arab Republic of Egypt
conventional short form: Egypt

local long form: Jumhuriyat Misr al-Arabiyah

local short form: Misr

former: United Arab Republic (with Syria)

Government type:
republic

Capital:

name: Cairo

geographic coordinates: 30 03 N, 31 15 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Friday in April; ends last Thursday in September

Administrative divisions:

26 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Ad Daqahliyah,

Al Bahr al Ahmar, Al Buhayrah, Al Fayyum, Al Gharbiyah, Al Iskandariyah, Al Isma'iliyah, Al Jizah, Al Minufiyah, Al Minya, Al Qahirah, Al Qalyubiyah, Al Wadi al Jadid, As Suways, Ash Sharqiyah,

Aswan, Asyut, Bani Suwayf, Bur Sa'id, Dumyat, Janub Sina', Kafr ash

Shaykh, Matruh, Qina, Shamal Sina', Suhaj

Independence:

28 February 1922 (from UK)

National holiday:

Revolution Day, 23 July (1952)

Constitution:

11 September 1971; amended 22 May 1980 and 25 May 2005

Legal system:

based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; judicial review by Supreme Court and Council of State (oversees validity of administrative decisions); accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK (since 14 October 1981)

head of government: Prime Minister Ahmed NAZIF (since 9 July 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for six-year term (no term limits); note - a national referendum in May 2005 approved a constitutional amendment that changed the presidential election to a

multicandidate popular vote; previously the president was nominated

by the People's Assembly and the nomination was validated by a national, popular referendum; last referendum held 26 September 1999; first election under terms of constitutional amendment held 7

September 2005; next election scheduled for 2011

election results: Hosni MUBARAK reelected president; percent of vote

- Hosni MUBARAK 88.6%, Ayman NOUR 7.6%, Noman GOMAA 2.9%

Legislative branch:

bicameral system consists of the People's Assembly or Majlis al-Sha'b (454 seats; 444 elected by popular vote, 10 appointed by the president; members serve five-year terms) and the Advisory

Council or Majlis al-Shura - which functions only in a consultative role (264 seats; 176 elected by popular vote, 88 appointed by the president; members serve six-year terms; mid-term elections for half

of the elected members)

elections: People's Assembly - three-phase voting - last held 7 and 20 November, 1 December 2005;(next to be held November-December

2010); Advisory Council - last held May-June 2004 (next to be held

May-June 2007)

election results: People's Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NDP 311, NWP 6, Tagammu 2, Tomorrow Party 1, independents 112 (12 seats to be determined by rerun elections, 10

seats appointed by President); Advisory Council - percent of vote by

party - NA; seats by party - NA

Judicial branch:

Supreme Constitutional Court

Political parties and leaders:

National Democratic Party or NDP [Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK (governing

party)]; National Progressive Unionist Grouping or Tagammu [Rifaat

EL-SAID]; New Wafd Party or NWP [Mahmoud ABAZA]; Tomorrow Party

[Naji AL-GHATRIFI]

note: formation of political parties must be approved by the government

Political pressure groups and leaders: despite a constitutional ban against religious-based parties, the technically illegal Muslim

Brotherhood constitutes Hosni MUBARAK's potentially most significant political opposition; MUBARAK tolerated limited political activity by the Brotherhood for his first two terms, but moved more aggressively since then to block its influence; civic society groups are sanctioned, but constrained in practical terms; trade unions and professional associations are officially sanctioned

International organization participation:

ABEDA, ACCT, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AU, BSEC (observer), CAEU, COMESA,

EBRD, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM,

OAPEC, OAS (observer), OIC, OIF, ONUB, OSCE (partner), PCA, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOMIG, UNRWA,

UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Nabil FAHMY

chancery: 3521 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 895-5400

FAX: [1] (202) 244-4319

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, New York, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Francis J. RICCIARDONE, Jr.

embassy: 8 Kamal El Din Salah St., Garden City, Cairo

mailing address: Unit 64900, Box 15, APO AE 09839-4900

telephone: [20] (2) 797-3300

FAX: [20] (2) 797-3200

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black; the national emblem (a gold Eagle of Saladin facing the hoist side with a shield superimposed on its chest above a scroll bearing the name of the country in Arabic) centered in the white band; design is based on the Arab Liberation flag and similar to the flag of Syria, which has two green stars, Iraq, which has three green stars (plus an Arabic inscription) in a horizontal line centered in the white band, and Yemen, which has a plain white band

Economy Egypt

Economy - overview:

Occupying the northeast corner of the African continent, Egypt is bisected by the highly fertile Nile valley, where most economic activity takes place. In the last 30 years, the government has reformed the highly centralized economy it inherited from President

NASSER. In 2005, Prime Minister Ahmed NAZIF reduced personal and

corporate tax rates, reduced energy subsidies, and privatized several enterprises. The stock market boomed, and GDP grew nearly

5%. Despite these achievements, the government has failed to raise

living standards for the average Egyptian, and has had to continue providing subsidies for basic necessities. The subsidies have contributed to a growing budget deficit - more than 8% of GDP in 2005 - and represent a significant drain on the economy. Foreign direct investment remains low. To achieve higher GDP growth the NAZIF government will need to continue its aggressive pursuit of reform, especially in the energy sector. Egypt's export sectors - particularly natural gas - have bright prospects.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$304.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$92.6 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
4.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$3,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 14.9% industry: 35.7%
services: 49.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 21.34 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 32% industry: 17%
services: 51% (2001 est.)

Unemployment rate:
9.5% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
20% (2005 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 4.4% highest 10%: 25% (1995)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
34.4 (2001)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
4.9% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
17.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$20.29 billion

expenditures: \$27.68 billion; including capital expenditures of \$2.7

billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

104.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

cotton, rice, corn, wheat, beans, fruits, vegetables; cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats

Industries:

textiles, food processing, tourism, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hydrocarbons, construction, cement, metals, light manufactures

Industrial production growth rate:

5% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

84.26 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 81% hydro: 19% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

78.16 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

450 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

250 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

700,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

566,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

134,000 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

2.7 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

27 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

27 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

1.9 trillion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$2.207 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$14.33 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

crude oil and petroleum products, cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals

Exports - partners:

US 13.4%, Italy 9.4%, Spain 7.7%, Syria 5.7%, Germany 4.9%,
France
4.9%, UK 4.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$24.1 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, wood products,
fuels

Imports - partners:

US 10.6%, Germany 7%, China 6.5%, France 6.3%, Italy 5.7%,
Saudi
Arabia 4.8% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$21.39 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$35.26 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

ODA, \$1.12 billion (2002)

Currency (code):

Egyptian pound (EGP)

Currency code:

EGP

Exchange rates:

Egyptian pounds per US dollar - 5.78 (2005), 6.1962 (2004),
5.8509
(2003), 4.4997 (2002), 3.973 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Egypt

Telephones - main lines in use:

10,396,100 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

14,045,134 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: large system; underwent extensive upgrading during 1990s and is reasonably modern; Internet access and cellular

service are available

domestic: principal centers at Alexandria, Cairo, Al Mansurah, Ismailia, Suez, and Tanta are connected by coaxial cable and microwave radio relay

international: country code - 20; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean), 1 Arabsat, and 1 Inmarsat; 5 coaxial submarine cables; tropospheric scatter to Sudan;

microwave radio relay to Israel; a participant in Medarabtel

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 42 (plus 15 repeaters), FM 14, shortwave 3 (1999)

Radios:

20.5 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

98 (September 1995)

Televisions:

7.7 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.eg

Internet hosts:

2,254 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

50 (2000)

Internet users:

5 million (2005)

Transportation Egypt

Airports: 88 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 72

over 3,047 m: 13

2,438 to 3,047 m: 38

1,524 to 2,437 m: 16

under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 16

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 5

under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Heliports:

3 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 464 km; condensate/gas 94 km; gas 6,021 km; liquid petroleum gas 897 km; oil 5,120 km; oil/gas/water 36 km; refined

products 897 km (2006)

Railways: total: 5,063 km standard gauge: 5,063 km 1.435-m gauge (62 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways: total: 64,000 km paved: 49,984 km unpaved: 14,016 km (1999)

Waterways:

3,500 km

note: includes Nile River, Lake Nasser, Alexandria-Cairo Waterway, and numerous smaller canals in delta; Suez Canal (193.5 km including approaches) navigable by oceangoing vessels drawing up to 17.68 m (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 76 ships (1000 GRT or over) 987,524 GRT/1,467,139 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 14, cargo 33, container 2, passenger/cargo 5, petroleum tanker 13, roll on/roll off 9

foreign-owned: 9 (Denmark 1, Greece 6, Lebanon 2)

registered in other countries: 49 (Bolivia 2, Cambodia 8, Georgia 8, Honduras 4, North Korea 2, Panama 16, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 3, Sao Tome and Principe 1, Saudi Arabia 2, Sierra Leone 1, Thailand 1, unknown 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Alexandria, Damietta, El Dekheila, Port Said, Suez, Zeit

Military Egypt

Military branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Command

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for conscript military service; three-year service obligation (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 18,347,560

females age 18-49: 17,683,904 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 15,540,234

females age 18-49: 14,939,378 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 802,920

females age 18-49: 764,176 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$2.44 billion (2003)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

3.4% (2004)

Transnational Issues Egypt

Disputes - international:

Egypt and Sudan retain claims to administer the two triangular areas that extend north and south of the 1899 Treaty boundary along

the 22nd Parallel, but have withdrawn their military presence; Egypt

is developing the Hala'ib Triangle north of the Treaty line; since the attack on Taba and other Egyptian resort towns on the Red Sea in

October 2004, Egypt vigilantly monitors the Sinai and borders with

Israel and the Gaza Strip; Egypt does not extend domestic asylum to

some 70,000 persons who identify themselves as Palestinians but who

largely lack UNRWA assistance and, until recently, UNHCR recognition

as refugees

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 70,245 (Palestinian Territories)

14,904 (Sudan) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Egypt is a transit country for women trafficked from Eastern Europe to Israel for the purpose of sexual exploitation; these women generally arrive as tourists and are subsequently trafficked through the Sinai Desert by Bedouin tribes; men and women from sub-Saharan Africa and Asia are believed to be

trafficked through the Sinai Desert to Israel and Europe for labor exploitation; some Egyptian children from rural areas are trafficked

within the country to work as domestic servants or laborers in the agriculture industry

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Egypt is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to show evidence of increasing efforts to address trafficking over the past year, particularly in the area of law enforcement

Illicit drugs:

transit point for Southwest Asian and Southeast Asian heroin and opium moving to Europe, Africa, and the US; transit stop for Nigerian couriers; concern as money-laundering site due to lax

enforcement of financial regulations

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@El Salvador

Introduction El Salvador

Background:

El Salvador achieved independence from Spain in 1821 and from the

Central American Federation in 1839. A 12-year civil war, which cost

about 75,000 lives, was brought to a close in 1992 when the government and leftist rebels signed a treaty that provided for military and political reforms.

Geography El Salvador

Location:

Central America, bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between Guatemala and Honduras

Geographic coordinates:

13 50 N, 88 55 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 21,040 sq km

land: 20,720 sq km

water: 320 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Massachusetts

Land boundaries: total: 545 km border countries: Guatemala 203 km, Honduras 342 km

Coastline:

307 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; rainy season (May to October); dry season (November to April); tropical on coast; temperate in uplands

Terrain:

mostly mountains with narrow coastal belt and central plateau

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest point: Cerro El Pital 2,730 m

Natural resources:

hydropower, geothermal power, petroleum, arable land

Land use:

arable land: 31.37%

permanent crops: 11.88%

other: 56.75% (2005)

Irrigated land:

450 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

known as the Land of Volcanoes; frequent and sometimes destructive

earthquakes and volcanic activity; extremely susceptible to hurricanes

Environment - current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution; contamination of soils from disposal of toxic wastes

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

smallest Central American country and only one without a coastline

on Caribbean Sea

People El Salvador

Population:

6,822,378 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 36.3% (male 1,265,080/female 1,212,216)

15-64 years: 58.5% (male 1,900,372/female 2,092,251)

65 years and over: 5.2% (male 156,292/female 196,167) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 21.8 years

male: 20.7 years

female: 22.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.72% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

26.61 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.78 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-3.61 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.91 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.8 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 24.39 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 27.27 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 21.37 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.49 years

male: 67.88 years

female: 75.28 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.12 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.7% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

29,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
2,200 (2003 est.)

Nationality: noun: Salvadoran(s) adjective: Salvadoran

Ethnic groups:
mestizo 90%, white 9%, Amerindian 1%

Religions:
Roman Catholic 83%, other 17%
note: there is extensive activity by Protestant groups throughout the country; by the end of 1992, there were an estimated 1 million Protestant evangelicals in El Salvador

Languages:
Spanish, Nahua (among some Amerindians)

Literacy:
definition: age 10 and over can read and write
total population: 80.2%
male: 82.8%
female: 77.7% (2003 est.)

Government El Salvador

Country name:
conventional long form: Republic of El Salvador
conventional short form: El Salvador
local long form: Republica de El Salvador
local short form: El Salvador

Government type:
republic

Capital:
name: San Salvador

geographic coordinates: 13 42 N, 89 12 W
time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during
Standard
Time)

Administrative divisions:
14 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento);
Ahuachapan, Cabanas, Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, La Libertad, La
Paz,
La Union, Morazan, San Miguel, San Salvador, San Vicente, Santa
Ana,
Sonsonate, Usulután

Independence:
15 September 1821 (from Spain)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Constitution:
23 December 1983

Legal system:
based on civil and Roman law with traces of common law; judicial
review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: President Elias Antonio SACA Gonzalez (since 1
June
2004); Vice President Ana Vilma DE ESCOBAR (since 1 June
2004); note
- the president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Elias Antonio SACA Gonzalez

(since 1

June 2004); Vice President Ana Vilma DE ESCOBAR (since 1 June 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers selected by the president

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for a single five-year term; election last held 21 March 2004 (next to be held March 2009)

election results: Elias Antonio SACA Gonzalez elected president; percent of vote - Elias Antonio SACA Gonzalez (ARENA) 57.7%, Schafik

HANDAL (FMLN) 35.6%, Hector SILVA (CDU-PDC) 3.9%, other 2.8%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Assembly or Asamblea Legislativa (84 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve three-year terms)

elections: last held 12 March 2006 (next to be held in March 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - ARENA 34, FMLN 32, PCN 10, PDC 6, CD 2

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (judges are selected by the Legislative Assembly)

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic Party or PDC [Rodolfo PARKER, secretary general]; Democratic Convergence or CD (formerly United Democratic

Center or CDU) [Ruben ZAMORA, secretary general]; Farabundo Marti

National Liberation Front or FMLN [Medardo GONZALEZ, coordinator

general]; National Conciliation Party or PCN [Ciro CRUZ ZEPEDA,

president]; National Republican Alliance or ARENA [Elias Antonio SACA Gonzalez]; Popular Social Christian Party or PPSC [Rene AGUILUZ]; Revolutionary Democratic Front or FDR [Julio Cesar HERNANDEZ Carcamo, coordinator general]

Political pressure groups and leaders: labor organizations - Electrical Industry Union of El Salvador or SIES; Federation of the Construction Industry, Similar Transport and other activities, or FESINCONTRANS; National Confederation of Salvadoran Workers or CNTS; National Union of Salvadoran Workers or UNTS; Port Industry Union of El Salvador or SIPES; Salvadoran Union of Ex-Petrolleros and Peasant Workers or USEPOC; Salvadoran Workers Central or CTS; Workers Union of Electrical Corporation or STCEL; business organizations - National Association of Small Enterprise or ANEP; Salvadoran Assembly Industry Association or ASIC; Salvadoran Industrial Association or ASI

International organization participation:

BCIE, CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM,

IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO

(correspondent), ITU, LAES, MIGA, MINURSO, NAM (observer), OAS,

OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS,

UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Rene Antonio LEON Rodriguez
chancery: 2308 California Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 265-9671

FAX: [1] (202) 234-3834

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Dallas, Elizabeth (New Jersey),

Houston, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, New York (2), Nogales (Arizona), Santa Ana (California), San Francisco, Washington, DC
consulate(s): Boston

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador H. Douglas BARCLAY embassy: Final Boulevard Santa Elena Sur, Antiguo Cuscatlan, La Libertad, San Salvador mailing address: Unit 3116, APO AA 34023 telephone: [503] 2278-4444 FAX: [503] 2278-5522

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and blue with the national coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms features a round emblem encircled by the words REPUBLICA DE EL

SALVADOR EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL; similar to the flag of Nicaragua,

which has a different coat of arms centered in the white band - it features a triangle encircled by the words REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA on

top and AMERICA CENTRAL on the bottom; also similar to the flag of

Honduras, which has five blue stars arranged in an X pattern centered in the white band

Economy El Salvador

Economy - overview:

The smallest country in Central America, El Salvador has the third largest economy, but growth has been minimal in recent years. Hoping

to stimulate the sluggish economy, the government is striving to open new export markets, encourage foreign investment, and modernize

the tax and healthcare systems. Implementation in 2006 of the

Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement, which El

Salvador was the first to ratify, is viewed as a key policy to help achieve these objectives. The trade deficit has been offset by annual remittances from Salvadorans living abroad - 16.6% of GDP in

2005 - and external aid. With the adoption of the US dollar as its currency in 2001, El Salvador has lost control over monetary policy

and must concentrate on maintaining a disciplined fiscal policy.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$31.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$16.52 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

2.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$4,700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 9.9% industry: 30.2% services: 59.9% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.81 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 17.1% industry: 17.1% services: 65.8% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:

6.5% official rate; but the economy has much underemployment (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

36.1% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 1.4% highest 10%: 39.3% (2001)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
52.5 (2001)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
4.7% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
15.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$2.84 billion
expenditures: \$3.167 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2006 est.)

Public debt:
46.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
coffee, sugar, corn, rice, beans, oilseed, cotton, sorghum; beef, dairy products; shrimp

Industries:
food processing, beverages, petroleum, chemicals, fertilizer, textiles, furniture, light metals

Industrial production growth rate:
1.5% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
4.158 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 44% hydro: 30.9% nuclear: 0% other: 25.1% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
4.45 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:
91 million kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:
473 million kWh (2004)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
40,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:
\$-778 million (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$3.586 billion (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
offshore assembly exports, coffee, sugar, shrimp, textiles,

chemicals, electricity

Exports - partners:

US 61%, Guatemala 12.1%, Honduras 7.4%, Nicaragua 4.2%
(2005)

Imports:

\$6.678 billion (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

raw materials, consumer goods, capital goods, fuels, foodstuffs,
petroleum, electricity

Imports - partners:

US 43.4%, Guatemala 8.2%, Mexico 7.8% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.833 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$8.087 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$125 million of which, \$53 million from US (2003)

Currency (code):

US dollar (USD)

Currency code:

USD

Exchange rates:

the US dollar became El Salvador's currency in 2001

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications El Salvador

Telephones - main lines in use:
971,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
2.412 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: NA
domestic: nationwide microwave radio relay system
international: country code - 503; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); connected to Central American
Microwave
System

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 61 (plus 24 repeaters), FM 30, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:
2.75 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
5 (1997)

Televisions:
600,000 (1990)

Internet country code:
.sv

Internet hosts:
4,682 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
4 (2000)

Internet users:
637,100 (2005)

Transportation El Salvador

Airports: 75 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 4

over 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 71

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 14

under 914 m: 56 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Railways:

total: 283 km

narrow gauge: 283 km 0.914-m gauge

note: length of operational route reduced from 562 km to 283 km
by

disuse and lack of maintenance (2005)

Roadways:

total: 10,029 km

paved: 1,986 km

unpaved: 8,043 km (1999)

Waterways:

Rio Lempa partially navigable (2004)

Ports and terminals:

Acajutla, Puerto Cutuco

Military El Salvador

Military branches:

Salvadoran Army (ES), Salvadoran Navy (FNES), Salvadoran Air Force

(Fuerza Aerea Salvadorena, FAS) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory military service, with 12-month service obligation; 16 years of age for volunteers (2002)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,391,278

females age 18-49: 1,542,323 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 960,315

females age 18-49: 1,310,466 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 70,286

females age 18-49: 69,526 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$161.7 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues El Salvador

Disputes - international:

in 1992, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled on the delimitation of "bolsones" (disputed areas) along the El Salvador-Honduras boundary, but despite Organization of

American

States (OAS) intervention and a further ICJ ruling in 2003, full demarcation of the border remains stalled; the 1992 ICJ ruling advised a tripartite resolution to a maritime boundary in the Gulf of Fonseca advocating Honduran access to the Pacific; El Salvador continues to claim tiny Conejo Island, not identified in the ICJ decision, off Honduras in the Gulf of Fonseca

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for cocaine; small amounts of marijuana produced for local consumption; domestic cocaine abuse on the rise

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Equatorial Guinea

Introduction Equatorial Guinea

Background:

Equatorial Guinea gained independence in 1968 after 190 years of Spanish rule. This tiny country, composed of a mainland portion plus

five inhabited islands, is one of the smallest on the African continent. President Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO has ruled the

country since 1979 when he seized power in a coup. Although

nominally a constitutional democracy since 1991, the 1996 and 2002

presidential elections - as well as the 1999 and 2004 legislative elections - were widely seen as flawed. The president exerts almost total control over the political system and has discouraged political opposition. Equatorial Guinea has experienced rapid economic growth due to the discovery of large offshore oil reserves,

and in the last decade has become Sub-Saharan Africa's third largest

oil exporter. Despite the country's economic windfall from oil production resulting in a massive increase in government revenue in

recent years, there have been few improvements in the population's

living standards.

Geography Equatorial Guinea

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Biafra, between Cameroon and

Gabon

Geographic coordinates:

2 00 N, 10 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 28,051 sq km

land: 28,051 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Maryland

Land boundaries: total: 539 km border countries: Cameroon 189 km, Gabon 350 km

Coastline: 296 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; always hot, humid

Terrain:

coastal plains rise to interior hills; islands are volcanic

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Pico Basile 3,008 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas, timber, gold, bauxite, diamonds, tantalum, sand and gravel, clay

Land use:

arable land: 4.63%

permanent crops: 3.57%

other: 91.8% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

violent windstorms, flash floods

Environment - current issues:

tap water is not potable; deforestation

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ship Pollution signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note: insular and continental regions widely separated

People Equatorial Guinea

Population:

540,109 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 41.7% (male 113,083/female 111,989)

15-64 years: 54.5% (male 141,914/female 152,645)

65 years and over: 3.8% (male 8,886/female 11,592) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.8 years

male: 18.2 years

female: 19.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.05% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

35.59 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

15.06 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.93 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 89.21 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 95.22 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 83.02 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 49.54 years

male: 48 years

female: 51.13 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.55 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

3.4% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

5,900 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

370 (2001 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Equatorial Guinean(s) or Equatoguinean(s)

adjective: Equatorial Guinean or Equatoguinean

Ethnic groups:

Bioko (primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos), Rio Muni (primarily Fang), Europeans less than 1,000, mostly Spanish

Religions:

nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic, pagan practices

Languages:

Spanish (official), French (official), pidgin English, Fang, Bubi, Ibo

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 85.7%

male: 93.3%

female: 78.4% (2003 est.)

Government Equatorial Guinea

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Equatorial Guinea

conventional short form: Equatorial Guinea

local long form: Republica de Guinea Ecuatorial/Republique de Guinee

equatoriale

local short form: Guinea Ecuatorial/Guinee equatoriale

former: Spanish Guinea

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Malabo

geographic coordinates: 3 45 N, 8 47 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

7 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Annobon, Bioko Norte, Bioko Sur, Centro Sur, Kie-Ntem, Litoral, Wele-Nzas

Independence:

12 October 1968 (from Spain)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 12 October (1968)

Constitution:

approved by national referendum 17 November 1991; amended January 1995

Legal system:

partly based on Spanish civil law and tribal custom

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal adult

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA

MBASOGO (since 3 August 1979 when he seized power in a military coup)

head of government: Prime Minister Ricardo Mangué Obama NFUBEA

(since 14 August 2006); First Deputy Prime Minister Mercelino Oyono

NTUTUMU (since 15 June 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (no term limits); election last held 15 December 2002 (next to be held December 2009); prime minister and deputy prime ministers appointed by the president

election results: Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO reelected president;

percent of vote - Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO 97.1%, Celestino

Bonifacio BACALE 2.2%; elections marred by widespread fraud

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of People's Representatives or Camara de Representantes del Pueblo (100 seats; members directly elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 25 April 2004 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PDGE 98, CPDS 2

note: Parliament has little power since the constitution vests all executive authority in the president

Judicial branch:

Supreme Tribunal

Political parties and leaders:

Convergence Party for Social Democracy or CPDS [Placido MIKO Abogo]; Democratic Party for Equatorial Guinea or PDGE [Teodoro

OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO] (ruling party); Party for Progress of

Equatorial Guinea or PPGE [Severo MOTO]; Popular Action of Equatorial Guinea or APGE [Miguel Esono EMAN]; Popular Union or UP

[Andres Moises Bda ADA]; Progressive Democratic Alliance or ADP

[Victorino Bolekia BONAY]; Union of Independent Democrats of UDI

[Daniel OYONO]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, BDEAC, CEMAC, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM,

IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ITU, MIGA, NAM,

OAS (observer), OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO,

WIPO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Purificacion ANGUE ONDO

chancery: 2020 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 518-5700

FAX: [1] (202) 518-5252

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: the US ambassador to Cameroon is accredited to Equatorial Guinea

embassy: adjacent to the golf course at the base of Mont Febe;
note

- relocated embassy is opened for limited functions; inquiries should continue to be directed to the US Embassy in Yaounde, Cameroon

mailing address: B.P. 817, Yaounde, Cameroon; US Embassy Yaounde, US

Department of State, Washington, DC 20521-2520

telephone: [237] 220 15 00

FAX: [237] 220 16 20

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and red with a blue isosceles triangle based on the hoist side and the coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms has six yellow six-pointed stars (representing the mainland and five offshore islands) above a gray shield bearing a silk-cotton tree and below which is a scroll with the motto UNIDAD, PAZ, JUSTICIA (Unity, Peace, Justice)

Economy Equatorial Guinea

Economy - overview:

The discovery and exploitation of large oil reserves have contributed to dramatic economic growth in recent years.

Forestry,

farming, and fishing are also major components of GDP.

Subsistence

farming predominates. Although pre-independence Equatorial Guinea

counted on cocoa production for hard currency earnings, the neglect

of the rural economy under successive regimes has diminished potential for agriculture-led growth (the government has stated its intention to reinvest some oil revenue into agriculture). A number of aid programs sponsored by the World Bank and the IMF have been

cut off since 1993, because of corruption and mismanagement. No longer eligible for concessional financing because of large oil revenues, the government has been trying to agree on a "shadow" fiscal management program with the World Bank and IMF.

Businesses,

for the most part, are owned by government officials and their family members. Undeveloped natural resources include titanium, iron

ore, manganese, uranium, and alluvial gold. Growth remained strong in 2005, led by oil. Equatorial Guinea now has the second highest per capita income in the world, after Luxembourg.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$25.69 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$7.644 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
18.6% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$50,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:
agriculture: 3%
industry: 90.6%
services: 6.2% (2005 est.)

Labor force:
NA

Unemployment rate:
30% (1998 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

39.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.973 billion

expenditures: \$711.5 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

6.4% of GDP

Agriculture - products: coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, cassava (tapioca), bananas, palm oil nuts; livestock; timber

Industries:

petroleum, fishing, sawmilling, natural gas

Industrial production growth rate:

30% (2002 est.)

Electricity - production:

29.43 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 94.3% hydro: 5.7% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

27.37 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

420,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

1,200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

563.5 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

1.27 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

1.27 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

36.81 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$264 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$6.727 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

petroleum, methanol, timber, cocoa

Exports - partners:

US 25.8%, China 22.9%, Spain 11.4%, Canada 7.7%, Taiwan 7.5%,
Portugal 5.7%, Netherlands 5.5%, France 4.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.864 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

petroleum sector equipment, other equipment

Imports - partners:

US 24.6%, Italy 20.7%, France 12.1%, Spain 10.8%, Cote d'Ivoire 8.7%, UK 7% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$2.103 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$353 million (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$33.8 million \$NA

Currency (code):

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XAF); note - responsible authority is the Bank of the Central African States

Currency code:

XAF

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XAF) per US dollar -
527.47
(2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04
(2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Equatorial Guinea

Telephones - main lines in use:
10,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
96,900 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: poor system with adequate government services
domestic: NA
international: country code - 240; international communications from

Bata and Malabo to African and European countries; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 0, FM 3, shortwave 5 (2002)

Radios:
180,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
1 (2002)

Televisions:
4,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.gq

Internet hosts:

19 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2002)

Internet users:

5,000 (2005)

Transportation Equatorial Guinea

Airports:

4 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 46 km; condensate/gas 5 km; gas 47 km; oil 31 km
(2006)

Roadways:

total: 2,880 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 1,745 GRT/3,434 DWT

by type: cargo 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Malabo

Military Equatorial Guinea

Military branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force (2005)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 104,563

females age 18-49: 109,923 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 56,462

females age 18-49: 59,260 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$152.2 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.1% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Equatorial Guinea

Disputes - international:

in 2002, ICJ ruled on an equidistance settlement of Cameroon-Equatorial Guinea-Nigeria maritime boundary in the Gulf of Guinea, but a dispute between Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon over an island at the mouth of the Ntem River, imprecisely defined maritime coordinates in the ICJ decision, and the unresolved Bakasi allocation contribute to the delay in implementation; UN has been pressing Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to pledge to resolve the

sovereignty dispute over Gabon-occupied Mbane Island and create
a
maritime boundary in the hydrocarbon-rich Corisco Bay

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Equatorial Guinea is a transit and destination
country for women and children trafficked for forced labor,
involuntary domestic servitude, and commercial sexual
exploitation

from surrounding countries - primarily Benin, Nigeria, Mali, and
Cameroon; victims work in the agricultural and commercial
sectors of

Malabo and Bata, where demand is high due to a booming oil
sector;

children work as farmhands, street vendors, or household servants;
girls and women are also trafficked for commercial sexual
exploitation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Equatorial Guinea is placed on the
Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to provide adequate evidence of
concrete measures to address trafficking over the past year

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Eritrea

Introduction Eritrea

Background:

Eritrea was awarded to Ethiopia in 1952 as part of a federation. Ethiopia's annexation of Eritrea as a province 10 years later sparked a 30-year struggle for independence that ended in 1991 with

Eritrean rebels defeating governmental forces; independence was overwhelmingly approved in a 1993 referendum. A two-and-a-half-year

border war with Ethiopia that erupted in 1998 ended under UN auspices in December 2000. Eritrea currently hosts a UN peacekeeping

operation that is monitoring a 25 km-wide Temporary Security Zone on

the border with Ethiopia. An international commission, organized to

resolve the border dispute, posted its findings in 2002 but final demarcation is on hold due to Ethiopian objections.

Geography Eritrea

Location:

Eastern Africa, bordering the Red Sea, between Djibouti and Sudan

Geographic coordinates:

15 00 N, 39 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 121,320 sq km

land: 121,320 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Pennsylvania

Land boundaries: total: 1,626 km border countries: Djibouti 109 km, Ethiopia 912 km, Sudan 605 km

Coastline:

2,234 km (mainland on Red Sea 1,151 km, islands in Red Sea 1,083 km)

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate:

hot, dry desert strip along Red Sea coast; cooler and wetter in the central highlands (up to 61 cm of rainfall annually, heaviest June to September); semiarid in western hills and lowlands

Terrain:

dominated by extension of Ethiopian north-south trending highlands,

descending on the east to a coastal desert plain, on the northwest to hilly terrain and on the southwest to flat-to-rolling plains

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: near Kulul within the Denakil depression -75 m

highest point: Soira 3,018 m

Natural resources:

gold, potash, zinc, copper, salt, possibly oil and natural gas, fish

Land use: arable land: 4.78% permanent crops: 0.03% other: 95.19% (2005)

Irrigated land:

210 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
frequent droughts; locust swarms

Environment - current issues:
deforestation; desertification; soil erosion; overgrazing; loss of
infrastructure from civil warfare

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification,
Endangered
Species
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
strategic geopolitical position along world's busiest shipping
lanes; Eritrea retained the entire coastline of Ethiopia along the
Red Sea upon de jure independence from Ethiopia on 24 May
1993

People Eritrea

Population:
4,786,994 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 44% (male 1,059,458/female 1,046,955)
15-64 years: 52.5% (male 1,244,153/female 1,268,189)
65 years and over: 3.5% (male 82,112/female 86,127) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 17.8 years
male: 17.6 years
female: 18 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.47% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

34.33 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.6 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.95 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 46.3 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 52.22 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 40.2 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 59.03 years

male: 57.44 years

female: 60.66 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.08 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

2.7% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

60,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

6,300 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria is a high risk in some locations
(2005)

Nationality:

noun: Eritrean(s)

adjective: Eritrean

Ethnic groups:

Tigrinya 50%, Tigre and Kunama 40%, Afar 4%, Saho (Red Sea coast dwellers) 3%, other 3%

Religions:

Muslim, Coptic Christian, Roman Catholic, Protestant

Languages:

Afar, Arabic, Tigre and Kunama, Tigrinya, other Cushitic languages

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 58.6%

male: 69.9%

female: 47.6% (2003 est.)

Government Eritrea

Country name:

conventional long form: State of Eritrea

conventional short form: Eritrea

local long form: Hagere Ertra

local short form: Ertra

former: Eritrea Autonomous Region in Ethiopia

Government type:

transitional government

note: following a successful referendum on independence for the Autonomous Region of Eritrea on 23-25 April 1993, a National Assembly, composed entirely of the People's Front for Democracy and

Justice or PFDJ, was established as a transitional legislature; a Constitutional Commission was also established to draft a constitution; ISAIAS Afworki was elected president by the transitional legislature; the constitution, ratified in May 1997, did not enter into effect, pending parliamentary and presidential elections; parliamentary elections had been scheduled in December

2001, but were postponed indefinitely; currently the sole legal party is the People's Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ)

Capital:

name: Asmara (Asmera)

geographic coordinates: 15 20 N, 38 53 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

6 regions (zobatat, singular - zoba); Anseba, Debub (Southern), Debubawi K'eyih Bahri (Southern Red Sea), Gash Barka, Ma'akel (Central), Semenawi Keyih Bahri (Northern Red Sea)

Independence:

24 May 1993 (from Ethiopia)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 24 May (1993)

Constitution:

a transitional constitution, decreed on 19 May 1993, was replaced by a new constitution adopted on 23 May 1997, but not yet implemented

Legal system:

primary basis is the Ethiopian legal code of 1957, with revisions; new civil, commercial, and penal codes have not yet been promulgated; also relies on customary and post-independence-enacted laws and, for civil cases involving Muslims, Sharia law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President ISAIAS Afworki (since 8 June 1993); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government and is head of the State Council and National Assembly
head of government: President ISAIAS Afworki (since 8 June 1993);
note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government and is head of the State Council and National Assembly
cabinet: State Council is the collective executive authority; members appointed by the president
elections: president elected by the National Assembly for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 8 June 1993 (next election date uncertain as the National Assembly did not hold a presidential election in December 2001 as anticipated)
election results: ISAIAS Afworki elected president; percent of National Assembly vote - ISAIAS Afworki 95%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (150 seats; term limits not established)

elections: in May 1997, following the adoption of the new constitution, 75 members of the PFDJ Central Committee (the old Central Committee of the EPLF), 60 members of the 527-member Constituent Assembly, that had been established in 1997 to discuss and ratify the new constitution, and 15 representatives of Eritreans living abroad were formed into a Transitional National Assembly to

serve as the country's legislative body until countrywide elections to a National Assembly were held; although only 75 of 150 members of

the Transitional National Assembly were elected, the constitution stipulates that once past the transition stage, all members of the National Assembly will be elected by secret ballot of all eligible voters; National Assembly elections scheduled for December 2001 were

postponed indefinitely

Judicial branch:

High Court - regional, subregional, and village courts; also have military and special courts

Political parties and leaders:

People's Front for Democracy and Justice or PFDJ, the only party recognized by the government [ISAIAS Afworki]; note - a National Assembly committee drafted a law on political parties in January 2001, but the full National Assembly has not yet debated or voted on it

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Eritrean Islamic Jihad or EIJ (also including Eritrean Islamic Jihad Movement or EIJM (also known as the Abu Sihel Movement));

Eritrean Islamic Salvation or EIS (also known as the Arafa Movement); Eritrean Liberation Front or ELF [ABDULLAH Muhammed];

Eritrean National Alliance or ENA (a coalition including EIJ, EIS, ELF, and a number of ELF factions) [HERUY Tedla Biru]; Eritrean Public Forum or EPF [ARADOM Iyob]

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRC (observer), IGAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OPCW,

PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador GHIRMAI Ghebremariam

chancery: 1708 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 319-1991

FAX: [1] (202) 319-1304

consulate(s) general: Oakland (California)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Scott H. DELISI

embassy: 179 Alaa Street, Asmara

mailing address: P. O. Box 211, Asmara

telephone: [291] (1) 120004

FAX: [291] (1) 127584

Flag description:

red isosceles triangle (based on the hoist side) dividing the flag into two right triangles; the upper triangle is green, the lower one is blue; a gold wreath encircling a gold olive branch is centered on the hoist side of the red triangle

Economy Eritrea

Economy - overview:

Since independence from Ethiopia in 1993, Eritrea has faced the economic problems of a small, desperately poor country. Like the economies of many African nations, the economy is largely based on subsistence agriculture, with 80% of the population involved in farming and herding. The Ethiopian-Eritrea war in 1998-2000 severely hurt Eritrea's economy. GDP growth fell to zero in 1999 and to -12.1% in 2000. The May 2000 Ethiopian offensive into northern Eritrea caused some \$600 million in property damage and loss, including losses of \$225 million in livestock and 55,000 homes. The attack prevented planting of crops in Eritrea's most productive region, causing food production to drop by 62%. Even during the war, Eritrea developed its transportation infrastructure, asphaltting new roads, improving its ports, and repairing war-damaged roads and bridges. Since the war ended, the government has maintained a firm grip on the economy, expanding the use of the military and party-owned businesses to complete Eritrea's development agenda. Erratic rainfall and the delayed demobilization of agriculturalists from the military kept cereal production well below normal, holding down growth in 2002-05. Eritrea's economic future depends upon its ability to master social problems such as illiteracy, unemployment, and low skills, as well as the willingness to open its economy to private enterprise so that the diaspora's money and expertise can foster economic growth.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$4.471 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$1.244 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:
agriculture: 10.2%
industry: 25.4%
services: 64.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force:
NA

Labor force - by occupation:
agriculture: 80%
industry and services: 20%

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
50% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
15% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

25.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$248.8 million

expenditures: \$409.4 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

sorghum, lentils, vegetables, corn, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sisal; livestock, goats; fish

Industries:

food processing, beverages, clothing and textiles, salt, cement, commercial ship repair

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

270.9 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

251.9 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

4,600 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-291 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$33.58 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

livestock, sorghum, textiles, food, small manufactures (2000)

Exports - partners:

Italy 39.3%, US 14.9%, Belarus 7.3%, Germany 5.8%, UK 4.9%
(2005)

Imports:

\$676.5 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, petroleum products, food, manufactured goods (2000)

Imports - partners:

Germany 22.2%, Italy 20.3%, France 15.9%, US 12.8%, Ireland
8.2%

(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$30 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$311 million (2000 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$77 million (1999)

Currency (code):
nakfa (ERN)

Currency code:
ERN

Exchange rates:
nakfa (ERN) per US dollar - 14.5 (2005), 13.788 (2004), 13.878 (2003), 13.958 (2002), 11.31 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Eritrea

Telephones - main lines in use:
37,700 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
40,400 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: inadequate
domestic: inadequate; most telephones are in Asmara; government
is seeking international tenders to improve the system (2002)

international: country code - 291; note - international connections exist

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM NA, shortwave 2 (2000)

Radios:

345,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (2000)

Televisions:

1,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.er

Internet hosts:

1,088 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

5 (2001)

Internet users:

70,000 (2005)

Transportation Eritrea

Airports: 17 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 4 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 13 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Railways: total: 306 km narrow gauge: 306 km 0.950-m gauge
(2005)

Roadways:

total: 4,010 km

paved: 874 km

unpaved: 3,136 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 6 ships (1000 GRT or over) 19,506 GRT/23,649 DWT

by type: cargo 3, liquefied gas 1, petroleum tanker 1, roll on/roll
off 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Assab, Massawa

Military Eritrea

Military branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary and compulsory military service;
conscript service obligation - 16 months (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 893,361

females age 18-49: 891,662 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 555,553

females age 18-49: 562,426 (2005)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 50,156

females age 18-49: 49,746 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$220.1 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
17.7% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Eritrea

Disputes - international:

Eritrea and Ethiopia agreed to abide by 2002 Ethiopia-Eritrea Boundary Commission's (EEBC) delimitation decision, but despite international intervention, mutual animosities, accusations, and armed posturing have prevented demarcation; Ethiopia refuses to withdraw to the delimited boundary until claimed technical errors made by the EEBC that ignored "human geography" are addressed, including the award of Badme, the focus of the 1998-2000 war; Eritrea insists that the EEBC decision be implemented immediately without modifications; in 2005 Eritrea began severely restricting the operations of the UN Peacekeeping Mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) monitoring the 25km-wide Temporary Security Zone in

Eritrea since 2000; Sudan sustains over 110,000 Eritrean refugees and accuses Eritrea of supporting Sudanese rebel groups

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 59,000 (border war with Ethiopia from 1998-2000; most IDPs are near the central border region) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Estonia

Introduction Estonia

Background:

After centuries of Danish, Swedish, German, and Russian rule, Estonia attained independence in 1918. Forcibly incorporated into the USSR in 1940, it regained its freedom in 1991, with the collapse of the Soviet Union. Since the last Russian troops left in 1994, Estonia has been free to promote economic and political ties with Western Europe. It joined both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004.

Geography Estonia

Location:

Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland, between Latvia and Russia

Geographic coordinates:

59 00 N, 26 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 45,226 sq km

land: 43,211 sq km

water: 2,015 sq km

note: includes 1,520 islands in the Baltic Sea

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than New Hampshire and Vermont combined

Land boundaries: total: 633 km border countries: Latvia 339 km, Russia 294 km

Coastline:
3,794 km

Maritime claims:
territorial sea: 12 nm
exclusive economic zone: limits fixed in coordination with neighboring states

Climate:
maritime, wet, moderate winters, cool summers

Terrain:
marshy, lowlands; flat in the north, hilly in the south

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: Baltic Sea 0 m
highest point: Suur Munamagi 318 m

Natural resources:
oil shale, peat, phosphorite, clay, limestone, sand, dolomite, arable land, sea mud

Land use: arable land: 12.05% permanent crops: 0.35% other: 87.6% (2005)

Irrigated land:
40 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
sometimes flooding occurs in the spring

Environment - current issues:
air polluted with sulfur dioxide from oil-shale burning power plants in northeast; however, the amount of pollutants emitted to

the air have fallen steadily, the emissions of 2000 were 80% less than in 1980; the amount of unpurified wastewater discharged to water bodies in 2000 was one twentieth the level of 1980; in connection with the start-up of new water purification plants, the pollution load of wastewater decreased; Estonia has more than 1,400

natural and manmade lakes, the smaller of which in agricultural areas need to be monitored; coastal seawater is polluted in certain locations

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ship Pollution, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

the mainland terrain is flat, boggy, and partly wooded; offshore lie more than 1,500 islands

People Estonia

Population:

1,324,333 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 15.2% (male 103,367/female 97,587)

15-64 years: 67.6% (male 427,043/female 468,671)

65 years and over: 17.2% (male 75,347/female 152,318) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 39.3 years

male: 35.8 years

female: 42.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.64% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.04 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

13.25 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-3.2 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.91 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.5 male(s)/female

total population: 0.84 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 7.73 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.91 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.47 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.04 years

male: 66.58 years

female: 77.83 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

1.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
7,800 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Estonian(s)
adjective: Estonian

Ethnic groups:
Estonian 67.9%, Russian 25.6%, Ukrainian 2.1%, Belarusian 1.3%,
Finn 0.9%, other 2.2% (2000 census)

Religions:
Evangelical Lutheran 13.6%, Orthodox 12.8%, other Christian
(including Methodist, Seventh-Day Adventist, Roman Catholic,
Pentecostal) 1.4%, unaffiliated 34.1%, other and unspecified 32%,
none 6.1% (2000 census)

Languages:
Estonian (official) 67.3%, Russian 29.7%, other 2.3%, unknown
0.7%
(2000 census)

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 99.8%
male: 99.8%
female: 99.8% (2003 est.)

Government Estonia

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Estonia

conventional short form: Estonia

local long form: Eesti Vabariik

local short form: Eesti

former: Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic

Government type:

parliamentary republic

Capital:

name: Tallinn

geographic coordinates: 59 25 N, 24 45 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

15 counties (maakonnad, singular - maakond): Harjumaa (Tallinn),

Hiiumaa (Kardla), Ida-Virumaa (Johvi), Järvamaa (Paide), Jõgevamaa

(Jõgeva), Laanemaa (Haapsalu), Lääne-Virumaa (Rakvere), Pärnumaa

(Pärnu), Polvamaa (Polva), Raplamaa (Rapla), Saaremaa (Kuressaare),

Tartumaa (Tartu), Valgamaa (Valga), Viljandimaa (Viljandi), Võrumaa

(Võru)

note: counties have the administrative center name following in parentheses

Independence:

20 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 24 February (1918); note - 24 February 1918 is the date Estonia declared its independence from Soviet Russia; 20 August 1991 is the date it declared its independence from the Soviet Union

Constitution:
adopted 28 June 1992

Legal system:
based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal for all Estonian citizens

Executive branch:
chief of state: President Toomas Hendrik ILVES (since 9 October 2006)
head of government: Prime Minister Andrus ANSIP (since 12 April 2005)
cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister, approved by Parliament
elections: president elected by Parliament for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); if a candidate does not secure two-thirds of the votes after three rounds of balloting in the Parliament, then an electoral assembly (made up of Parliament plus members of local governments) elects the president, choosing between the two candidates with the largest percentage of votes; election last held 23 September 2006 (next to be held fall of 2011); prime minister nominated by the president and approved by Parliament
election results: Toomas Hendrik ILVES elected president on 23

September 2006 by a 345-member electoral assembly; ILVES received

174 votes to incumbent Arnold RUUTEL's 162; remaining 9 ballots left

blank or invalid

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament or Riigikogu (101 seats; members are elected

by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 2 March 2003 (next to be held March 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - Center Party of Estonia 25.4%, Res Publica 24.6%, Estonian Reform Party 17.7%, Estonian People's Union 13%, Pro Patria Union (Fatherland League) 7.3%

People's Party Moodukad 7%; seats by party - Res Publica 26, Center

Party 20, Reform Party 19, Estonian People's Union 13, Pro Patria Union 7, Social Democrats (formerly People's Party Moodukad) 6, non-affiliated (Social Liberals and independents) 10

Judicial branch:

National Court (chairman appointed by Parliament for life)

Political parties and leaders:

Center Party of Estonia (Keskerakond) [Edgar SAVISAAR, chairman];

Estonian People's Union (Rahvaliid) [Villu REILJAN, chairman];

Estonian Reform Party (Reformierakond) [Andrus ANSIP];
Estonian

United Russian People's Party or EUVRP [Yevgeniy TOMBERG, chairman];

Social Democratic Party (formerly People's Party Moodukad or Moderates) [Ivari PADAR, chairman]; Social Liberals (group of eight

parliamentarians, former Center Party members) [Peeter

KREITZBERG];

Union of Pro Patria and Res Publica (Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit)
[Tonis LUKAS and Taavi VESKIMAGI, co-chairman]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

Australia Group, BA, BIS, CBSS, CE, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EU (new member), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IFC, IFRCS, IHO,

ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NATO, NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WEU (associate partner), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Juri LUIK

chancery: 2131 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 588-0101

FAX: [1] (202) 588-0108

consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Aldona Zofia WOS

embassy: Kentmanni 20, 15099 Tallinn

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [372] 668-8100

FAX: [372] 668-8134

Flag description:

pre-1940 flag restored by Supreme Soviet in May 1990 - three equal

horizontal bands of blue (top), black, and white

Economy Estonia

Economy - overview:

Estonia, as a new member of the World Trade Organization and the

European Union, has transitioned effectively to a modern market economy with strong ties to the West, including the pegging of its currency to the euro. The economy benefits from strong electronics

and telecommunications sectors and is greatly influenced by developments in Finland, Sweden, and Germany, three major trading

partners. The current account deficit remains high; however, the state budget is essentially in balance, and public debt is low.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$23.34 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$12.19 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

10.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$17,500 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 4% industry: 29.4% services: 66.6% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 670,000 (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 11% industry: 20% services: 69% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate:

7.8% (2005)

Population below poverty line:

Below \$2.15 per day (PPP) 5% (2003)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 1.9% highest 10%: 28.5% (2000)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

33 (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.1% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

29.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$4.91 billion

expenditures: \$4.7 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Public debt:

4.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

potatoes, vegetables; livestock and dairy products; fish

Industries:

engineering, electronics, wood and wood products, textile; information technology, telecommunications

Industrial production growth rate:

9.7% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

10.304 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 99.8% hydro: 0.1% nuclear: 0% other: 0.2% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

6.26 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

2.141 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

347 million kWh (2004)

Oil - production:

6,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - consumption:

60,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - exports:

0 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - imports:

54,000 bbl/day (2004)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2004)

Natural gas - consumption:

1.42 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2004)

Natural gas - imports:

1.42 billion cu m (2004)

Current account balance:

\$-1.375 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$7.439 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and equipment 33%, wood and paper 15%, textiles 14%, food products 8%, furniture 7%, metals, chemical products (2001)

Exports - partners:

Finland 26.5%, Sweden 12.9%, Latvia 8.8%, Russia 6.5%, Germany 6.2%, Lithuania 4.8% (2005)

Imports:

\$9.189 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment 33.5%, chemical products 11.6%, textiles 10.3%, foodstuffs 9.4%, transportation equipment 8.9% (2001)

Imports - partners:

Finland 19.8%, Germany 13.8%, Russia 9.4%, Sweden 8.8%, Lithuania 6.1%, Latvia 4.7% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.948 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$11.03 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$735 million (2004-06)

Currency (code):

Estonian kroon (EEK)

Currency code:

EEK

Exchange rates:

krooni per US dollar - 12.584 (2005), 12.596 (2004), 13.856 (2003),

16.612 (2002), 17.478 (2001), note - the krooni is pegged to the euro

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Estonia

Telephones - main lines in use:

442,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1.445 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: foreign investment in the form of joint business ventures greatly improved telephone service; substantial fiber-optic cable systems carry telephone, TV, and radio traffic in the digital mode; Internet services are available throughout most of

the country

domestic: a wide range of high quality voice, data, and Internet services is available throughout the country

international: country code - 372; fiber-optic cables to Finland, Sweden, Latvia, and Russia provide worldwide packet-switched service; two international switches are located in Tallinn (2001)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 0, FM 98, shortwave 0 (2001)

Radios:

1.01 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

3 (2001)

Televisions:

605,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.ee

Internet hosts:

52,241 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

38 (2001)

Internet users:

690,000 (2005)

Transportation Estonia

Airports: 24 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 12

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 12

over 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Heliports:
1 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 859 km (2006)

Railways:
total: 958 km
broad gauge: 958 km 1.520 m/1.524-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:
total: 56,849 km
paved: 13,303 km (including 99 km of expressways)
unpaved: 45,546 km (2003)

Waterways:
500 km (2005)

Merchant marine:
total: 35 ships (1000 GRT or over) 388,723 GRT/98,393 DWT
by type: cargo 7, passenger/cargo 26, petroleum tanker 2
foreign-owned: 4 (Denmark 2, Norway 2)
registered in other countries: 72 (Antigua and Barbuda 12,
Bahamas
1, Belize 3, Cyprus 6, Dominica 11, Isle of Man 2, Liberia 1, Malta
4, Norway 1, Panama 3, Russia 1, Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines
25, Slovakia 1, Vanuatu 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:
Kopli, Kuivastu, Muuga, Tallinn, Virtsu

Military Estonia

Military branches:

Estonian Defense Forces: Land Force, Navy, Air Force, Volunteer Defense League (Kaitseliit, KL) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: compulsory military service for men between 19 and 28; conscription lasts 11 months for junior NCOs and reserve platoon leaders; reserve officers and designated specialists have a different conscript service obligation; Estonia has committed to retaining conscription for men up to 2010 and, unlike Latvia and Lithuania, has no plan to transition to a contract armed forces; 17 years of age for volunteers; reserve commitment up to the age of 60 (2006)

Manpower available for military service: males age 18-49: 291,696 females age 18-49: 304,961 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service: males age 18-49: 200,382 (in 2004, 51% of the young men called up for service were determined to be unfit; main obstacles to conscription were psychiatric and behavioral) females age 18-49: 250,351 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males: 11,146

females age 18-49: 10,605 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$155 million (2002 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2% (2002 est.)

Transnational Issues Estonia

Disputes - international:

in 2005, Russia refuses to sign the 1996 technical border agreement

with Estonia when Estonia prepares a unilateral declaration referencing Soviet occupation and territorial losses; Russia demands

better accommodation of Russian-speaking population in Estonia; Estonian citizen groups continue to press for realignment of the boundary based on the 1920 Tartu Peace Treaty that would bring the

now divided ethnic Setu people and parts of the Narva region within

Estonia; as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Estonia must implement the strict Schengen border rules

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for opiates and cannabis from Southwest Asia and the Caucasus via Russia, cocaine from Latin America to Western

Europe and Scandinavia, and synthetic drugs from Western Europe to

Scandinavia; increasing domestic drug abuse problem; possible precursor manufacturing and/or trafficking; potential money laundering related to organized crime and drug trafficking is a concern, as is possible use of the gambling sector to launder funds

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Ethiopia

Introduction Ethiopia

Background:

Unique among African countries, the ancient Ethiopian monarchy maintained its freedom from colonial rule with the exception of the

1936-41 Italian occupation during World War II. In 1974, a military

junta, the Derg, deposed Emperor Haile SELASSIE (who had ruled since

1930) and established a socialist state. Torn by bloody coups, uprisings, wide-scale drought, and massive refugee problems, the regime was finally toppled in 1991 by a coalition of rebel forces, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). A constitution was adopted in 1994, and Ethiopia's first multiparty elections were held in 1995. A border war with Eritrea late in the 1990's ended with a peace treaty in December 2000. Final demarcation

of the boundary is currently on hold due to Ethiopian objections to an international commission's finding requiring it to surrender territory considered sensitive to Ethiopia.

Geography Ethiopia

Location:

Eastern Africa, west of Somalia

Geographic coordinates:

8 00 N, 38 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 1,127,127 sq km

land: 1,119,683 sq km

water: 7,444 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 5,328 km

border countries: Djibouti 349 km, Eritrea 912 km, Kenya 861 km, Somalia 1,600 km, Sudan 1,606 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

tropical monsoon with wide topographic-induced variation

Terrain:

high plateau with central mountain range divided by Great Rift Valley

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Denakil Depression -125 m

highest point: Ras Dejen 4,620 m

Natural resources:

small reserves of gold, platinum, copper, potash, natural gas, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 10.01% permanent crops: 0.65% other: 89.34% (2005)

Irrigated land:

2,900 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

geologically active Great Rift Valley susceptible to earthquakes,

volcanic eruptions; frequent droughts

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; water shortages in some areas from water-intensive farming and poor management

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

landlocked - entire coastline along the Red Sea was lost with the de jure independence of Eritrea on 24 May 1993; the Blue Nile, the

chief headstream of the Nile by water volume, rises in T'ana Hayk (Lake Tana) in northwest Ethiopia; three major crops are believed to

have originated in Ethiopia: coffee, grain sorghum, and castor bean

People Ethiopia

Population:

74,777,981

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 43.7% (male 16,373,718/female 16,280,766)
15-64 years: 53.6% (male 19,999,482/female 20,077,014)
65 years and over: 2.7% (male 929,349/female 1,117,652) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 17.8 years
male: 17.7 years
female: 17.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.31% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

37.98 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

14.86 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population
note: repatriation of Ethiopian refugees residing in Sudan is expected to continue for several years; some Sudanese, Somali, and Eritrean refugees, who fled to Ethiopia from the fighting or famine in their own countries, continue to return to their homes (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 93.62 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 103.43 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 83.51 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 49.03 years

male: 47.86 years

female: 50.24 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.22 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

4.4% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

1.5 million (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

120,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, typhoid fever, and hepatitis E vectorborne diseases: malaria and cutaneous leishmaniasis are high risks in some locations respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis animal contact disease: rabies water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Ethiopian(s)

adjective: Ethiopian

Ethnic groups:

Oromo 40%, Amhara and Tigre 32%, Sidamo 9%, Shankella 6%, Somali

6%, Afar 4%, Gurage 2%, other 1%

Religions:

Muslim 45%-50%, Ethiopian Orthodox 35%-40%, animist 12%, other 3%-8%

Languages:

Amharic, Tigrinya, Oromigna, Guaragigna, Somali, Arabic, other local languages, English (major foreign language taught in schools)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 42.7%

male: 50.3%

female: 35.1% (2003 est.)

Government Ethiopia

Country name:

conventional long form: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

conventional short form: Ethiopia

local long form: Ityop'iya Federalawi Demokrasiyawi Ripeblik

local short form: Ityop'iya

former: Abyssinia, Italian East Africa

abbreviation: FDRE

Government type:

federal republic

Capital:

name: Addis Ababa

geographic coordinates: 9 02 N, 38 42 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

9 ethnically-based states (kililoch, singular - kilil) and 2 self-governing administrations* (astedaderoch, singular - astedader); Adis Abeba* (Addis Ababa), Afar, Amara (Amhara), Binshangul Gumuz, Dire Dawa*, Gambela Hizboch (Gambela Peoples), Hareri Hizb (Harari People), Oromiya (Oromia), Sumale (Somali), Tigray, Ye Debub Biheroch Bihereseboch na Hizboch (Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples)

Independence:

oldest independent country in Africa and one of the oldest in the world - at least 2,000 years

National holiday:

National Day (defeat of MENGISTU regime), 28 May (1991)

Constitution:

ratified December 1994, effective 22 August 1995

Legal system:

currently transitional mix of national and regional courts

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President GIRMA Woldegiorgis (since 8 October 2001)

head of government: Prime Minister MELES Zenawi (since NA August 1995)

cabinet: Council of Ministers as provided for in the December 1994

constitution; ministers are selected by the prime minister and

approved by the House of People's Representatives
elections: president elected by the House of People's
Representatives for a six-year term (eligible for a second term);
election last held 8 October 2001 (next to be held October 2007);
prime minister designated by the party in power following
legislative elections
election results: GIRMA Woldegiorgis elected president; percent of
vote by the House of People's Representatives - 100%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of the House of Federation or upper
chamber (108 seats; members are chosen by state assemblies to
serve
five-year terms) and the House of People's Representatives or
lower
chamber (547 seats; members are directly elected by popular vote
from single-member districts to serve five-year terms)
elections: last held 15 May 2005 (next to be held in 2010)
election results: percent of vote - NA%; seats by party - EPRDF
327,
CUD 109, UEDF 52, SPDP 23, OFDM 11, BGPDUF 8, ANDP 8,
independent 1,
others 6, undeclared 2
note: irregularities at some polling stations necessitated the
rescheduling of voting in certain constituencies

Judicial branch:

Federal Supreme Court (the president and vice president of the
Federal Supreme Court are recommended by the prime minister
and
appointed by the House of People's Representatives; for other
federal judges, the prime minister submits to the House of People's
Representatives for appointment candidates selected by the
Federal
Judicial Administrative Council)

Political parties and leaders:

Afar National Democratic Party or ANDP; Benishangul Gumuz People's

Democratic Unity Front or BGPDUF [Muluaem BESSE]; Coalition for

Unity and Democracy or CUD [HAILU Shawel]; Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front or EPRDF [MELES Zenawi] (an alliance

of Amhara National Democratic Movement or ANDM, Oromo People's

Democratic Organization or OPDO, the South Ethiopian People's Democratic Front or SEPDF, and Tigrayan Peoples' Liberation Front or

TPLF); Gurage Nationalities' Democratic Movement or GNDM; Oromo

Federalist Democratic Movement or OFDM [BULCHA Demeksa]; Somali

People's Democratic Party or SPDP; United Ethiopian Democratic Forces

or UEDF [BEYENE Petros]; dozens of small parties

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Afar Revolutionary Democratic Union Front or ARDUF; Oromo Liberation Front or OLF [DAOUD Ibsa]; Oromo National Liberation

Front or ONLF

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, COMESA, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU,

ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, IGAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM

(observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, ONUB, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNOCI, UPU, WCO, WFTU,

WHO, WIPO, WMO,
WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Samuel ASSEFA
chancery: 3506 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 364-1200
FAX: [1] (202) 587-0195
consulate(s) general: Los Angeles
consulate(s): New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:
chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Vicki
HUDDLESTON
embassy: Entoto Street, Addis Ababa
mailing address: P. O. Box 1014, Addis Ababa
telephone: [251] (1) 517-4000
FAX: [251] (1) 517-4888

Flag description:
three equal horizontal bands of green (top), yellow, and red with a
yellow pentagram and single yellow rays emanating from the
angles
between the points on a light blue disk centered on the three
bands;

Ethiopia is the oldest independent country in Africa, and the three
main colors of her flag were so often adopted by other African
countries upon independence that they became known as the
pan-African colors

Economy Ethiopia

Economy - overview:
Ethiopia's poverty-stricken economy is based on agriculture,
accounting for half of GDP, 60% of exports, and 80% of total

employment. The agricultural sector suffers from frequent drought and poor cultivation practices. Coffee is critical to the Ethiopian economy with exports of some \$156 million in 2002, but historically

low prices have seen many farmers switching to qat to supplement income. The war with Eritrea in 1998-2000 and recurrent drought have

buffeted the economy, in particular coffee production. In November

2001, Ethiopia qualified for debt relief from the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, and in December 2005 the International Monetary Fund voted to forgive Ethiopia's debt to the

body. Under Ethiopia's land tenure system, the government owns all

land and provides long-term leases to the tenants; the system continues to hamper growth in the industrial sector as entrepreneurs

are unable to use land as collateral for loans. Drought struck again late in 2002, leading to a 2% decline in GDP in 2003. Normal weather

patterns late in 2003 helped agricultural and GDP growth recover in

2004-05.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$64.73 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$8.819 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
8.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 47.5% industry: 9.9%
services: 42.6% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 27.27 million

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 80% industry: 8%
services: 12% (1985)

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
50% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: 3%
highest 10%: 33.7% (1995)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
30 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
11.6% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

21.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$2.338 billion

expenditures: \$2.88 billion; including capital expenditures of \$788 million (2005 est.)

Public debt:

106.2% of GDP

Agriculture - products:

cereals, pulses, coffee, oilseed, cotton, sugarcane, potatoes, qat, cut flowers; hides, cattle, sheep, goats; fish

Industries:

food processing, beverages, textiles, leather, chemicals, metals processing, cement

Industrial production growth rate:

6.7% (2001 est.)

Electricity - production:

2.058 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 1.3% hydro: 97.6% nuclear: 0% other: 1.2% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.914 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

27,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

214,000 bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

24.92 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-844 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$612 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

coffee, qat, gold, leather products, live animals, oilseeds

Exports - partners:

Saudi Arabia 6.9%, Djibouti 6.8%, Switzerland 6.4%, Italy 5.9%,
US
5.5%, Netherlands 4.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$2.722 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food and live animals, petroleum and petroleum products,
chemicals,
machinery, motor vehicles, cereals, textiles

Imports - partners:

Saudi Arabia 14.7%, China 12.6%, US 12.4%, **COUNTRY**
9.6%, India
6.7%, Italy 4.6% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.226 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$5.101 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$308 million (FY00/01)

Currency (code):

birr (ETB)

Currency code:

ETB

Exchange rates:

birr per US dollar - 8.68 (2005), 8.6356 (2004), 8.5997 (2003),
8.5678 (2002), 8.4575 (2001)

note: since 24 October 2001 exchange rates are determined on a
daily

basis via interbank transactions regulated by the Central Bank

Fiscal year:

8 July - 7 July

Communications Ethiopia

Telephones - main lines in use:
610,300 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
410,600 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: adequate for government use
domestic: open-wire; microwave radio relay; radio communication
in
the HF, VHF, and UHF frequencies; two domestic satellites provide
the national trunk service
international: country code - 251; open-wire to Sudan and
Djibouti;
microwave radio relay to Kenya and Djibouti; satellite earth
stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 8, FM 0, shortwave 1 (2001)

Radios:
15.2 million (2002)

Television broadcast stations:
1 plus 24 repeaters (2002)

Televisions:
682,000 (2002)

Internet country code:
.et

Internet hosts:
88 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2002)

Internet users:

113,000 (2005)

Transportation Ethiopia

Airports: 84 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 14 over 3,047 m: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 5 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 70 over 3,047 m: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 13 914 to 1,523 m: 28 under 914 m: 23 (2006)

Railways:

total: 681 km (Ethiopian segment of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad)

narrow gauge: 681 km 1.000-m gauge

note: railway under joint control of Djibouti and Ethiopia (2005)

Roadways:

total: 33,856 km

paved: 4,367 km

unpaved: 29,489 km (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 79,441 GRT/97,669 DWT

by type: cargo 6, roll on/roll off 2 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Ethiopia is landlocked and has used ports of Assab and Massawa in Eritrea and port of Djibouti

Military Ethiopia

Military branches:

Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF): Ground Forces, Ethiopian

Air Force

note: Ethiopia is landlocked and has no navy; following the secession of Eritrea, Ethiopian naval facilities remained in Eritrean possession

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 14,568,277

females age 18-49: 14,482,885 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 8,072,755

females age 18-49: 7,902,660 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 803,777

females age 18-49: 801,789 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$295.9 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

3.4% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Ethiopia

Disputes - international:

Eritrea and Ethiopia agreed to abide by the 2002 Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission's (EEBC) delimitation decision, but mutual animosities, accusations, and armed posturing prevail, preventing demarcation despite international intervention; Ethiopia refuses to withdraw to the delimited boundary until technical errors made by

the EEBC that ignored "human geography" are addressed, including the

award of Badme, the focus of the 1998-2000 war; Eritrea insists that

the EEBC decision be implemented immediately without modifications;

Ethiopia has only an administrative line and no international border

with the Oromo region of southern Somalia where it maintains alliances with local clans in opposition to the unrecognized Somali Interim Government in Mogadishu; "Somaliland" secessionists provide

port facilities and trade ties to landlocked Ethiopia; efforts to demarcate the porous boundary with Sudan have been delayed by civil

war

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 90,451 (Sudan) 16,470 (Somalia) 8,719

(Eritrea)

IDPs: 132,000 (border war with Eritrea from 1998-2000 and ethnic

clashes in Gambela; most IDPs are in Tigray and Gambela Provinces)

(2005)

Illicit drugs:

transit hub for heroin originating in Southwest and Southeast Asia

and destined for Europe and North America, as well as cocaine destined for markets in southern Africa; cultivates qat (khat) for local use and regional export, principally to Djibouti and Somalia (legal in all three countries); the lack of a well-developed financial system limits the country's utility as a money-laundering center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@European Union

Introduction European Union

Preliminary statement:

The evolution of the European Union (EU) from a regional economic

agreement among six neighboring states in 1951 to today's supranational organization of 25 countries across the European continent stands as an unprecedented phenomenon in the annals of

history. Dynastic unions for territorial consolidation were long the norm in Europe. On a few occasions even country-level unions were

arranged - the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Austro-Hungarian Empire were examples - but for such a large number

of nation-states to cede some of their sovereignty to an

overarching

entity is truly unique. Although the EU is not a federation in the strict sense, it is far more than a free-trade association such as ASEAN, NAFTA, or Mercosur, and it has many of the attributes associated with independent nations: its own flag, anthem, founding

date, and currency, as well as an incipient common foreign and security policy in its dealings with other nations. In the future, many of these nation-like characteristics are likely to be expanded. Thus, inclusion of basic intelligence on the EU has been deemed appropriate as a new, separate entity in The World Factbook. However, because of the EU's special status, this description is placed after the regular country entries.

Background: Following the two devastating World Wars of the first half of the 20th century, a number of European leaders in the late 1940s became convinced that the only way to establish a lasting peace was to unite the two chief belligerent nations - France and Germany - both economically and politically. In 1950, the French Foreign Minister Robert SCHUMAN proposed an eventual union of all Europe, the first step of which would be the integration of the coal and steel industries of Western Europe. The following year the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was set up when six members, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, signed the Treaty of Paris. The ECSC was so successful that within a few years the decision was made to integrate other parts of the countries' economies. In 1957, the Treaties of Rome created the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), and the six member states undertook to eliminate trade barriers among themselves by forming a common market. In 1967, the institutions of all three communities were formally merged into the European Community (EC), creating a single Commission, a single Council of Ministers, and the European Parliament. Members of the European

Parliament were initially selected by national parliaments, but in 1979 the first direct elections were undertaken and they have been held every five years since. In 1973, the first enlargement of the EC took place with the addition of Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. The 1980s saw further membership expansion with Greece joining in 1981 and Spain and Portugal in 1986. The 1992 Treaty of Maastricht laid the basis for further forms of cooperation in foreign and defense policy, in judicial and internal affairs, and in the creation of an economic and monetary union - including a common currency. This further integration created the European Union (EU). In 1995, Austria, Finland, and Sweden joined the EU, raising the membership total to 15. A new currency, the euro, was launched in world money markets on 1 January 1999; it became the unit of exchange for all of the EU states except the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Denmark. In 2002, citizens of the 12 euro-area countries began using the euro banknotes and coins. Ten new countries joined the EU in 2004 - Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia - bringing the current membership to 25. In order to ensure that the EU can continue to function efficiently with an expanded membership, the 2003 Treaty of Nice set forth rules streamlining the size and procedures of EU institutions. An EU Constitutional Treaty, signed in Rome on 29 October 2004, gave member states two years to ratify the document before it was scheduled to take effect on 1 November 2006. Referenda held in France and the Netherlands in May-June 2005 rejected the proposed constitution. This development suspended the ratification effort and left the longer-term political integration of the EU in limbo.

Geography European Union

Location:

Europe between Belarus, Ukraine, Russia, southeastern Europe,

and

the North Atlantic Ocean

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 3,976,372 sq km

Area - comparative:

less than one-half the size of the US

Land boundaries:

total: 11,214.8 km

border countries: Albania 282 km, Andorra 120.3 km, Belarus 1,050

km, Bulgaria 494 km, Croatia 999 km, Holy See 3.2 km, Liechtenstein

34.9 km, Macedonia 246 km, Monaco 4.4 km, Norway 2,348 km, Romania

443 km, Russia 2,257 km, San Marino 39 km, Serbia 151 km, Switzerland 1,811 km, Turkey 206 km, Ukraine 726 km

note: data for European Continent only

Coastline:

65,413.9 km

Maritime claims:

NA

Climate:

cold temperate; potentially subarctic in the north to temperate; mild wet winters; hot dry summers in the south

Terrain:

fairly flat along the Baltic and Atlantic coast; mountainous in the

central and southern areas

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Lammefjord, Denmark -7 m; Zuidplaspolder, Netherlands

-7 m

highest point: Mont Blanc 4,807 m; note - situated on the border between France and Italy

Natural resources:

iron ore, arable land, natural gas, petroleum, coal, copper, lead, zinc, hydropower, uranium, potash, fish

Land use: arable land: NA permanent crops: NA other: NA

Irrigated land:

131,250 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

flooding along coasts; avalanches in mountainous area; earthquakes

in the south; volcanic eruptions in Italy; periodic droughts in Spain; ice floes in the Baltic

Environment - current issues:

NA

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes,

Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber 82, Tropical

Timber 94

signed but not ratified: Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds

People European Union

Population:

456,953,258 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 16.03% (male 37,608,010/female 35,632,351)

15-64 years: 67.17% (male 154,439,536/female 152,479,619)

65 years and over: 16.81% (male 31,515,921/female 45,277,821)
(2006
est.)

Median age:

NA

Population growth rate:

0.15% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

10.1 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

1.5 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: NA

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and older: 0.69 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female

Infant mortality rate:

total: 5.1 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.6 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.5 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.3 years

male: 75.1 years

female: 81.6 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.47 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Religions:

Roman Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox, Muslim, Jewish

Languages:

Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish; note - only official languages are listed; Irish (Gaelic) will become the 21st language on 1 January 2007

Government European Union

Union name:

conventional long form: European Union

abbreviation: EU

Political structure:

a hybrid intergovernmental and supranational organization

Capital:

name: Brussels (Belgium)

geographic coordinates: 50 50 N, 4 20 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

note: the Council of the European Union meets in Brussels, the European Parliament meets in Strasbourg, France, and the Court of Justice of the European Communities meets in Luxembourg

Member states:

25 countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy,

Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal,

Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK; note - Canary Islands (Spain), Azores and Madeira (Portugal), French Guyana, Guadeloupe,

Martinique, and Reunion (France) are sometimes listed separately even though they are legally a part of Spain, Portugal, and France; candidate countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Turkey

Independence:

7 February 1992 (Maastricht Treaty signed establishing the EU); 1 November 1993 (Maastricht Treaty entered into force)

National holiday:

Europe Day 9 May (1950); note - a Union-wide holiday, the day

that

Robert SCHUMAN proposed the creation of an organized Europe

Constitution:

based on a series of treaties: the Treaty of Paris, which set up the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951; the Treaties

of Rome, which set up the European Economic Community (EEC) and the

European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) in 1957; the Single

European Act in 1986; the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht) in

1992; the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1997; and the Treaty of Nice in 2001; note - a new draft Constitutional Treaty, signed on 29 October

2004 in Rome, gave member states two years for ratification either by parliamentary vote or national referendum before it was scheduled

to take effect on 1 November 2006; defeat in French and Dutch referenda in May-June 2005 caused a suspension of the ratification process

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of union: President of the European Commission Jose Manuel DURAO BARROSO (since 22 November 2004)

cabinet: European Commission (composed of 25 members, one from each

member country; each commissioner responsible for one or more policy areas)

elections: the president of the European Commission is designated by

member governments; the president-designate then chooses the other

Commission members; the European Parliament confirms the entire

Commission for a five-year term; election last held 18 November 2004

(next to be held 2009)

election results: European Parliament approved the European Commission by an approval vote of 449 to 149 with 82 abstentions

note: the European Council brings together heads of state and government and the president of the European Commission and meets at

least twice a year; its aim is to provide the impetus for the major political issues relating to European integration and to issue general policy guidelines

Legislative branch:

Council of the European Union (25 member-state ministers having 321

votes; the number of votes is roughly proportional to member-states'

population); note - the Council is the main decision-making body of

the EU; European Parliament (732 seats; seats allocated among member

states by proportion to population); members elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term

elections: last held 10-13 June 2004 (next to be held June 2009)

election results: percent of vote - NA%; seats by party - EPP-ED 268, PES 202, ALDE 88, Greens/EFA 42, EUL/NGL 41, IND/DEM 36, UEN

27, independents 28

Judicial branch:

Court of Justice of the European Communities (ensures that the treaties are interpreted and applied correctly) - 25 justices (one from each member state) appointed for a six-year term; note - for the sake of efficiency, the court can sit with 11 justices known as the "Grand Chamber"; Court of First Instance - 25 justices appointed

for a six-year term

Political parties and leaders:

Confederal Group of the European United Left-Nordic Green Left or

EUL/NGL [Francis WURTZ]; European People's Party-European Democrats

or EPP-ED [Hans-Gert POETTERING]; Group of the Alliance of Liberals

and Democrats for Europe or ALDE [Graham R. WATSON]; Group of

Greens/European Free Alliance or Greens/EFA [Monica FRASSONI and

Daniel Marc COHN-BENDIT]; Independence/Democracy Group or IND/DEM

[Jens-Peter BONDE and Nigel FARAGE]; Socialist Group in the European

Parliament or PES [Martin SCHULZ]; Union for Europe of the Nations

Group or UEN [Brian CROWLEY and Cristiana MUSCARDINI]

International organization participation:

European Union: ASEAN (dialogue member), ARF (dialogue member),

IDA, OAS (observer), UN (observer), WTO

European Commission: Australian Group, CBSS, CERN, FAO,

EBRD, G-10,

NSG (observer), OECD, UNRWA, ZC (observer)

European Central Bank: BIS

European Investment Bank: EBRD, WADB (nonregional member)

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador John BRUTON chancery: 2300 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037 telephone: [1] (202) 862-9500 FAX: [1] (202) 429-1766

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador C. Boyden GRAY embassy: 13 Zinnerstraat/Rue Zinner, B-1000 Brussels mailing address: same as above telephone: [32] (2) 508-2222 FAX: [32] (2) 512-5720

Flag description:

on a blue field, 12 five-pointed gold stars arranged in a circle, representing the union of the peoples of Europe; the number of stars

is fixed

Economy European Union

Economy - overview:

Domestically, the European Union attempts to lower trade barriers,

adopt a common currency, and move toward convergence of living standards. Internationally, the EU aims to bolster Europe's trade position and its political and economic power. Because of the great differences in per capita income (from \$15,000 to \$56,000) and historic national animosities, the European Community faces difficulties in devising and enforcing common policies. For example,

since 2003 Germany and France have flouted the member states' treaty

obligation to prevent their national budgets from running more than

a 3% deficit. In 2004, the EU admitted 10 central and eastern European countries that are, in general, less advanced technologically and economically than the other 15. Twelve EU member

states introduced the euro as their common currency on 1 January 1999, but the UK, Sweden, and Denmark do not participate. The 10 new

member states may choose to adopt the euro when they meet the EU's

fiscal and monetary criteria and the other euro states so agree.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$12.18 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$13.31 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

1.7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$28,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 2.2% industry: 27.3% services: 70.5% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 218.5 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 4.4% industry: 27.2% services: 67.2% note: the remainder is in miscellaneous public and private sector industries and services (2005 est.)

Unemployment rate:

9.4% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
see individual country listings

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 2.8% highest 10%: 25.5% (1995 est.)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
32 (2003 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
19.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
wheat, barley, oilseeds, sugar beets, wine, grapes; dairy products,
cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry; fish

Industries:
among the world's largest and most technologically advanced, the
European Union industrial base includes: ferrous and non-ferrous
metal production and processing, metal products, petroleum, coal,
cement, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, aerospace, rail transportation
equipment, passenger and commercial vehicles, construction
equipment, industrial equipment, shipbuilding, electrical power
equipment, machine tools and automated manufacturing systems,
electronics and telecommunications equipment, fishing, food and
beverage processing, furniture, paper, textiles, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:
1.3% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
2.925 trillion kWh (2002 est.)

Electricity - consumption:

2.711 trillion kWh (2002 est.)

Electricity - exports:

282.6 billion kWh (2002)

Electricity - imports:

281.2 billion kWh (2002 est.)

Oil - production:

3.424 million bbl/day (2001)

Oil - consumption:

14.59 million bbl/day (2001)

Oil - exports:

5.322 million bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

15.69 million bbl/day (2001)

Oil - proved reserves:

7.294 billion bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

239.2 billion cu m (2001)

Natural gas - consumption:

465.6 billion cu m (2001)

Natural gas - exports:

78.1 billion cu m (2001)

Natural gas - imports:

297.8 billion cu m (2001)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

3.256 trillion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$NA

Exports:

\$1.318 trillion; note - external exports, excluding intra-EU trade (2004)

Exports - commodities:

machinery, motor vehicles, aircraft, plastics, pharmaceuticals and other chemicals, fuels, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, wood pulp and paper products, textiles, meat, dairy products, fish, alcoholic beverages.

Exports - partners:

US 24.2%, Switzerland 7.7%, China 5%, Russia 4.7% (2004)

Imports:

\$1.402 trillion; note - external imports, excluding intra-EU trade (2004)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, vehicles, aircraft, plastics, crude oil, chemicals, textiles, metals, foodstuffs, clothing

Imports - partners:

US 15.3%, China 12.4%, Russia 7.8%, Japan 7.2% (2004)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$NA

Currency (code):

euro, British pound, Cypriot pound, Czech koruna, Danish krone, Estonian kroon, Hungarian forint, Latvian lat, Lithuanian litas, Maltese lira, Polish zloty, Slovak koruna, Slovenian tolar, Swedish krona

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003),
1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

NA

Communications European Union

Telephones - main lines in use:

238,763,162 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

314,644,700 (2002)

Telephone system:

note - see individual country entries of member states

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 866, FM 13,396, shortwave 73 (1998); note - sum of
individual

country radio broadcast stations; there is also a European-wide
station (Euroradio)

Television broadcast stations:

2,791 (1995); note - does not include repeaters; sum of individual
country television broadcast stations; there is also a European-
wide
station (Eurovision)

Internet country code:

.eu (effective 2005); note - see country entries of member states
for individual country codes

Internet hosts:

22,000,414 (2004); note - sum of individual country Internet hosts

Internet users:

239,881,917 (2006)

Transportation European Union

Airports:

3,115 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

1,863 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

1,252 (2006)

Heliports:

93 (2006)

Railways:

total: 222,293 km

broad gauge: 28,438 km

standard gauge: 186,405 km

narrow gauge: 7,427 km

other: 23 km (2003)

Roadways:

total: 4,634,810 km (including 56,704 km of expressways)

paved: 4,161,318 km

unpaved: 473,492 km (1999-2000)

Waterways:

53,512 km

Ports and terminals:

Antwerp (Belgium), Barcelona (Spain), Bremen (Germany), Copenhagen (Denmark), Gdansk (Poland), Hamburg (Germany), Helsinki (Finland), Las Palmas (Canary Islands, Spain), Le Havre (France), Lisbon (Portugal), London (UK), Marseille (France), Naples (Italy), Peiraiefs or Piraeus (Greece), Riga (Latvia), Rotterdam (Netherlands), Stockholm (Sweden), Talinn (Estonia)

Military European Union

Military - note:

In November 2004, the European Union heads of government signed a

"Treaty Establishing a Constitution for Europe" that offers possibilities - with some limits - for increased defense and security cooperation. If ratified, in a process that may take some two years, this treaty will in effect make operational the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) approved in the 2000 Nice Treaty.

Despite limits of cooperation for some EU members, development of a

European military planning unit is likely to continue. So is creation of a rapid-reaction military force and a humanitarian aid system, which the planning unit will support. France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Italy continue to press for wider coordination. The five-nation Eurocorps - created in 1992 by France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, and Luxembourg - has already deployed troops and police on peacekeeping missions to Bosnia and

Herzegovina, Macedonia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo and

assumed command of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan in August 2004. Eurocorps directly

commands

the 5,000-man Franco-German Brigade, the Multinational Command

Support Brigade, and EUFOR, which took over from SFOR in Bosnia in

December 2004. Other troop contributions are under national command

- commitments to provide 67,100 troops were made at the Helsinki EU

session in 2000. Some 56,000 EU troops were actually deployed in 2003. In August 2004, the new European Defense Agency, tasked with

promoting cooperative European defense capabilities, began operations. In November 2004, the EU Council of Ministers formally

committed to creating thirteen 1,500-man "battle groups" by the end

of 2007, to respond to international crises on a rotating basis.

Twenty-two of the EU's 25 nations have agreed to supply troops.

France, Italy, and the UK are to form the first three battle groups in 2005, with Spain to follow. In May 2005, Norway, Sweden, and Finland agreed to establish one of the battle groups, possibly to include Estonian forces. The remaining groups are to be formed by 2007. (2005)

Transnational Issues European Union

Disputes - international:

as a political union, the EU has no border disputes with neighboring countries, but Estonia and Latvia have no land boundary

agreements with Russia, Slovenia disputes its land and maritime boundaries with Croatia, and Spain has territorial and maritime disputes with Morocco; the EU has set up a Schengen area -

consisting of 13 EU member states that have signed the convention implementing the Schengen agreements (1985 and 1990) on the free

movement of persons and the harmonization of border controls in Europe; the Schengen agreements ("acquis") became incorporated into

EU law with the implementation of the 1997 Treaty of Amsterdam on 1

May 1999; member states are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland,

France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal,

Spain, and Sweden; in addition, non-EU states Iceland and Norway (as

part of the Nordic Union) have been included in the Schengen area since 1996 (full members in 2001), bringing the total current membership to 15; the UK (since 2000) and Ireland (since 2002) take

part in some aspects of the Schengen area, especially with respect to police and criminal matters; the 10 new member states that joined

the EU in 2004 eventually are expected to participate in Schengen, following a transition period to upgrade their border controls and procedures

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Introduction Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Background:

Although first sighted by an English navigator in 1592, the first landing (English) did not occur until almost a century later in 1690, and the first settlement (French) was not established until 1764. The colony was turned over to Spain two years later and the islands have since been the subject of a territorial dispute, first between Britain and Spain, then between Britain and Argentina.

The

UK asserted its claim to the islands by establishing a naval garrison there in 1833. Argentina invaded the islands on 2 April 1982. The British responded with an expeditionary force that landed

seven weeks later and after fierce fighting forced Argentine surrender on 14 June 1982.

Geography Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Location:

Southern South America, islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, east of southern Argentina

Geographic coordinates:

51 45 S, 59 00 W

Map references:

South America

Area:

total: 12,173 sq km

land: 12,173 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes the two main islands of East and West Falkland and about 200 small islands

Area - comparative:
slightly smaller than Connecticut

Land boundaries:
0 km

Coastline:
1,288 km

Maritime claims:
territorial sea: 12 nm
continental shelf: 200 nm
exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:
cold marine; strong westerly winds, cloudy, humid; rain occurs on more than half of days in year; average annual rainfall is 24 inches in Stanley; occasional snow all year, except in January and February, but does not accumulate

Terrain:
rocky, hilly, mountainous with some boggy, undulating plains

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest point: Mount Usborne 705 m

Natural resources: fish, squid, wildlife, calcified seaweed, sphagnum moss

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100% (99% permanent pastures, 1% other) (2005)

Irrigated land:
NA

Natural hazards:

strong winds persist throughout the year

Environment - current issues:

overfishing by unlicensed vessels is a problem; reindeer were introduced to the islands in 2001 for commercial reasons; this is the only commercial reindeer herd in the world unaffected by the Chernobyl disaster

Geography - note:

deeply indented coast provides good natural harbors; short growing season

People Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Population: 2,967 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: NA 15-64 years: NA 65 years and over: NA (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.44% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

NA births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

NA deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:

NA migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Total fertility rate:

NA children born/woman

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Falkland Islander(s)

adjective: Falkland Island

Ethnic groups:

British

Religions:

primarily Anglican, Roman Catholic, United Free Church,
Evangelist

Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutheran, Seventh-Day Adventist

Languages:

English

Literacy:

NA

Government Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Dependency status:

overseas territory of the UK; also claimed by Argentina

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Stanley

geographic coordinates: 51 42 S, 57 41 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins first Sunday in September; ends

third Sunday in April

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas territory of the UK; also claimed by Argentina)

Independence:

none (overseas territory of the UK; also claimed by Argentina)

National holiday:

Liberation Day, 14 June (1982)

Constitution:

3 October 1985; amended 1997 and 1998

Legal system:

English common law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Governor Alan HUCKLE (since 25 August 2006);

Chief Executive Chris SIMPKINS (since March 2003); Financial Secretary Derek F. HOWATT (since NA)

cabinet: Executive Council; three members elected by the Legislative

Council, two ex officio members (chief executive and the financial secretary), and the governor

elections: none; the monarchy is hereditary; governor appointed by the monarch

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Council (10 seats - two ex officio, eight elected by popular vote, members serve four-year terms); presided over by the governor

elections: last held 17 November 2005 (next to be held November 2009)

election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - independents 8

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (chief justice is a nonresident); Magistrates Court (senior magistrate presides over civil and criminal divisions); Court of Summary Jurisdiction

Political parties and leaders:

none; all independents

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

ICFTU, UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK; also claimed by Argentina)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK; also claimed by Argentina)

Flag description:

blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Falkland Island coat of arms centered on the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms contains a white ram (sheep raising was once

the major economic activity) above the sailing ship Desire (whose crew discovered the islands) with a scroll at the bottom bearing the

motto DESIRE THE RIGHT

Economy Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Economy - overview:

The economy was formerly based on agriculture, mainly sheep farming, but today fishing contributes the bulk of economic activity. In 1987 the government began selling fishing licenses to foreign trawlers operating within the Falkland Islands' exclusive fishing zone. These license fees total more than \$40 million per year, which goes to support the island's health, education, and welfare system. Squid accounts for 75% of the fish taken. Dairy farming supports domestic consumption; crops furnish winter fodder.

Exports feature shipments of high-grade wool to the UK and the sale

of postage stamps and coins. The islands are now self-financing except for defense. The British Geological Survey announced a 200-mile oil exploration zone around the islands in 1993, and

early

seismic surveys suggest substantial reserves capable of producing 500,000 barrels per day; to date, no exploitable site has been identified. An agreement between Argentina and the UK in 1995 seeks

to defuse licensing and sovereignty conflicts that would dampen foreign interest in exploiting potential oil reserves. Tourism, especially eco-tourism, is increasing rapidly, with about 30,000 visitors in 2001. Another large source of income is interest paid on money the government has in the bank. The British military presence

also provides a sizeable economic boost.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$75 million (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$25,000 (2002 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 95% industry: NA% services: NA%

Labor force: 1,724 (est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 95% (mostly sheepherding and fishing) industry and services: 5%

Unemployment rate:

full employment; labor shortage (2001)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.6% (1998)

Budget:

revenues: \$66.2 million

expenditures: \$67.9 million; including capital expenditures of \$23.2

million (FY98/99 est.)

Agriculture - products:

fodder and vegetable crops; sheep, dairy products

Industries:

fish and wool processing; tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

22.23 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

20.68 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$125 million (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

wool, hides, meat

Exports - partners:

Spain 81.9%, US 6%, UK 4.5% (2005)

Imports:

\$90 million (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

fuel, food and drink, building materials, clothing

Imports - partners:

UK 72.5%, US 15.1%, Netherlands 8.5% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$0 (1997 est.)

Currency (code):

Falkland pound (FKP)

Currency code:

FKP

Exchange rates:

Falkland pounds per US dollar - 0.55 (2005), 0.5462 (2004),
0.6125

(2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001)

note: the Falkland pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Telephones - main lines in use:

2,400 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

0 (2001)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: government-operated radiotelephone and private VHF/
CB

radiotelephone networks provide effective service to almost all
points on both islands

international: country code - 500; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) with links through London to other countries

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 7, shortwave 0

note: British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) provides Radio 1 (FM) and Radio 2 (AM) service (2006)

Radios:

1,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

2 (British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) provides multi-channel satellite service to members of UK Forces as well as islanders)

note: cable television is available in Stanley (2006)

Televisions:

1,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.fk

Internet hosts:

103 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

1,900 (2002)

Transportation Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Airports:

5 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 3

under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 440 km

paved: 50 km

unpaved: 390 km (2003)

Ports and terminals:

Stanley

Military Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Military branches:

no regular military forces

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of the UK

Transnational Issues Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Disputes - international:

Argentina, which claims the islands in its constitution and briefly occupied them by force in 1982, agreed in 1995 to no longer seek

settlement by force; UK continues to reject Argentine requests for sovereignty talks

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Faroe Islands

Introduction Faroe Islands

Background:

The population of the Faroe Islands is largely descended from Viking settlers who arrived in the 9th century. The islands have been connected politically to Denmark since the 14th century. A high degree of self government was attained in 1948.

Geography Faroe Islands

Location:

Northern Europe, island group between the Norwegian Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, about one-half of the way from Iceland to Norway

Geographic coordinates:

62 00 N, 7 00 W

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 1,399 sq km

land: 1,399 sq km

water: 0 sq km (some lakes and streams)

Area - comparative:

eight times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

1,117 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 3 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or agreed boundaries or median line

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm or agreed boundaries or median line

Climate:

mild winters, cool summers; usually overcast; foggy, windy

Terrain:

rugged, rocky, some low peaks; cliffs along most of coast

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest point: Slaettaratindur 882 m

Natural resources: fish, whales, hydropower, possible oil and gas

Land use: arable land: 2.14% permanent crops: 0% other: 97.86% (2005)

Irrigated land:

0 sq km

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

archipelago of 17 inhabited islands and one uninhabited island, and a few uninhabited islets; strategically located along important sea lanes in northeastern Atlantic; precipitous terrain limits habitation to small coastal lowlands

People Faroe Islands

Population:

47,246 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 20.9% (male 4,940/female 4,952)

15-64 years: 65.1% (male 16,247/female 14,522)

65 years and over: 13.9% (male 2,976/female 3,609) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 35 years

male: 34.7 years

female: 35.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.58% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

14.05 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.7 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.47 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.12 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 6.12 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 7.4 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.85 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.35 years

male: 75.91 years

female: 82.8 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.17 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Faroese (singular and plural)

adjective: Faroese

Ethnic groups:
Scandinavian

Religions:
Evangelical Lutheran

Languages:
Faroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish

Literacy: definition: NA total population: NA% male: NA%
female: NA% note: probably 100%, the same as Denmark proper

Government Faroe Islands

Country name:
conventional long form: none
conventional short form: Faroe Islands
local long form: none
local short form: Foroyar

Dependency status:
part of the Kingdom of Denmark; self-governing overseas
administrative division of Denmark since 1948

Government type:
NA

Capital:
name: Torshavn
geographic coordinates: 62 01 N, 6 46 W
time difference: UTC (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)
daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last
Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

none (part of the Kingdom of Denmark; self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 49 municipalities

Independence:

none (part of the Kingdom of Denmark; self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark)

National holiday:

Olaifest (Olavasoka), 29 July

Constitution:

5 June 1953 (Danish constitution)

Legal system:

Danish

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen MARGRETHE II of Denmark (since 14 January

1972), represented by High Commissioner Birgit KLEIS, chief administrative officer (since 1 November 2001)

head of government: Prime Minister Joannes EIDESGAARD (since 3

February 2004)

cabinet: Landsstyri appointed by the prime minister

elections: the monarch is hereditary; high commissioner appointed by

the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually

elected prime minister by the Faroese Parliament; election last held

20 January 2004 (next to be held no later than January 2008)

election results: Joannes EIDESGAARD elected prime minister; percent

of parliamentary vote - NA

Legislative branch:

unicameral Faroese Parliament or Logting (32 seats; members are elected by popular vote on a proportional basis from the seven constituencies to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 20 January 2004 (next to be held no later than January 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - Union Party 23.7%, Social Democratic Party 21.8%, Republican Party 21.7%, People's Party 20.6%, Center Party 5.2%, Independence Party 4.6%; seats by

party - Union Party 7, Social Democratic Party 7, Republican Party 8, People's Party 7, Center Party 2, Independence Party 1

note: election of two seats to the Danish Parliament was last held on 8 February 2005 (next to be held February 2009); results -

percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Republican Party 1, People's Party 1

Judicial branch:

none

Political parties and leaders:

Center Party [Jenis A. RANA]; Independence Party [Kari P. HOJGAARD]; People's Party [Anfinn KALLSBERG]; Republican Party

[Hogni HOYDAL]; Social Democratic Party [Joannes EIDESGAARD]; Union

Party [Kaj Leo JOHANNESSEN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

Arctic Council, IMO (associate), NC, NIB, UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark)

Flag description:

white with a red cross outlined in blue extending to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted toward the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

Economy Faroe Islands

Economy - overview:

The Faroese economy has had a strong performance since 1994, mostly

as a result of increasing fish landings and high and stable export prices. Unemployment is minimal and there are signs of labor shortages in several sectors. The positive economic development has

helped the Faroese Home Rule Government produce increasing budget

surpluses, which in turn have helped reduce the large public debt, most of it owed to Denmark. However, the total dependence on fishing

makes the Faroese economy extremely vulnerable, and the present fishing efforts appear in excess of what is a sustainable level of fishing in the long term. Oil finds close to the Faroese area give hope for deposits in the immediate Faroese area, which may

eventually lay the basis for a more diversified economy and thus lessen dependence on Danish economic assistance. Aided by a substantial annual subsidy (about 15% of GDP) from Denmark, the Faroese have a standard of living not far below the Danes and other Scandinavians.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$1 billion (2001 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
NA

GDP - real growth rate:
10% (2001 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$22,000 (2001 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 27% industry: 11%
services: 62% (1999)

Labor force: 24,250 (October 2000)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 33% industry: 33%
services: 34%

Unemployment rate:
1% (October 2000)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5.1% (1999)

Budget:

revenues: \$488 million

expenditures: \$484 million; including capital expenditures of \$21 million (1999)

Agriculture - products:

milk, potatoes, vegetables; sheep; salmon, other fish

Industries:

fishing, fish processing, small ship repair and refurbishment, handicrafts

Industrial production growth rate:

8% (1999 est.)

Electricity - production:

260.2 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 62.4% hydro: 37.6%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

242 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

4,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$533 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

fish and fish products 94%, stamps, ships (1999)

Exports - partners:

Denmark 38.2%, UK 29.6%, Nigeria 8.9%, Norway 6.1%,
Netherlands
4.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$639 million c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

consumer goods 36%, raw materials and semi-manufactures 32%,
machinery and transport equipment 29%, fuels, fish, salt (1999)

Imports - partners:

Denmark 46.2%, Norway 18.2%, Germany 8.2%, Spain 7.5%,
Iceland 4.8%
(2005)

Debt - external:
\$64 million (1999)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$135 million (annual subsidy from Denmark) (1998)

Currency (code):
Danish krone (DKK)

Currency code:
DKK

Exchange rates:
Danish kroner per US dollar - 5.9969 (2005), 5.9911 (2004),
6.5877
(2003), 7.8947 (2002), 8.3228 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Faroe Islands

Telephones - main lines in use:
23,800 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
42,500 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: good international communications; good
domestic facilities
domestic: digitalization was completed in 1998; both NMT
(analog)
and GSM (digital) mobile telephone systems are installed
international: country code - 298; satellite earth stations - 1
Orion; 1 fiber-optic submarine cable to the Shetland Islands,

linking the Faroe Islands with Denmark and Iceland; fiber-optic submarine cable connection to Canada-Europe cable

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 13, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

26,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

3 (plus 43 low-power repeaters) (September 1995)

Televisions:

15,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.fo

Internet hosts:

6,915 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

33,000 (2005)

Transportation Faroe Islands

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 458 km

note: no roads between towns (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 18 ships (1000 GRT or over) 19,265 GRT/9,171 DWT

by type: cargo 10, container 2, passenger/cargo 4, petroleum tanker 2

foreign-owned: 8 (Iceland 4, Norway 4) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Torshavn

Military Faroe Islands

Military branches:

no regular military forces

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 10,695 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 8,852 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 366 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of Denmark

Transnational Issues Faroe Islands

Disputes - international:

because anticipated offshore hydrocarbon resources have not been realized, earlier Faroese proposals for full independence have been deferred; Iceland disputes the Faroe Islands' fisheries median line boundary; Iceland, the UK, and Ireland dispute Denmark's claim that

the Faroe Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Fiji

Introduction Fiji

Background:

Fiji became independent in 1970, after nearly a century as a British colony. Democratic rule was interrupted by two military coups in 1987, caused by concern over a government perceived as dominated by the Indian community (descendants of contract laborers

brought to the islands by the British in the 19th century). The coups and a 1990 constitution that cemented native Melanesian control of Fiji, led to heavy Indian emigration; the population loss resulted in economic difficulties, but ensured that Melanesians became the majority. A new constitution enacted in 1997 was more

equitable. Free and peaceful elections in 1999 resulted in a

government led by an Indo-Fijian, but a civilian-led coup in May 2000 ushered in a prolonged period of political turmoil. Parliamentary elections held in August 2001 provided Fiji with a democratically elected government led by Prime Minister Laisenia QARASE.

Geography Fiji

Location:

Oceania, island group in the South Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

Geographic coordinates:

18 00 S, 175 00 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 18,270 sq km

land: 18,270 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

1,129 km

Maritime claims:

measured from claimed archipelagic straight baselines

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation;
rectilinear shelf claim added

Climate:

tropical marine; only slight seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:

mostly mountains of volcanic origin

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest
point: Tomanivi 1,324 m

Natural resources: timber, fish, gold, copper, offshore oil
potential, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 10.95% permanent crops: 4.65% other:
84.4% (2005)

Irrigated land:

30 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

cyclonic storms can occur from November to January

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; soil erosion

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto
Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea,
Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical
Timber

83, Tropical Timber 94

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

includes 332 islands; approximately 110 are inhabited

People Fiji

Population:

905,949 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 31.1% (male 143,847/female 138,061)

15-64 years: 64.6% (male 293,072/female 292,312)

65 years and over: 4.3% (male 17,583/female 21,074) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 24.6 years

male: 24.1 years

female: 25 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.4% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

22.55 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.65 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-2.94 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 12.3 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 13.63 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 10.91 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.82 years

male: 67.32 years

female: 72.45 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.73 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

600 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Fijian(s)

adjective: Fijian

Ethnic groups:

Fijian 51% (predominantly Melanesian with a Polynesian admixture),

Indian 44%, European, other Pacific Islanders, overseas Chinese, and

other 5% (1998 est.)

Religions:

Christian 52% (Methodist 37%, Roman Catholic 9%), Hindu 38%, Muslim

8%, other 2%

note: Fijians are mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu, and there is

a Muslim minority

Languages:

English (official), Fijian (official), Hindustani

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 93.7%

male: 95.5%

female: 91.9% (2003 est.)

Government Fiji

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of the Fiji Islands

conventional short form: Fiji

local long form: Republic of the Fiji Islands/Matanitu ko Viti

local short form: Fiji/Viti

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Suva (on Viti Levu)

geographic coordinates: 18 08 S, 178 25 E

time difference: UTC+12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

4 divisions and 1 dependency*; Central, Eastern, Northern,
Rotuma*,
Western

Independence:

10 October 1970 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, second Monday of October (1970)

Constitution:

enacted on 25 July 1997 to encourage multiculturalism and make multiparty government mandatory; effective 28 July 1998

Legal system:

based on British system

Suffrage:

21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ratu Josefa ILOILOVATU Uluivuda (since 18

July 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Laisenia QARASE (since 10 September 2000)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister from among the members of Parliament and is responsible to Parliament

elections: president elected by the Great Council of Chiefs for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); prime minister appointed by the president; election last held 8 March 2006 (next to

be held in 2011)

election results: Ratu Josefa ILOILOVATU Uluivuda elected president

by the Great Council of Chiefs; percent of vote - NA

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (32 seats; 14 appointed

by the president on the advice of the Great Council of Chiefs, 9

appointed by the president on the advice of the Prime Minister, 8 on

the advice of the Opposition Leader, and 1 appointed on the advice

of the council of Rotuma) and the House of Representatives (71 seats; 23 reserved for ethnic Fijians, 19 reserved for ethnic Indians, 3 reserved for other ethnic groups, 1 reserved for the council of Rotuma constituency encompassing the whole of Fiji, and

25 open seats; members serve five-year terms) elections: House of Representatives - last held 25 August through 1 September and 19 September 2001 (next to be held 6-13 May 2006)

election results: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - SDL 27.5%, FLP 26.5%, MV 4.2%, NLUP 1.3%, NFP 1.2%, independents 1.4%, UGP .3%; seats by party - SDL 32, FLP 27, MV 6, NLUP 2, NFP 1, independents 2, UGP 1

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president); Court of Appeal; High Court; Magistrates' Courts

Political parties and leaders:

Conservative Alliance Party/Matanitu Vanua or CAMV [Ratu Josefa

DIMURI]; Dodonu Ni Taukei Party or DNT [Fereti S. DEWA]; Fiji Democratic Party or FDP [Filipe BOLE] (a merger of the Christian Democrat Alliance or VLV [Poesi Waqalevu BUNE], Fijian Association

Party or FAP, Fijian Political Party or SVT (primarily Fijian) [Sitiveni RABUKA], and New Labor Unity Party or NLUP [Ofa SWANN]);

Fiji Labor Party or FLP [Mahendra CHAUDHRY]; General Voters Party or

GVP (became part of United General Party); Giriti Heritage Party or

GHP; Justice and Freedom Party or AIM; Lio 'On Famor Rotuma Party or

LFR; National Federation Party or NFP (primarily Indian) [Pramond

RAE]; Nationalist Vanua Takolavo Party or NVTLP [Saula TELAWA];

Party of National Unity or PANU [Ponipate LESAVUA]; Party of the

Truth or POTT; United Fiji Party/Sogosogo Duavata ni Lewenivanua or

SDL [Laisenia QARASE]; United General Party or UGP [Millis Mick BEDDOES]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AsDB, C, CP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA,

IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU,

MIGA, OPCW, PCA, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,

UNMIS, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jesoni VITUSAGAVULU

chancery: 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 240, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: [1] (202) 337-8320

FAX: [1] (202) 337-1996

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Larry Miles DINGER

embassy: 31 Loftus Street, Suva

mailing address: P. O. Box 218, Suva
telephone: [679] 331-4466
FAX: [679] 330-0081

Flag description:

light blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Fijian shield centered on the outer half of the flag; the shield depicts a yellow lion above a white field quartered by the cross of Saint George featuring stalks of sugarcane, a palm tree, bananas, and a white dove

Economy Fiji

Economy - overview:

Fiji, endowed with forest, mineral, and fish resources, is one of the most developed of the Pacific island economies, though still with a large subsistence sector. Sugar exports, remittances from Fijians working abroad, and a growing tourist industry - with 300,000 to 400,000 tourists annually - are the major sources of foreign exchange. Fiji's sugar has special access to European Union markets, but will be harmed by the EU's decision to cut sugar subsidies. Sugar processing makes up one-third of industrial activity but is not efficient. Long-term problems include low investment, uncertain land ownership rights, and the government's ability to manage its budget. Yet, because of a tourist boom, short-run economic prospects are good, provided tensions do not again erupt between indigenous Fijians and Indo-Fijians. Overseas remittances from Fijians working in Kuwait and Iraq have increased significantly.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$5.255 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$2.81 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
1.7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$5,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 8.9% industry: 13.5%
services: 77.6% (2001 est.)

Labor force: 137,000 (1999)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 70% industry and
services: 30% (2001 est.)

Unemployment rate:
7.6% (1999)

Population below poverty line:
25.5% (1990-91)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
3% (2005)

Budget:
revenues: \$720.5 million
expenditures: \$728.3 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2000 est.)

Agriculture - products:
sugarcane, coconuts, cassava (tapioca), rice, sweet potatoes,

bananas; cattle, pigs, horses, goats; fish

Industries:

tourism, sugar, clothing, copra, gold, silver, lumber, small cottage industries

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

775.7 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 18.5% hydro: 81.5% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

721.4 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

10,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-465.8 million

Exports:

\$719.6 million f.o.b. (2005)

Exports - commodities:

sugar, garments, gold, timber, fish, molasses, coconut oil

Exports - partners:

US 19.7%, Australia 17%, UK 12.3%, Japan 5.4%, Samoa 4.1%
(2005)

Imports:

\$1.462 billion c.i.f. (2005)

Imports - commodities:

manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment,
petroleum
products, food, chemicals

Imports - partners:

Singapore 27.4%, Australia 23.6%, NZ 18.9%, Thailand 4.5%
(2005)

Debt - external:

\$127 million (2004 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$63.9 million (2004)

Currency (code):

Fijian dollar (FJD)

Currency code:

FJD

Exchange rates:

Fijian dollars per US dollar - 1.691 (2005), 1.7331 (2004), 1.8958 (2003), 2.1869 (2002), 2.2766 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Fiji

Telephones - main lines in use:

102,000 (2003)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

142,200 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern local, interisland, and international (wire/radio integrated) public and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio communications center

domestic: NA

international: country code - 679; access to important cable links between US and Canada as well as between NZ and Australia; 2 satellite earth stations - 2 INMARSAT (Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 13, FM 40, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

541,476 (1999)

Television broadcast stations:

NA

Televisions:
88,110 (1999)

Internet country code:
.fj

Internet hosts:
8,987 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
2 (2000)

Internet users:
61,000 (2004)

Transportation Fiji

Airports: 28 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 3 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 25 914 to 1,523 m: 7 under 914 m: 18 (2006)

Railways:
total: 597 km
narrow gauge: 597 km 0.600-m gauge
note: belongs to the government-owned Fiji Sugar Corporation;
used
to haul sugarcane during harvest season (May to December)
(2005)

Roadways:
total: 3,440 km
paved: 1,692 km

unpaved: 1,748 km (1999)

Waterways:

203 km

note: 122 km navigable by motorized craft and 200-metric-ton barges
(2004)

Merchant marine:

total: 7 ships (1000 GRT or over) 15,867 GRT/8,432 DWT
by type: passenger 3, passenger/cargo 2, roll on/roll off 2
foreign-owned: 1 (Australia 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Lambasa, Lautoka, Suva

Military Fiji

Military branches:

Republic of Fiji Military Forces (RFMF): Land Forces, Naval Forces
(2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 215,104

females age 18-49: 212,739 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 163,960

females age 18-49: 178,714 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 9,266

females age 18-49: 8,916 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$36 million (2004)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
2.2% (FY02)

Transnational Issues Fiji

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Finland

Introduction Finland

Background:

Finland was a province and then a grand duchy under Sweden from the

12th to the 19th centuries and an autonomous grand duchy of Russia

after 1809. It won its complete independence in 1917. During World

War II, it was able to successfully defend its freedom and resist invasions by the Soviet Union - albeit with some loss of territory.

In the subsequent half century, the Finns made a remarkable transformation from a farm/forest economy to a diversified

modern

industrial economy; per capita income is now on par with Western Europe. As a member of the European Union, Finland was the only Nordic state to join the euro system at its initiation in January 1999.

Geography Finland

Location:

Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, Gulf of Bothnia, and Gulf of Finland, between Sweden and Russia

Geographic coordinates:

64 00 N, 26 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 338,145 sq km

land: 304,473 sq km

water: 33,672 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Montana

Land boundaries: total: 2,681 km border countries: Norway 727 km, Sweden 614 km, Russia 1,340 km

Coastline:

1,250 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm (in the Gulf of Finland - 3 nm)

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm; extends to continental shelf

boundary
with Sweden

Climate:

cold temperate; potentially subarctic but comparatively mild because of moderating influence of the North Atlantic Current, Baltic Sea, and more than 60,000 lakes

Terrain:

mostly low, flat to rolling plains interspersed with lakes and low hills

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Baltic Sea 0 m

highest point: Haltiatunturi 1,328 m

Natural resources:

timber, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, nickel, gold, silver, limestone

Land use: arable land: 6.54% permanent crops: 0.02% other: 93.44% (2005)

Irrigated land:

640 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

air pollution from manufacturing and power plants contributing to acid rain; water pollution from industrial wastes, agricultural chemicals; habitat loss threatens wildlife populations

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85,

Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources,

Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

long boundary with Russia; Helsinki is northernmost national capital on European continent; population concentrated on small southwestern coastal plain

People Finland

Population:

5,231,372 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 17.1% (male 455,420/female 438,719)

15-64 years: 66.7% (male 1,766,674/female 1,724,858)

65 years and over: 16.2% (male 337,257/female 508,444) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 41.3 years

male: 39.7 years

female: 42.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.14% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.45 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.86 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.84 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.66 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 3.55 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 3.86 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.22 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.5 years

male: 74.99 years

female: 82.17 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.73 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

1,500 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Finn(s)

adjective: Finnish

Ethnic groups:

Finn 93.4%, Swede 5.7%, Russian 0.4%, Estonian 0.2%, Roma 0.2%,

Sami 0.1%

Religions:

Lutheran National Church 84.2%, Greek Orthodox in Finland 1.1%,

other Christian 1.1%, other 0.1%, none 13.5% (2003)

Languages:

Finnish 92% (official), Swedish 5.6% (official), other 2.4% (small Sami- and Russian-speaking minorities) (2003)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100% (2000 est.)

Government Finland

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Finland

conventional short form: Finland

local long form: Suomen tasavalta/Republiken Finland

local short form: Suomi/Finland

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Helsinki

geographic coordinates: 60 10 N, 24 58 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

6 provinces (laanit, singular - laani); Aland, Etela-Suomen Laani, Ita-Suomen Laani, Lansi-Suomen Laani, Lappi, Oulun Laani

Independence:

6 December 1917 (from Russia)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 6 December (1917)

Constitution:

1 March 2000

Legal system:

civil law system based on Swedish law; the president may request the Supreme Court to review laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Tarja HALONEN (since 1 March 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Matti VANHANEN (since 24 June 2003) and Deputy Prime Minister Eero HEINALUOMA (since 24 September 2005)

cabinet: Council of State or Valtioneuvosto appointed by the

president, responsible to parliament

elections: president elected by popular vote for a six-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 15 January 2006 (next to be held January 2012); the president appoints the prime minister and deputy prime minister from the majority party or the majority coalition after parliamentary elections and the parliament must approve the appointment

election results: percent of vote - Tarja HALONEN (SDP) 46.3%, Sauli

NIINISTO (Kok) 24.1%, Matti Vanhanen (Kesk) 18.6%, Heidi HAUTALA

(VIHR) 3.5%; a runoff election between HALONEN and NIINISTO was held

29 January 2006 - HALONEN 51.8%, NIINISTO 48.2%

note: government coalition - Kesk, SDP, and SFP

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament or Eduskunta (200 seats; members are elected

by popular vote on a proportional basis to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 16 March 2003 (next to be held March 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - Kesk 24.7%, SDP 24.5%, Kok 18.5%, VAS 9.9%, VIHR 8%, KD 5.3%, SFP 4.6%; seats by party -

Kesk 55, SDP 53, Kok 40, VAS 19, VIHR 14, KD 7, SFP 8, other 4

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Korkein Oikeus (judges appointed by the president)

Political parties and leaders:

Center Party or Kesk [Matti VANHANEN]; Christian Democrats or KD

[Paivi RASANEN]; Green League or VIHR [Tarja CRONBERG]; Left Alliance or VAS composed of People's Democratic League and

Democratic Alternative [Martti KORHONEN]; National Coalition (conservative) Party or Kok [Jyrki KATAINEN]; Social Democratic Party or SDP [Eero HEINALUOMA]; Swedish People's Party or SFP [Stefan WALLIN]

International organization participation:

AfDB, Arctic Council, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CE, CERN,

EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, G- 9, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (guest), NC, NEA,

NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, PFP,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS,

UNMOGIP, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WEU (observer), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO,

ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Pekka LINTU

chancery: 3301 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 298-5800

FAX: [1] (202) 298-6030

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Marilyn WARE

embassy: Itainen Puistotie 14B, 00140 Helsinki

mailing address: APO AE 09723

telephone: [358] (9) 616250

FAX: [358] (9) 6162 5800

Flag description:

white with a blue cross extending to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

Economy Finland

Economy - overview:

Finland has a highly industrialized, largely free-market economy with per capita output roughly that of the UK, France, Germany, and

Italy. Its key economic sector is manufacturing - principally the wood, metals, engineering, telecommunications, and electronics industries. Trade is important; exports equal two-fifths of GDP. Finland excels in high-tech exports, e.g., mobile phones. Except for timber and several minerals, Finland depends on imports of raw materials, energy, and some components for manufactured goods. Because of the climate, agricultural development is limited to maintaining self-sufficiency in basic products. Forestry, an important export earner, provides a secondary occupation for the rural population. Rapidly increasing integration with Western Europe

- Finland was one of the 12 countries joining the European Economic

and Monetary Union (EMU) - will dominate the economic picture over

the next several years. High unemployment remains a persistent problem.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$161.9 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$184.2 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$31,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 2.8% industry: 29.5% services: 67.6% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.61 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture and forestry 8%, industry 22%, construction 6%, commerce 14%, finance, insurance, and business services 10%, transport and communications 8%, public services 32%

Unemployment rate:

8.4% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 4.2% highest 10%: 21.6% (1991)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

26.9 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

0.9% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

19.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$99.61 billion

expenditures: \$97.14 billion; including capital expenditures of

\$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

39.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

barley, wheat, sugar beets, potatoes; dairy cattle; fish

Industries:

metals and metal products, electronics, machinery and scientific instruments, shipbuilding, pulp and paper, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, clothing

Industrial production growth rate:

-2% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

79.61 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 39% hydro: 18.7% nuclear: 30.4% other: 11.8% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

78.94 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

7 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

11.9 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

9,013 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

219,700 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

101,000 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

318,300 bbl/day (2001)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

5.028 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

4.567 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Current account balance:

\$5.043 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$67.88 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, chemicals, metals; timber, paper, pulp
(1999)

Exports - partners:

Russia 11.2%, Sweden 10.7%, Germany 10.5%, UK 6.6%, US
6.2%,
Netherlands 4.8% (2005)

Imports:

\$56.45 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals,
transport
equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics,
grains

Imports - partners:

Germany 16.2%, Sweden 14.1%, Russia 13.9%, Netherlands 6.2%,
Denmark 4.6%, UK 4.3%, China 4.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$11.4 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$211.7 billion (30 June 2005)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$379 million (2001)

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union
introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of
member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole
currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003),
1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Finland

Telephones - main lines in use:

2.12 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

5.231 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern system with excellent service

domestic: digital fiber-optic fixed-line network and an extensive cellular network provide domestic needs

international: country code - 358; 1 submarine cable (Finland

Estonia Connection); satellite earth stations - access to Intelsat

transmission service via a Swedish satellite earth station, 1

Inmarsat (Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions); note - Finland shares

the Inmarsat earth station with the other Nordic countries (Denmark,

Iceland, Norway, and Sweden)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 186, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

7.7 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

120 (plus 431 repeaters) (1999)

Televisions:

3.2 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.fi; note - the IANA has assigned the ccTLD of .ax to the Aland Islands

Internet hosts:

1,633,614 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
3 (2002)

Internet users:
3.286 million (2005)

Transportation Finland

Airports: 148 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 76 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 27 1,524 to 2,437 m: 10 914 to 1,523 m: 23 under 914 m: 14 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 72 914 to 1,523 m: 5 under 914 m: 67 (2006)

Pipelines: gas 694 km (2006)

Railways: total: 5,741 km broad gauge: 5,741 km 1.524-m gauge (2,619 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways:
total: 78,189 km
paved: 50,633 km (including 653 km of expressways)
unpaved: 27,556 km (2006)

Waterways:
7,842 km
note: includes Saimaa Canal system of 3,577 km; southern part leased from Russia (2005)

Merchant marine:
total: 87 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,250,600 GRT/952,072 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 4, cargo 22, chemical tanker 6, container 1, passenger 5, passenger/cargo 20, petroleum tanker 4, roll on/roll off 25

foreign-owned: 3 (Norway 1, Russia 1, UK 1)

registered in other countries: 48 (Bahamas 8, Germany 2, Gibraltar 3, Luxembourg 4, Marshall Islands 2, Netherlands 13, Norway 4, Sweden 11, UK 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Hamina, Hanko, Helsinki, Kotka, Naantali, Pori, Porvoo, Raahе, Rauma, Turku

Military Finland

Military branches:

Finnish Defense Forces: Army, Navy (includes coastal defense forces), Air Force (2003)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary and compulsory military service (October 2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,121,275

females age 18-49: 1,076,684 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 913,617

females age 18-49: 875,689 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 32,040

females age 18-49: 30,519 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$1.8 billion (FY98/99)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
2% (FY98/99)

Transnational Issues Finland

Disputes - international:
various groups in Finland advocate restoration of Karelia and other
areas ceded to the Soviet Union, but the Finnish Government asserts
no territorial demands

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@France

Introduction France

Background:
Although ultimately a victor in World Wars I and II, France
suffered extensive losses in its empire, wealth, manpower, and
rank
as a dominant nation-state. Nevertheless, France today is one of
the
most modern countries in the world and is a leader among
European
nations. Since 1958, it has constructed a presidential democracy

resistant to the instabilities experienced in earlier parliamentary democracies. In recent years, its reconciliation and cooperation with Germany have proved central to the economic integration of Europe, including the introduction of a common exchange currency,

the euro, in January 1999. At present, France is at the forefront of efforts to develop the EU's military capabilities to supplement progress toward an EU foreign policy.

Geography France

Location:

Western Europe, bordering the Bay of Biscay and English Channel, between Belgium and Spain, southeast of the UK; bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Italy and Spain

Geographic coordinates:

46 00 N, 2 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 547,030 sq km

land: 545,630 sq km

water: 1,400 sq km

note: includes only metropolitan France; excludes the overseas administrative divisions

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of Colorado

Land boundaries:

total: 2,889 km

border countries: Andorra 56.6 km, Belgium 620 km, Germany

451 km,

Italy 488 km, Luxembourg 73 km, Monaco 4.4 km, Spain 623 km,
Switzerland 573 km

Coastline:

3,427 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm (does not apply to the
Mediterranean)

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

generally cool winters and mild summers, but mild winters and
hot

summers along the Mediterranean; occasional strong, cold, dry,
north-to-northwesterly wind known as mistral

Terrain:

mostly flat plains or gently rolling hills in north and west;
remainder is mountainous, especially Pyrenees in south, Alps in
east

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Rhone River delta -2 m

highest point: Mont Blanc 4,807 m

Natural resources:

coal, iron ore, bauxite, zinc, uranium, antimony, arsenic, potash,
feldspar, fluorospar, gypsum, timber, fish

Land use: arable land: 33.46% permanent crops: 2.03% other:
64.51% (2005)

Irrigated land:

26,000 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

flooding; avalanches; midwinter windstorms; drought; forest fires in south near the Mediterranean

Environment - current issues:

some forest damage from acid rain; air pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution from urban wastes, agricultural runoff

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

largest West European nation

People France

Population:

60,876,136 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 18.3% (male 5,704,152/female 5,427,213)
15-64 years: 65.3% (male 19,886,228/female 19,860,506)
65 years and over: 16.4% (male 4,103,883/female 5,894,154)
(2006
est.)

Median age: total: 39.1 years male: 37.6 years female: 40.7 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
0.35% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
11.99 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
9.14 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
0.66 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 4.21 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 4.71 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 3.69 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 79.73 years
male: 76.1 years

female: 83.54 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.84 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.4% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

120,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 1,000 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Frenchman(men), Frenchwoman(women)

adjective: French

Ethnic groups:

Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese,
Basque minorities

Religions:

Roman Catholic 83%-88%, Protestant 2%, Jewish 1%, Muslim
5%-10%,
unaffiliated 4%

Languages:

French 100%, rapidly declining regional dialects and languages
(Provençal, Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government France

Country name:

conventional long form: French Republic

conventional short form: France

local long form: Republique francaise

local short form: France

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Paris

geographic coordinates: 48 52 N, 2 20 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

22 regions (regions, singular - region); Alsace, Aquitaine, Auvergne, Basse-Normandie, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Centre, Champagne-Ardenne, Corse, Franche-Comte, Haute-Normandie, Ile-de-France, Languedoc-Roussillon, Limousin, Lorraine, Midi-Pyrenees, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Pays de la Loire, Picardie, Poitou-Charentes, Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur, Rhone-Alpes
note: metropolitan France is divided into 22 regions (including the "territorial collectivity" of Corse or Corsica) and is subdivided into 96 departments; see separate entries for the overseas departments (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion) and the overseas territorial collectivities (Mayotte, Saint Pierre, Miquelon)

Dependent areas:

Bassas da India, Clipperton Island, Europa Island, French

Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, New Caledonia, Tromelin Island, Wallis and Futuna

note: the US does not recognize claims to Antarctica

Independence:

486 (unified by Clovis)

National holiday:

Fete de la Federation, 14 July (1790); note - although often incorrectly referred to as Bastille Day, the celebration actually commemorates the holiday held on the first anniversary of the storming of the Bastille (on 14 July 1789) and the establishment of

a constitutional monarchy; other names for the holiday are Fete Nationale (National Holiday) and quatorze juillet (14th of July)

Constitution:

adopted by referendum 28 September 1958, effective 4 October 1958;

amended concerning election of president in 1962; amended to comply

with provisions of 1992 EC Maastricht Treaty, 1996 Amsterdam Treaty,

2000 Treaty of Nice; amended to tighten immigration laws in 1993;

amended in 2000 to change the seven-year presidential term to a five-year term

Legal system:

civil law system with indigenous concepts; review of administrative

but not legislative acts

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC (since 17 May 1995)

head of government: Prime Minister Dominique DE VILLEPIN
(since 31

May 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the suggestion of the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (changed from seven-year term in October 2000); election last held

21 April and 5 May 2002 (next to be held, first round April 2007, second round May 2007); prime minister nominated by the National

Assembly majority and appointed by the president

election results: Jacques CHIRAC reelected president; percent of vote, second ballot - Jacques CHIRAC (RPR) 81.96%, Jean-Marie LE PEN

(FN) 18.04%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament or Parlement consists of the Senate or Senat (321 seats - 296 for metropolitan France, 13 for overseas departments and territories, and 12 for French nationals abroad; members are indirectly elected by an electoral college to serve nine-year terms; elected by thirds every three years); note - between 2004 and 2010, 25 new seats will be added to the Senate for

a total of 346 seats - 326 for metropolitan France and overseas departments, 2 for New Caledonia, 2 for Mayotte, 1 for Saint-Pierre

and Miquelon, 3 for overseas territories, and 12 for French nationals abroad; starting in 2008, members will be indirectly elected by an electoral college to serve six-year terms, with one-half the seats being renewed every three years; and the

National

Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (577 seats; members are elected by

popular vote under a single-member majority system to serve five-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 26 September 2004 (next to be held September 2008); National Assembly - last held 8-16 June 2002 (next

to be held not later than June 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UMP 156, PS 97, UDF 33, PCF 23, RDSE 15, other 7; National

Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UMP 355,

PS 140, UDF 29, PCF 21, Left Radical Party 7, Greens 3, other 22

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Appeals or Cour de Cassation (judges are appointed

by the president from nominations of the High Council of the Judiciary); Constitutional Council or Conseil Constitutionnel (three members appointed by the president, three appointed by the president

of the National Assembly, and three appointed by the president of the Senate); Council of State or Conseil d'Etat

Political parties and leaders:

Citizen and Republican Movement or MRC [Jean Pierre CHEVENEMENT];

Democratic and European Social Rally or RDSE (mainly Radical Republican and Socialist Parties, and PRG) [Jacques PELLETIER]; French Communist Party or PCF [Marie-George BUFFET]; Greens [Yan

WEHRLING, national secretary]; Left Radical Party or PRG (previously

Radical Socialist Party or PRS and the Left Radical Movement or MRG)

[Jean-Michel BAYLET]; Movement for France or MPF [Philippe DE VILLIERS]; National Front or FN [Jean-Marie LE PEN]; Rally for France or RPF [Charles PASQUA]; Socialist Party or PS [Francois HOLLANDE]; Union for French Democracy or UDF [Francois BAYROU];

Union for a Popular Movement or UMP [Nicolas SARKOZY]

Political pressure groups and leaders: historically-Communist labor union (Confederation Generale du Travail) or CGT, approximately 700,000 members (claimed); left-leaning labor union (Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail) or CFDT, approximately 889,000 members (claimed); independent labor union (Confederation Generale du Travail - Force Ouvriere) or FO, 300,000 members (est.); independent white-collar union (Confederation Generale des Cadres) or CGC, 196,000 members (claimed); employers' union (Mouvement des Entreprises de France) or MEDEF, 750,000 companies as members (claimed)

International organization participation:

ABEDA, ACCT, AfDB, Arctic Council (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BDEAC, BIS, BSEC (observer), CBSS (observer), CE, CERN, EAPC,

EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, FZ, G- 5, G- 7, G- 8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, InOC, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU,

MIGA, MINURSO, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer),

OECD, OIF, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, PIF (partner), SECI (observer), SPC, UN, UN Security Council, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR,

UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNITAR, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMOVIC, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UNRWA,

UNTSO, UPU, WADB (nonregional), WCL, WCO, WEU, WFTU,
WHO, WIPO, WMO,
WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jean-David LEVITTE

chancery: 4101 Reservoir Road NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: [1] (202) 944-6000

FAX: [1] (202) 944-6166

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Craig R. STAPLETON

embassy: 2 Avenue Gabriel, 75382 Paris Cedex 08

mailing address: PSC 116, APO AE 09777

telephone: [33] (1) 43-12-22-22

FAX: [33] (1) 42 66 97 83

consulate(s) general: Marseille, Strasbourg

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), white, and red;
known as the "Le drapeau tricolore" (French Tricolor), the origin
of

the flag dates to 1790 and the French Revolution; the design and/
or

colors are similar to a number of other flags, including those of
Belgium, Chad, Ireland, Cote d'Ivoire, Luxembourg, and
Netherlands;

the official flag for all French dependent areas

Economy France

Economy - overview:

France is in the midst of transition from a well-to-do modern

economy that has featured extensive government ownership and intervention to one that relies more on market mechanisms. The government has partially or fully privatized many large companies, banks, and insurers. It retains controlling stakes in several leading firms, including Air France, France Telecom, Renault, and Thales, and is dominant in some sectors, particularly power, public transport, and defense industries. The telecommunications sector is gradually being opened to competition. France's leaders remain committed to a capitalism in which they maintain social equity by means of laws, tax policies, and social spending that reduce income disparity and the impact of free markets on public health and welfare. The government has lowered income taxes and introduced measures to boost employment and reform the pension system. In addition, it is focusing on the problems of the high cost of labor and labor market inflexibility resulting from the 35-hour workweek and restrictions on lay-offs. The tax burden remains one of the highest in Europe (nearly 50% of GDP in 2005). The lingering economic slowdown and inflexible budget items have pushed the budget deficit above the eurozone's 3%-of-GDP limit; unemployment stands at 10%.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$1.794 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$2.055 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

1.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$29,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 2.2% industry: 21.4%
services: 76.4% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 27.72 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 4.1% industry: 24.4%
services: 71.5% (1999)

Unemployment rate:

9.9% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

6.5% (2000)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 2.8% highest 10%: 25.1% (1995)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

32.7 (1995)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.7% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

19.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.06 trillion

expenditures: \$1.144 trillion; including capital expenditures of
\$23

billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

66.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; beef, dairy products; fish

Industries:

machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics; textiles, food processing; tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

0.2% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

536.9 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 8.2% hydro: 14% nuclear: 77.1% other: 0.7% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

433.3 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

72.2 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

6.2 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

76,300 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

2.06 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

409,600 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

2.281 million bbl/day (2001)

Oil - proved reserves:

144.3 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

1.566 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

43.74 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

1.725 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

40.26 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

14.33 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-38.78 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$443.4 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and transportation equipment, aircraft, plastics, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, iron and steel, beverages

Exports - partners:

Germany 14.7%, Spain 9.6%, Italy 8.7%, UK 8.3%, US 7.2%, Belgium 7.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$473.3 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, vehicles, crude oil, aircraft, plastics, chemicals

Imports - partners:

Germany 18.9%, Belgium 10.7%, Italy 8.2%, Spain 7%, Netherlands

6.5%, UK 5.9%, US 5.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$74.36 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$2.826 trillion (30 June 2005)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$5.4 billion (2002)

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications France

Telephones - main lines in use:

35.7 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

48.058 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: highly developed

domestic: extensive cable and microwave radio relay; extensive

introduction of fiber-optic cable; domestic satellite system

international: country code - 33; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (with total of 5 antennas - 2 for Indian Ocean and 3 for

Atlantic Ocean), NA Eutelsat, 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic Ocean region);

HF

radiotelephone communications with more than 20 countries

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 41, FM about 3,500 (this figure is an approximation and includes

many repeaters), shortwave 2 (1998)

Radios:

55.3 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

584 (plus 9,676 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

34.8 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.fr

Internet hosts:

3,148,379 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
62 (2000)

Internet users:
29.521 million (2006)

Transportation France

Airports: 477 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 292 over 3,047 m: 13 2,438 to 3,047 m: 28 1,524 to 2,437 m: 96 914 to 1,523 m: 81 under 914 m: 74 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 185 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 73 under 914 m: 108 (2006)

Heliports:
3 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 14,588 km; oil 3,024 km; refined products 4,889 km (2006)

Railways:
total: 29,085 km
standard gauge: 28,918 km 1.435-m gauge (14,481 km electrified)
narrow gauge: 167 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 891,290 km paved: 891,290 km (including 10,390 km of expressways) (2003)

Waterways:
8,500 km (1,686 km accessible to craft of 3,000 metric tons)
(2000)

Merchant marine:

total: 61 ships (1000 GRT or over) 875,777 GRT/1,318,605 DWT

by type: cargo 1, chemical tanker 3, container 5, liquefied gas 6, passenger 3, passenger/cargo 32, petroleum tanker 10, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 13 (Denmark 1, Hong Kong 1, Italy 2, Monaco 1, Norway

1, NZ 1, Singapore 2, Sweden 2, Switzerland 2)

registered in other countries: 154 (Antigua and Barbuda 1, Australia

3, Bahamas 37, Bermuda 1, Cameroon 1, French Polynesia 1, French

Southern and Antarctic Lands 36, Gibraltar 1, Indonesia 1, Isle of Man 2, Italy 1, South Korea 12, Liberia 3, Luxembourg 14, Malta 6,

Mexico 1, Morocco 1, Panama 15, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 8,

UK 4, Wallis and Futuna 5) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Bordeaux, Calais, Dunkerque, La Pallice, Le Havre, Marseille, Nantes, Paris, Rouen, Strasbourg

Military France

Military branches:

Army (includes marines, Foreign Legion, light aviation), Navy (includes naval air), Air Force (includes air defense), National Gendarmerie

Military service age and obligation:

17 years of age for voluntary military service; conscription ended in the 1990s; women serve in non-combat military posts (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 17-49: 13,676,509

females age 17-49: 13,504,539 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 17-49: 11,262,661

females age 17-49: 11,079,472 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 389,204

females age 17-49: 372,719 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$45 billion FY06 (2005)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.6% FY06 (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues France

Disputes - international:

Madagascar claims the French territories of Bassas da India, Europa

Island, Glorioso Islands, and Juan de Nova Island; Comoros claims Mayotte; Mauritius claims Tromelin Island; territorial dispute between Suriname and the French overseas department of French Guiana; France asserts a territorial claim in Antarctica (Adelie Land); France and Vanuatu claim Matthew and Hunter Islands, east of

New Caledonia

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for and consumer of South American cocaine, Southwest Asian heroin, and European synthetics

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@French Guiana

Introduction French Guiana

Background:

First settled by the French in 1604, French Guiana was the site of notorious penal settlements until 1951. The European Space Agency launches its communication satellites from Kourou.

Geography French Guiana

Location:

Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Brazil and Suriname

Geographic coordinates:

4 00 N, 53 00 W

Map references:

South America

Area:

total: 91,000 sq km

land: 89,150 sq km

water: 1,850 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Indiana

Land boundaries: total: 1,240.4 km border countries: Brazil 730.4 km, Suriname 510 km

Coastline: 378 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:

low-lying coastal plains rising to hills and small mountains

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Bellevue de l'Inini 851 m

Natural resources:

bauxite, timber, gold (widely scattered), petroleum, kaolin, fish, niobium, tantalum, clay

Land use: arable land: 0.13% permanent crops: 0.04% other: 99.83% (90% forest, 10% other) (2005)

Irrigated land:

20 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

high frequency of heavy showers and severe thunderstorms; flooding

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

mostly an unsettled wilderness; the only non-independent portion

of
the South American continent

People French Guiana

Population:
199,509 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 28.9% (male 29,540/female 28,210)
15-64 years: 64.8% (male 69,302/female 59,980)
65 years and over: 6.3% (male 6,350/female 6,127) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 28.6 years
male: 29.6 years
female: 27.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
1.96% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
20.46 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
4.88 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
4.01 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.16 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.04 male(s)/female
total population: 1.12 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 11.76 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 12.58 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 10.89 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.27 years

male: 73.95 years

female: 80.75 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.98 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: French Guianese (singular and plural)

adjective: French Guianese

Ethnic groups:

black or mulatto 66%, white 12%, East Indian, Chinese, Amerindian

12%, other 10%

Religions:

Roman Catholic

Languages:

French

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 83%

male: 84%

female: 82% (1982 est.)

Government French Guiana

Country name:

conventional long form: Department of Guiana

conventional short form: French Guiana

local long form: none

local short form: Guyane

Dependency status:

overseas department of France

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Cayenne

geographic coordinates: 4 56 N, 52 20 W

time difference: UTC-3 (2 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas department of France)

Independence:

none (overseas department of France)

National holiday:

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Constitution:

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:

French legal system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France (since 17 May 1995), represented by Prefect Jean-Pierre LAFLAQUIERE (since 19 July

2006)

head of government: President of the General Council Pierre DESERT

(since 26 March 2004); President of the Regional Council Antoine KARAM (since 22 March 1992)

cabinet: NA

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; prefect appointed by the French president on the advice of the

French Ministry of Interior; presidents of the General and Regional Councils are appointed by the members of those councils

Legislative branch:

unicameral General Council or Conseil General (19 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms) and a unicameral Regional Council or Conseil Regional (31 seats; members

are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms)

elections: General Council - last held in March 2000 (next to be held March 2006); Regional Council - last held 21 and 28 March 2004

(next to be held in 2010)

election results: General Council - percent of vote by party - NA;

seats by party - PSG 5, various left-wing parties 5, independents 7, other 2; Regional Council - (second election results) percent of vote by party - PS 37.24%, UMP 31.58%, FDG/Walwari 31.18%; seats by

party - PS 17, UMP 7, FDG/Walwari 7

note: one seat was elected to the French Senate on 27 September 1998

(next to be held September 2007); results - percent of vote by party

- NA; seats by party - NA; 2 seats were elected to the French National Assembly on 9 June-16 June 2002 (next to be held in 2007);

results - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - UMP/RPR 1, Walwari Committee 1

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeals or Cour d'Appel (highest local court based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana)

Political parties and leaders:

Guyana Democratic Forces or FDG [Georges OTHILY]; Guyanese Democratic Action or ADG [Andre LECANTE]; Guyanese Socialist Party

or PSG [Marie-Claude VERDAN]; Popular National Guyanese Party or

PNPG [Jose DORCY]; Socialist Party or PS [Alix LABBE]; Union for

French Democracy or UDF [Georges HABRAN-MERY]; Union for a Popular

Movement or UMP (includes RPR) [Remi Louis DUBOC]; Walwari Committee

(aligned with the PRG in France) [Christine TAUBIRA-DELANON]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

UPU, WCL, WFTU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas department of France)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas department of France)

Flag description:

the flag of France is used

Economy French Guiana

Economy - overview:

The economy is tied closely to the much larger French economy through subsidies and imports. Besides the French space center at Kourou (which accounts for 25% of GDP), fishing and forestry are the

most important economic activities. Forest and woodland cover 90% of

the country. The large reserves of tropical hardwoods, not fully exploited, support an expanding sawmill industry that provides sawn

logs for export. Cultivation of crops is limited to the coastal area, where the population is largely concentrated; rice and manioc

are the major crops. French Guiana is heavily dependent on imports

of food and energy. Unemployment is a serious problem, particularly

among younger workers.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$1.551 billion (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
NA

GDP - real growth rate:
NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$8,300 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA% 6.6% industry: NA% 15.6% services: NA% 77.8%

Labor force: 62,630 (1999)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 18.2% industry: 21.2% services: 60.6% (1980)

Unemployment rate:
19.2% (December 2003)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
1% (2003)

Budget:
revenues: \$135.5 million
expenditures: \$135.5 million; including capital expenditures of \$105

million (1996)

Agriculture - products: corn, rice, manioc (tapioca), sugar, cocoa, vegetables, bananas; cattle, pigs, poultry

Industries:

construction, shrimp processing, forestry products, rum, gold mining

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

465.2 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

432.6 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

6,600 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$137.5 million f.o.b. (2003)

Exports - commodities:

shrimp, timber, gold, rum, rosewood essence, clothing

Exports - partners:

France 62%, Switzerland 7%, US 2% (2004)

Imports:

\$625 million c.i.f. (2002 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food (grains, processed meat), machinery and transport
equipment,
fuels and chemicals

Imports - partners:

France 63%, US, Trinidad and Tobago, Italy (2004)

Debt - external:

\$800.3 million (2003)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union
introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of

member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications French Guiana

Telephones - main lines in use:

51,000 (2001)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

98,000 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: fair open-wire and microwave radio relay system

international: country code - 594; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 14 (including 6 repeaters), shortwave 6 (including 5 repeaters) (1998)

Radios:

104,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

3 (plus eight low-power repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:
30,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.gf

Internet hosts:
106 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
2 (2000)

Internet users:
38,000 (2005)

Transportation French Guiana

Airports: 11 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 4 over 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 7
914 to 1,523 m: 2
under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Roadways:
total: 817 km (1998)

Waterways:
3,760 km
note: 460 km navigable by small oceangoing vessels and coastal
and
river steamers, 3,300 km by native craft (2003)

Ports and terminals:

Degrad des Cannes

Military French Guiana

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Gendarmerie

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 47,809 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 38,676 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of France

Transnational Issues French Guiana

Disputes - international:

Suriname claims area between Riviere Litani and Riviere Marouini (both headwaters of the Lawa) in French Guiana

Illicit drugs:

small amount of marijuana grown for local consumption; minor transshipment point to Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@French Polynesia

Introduction French Polynesia

Background:

The French annexed various Polynesian island groups during the 19th century. In September 1995, France stirred up widespread protests by resuming nuclear testing on the Mururoa atoll after a three-year moratorium. The tests were suspended in January 1996. In recent years, French Polynesia's autonomy has been considerably expanded.

Geography French Polynesia

Location:

Oceania, archipelagoes in the South Pacific Ocean about one-half of the way from South America to Australia

Geographic coordinates:

15 00 S, 140 00 W

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 4,167 sq km (118 islands and atolls)
land: 3,660 sq km
water: 507 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than one-third the size of Connecticut

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

2,525 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Climate:

tropical, but moderate

Terrain:

mixture of rugged high islands and low islands with reefs

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest point: Mont Orohena 2,241 m

Natural resources: timber, fish, cobalt, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 0.75% permanent crops: 5.5% other: 93.75% (2005)

Irrigated land:

10 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

occasional cyclonic storms in January

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

includes five archipelagoes (4 volcanic, 1 coral); Makatea in French Polynesia is one of the three great phosphate rock islands

in

the Pacific Ocean - the others are Banaba (Ocean Island) in Kiribati and Nauru

People French Polynesia

Population:

274,578 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 26.1% (male 36,541/female 34,999)

15-64 years: 67.9% (male 96,769/female 89,593)

65 years and over: 6.1% (male 8,428/female 8,248) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 27.9 years

male: 28.2 years

female: 27.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.48% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

16.68 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.69 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

2.85 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.08 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.02 male(s)/female

total population: 1.07 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 8.29 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.55 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.96 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.1 years

male: 73.69 years

female: 78.63 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.01 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: French Polynesian(s)

adjective: French Polynesian

Ethnic groups:

Polynesian 78%, Chinese 12%, local French 6%, metropolitan French 4%

Religions:

Protestant 54%, Roman Catholic 30%, other 10%, no religion 6%

Languages:

French 61.1% (official), Polynesian 31.4% (official), Asian languages 1.2%, other 0.3%, unspecified 6% (2002 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 14 and over can read and write

total population: 98%

male: 98%

female: 98% (1977 est.)

Government French Polynesia

Country name:

conventional long form: Overseas Lands of French Polynesia

conventional short form: French Polynesia

local long form: Pays d'outre-mer de la Polynesie Francaise

local short form: Polynesie Francaise

former: French Colony of Oceania

Dependency status:

overseas lands of France; overseas territory of France from 1946-2004

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Papeete

geographic coordinates: 17 32 S, 149 34 W

time difference: UTC-10 (5 hours behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas lands of France); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there

are five archipelagic divisions named Archipel des Marquises, Archipel des Tuamotu, Archipel des Tubuai, Iles du Vent, Iles Sous-le-Vent

note: Clipperton Island is administered by France from French Polynesia

Independence:

none (overseas lands of France)

National holiday:

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Constitution:

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:

based on French system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France (since 17 May 1995), represented by High Commissioner of the Republic Anne BOQUET

(since September 2005)

head of government: President of French Polynesia Oscar TEMARU (since 3 March 2005); President of the Territorial Assembly Antony

GEROS (since 9 May 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; president submits a list of members of the Territorial Assembly for approval by them to serve as ministers

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; high commissioner appointed by the French president on the advice of the French Ministry of Interior; president of the

territorial government and the president of the Territorial Assembly

are elected by the members of the assembly for five-year terms (no term limits)

Legislative branch:

unicameral Territorial Assembly or Assemblée Territoriale (57 seats

- changed from 49 seats for May 2004 election; members are elected

by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 23 May 2004 (next to be held May 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -

People's Rally for the Republic (Gaullist) 28, Union for Democracy

27, New Star 1, This Country is Yours 1; after by-elections of 13

February 2005 seating was as follows: People's Rally for the

Republic 27, Union for Democracy 27, and Alliance for a New

Democracy 3

note: one seat was elected to the French Senate on 27 September 1998

(next to be held September 2007); results - percent of vote by party

- NA; seats by party - NA; two seats were elected to the French National Assembly on 9 June-16 June 2002 (next to be held in 2007);

results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UMP/RPR 1,

UMP 1

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal or Cour d'Appel; Court of the First Instance or

Tribunal de Premiere Instance; Court of Administrative Law or

Tribunal Administratif

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance for a New Democracy or ADN [Nicole BOUTEAU and Philip

SCHYLE](includes the parties The New Star and This Country is Yours); Independent Front for the Liberation of Polynesia (Tavini Huiraatira) [Oscar TEMARU]; New Fatherland Party (Ai'a Api) [Emile

VERNAUDON]; People's Rally for the Republic of Polynesia or RPR (Tahoeraa Huiraatira) [Gaston FLOSSE]; Union for Democracy or UPD

[Oscar TEMARU]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

FZ, ICFTU, PIF (observer), SPC, UPU, WMO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas lands of France)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas lands of France)

Flag description:

two narrow red horizontal bands encase a wide white band; centered

on the white band is a disk with blue and white wave pattern on the

lower half and gold and white ray pattern on the upper half; a stylized red, blue and white ship rides on the wave pattern; the French flag is used for official occasions

Government - note:

under certain acts of France, French Polynesia has acquired autonomy in all areas except those relating to police and justice, monetary policy, tertiary education, immigration, and defense and

foreign affairs; the duties of its president are fashioned after those of the French prime minister

Economy French Polynesia

Economy - overview:

Since 1962, when France stationed military personnel in the region,

French Polynesia has changed from a subsistence agricultural economy

to one in which a high proportion of the work force is either employed by the military or supports the tourist industry. With the halt of French nuclear testing in 1996, the military contribution to the economy fell sharply. Tourism accounts for about one-fourth of

GDP and is a primary source of hard currency earnings. Other sources

of income are pearl farming and deep-sea commercial fishing. The small manufacturing sector primarily processes agricultural products. The territory benefits substantially from development agreements with France aimed principally at creating new businesses

and strengthening social services.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$4.58 billion (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

NA% (2001 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$17,500 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3.1% industry: 19% services: 76.9% (2002)

Labor force: 65,870 (December 2005)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 13% industry: 19% services: 68% (2002)

Unemployment rate:
11.8% (1994)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
1.1% (2006 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$865 million
expenditures: \$644.1 million; including capital expenditures of \$185 million (1996)

Agriculture - products: coconuts, vanilla, vegetables, fruits, coffee; poultry, beef, dairy products

Industries:
tourism, pearls, agricultural processing, handicrafts, phosphates

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production:

493.7 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 60.7% hydro: 39.3%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
459.2 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
4,800 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:
\$211 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
cultured pearls, coconut products, mother-of-pearl, vanilla, shark
meat

Exports - partners:

France 46.3%, Japan 20.8%, Niger 12.8%, US 12.5% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.706 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

fuels, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment

Imports - partners:

France 52.7%, Singapore 14.9%, NZ 6.8%, US 6.6% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$580 million (2004)

Currency (code):

Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique franc (XPF)

Currency code:

XPF

Exchange rates:

Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique francs (XPF) per US dollar - 95.89 (2005), 96.04 (2004), 105.66 (2003), 126.71 (2002), 133.26 (2001)

note: pegged at the rate of 119.25 XPF to the euro

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications French Polynesia

Telephones - main lines in use:

53,400 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
87,000 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: NA
domestic: NA
international: country code - 689; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 2, FM 14, shortwave 2 (1998)

Radios:
128,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
7 (plus 17 low-power repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:
40,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.pf

Internet hosts:
14,047 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
2 (2000)

Internet users:
55,000 (2005)

Transportation French Polynesia

Airports: 51 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 39 over 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 25 under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 12 914 to 1,523 m: 5 under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Heliports: 1 (2006)

Roadways: total: 2,590 km paved: 1,735 km unpaved: 855 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 13 ships (1000 GRT or over) 23,684 GRT/17,291 DWT

by type: cargo 4, passenger 2, passenger/cargo 5, refrigerated cargo

1, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 1 (France 1)

registered in other countries: 2 (Wallis and Futuna 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Papeete

Military French Polynesia

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Gendarmerie and National Police Force

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 69,679 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 55,305 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 2,747 (2005 est.)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of France

Transnational Issues French Polynesia

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Introduction French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Background:

The Southern Lands consist of two archipelagos, Iles Crozet and Iles Kerguelen, and two volcanic islands, Ile Amsterdam and Ile Saint-Paul. They contain no permanent inhabitants and are visited only by researchers studying the native fauna. The Antarctic portion

consists of "Adelie Land," a thin slice of the Antarctic continent discovered and claimed by the French in 1840.

Geography French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Location:

southeast of Africa, islands in the southern Indian Ocean, about equidistant between Africa, Antarctica, and Australia; note - French

Southern and Antarctic Lands include Ile Amsterdam, Ile Saint-Paul,

Iles Crozet, and Iles Kerguelen in the southern Indian Ocean, along with the French-claimed sector of Antarctica, "Adelie Land"; the US

does not recognize the French claim to "Adelie Land"

Geographic coordinates:

43 00 S, 67 00 E

Map references:

Antarctic Region

Area:

total: 7,829 sq km

land: 7,829 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Ile Amsterdam, Ile Saint-Paul, Iles Crozet, and Iles Kerguelen; excludes "Adelie Land" claim of about 500,000 sq km in Antarctica that is not recognized by the US

Area - comparative:

slightly less than 1.3 times the size of Delaware

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

1,232 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm from Iles Kerguelen (does not include the rest of French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

Climate:

antarctic

Terrain:
volcanic

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m highest point:
Mont Ross on Iles Kerguelen 1,850 m

Natural resources: fish, crayfish

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100%
(2005)

Irrigated land:
0 sq km

Natural hazards:
Ile Amsterdam and Ile Saint-Paul are extinct volcanoes

Environment - current issues:
NA

Geography - note:
islands component is widely scattered across remote locations in
the southern Indian Ocean

People French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Population:
no indigenous inhabitants
note: in 2002, there were 145 researchers whose numbers vary
from
winter (July) to summer (January) (July 2006 est.)

Government French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Country name:

conventional long form: Territory of the French Southern and Antarctic Lands

conventional short form: French Southern and Antarctic Lands

local long form: Territoire des Terres Australes et Antarctiques Francaises

local short form: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Francaises

abbreviation: TAAF

Dependency status:

overseas territory of France since 1955; administered from Paris by

Administrateur Superieur Michel CHAMPON (since 20 December 2004),

assisted by Secretary General Jean-Yves HERMOSO (since NA)

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas territory of France); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there

are three districts named Ile Crozet, Iles Kerguelen, Iles Saint-Paul et Amsterdam; excludes "Adelie Land" claim in Antarctica

that is not recognized by the US

Legal system:

the laws of France, where applicable, apply

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France (since 17 May 1995), represented by Senior Administrator Michel CHAMPON

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of France)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas territory of France)

Flag description:

the flag of France is used

Economy French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Economy - overview:

Economic activity is limited to servicing meteorological and geophysical research stations and French and other fishing fleets. The fish catches landed on Iles Kerguelen by foreign ships are exported to France and Reunion.

Communications French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Internet country code:

.tf

Internet hosts:

38 (2006)

Transportation French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Merchant marine:

total: 77 ships (1000 GRT or over) 3,432,833 GRT/5,345,291 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, chemical tanker 27, container 18, liquefied gas 5, petroleum tanker 15, roll on/roll off 6, vehicle carrier 4
foreign-owned: 76 (Belgium 6, Denmark 2, France 36, Germany 2, Hong Kong 2, Japan 4, Norway 12, Saudi Arabia 1, Sweden 9, Switzerland 1, UK 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

none; offshore anchorage only

Military French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of France

Transnational Issues French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Disputes - international: French claim to "Adelie Land" in Antarctica is not recognized by the US

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Gabon

Introduction Gabon

Background:

Only two autocratic presidents have ruled Gabon since independence

from France in 1960. The current president of Gabon, El Hadj Omar

BONGO Ondimba - one of the longest-serving heads of state in the world - has dominated the contry's political scene for almost four decades. President BONGO introduced a nominal multiparty system and

a new constitution in the early 1990s. However, allegations of

electoral fraud during local elections in 2002-03 and the presidential elections in 2005 have exposed the weaknesses of formal

political structures in Gabon. Gabon's political opposition remains weak, divided, and financially dependent on the current regime. Despite political conditions, a small population, abundant natural resources, and considerable foreign support have helped make Gabon

one of the more prosperous and stable African countries.

Geography Gabon

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the Atlantic Ocean at the Equator, between Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea

Geographic coordinates:

1 00 S, 11 45 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 267,667 sq km

land: 257,667 sq km

water: 10,000 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Colorado

Land boundaries:

total: 2,551 km

border countries: Cameroon 298 km, Republic of the Congo 1,903 km,

Equatorial Guinea 350 km

Coastline:

885 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; always hot, humid

Terrain:

narrow coastal plain; hilly interior; savanna in east and south

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mont Iboundji 1,575 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas, diamond, niobium, manganese, uranium,
gold,

timber, iron ore, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 1.21% permanent crops: 0.64% other:
98.15% (2005)

Irrigated land:

70 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; poaching

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification,
Endangered

Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection,

Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

a small population and oil and mineral reserves have helped Gabon

become one of Africa's wealthier countries; in general, these circumstances have allowed the country to maintain and conserve its

pristine rain forest and rich biodiversity

People Gabon

Population:

1,424,906

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 42.1% (male 300,914/female 299,141)

15-64 years: 53.9% (male 383,137/female 384,876)

65 years and over: 4% (male 23,576/female 33,262) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.6 years

male: 18.4 years

female: 18.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.13% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

36.16 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

12.25 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-2.65 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.71 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 54.51 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 63.65 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 45.1 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 54.49 years

male: 53.21 years

female: 55.81 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.74 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

8.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

48,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

3,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Gabonese (singular and plural)

adjective: Gabonese

Ethnic groups:

Bantu tribes, including four major tribal groupings (Fang, Bapounou, Nzebi, Obamba); other Africans and Europeans, 154,000, including 10,700 French and 11,000 persons of dual nationality

Religions:

Christian 55%-75%, animist, Muslim less than 1%

Languages:

French (official), Fang, Myene, Nzebi, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 63.2%

male: 73.7%

female: 53.3% (1995 est.)

Government Gabon

Country name:

conventional long form: Gabonese Republic

conventional short form: Gabon

local long form: Republique gabonaise

local short form: Gabon

Government type:

republic; multiparty presidential regime

Capital:

name: Libreville

geographic coordinates: 0 23 N, 9 27 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

9 provinces; Estuaire, Haut-Ogooue, Moyen-Ogooue, Ngounie, Nyanga,

Ogooue-Ivindo, Ogooue-Lolo, Ogooue-Maritime, Woleu-Ntem

Independence:

17 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday:

Founding of the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG), 12 March (1968)

Constitution:

adopted 14 March 1991

Legal system:

based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review

of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President El Hadj Omar BONGO Ondimba (since 2 December 1967)

head of government: Prime Minister Jean Eyeghe NDONG (since 20

January 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister in consultation with the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (no term limits); election last held 27 November 2005 (next to be held in 2012); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: President El Hadj Omar BONGO Ondimba reelected;

percent of vote - El Hadj Omar BONGO Ondimba 79.2%, Pierre MAMBOUNDOU 13.6%, Zacharie MYBOTO 6.6%

Legislative branch:

bicameral legislature consists of the Senate (91 seats; members

elected by members of municipal councils and departmental assemblies) and the National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (120

seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 26 January and 9 February 2003 (next to be held by January 2009); National Assembly - last held 9 and 23

December 2001 (next to be held December 2006)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PDG 53, RNB 20, PGP 4, ADERE 3, RDP 1, CLR 1, independents

9; National Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party

- PDG 86, RNB-RPG 8, PGP 3, ADERE 3, CLR 2, PUP 1, PSD 1, independents 13, others 3

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme consisting of three chambers - Judicial, Administrative, and Accounts; Constitutional Court; Courts of Appeal; Court of State Security; County Courts

Political parties and leaders:

Circle of Liberal Reformers or CLR [General Jean Boniface ASSELE];

Congress for Democracy and Justice or CDJ [Jules Aristide Bourdes

OGOULIGUENDE]; Democratic and Republican Alliance or ADERE [Divungui-di-Ndinge DIDJOB]; Gabonese Democratic Party or PDG [Simplicie Nguendet MANZELA] (former sole party); Gabonese Party for

Progress or PGP [Pierre-Louis AGONDJO-OKAWE]; National Rally of

Woodcutters or RNB; National Rally of Woodcutters-Rally for

Gabon or

RNB-RPG (Bucherons) [Fr. Paul M'BA-ABESSOLE]; People's Unity Party

or PUP [Louis Gaston MAYILA]; Rally for Democracy and Progress or

RDP [Pierre EMBONI]; Social Democratic Party or PSD [Pierre Claver

MAGANGA-MOUSSAVOU]; Union for Democracy and Social Integration or

UDIS; Union of Gabonese People or UPG [Pierre MAMBOUNDOU]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, BDEAC, CEMAC, FAO, FZ, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jules Marius OGOUEBANDJA

chancery: Suite 200, 2034 20th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 797-1000

FAX: [1] (202) 332-0668

consulate(s): New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Barrie R. WALKLEY

embassy: Boulevard du Bord de Mer, Libreville

mailing address: Centre Ville, B. P. 4000, Libreville

telephone: [241] 76 20 03 through 76 20 04, after hours - 74 34 92

FAX: [241] 74 55 07

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of green (top), yellow, and blue

Economy Gabon

Economy - overview:

Gabon enjoys a per capita income four times that of most of sub-Saharan African nations. This has supported a sharp decline in extreme poverty; yet, because of high income inequality, a large proportion of the population remains poor. Gabon depended on timber

and manganese until oil was discovered offshore in the early 1970s.

The oil sector now accounts for 50% of GDP. Gabon continues to face

fluctuating prices for its oil, timber, and manganese exports.

Despite the abundance of natural wealth, poor fiscal management hobbles the economy. Devaluation of its currency by 50% in January

1994 sparked a one-time inflationary surge, to 35%; the rate dropped

to 6% in 1996. The IMF provided a one-year standby arrangement in

1994-95, a three-year Enhanced Financing Facility (EFF) at near commercial rates beginning in late 1995, and stand-by credit of \$119

million in October 2000. Those agreements mandated progress in privatization and fiscal discipline. France provided additional financial support in January 1997 after Gabon met IMF targets for mid-1996. In 1997, an IMF mission to Gabon criticized the

government

for overspending on off-budget items, overborrowing from the central

bank, and slipping on its schedule for privatization and administrative reform. The rebound of oil prices in 1999-2000 helped

growth, but drops in production hampered Gabon from fully realizing

potential gains. In December 2000, Gabon signed a new agreement with

the Paris Club to reschedule its official debt. A follow-up bilateral repayment agreement with the US was signed in December

2001. Gabon signed a 14-month Stand-By Arrangement with the IMF in

May 2004, and received Paris Club debt rescheduling later that year.

Short-term progress depends on an upbeat world economy and fiscal

and other adjustments in line with IMF policies.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$9.739 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$6.697 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

2.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$7,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 6.1% industry: 59.2% services: 34.8% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 640,000 (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 60% industry: 15%
services: 25%

Unemployment rate:
21% (1997 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
-0.1% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
24.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$2.463 billion
expenditures: \$1.618 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$325
million (2005 est.)

Public debt:
33.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
cocoa, coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber; cattle; okoume (a tropical
softwood); fish

Industries:
petroleum extraction and refining; manganese, gold; chemicals,
ship

repair, food and beverages, textiles, lumbering and plywood, cement

Industrial production growth rate:

1.6% (2002 est.)

Electricity - production:

1.487 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 34.5% hydro: 65.5% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.383 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

268,900 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

12,250 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

1.921 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

90 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
90 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
33.98 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:
\$675 million (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$5.813 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
crude oil 77%, timber, manganese, uranium (2001)

Exports - partners:
US 53.5%, France 6.4%, China 6.3%, Trinidad and Tobago 4%
(2005)

Imports:
\$1.533 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, construction
materials

Imports - partners:
France 40.6%, US 6.4%, Cameroon 4.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$675.2 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$3.903 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$331 million (1995)

Currency (code):
Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XAF); note - responsible authority is the Bank of the Central African States

Currency code:
XAF

Exchange rates:
Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XAF) per US dollar -
527.47
(2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04
(2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Gabon

Telephones - main lines in use:
39,100 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
649,800 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: adequate service by African standards and
improving with the help of the growing mobile cell system
domestic: adequate system of cable, microwave radio relay,
tropospheric scatter, radiotelephone communication stations, and

domestic satellite system with 12 earth stations
international: country code - 241; satellite earth stations - 3
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); fiber optic submarine cable (SAT-3/
WASC)
provides connectivity to Europe and Asia

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 6, FM 7 (and 11 repeaters), shortwave 4 (2001)

Radios:

208,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

4 (plus four low-power repeaters) (2001)

Televisions:

63,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.ga

Internet hosts:

322 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2001)

Internet users:

67,000 (2005)

Transportation Gabon

Airports: 56 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 11 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to
3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 8 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 45 1,524 to 2,437 m: 7 914 to 1,523 m: 15 under 914 m: 23 (2006)

Pipelines: gas 272 km; oil 1,354 km (2006)

Railways: total: 814 km standard gauge: 814 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 32,333 km paved: 6,247 km unpaved: 26,086 km (2003)

Waterways:

1,600 km (310 km on Ogooue River) (2005)

Merchant marine:

registered in other countries: 2 (Cambodia 1, Panama 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Gamba, Libreville, Lucinda, Owendo, Port-Gentil

Military Gabon

Military branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie, National Police

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 278,826

females age 18-49: 279,865 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 159,198

females age 18-49: 156,122 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 15,325
females age 18-49: 15,367 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$253.5 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
3.4% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Gabon

Disputes - international:
UN presses Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to resolve the sovereignty
dispute over Gabon-occupied Mbane Island and to establish a maritime
boundary in hydrocarbon-rich Corisco Bay; only a few hundred
out of
the 20,000 Republic of the Congo refugees who fled militia
fighting
in 2000 remain in Gabon

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Gambia, The

Introduction Gambia, The

Background:

The Gambia gained its independence from the UK in 1965; it formed a short-lived federation of Senegambia with Senegal between 1982 and 1989. In 1991 the two nations signed a friendship and cooperation treaty. A military coup in 1994 overthrew the president and banned political activity, but a 1996 constitution and presidential elections, followed by parliamentary balloting in 1997, completed a nominal return to civilian rule. The country undertook another round of presidential and legislative elections in late 2001 and early 2002. Yahya A. J. J. JAMMEH, the leader of the coup, has been elected president in all subsequent elections.

Geography Gambia, The

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and Senegal

Geographic coordinates:

13 28 N, 16 34 W

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 11,300 sq km

land: 10,000 sq km

water: 1,300 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of Delaware

Land boundaries: total: 740 km border countries: Senegal 740 km

Coastline: 80 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 18 nm
continental shelf: not specified exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; hot, rainy season (June to November); cooler, dry season
(November to May)

Terrain:

flood plain of the Gambia River flanked by some low hills

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 53 m

Natural resources:

fish, titanium (rutile and ilmenite), tin, zircon, silica sand,
clay, petroleum

Land use: arable land: 27.88% permanent crops: 0.44% other:
71.68% (2005)

Irrigated land:

20 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

drought (rainfall has dropped by 30% in the last 30 years)

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; desertification; water-borne diseases prevalent

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto
Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,

Law

of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

almost an enclave of Senegal; smallest country on the continent of Africa

People Gambia, The

Population:

1,641,564 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 44.3% (male 365,157/female 361,821)

15-64 years: 53% (male 431,627/female 438,159)

65 years and over: 2.7% (male 22,889/female 21,911) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 17.7 years

male: 17.6 years

female: 17.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.84% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

39.37 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

12.25 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

1.29 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.05 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 71.58 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 78.06 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 64.9 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 54.14 years
male: 52.3 years
female: 56.03 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
5.3 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
1.2% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
6,800 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
600 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, yellow fever are high risks in some locations water contact disease: schistosomiasis respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Gambian(s)

adjective: Gambian

Ethnic groups:

African 99% (Mandinka 42%, Fula 18%, Wolof 16%, Jola 10%, Serahuli 9%, other 4%), non-African 1%

Religions:

Muslim 90%, Christian 9%, indigenous beliefs 1%

Languages:

English (official), Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 40.1%

male: 47.8%

female: 32.8% (2003 est.)

Government Gambia, The

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of The Gambia

conventional short form: The Gambia

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Banjul

geographic coordinates: 12 28 N, 16 39 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

5 divisions and 1 city*; Banjul*, Central River, Lower River, North Bank, Upper River, Western

Independence:

18 February 1965 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 18 February (1965)

Constitution:

24 April 1970; suspended July 1994; rewritten and approved by national referendum 8 August 1996; reestablished January 1997

Legal system:

based on a composite of English common law, Koranic law, and customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Yahya A. J. J. JAMMEH (since 18 October 1996); note - from 1994 to 1996 he was chairman of the Junta); Vice

President Isatou NJIE-SAIDY (since 20 March 1997); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Yahya A. J. J. JAMMEH (since 18 October 1996); note - from 1994 to 1996 he was chairman of the Junta); Vice President Isatou NJIE-SAIDY (since 20 March 1997)
cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president
elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (no term limits); election last held 22 September 2006 (next to be held in 2011)

election results: Yahya A. J. J. JAMMEH reelected president;

percent

of vote - Yahya A. J. J. JAMMEH 67.3%, Ousainou DARBOE 26.6%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (53 seats; 48 elected by popular vote,

5 appointed by the president; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 17 January 2002 (next to be held 25 January 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - APRC 45, PDOIS 2, NRP 1,

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders: Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction or APRC [Yahya A. J. J. JAMMEH] (the ruling party); Gambian People's Party-Progressive People's Party-United Democratic Party or GPP-PPP-UDP Coalition [Ousainou DARBOE]; National Convention Party or NCP [Sheriff DIBBA]; National Reconciliation Party or NRP [Hamat N. K. BAH]; People's Democratic Organization for Independence and Socialism or PDOIS [Sidia JATTA] note: in August 2001, an independent electoral commission allowed the reregistration of the GPP, NCP, and PPP, three parties banned since 1996

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM,

IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU,

ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, ONUB, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNIDO, UNMIL,

UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO,
WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Dodou Bammy JAGNE

chancery: Suite 905, 1156 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005

telephone: [1] (202) 785-1379

FAX: [1] (202) 785-1430

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Joseph D. STAFFORD, III embassy: Kairaba Avenue,
Fajara, Banjul mailing address: P. M. B. No. 19, Banjul telephone:
[220] 439-2856, 437-6169, 437-6170 FAX: [220] 439-2475

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue with white edges,
and green

Economy Gambia, The

Economy - overview:

The Gambia has no significant mineral or natural resource
deposits

and has a limited agricultural base. About 75% of the population
depends on crops and livestock for its livelihood. Small-scale
manufacturing activity features the processing of peanuts, fish,
and

hides. Reexport trade normally constitutes a major segment of
economic activity, but a 1999 government-imposed preshipment
inspection plan, and instability of the Gambian dalasi (currency)
have drawn some of the reexport trade away from The Gambia.
The

government's 1998 seizure of the private peanut firm Alimenta
eliminated the largest purchaser of Gambian groundnuts. Despite

an

announced program to begin privatizing key parastatals, no plans have been made public that would indicate that the government intends to follow through on its promises. Unemployment and underemployment rates remain extremely high; short-run economic

progress depends on sustained bilateral and multilateral aid, on responsible government economic management, on continued technical

assistance from the IMF and bilateral donors, and on expected growth

in the construction sector.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$3.034 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$429 million (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
5.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 30.8% industry: 14.2% services: 54.9% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 400,000 (1996)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 75% industry: 19% services: 6%

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.8% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

20% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$46.63 million

expenditures: \$62.66 million; including capital expenditures of \$4.1

million (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

rice, millet, sorghum, peanuts, corn, sesame, cassava (tapioca), palm kernels; cattle, sheep, goats

Industries:

processing peanuts, fish, and hides; tourism, beverages, agricultural machinery assembly, woodworking, metalworking, clothing

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

140 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

130.2 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
2,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:
\$-53 million (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$140.3 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
peanut products, fish, cotton lint, palm kernels, re-exports

Exports - partners:
India 40.4%, UK 18.2%, Indonesia 8.3%, Senegal 4.6%, Belgium 4.3%

(2005)

Imports:

\$197 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, manufactures, fuel, machinery and transport equipment

Imports - partners:

China 21.3%, Senegal 11.3%, Cote d'Ivoire 8.4%, Brazil 6%, US 5.2%,
UK 5.1%, Netherlands 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$82 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$628.8 million (2003 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$59.8 million (2003)

Currency (code):

dalasi (GMD)

Currency code:

GMD

Exchange rates:

dalasi per US dollar - 30.38 (2005), 30.03 (2004), 27.306 (2004),
19.918 (2003), 15.687 (2002), 15.687 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Gambia, The

Telephones - main lines in use:
44,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
247,500 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: adequate; a packet switched data network is available
domestic: adequate network of microwave radio relay and open-wire
international: country code - 220; microwave radio relay links to Senegal and Guinea-Bissau; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 3, FM 2, shortwave 0 (2001)

Radios:
196,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
1 (government-owned) (1997)

Televisions:
5,000 (2000)

Internet country code:
.gm

Internet hosts:
14 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
2 (2001)

Internet users:

49,000 (2005)

Transportation Gambia, The

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways: total: 3,742 km paved: 723 km unpaved: 3,019 km (2003)

Waterways:

390 km (on River Gambia; small ocean-going vessels can reach 190 km) (2004)

Merchant marine:

total: 5 ships (1000 GRT or over) 32,064 GRT/9,751 DWT
by type: passenger/cargo 4, petroleum tanker 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Banjul

Military Gambia, The

Military branches:

Gambian National Army (GNA), Gambian Navy (GN), Presidential Guard,
National Guard

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 311,025

females age 18-49: 316,214 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 183,057

females age 18-49: 194,551 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$1.55 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.4% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Gambia, The

Disputes - international:

attempts to stem refugees, cross-border raids, arms smuggling, and other illegal activities by separatists from southern Senegal's Casamance region, as well as from conflicts in other west African states

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Gaza Strip

Introduction Gaza Strip

Background:

The Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-

Government

Arrangements (the DOP), signed in Washington on 13 September 1993,

provided for a transitional period not exceeding five years of Palestinian interim self-government in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Under the DOP, Israel agreed to transfer certain powers and responsibilities to the Palestinian Authority (PA) as part of the interim self-governing arrangements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

A transfer of powers and responsibilities for the Gaza Strip and Jericho took place pursuant to the Israel-PLO 4 May 1994 Cairo Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area and in additional

areas of the West Bank pursuant to the Israel-PLO 28 September 1995

Interim Agreement, the Israel-PLO 15 January 1997 Protocol Concerning Redeployment in Hebron, the Israel-PLO 23 October 1998

Wye River Memorandum, and the 4 September 1999 Sharm el-Sheikh

Agreement. The DOP provides that Israel will retain responsibility during the transitional period for external and internal security and for public order of settlements and Israeli citizens. Direct negotiations to determine the permanent status of Gaza and West Bank

began in September 1999 after a three-year hiatus, but were derailed

by a second intifadah that broke out in September 2000. In April 2003 the Quartet (US, EU, UN, and Russia) presented a roadmap to a

final settlement of the conflict by 2005 based on reciprocal steps by the two parties leading to two states, Israel and a democratic Palestine. The proposed date for a permanent status agreement has been postponed indefinitely due to violence and accusations that

both sides have not followed through on their commitments.
Longtime

Palestinian leader Yasir ARAFAT died in November 2004 and
Mahmud

ABBAS was elected PA president in January 2005, bringing hope
of a

turning point in the conflict. In February 2005 Israel and the PA
agreed to the Sharm el-Sheikh Commitments, focused on security
issues, in an effort to move the peace process forward. Progress
has

been slow because of different interpretations of the verbal
agreement by the two sides. In September 2005, Israel withdrew
all

its settlers and soldiers and dismantled its military facilities in
the Gaza Strip and four northern West Bank settlements.
Nonetheless,

Israel controls maritime, airspace, and most access to the Gaza
Strip. An agreement signed by the PA and Israel in November
2005

authorized the reopening of the Rafah border crossing between the
Gaza Strip and Egypt under joint PA and Egyptian control, with
monitoring provided by the EU.

Geography Gaza Strip

Location:

Middle East, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt and
Israel

Geographic coordinates:

31 25 N, 34 20 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 360 sq km

land: 360 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries: total: 62 km border countries: Egypt 11 km, Israel 51 km

Coastline:

40 km

Maritime claims:

Israeli-occupied with current status subject to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement - permanent status to be determined through further negotiation

Climate:

temperate, mild winters, dry and warm to hot summers

Terrain:

flat to rolling, sand- and dune-covered coastal plain

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m highest point: Abu 'Awdah (Joz Abu 'Auda) 105 m

Natural resources: arable land, natural gas

Land use: arable land: 29% permanent crops: 21% other: 50% (2002)

Irrigated land:

150 sq km; note - includes West Bank (2003)

Natural hazards:

droughts

Environment - current issues:

desertification; salination of fresh water; sewage treatment;
water-borne disease; soil degradation; depletion and
contamination
of underground water resources

Geography - note:

strategic strip of land along Mideast-North African trade routes
has experienced an incredibly turbulent history; the town of Gaza
itself has been besieged countless times in its history

People Gaza Strip

Population:

1,428,757 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 48.1% (male 351,642/female 335,060)

15-64 years: 49.4% (male 360,147/female 345,318)

65 years and over: 2.6% (male 15,231/female 21,359) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 15.8 years

male: 15.7 years

female: 16 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

3.71% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

39.45 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

3.8 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

1.48 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.71 male(s)/female

total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 22.4 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 23.48 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 21.27 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.97 years

male: 70.67 years

female: 73.34 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.78 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: NA

adjective: NA

Ethnic groups:

Palestinian Arab and other 99.4%, Jewish 0.6%

Religions:

Muslim (predominantly Sunni) 98.7%, Christian 0.7%, Jewish 0.6%

Languages:

Arabic, Hebrew (spoken by many Palestinians), English (widely understood)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 91.9%

male: 96.3%

female: 87.4% (2003 est.)

Government Gaza Strip

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Gaza Strip local long form: none local short form: Qita Ghazzah

Economy Gaza Strip

Economy - overview:

High population density, limited land access, and strict internal and external controls have kept economic conditions in the Gaza Strip - the smaller of the two areas under the Palestinian Authority (PA)- even more degraded than in the West Bank. The beginning of the

second intifadah in September 2000 sparked an economic downturn,

largely the result of Israeli closure policies; these policies, which were imposed in response to security interests in Israel, disrupted labor and commodity relationships with the Gaza Strip.

In

2001, and even more severely in 2003, Israeli military measures in PA areas resulted in the destruction of much capital plant, the disruption of administrative structure, and widespread business closures. Including the West Bank, the UN estimates that more than

100,000 Palestinians out of the 125,000 who used to work in Israel

or in joint industrial zones have lost their jobs. Half the labor force is unemployed. Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip in September 2005 offers some medium-term opportunities for economic

growth, especially given the removal of restrictions on internal movement. In addition, recent agreements and continuing negotiations

on the administration of Gaza's border crossings increase the prospects for trade.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$768 million (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
NA

GDP - real growth rate:
4.5% (2003 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$600 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3% industry: 28.3% services: 68.7% (includes West Bank) (2002 est.)

Labor force: 278,000 (April-June 2005)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 11.9% industry: 18%

services: 70.1% (2nd qtr. 2005)

Unemployment rate:

31% (includes West Bank) (January-September 2005 avg.)

Population below poverty line:

81% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

7% (includes West Bank) (2003)

Budget:

revenues: \$964 million

expenditures: \$1.34 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA;

note - these budget data include West Bank (2004)

Agriculture - products:

olives, citrus, vegetables; beef, dairy products

Industries:

generally small family businesses that produce textiles, soap, olive-wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs; the Israelis have established some small-scale modern industries in an industrial

center, but operations ceased prior to Israel's evacuation of Gaza Strip settlements

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

NA kWh; note - electricity supplied by the Gaza Strip power plant and by an Israeli utility

Electricity - consumption:

NA kWh

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2001)

Electricity - imports:

NA kWh; note - some electricity supplied by an Israeli utility (2005)

Exports:

\$270 million f.o.b.; note - includes West Bank (2003)

Exports - commodities:

citrus, flowers, textiles

Exports - partners:

Israel, Egypt, West Bank (2004)

Imports:

\$1.952 billion c.i.f.; note - includes West Bank (2003)

Imports - commodities:

food, consumer goods, construction materials

Imports - partners:

Israel, Egypt, West Bank (2004)

Debt - external:

\$0; note - includes West Bank (2002)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$2 billion; note - includes West Bank (2004 est.)

Currency (code):

new Israeli shekel (ILS)

Currency code:

ILS

Exchange rates:

new Israeli shekels per US dollar - 4.4877 (2005), 4.482 (2004),
4.5541 (2003), 4.7378 (2002), 4.2057 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Gaza Strip

Telephones - main lines in use:

349,000 (includes West Bank) (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1.095 million (includes West Bank) (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: Israeli company BEZEK and the Palestinian company
PALTEL

are responsible for fixed line services in the Gaza Strip; the
Palestinian JAWAL company provides cellular services

international: country code - 970

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 0, FM 8, shortwave 0 (2005)

Radios:

NA; note - most Palestinian households have radios (1999)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (2005)

Televisions:

NA; note - most Palestinian households have televisions (1997)

Internet country code:

.ps

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

3 (1999)

Internet users:

243,000 (includes West Bank) (2005)

Transportation Gaza Strip

Airports:

2

note: includes Gaza International Airport closed since its runway was destroyed by the Israeli Defense Forces in December 2001 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 1

over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Roadways:

note: see entry for West Bank

Ports and terminals:

Gaza

Military Gaza Strip

Military branches:

in accordance with the peace agreement, the Palestinian Authority is not permitted conventional military forces; there are, however, public security forces (2002)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 260,855 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 221,530 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 15,196 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Transnational Issues Gaza Strip

Disputes - international:

West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli-occupied with current status subject to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement - permanent status to be determined through further negotiation; Israel removed settlers and military personnel from the Gaza Strip in August 2005

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 986,034 (Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Georgia

Introduction Georgia

Background:

The region of present-day Georgia contained the ancient kingdoms of

Colchis and Kartli-Iberia. The area came under Roman influence in the first centuries A.D. and Christianity became the state religion in the 330s. Domination by Persians, Arabs, and Turks was followed

by a Georgian golden age (11th-13th centuries) that was cut short by

the Mongol invasion of 1236. Subsequently, the Ottoman and Persian

empires competed for influence in the region. Georgia was absorbed

into the Russian Empire in the 19th century. Independent for three years (1918-1921) following the Russian revolution, it was forcibly

incorporated into the USSR until the Soviet Union dissolved in 1991.

An attempt by the incumbent Georgian government to manipulate national legislative elections in November 2003 touched off widespread protests that led to the resignation of Eduard SHEVARDNADZE, president since 1995. New elections in early 2004

swept Mikheil SAAKASHVILI into power along with his National Movement Party. Progress on market reforms and democratization has

been made in the years since independence, but this progress has been complicated by two civil conflicts in the breakaway regions of

Abkhazia and South Ossetia. These two territories remain outside the

control of the central government and are ruled by de facto, unrecognized governments, supported by Russia. Russian-led peacekeeping operations continue in both regions. The Georgian Government put forward a new peace initiative for the peaceful resolution of the status of South Ossetia in 2005.

Geography Georgia

Location:

Southwestern Asia, bordering the Black Sea, between Turkey and Russia

Geographic coordinates:

42 00 N, 43 30 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 69,700 sq km

land: 69,700 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than South Carolina

Land boundaries:

total: 1,461 km

border countries: Armenia 164 km, Azerbaijan 322 km, Russia 723 km,

Turkey 252 km

Coastline:
310 km

Maritime claims:
NA

Climate:
warm and pleasant; Mediterranean-like on Black Sea coast

Terrain:
largely mountainous with Great Caucasus Mountains in the north and Lesser Caucasus Mountains in the south; Kolchet's Dablobi (Kolkhida Lowland) opens to the Black Sea in the west; Mtkvari River Basin in the east; good soils in river valley flood plains, foothills of Kolkhida Lowland

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: Black Sea 0 m
highest point: Mt'a Shkhara 5,201 m

Natural resources:
forests, hydropower, manganese deposits, iron ore, copper, minor coal and oil deposits; coastal climate and soils allow for important tea and citrus growth

Land use:
arable land: 11.51%
permanent crops: 3.79%
other: 84.7% (2005)

Irrigated land:

4,690 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
earthquakes

Environment - current issues:
air pollution, particularly in Rust'avi; heavy pollution of Mtkvari River and the Black Sea; inadequate supplies of potable water; soil pollution from toxic chemicals

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
strategically located east of the Black Sea; Georgia controls much of the Caucasus Mountains and the routes through them

People Georgia

Population:
4,661,473 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 17.3% (male 428,056/female 380,193)
15-64 years: 66.2% (male 1,482,908/female 1,602,064)
65 years and over: 16.5% (male 308,905/female 459,347) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 37.7 years
male: 35.3 years
female: 40.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.34% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.41 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.23 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-4.54 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.15 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.13 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.93 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female

total population: 0.91 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 17.97 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 20.06 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 15.56 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.09 years

male: 72.8 years

female: 79.87 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.42 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

3,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Georgian(s)

adjective: Georgian

Ethnic groups:

Georgian 83.8%, Azeri 6.5%, Armenian 5.7%, Russian 1.5%, other 2.5%

(2002 census)

Religions:

Orthodox Christian 83.9%, Muslim 9.9%, Armenian-Gregorian 3.9%,

Catholic 0.8%, other 0.8%, none 0.7% (2002 census)

Languages:

Georgian 71% (official), Russian 9%, Armenian 7%, Azeri 6%, other 7%

note: Abkhaz is the official language in Abkhazia

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100% (2004 est.)

Government Georgia

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Georgia

local long form: none

local short form: Sak'art'velo

former: Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic

Government type:
republic

Capital:

name: T'bilisi

geographic coordinates: 41 43 N, 44 49 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

9 regions (mkharebi, singular - mkhare), 9 cities (k'alak'ebi, singular - k'alak'i), and 2 autonomous republics (avtomnoy respubliki, singular - avtom respublika)

regions: Guria, Imereti, Kakheti, Kvemo Kartli, Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti, Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti,

Samtskhe-Javakheti, Shida Kartli

cities: Chiat'ura, Gori, K'ut'aisi, P'ot'i, Rust'avi, Tbilisi, Tqibuli, Tsqaltubo, Zugdidi

autonomous republics: Abkhazia or Ap'khazet'is Avtonomiuri Respublika (Sokhumi), Ajaria or Acharis Avtonomiuri Respublika (Bat'umi)

note: the administrative centers of the two autonomous republics are

shown in parentheses

Independence:

9 April 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 26 May (1918); note - 26 May 1918 is the date of

independence from Soviet Russia, 9 April 1991 is the date of independence from the Soviet Union

Constitution:

adopted 24 August 1995

Legal system:

based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Mikheil SAKASHVILI (since 25 January 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government for the power ministries: state security (includes interior) and defense

head of government: President Mikheil SAKASHVILI (since 25 January

2004); Prime Minister Zurab NOGHAIDELI (since 17 February 2005);

note - the president is the chief of state and head of government for the power ministries: state security (includes interior) and defense; the prime minister is head of the remaining ministries of government

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 4 January 2004 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: Mikheil SAKASHVILI elected president; percent of

vote - Mikheil SAKASHVILI 96.3%, Temur SHASHIASHVILI 1.9%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Supreme Council (commonly referred to as Parliament) or

Umaghiesi Sabcho (235 seats - 150 elected by party lists); members

are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)
elections: last held 28 March 2004 (next to be held spring 2008)
election results: percent of vote by party - National
Movement-Democratic Front 67.6%, Rightist Opposition 7.6%, all
other
parties received less than 7% each; seats by party - National
Movement-Democratic Front 135, Rightist Opposition 15

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges elected by the Supreme Council on the
president's or chairman of the Supreme Court's recommendation);
Constitutional Court; first and second instance courts

Political parties and leaders:

Burjanadze-Democrats [Nino BURJANADZE]; Georgian People's
Front

[Nodar NATADZE]; Georgian United Communist Party or UCPG
[Panteleimon GIORGADZE]; Greens [Giorgi GACHECHILADZE];

Industry

Will Save Georgia (Industrialists) or IWSG [Georgi TOPADZE];

Labor

Party [Shalva NATELASHVILI]; National Democratic Party or NDP
[Bachuki KARDAVA]; National Movement Democratic Front
[Mikheil

SAAKASHVILI] bloc composed of National Movement and
Burjanadze-Democrats; National Movement [Mikheil
SAAKASHVILI]; New

Rights [David GAMKRELIDZE]; Republican Party [David
USUPASHVILI];

Rightist Opposition [David GAMKRELIDZE] bloc composed of
Industrialists and New Right Party; Socialist Party or SPG [Irakli
MINDELI]; Traditionalists [Akaki ASATIANI]; Union of National
Forces-Conservatives [Koba DAVITASHVILI and Zviad
DZIDZIGURI]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Georgian independent deputies from Abkhaz government in exile;
separatists in the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South
Ossetia;

supporters of former President Zviad GAMSAKHURDYA ousted in
1991

International organization participation:

ACCT (observer), BSEC, CE, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, GUAM, IAEA,
IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF,
IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, OAS
(observer), OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PFP, SECI (observer),
UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO,
WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Vasil SIKHARULIDZE chancery: 1101 15th Street NW,
Suite 602, Washington, DC 20005 telephone: [1] (202) 387-2390
FAX: [1] (202) 393-4537

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador John F. TEFFT embassy: 11 George Balanchine St.,
T'bilisi 0131 mailing address: 7060 T'bilisi Place, Washington, DC
20521-7060 telephone: [995] (32) 27-70-00 FAX: [995] (32)
53-23-10

Flag description:

white rectangle, in its central portion a red cross connecting all
four sides of the flag; in each of the four corners is a small red
bolnur-katskhuri cross; the five-cross flag appears to date back to
the 14th century

Economy Georgia

Economy - overview:

Georgia's main economic activities include the cultivation of agricultural products such as grapes, citrus fruits, and hazelnuts; mining of manganese and copper; and output of a small industrial sector producing alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, metals, machinery, and chemicals. The country imports the bulk of its energy

needs, including natural gas and oil products. It has sizeable but underdeveloped hydropower capacity. Despite the severe damage the

economy has suffered due to civil strife, Georgia, with the help of the IMF and World Bank, has made substantial economic gains since

2000, achieving positive GDP growth and curtailing inflation.

Georgia had suffered from a chronic failure to collect tax revenues; however, the new government is making progress and has reformed the

tax code, improved tax administration, increased tax enforcement, and cracked down on corruption. In addition, the reinvigorated privatization process has met with success, supplementing government

expenditures on infrastructure, defense, and poverty reduction.

Despite customs and financial (tax) enforcement improvements, smuggling is a drain on the economy. Georgia also suffers from energy shortages due to aging and badly maintained infrastructure,

as well as poor management. Due to concerted reform efforts, collection rates have improved considerably to roughly 60%, both in

Tbilisi and throughout the regions. Continued reform in the management of state-owned power entities is essential to successful

privatization and onward sustainability in this sector. The country is pinning its hopes for long-term growth on its role as a transit

state for pipelines and trade. The construction on the Baku-T'bilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline and the Baku-T'bilisi-Erzurum gas pipeline have brought much-needed investment and job opportunities.

Nevertheless, high energy prices in 2006 will compound the pressure

on the country's inefficient energy sector. Restructuring the sector and finding energy supply alternatives to Russia remain major challenges.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$16.03 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$6.4 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

9.3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$3,400 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 17.2% industry: 27.5% services: 55.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.04 million (2004 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 40% industry: 20% services: 40% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate:

12.6% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:

54% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest

10%: 2.3% highest 10%: 27.9% (1996)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
38 (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
8.2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
24% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$1.43 billion
expenditures: \$1.56 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
citrus, grapes, tea, hazelnuts, vegetables; livestock

Industries:
steel, aircraft, machine tools, electrical appliances, mining
(manganese and copper), chemicals, wood products, wine

Industrial production growth rate:
3% (2000)

Electricity - production:
8.634 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 19.7% hydro: 80.3%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
9.8 billion kWh (2005)

Electricity - exports:
71 million kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

1.2 billion kWh (2004)

Oil - production:

1,982 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

13,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

20 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

1.5 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

NA cu m

Natural gas - imports:

1.5 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-625 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$1.4 billion (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

scrap metal, machinery, chemicals; fuel reexports; citrus fruits, tea, wine

Exports - partners:

Russia 18.1%, Turkey 14.3%, Azerbaijan 9.8%, Turkmenistan 8.9%,
Bulgaria 5%, Armenia 4.7%, Ukraine 4.4%, Canada 4.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$2.5 billion (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

fuels, machinery and parts, transport equipment, grain and other foods, pharmaceuticals

Imports - partners:

Russia 15.4%, Turkey 11.4%, Azerbaijan 9.4%, Ukraine 8.8%, Germany 8.3%, US 6% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$474.2 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$2.04 billion (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

ODA, \$150 million (2000 est.)

Currency (code):

lari (GEL)

Currency code:

GEL

Exchange rates:

lari per US dollar - 1.8127 (2005), 1.9167 (2004), 2.1457 (2003), 2.1957 (2002), 2.073 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Georgia

Telephones - main lines in use:
683,200 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
1.459 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: NA
domestic: local - T'bilisi and K'ut'aisi have cellular telephone networks; urban telephone density is about 20 per 100 people; rural telephone density is about 4 per 100 people; intercity facilities include a fiber-optic line between T'bilisi and K'ut'aisi; nationwide pager service is available
international: country code - 995; Georgia and Russia are working on a fiber-optic line between P'ot'i and Sochi (Russia); present international service is available by microwave, landline, and satellite through the Moscow switch; international electronic mail and telex service are available

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 7, FM 12, shortwave 4 (1998)

Radios:
3.02 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
12 (plus repeaters) (1998)

Televisions:
2.57 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.ge

Internet hosts:

10,752 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

6 (2000)

Internet users:

175,600 (2005)

Transportation Georgia

Airports: 23 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 19 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 7 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Heliports:

3 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 1,349 km; oil 1,010 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 1,612 km

broad gauge: 1,575 km 1.520-m gauge (1,575 electrified)

narrow gauge: 37 km 0.912-m gauge (37 electrified) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 20,247 km
paved: 7,973 km
unpaved: 12,274 km (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 222 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,059,386 GRT/1,538,746 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 27, cargo 176, container 4, liquefied gas 1, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 3, petroleum tanker 3, refrigerated cargo 4, roll on/roll off 2, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 188 (Albania 1, Azerbaijan 2, Belgium 1, China 2, Cyprus 1, Ecuador 1, Egypt 8, Germany 1, Greece 8, Indonesia 1, South Korea 1, Lebanon 7, Monaco 13, Romania 11, Russia 28, Slovakia

1, Slovenia 1, Syria 43, Turkey 30, UAE 1, UK 4, Ukraine 22) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Bat'umi, P'ot'i

Transportation - note:

transportation network is in poor condition resulting from ethnic conflict, criminal activities, and fuel shortages; network lacks maintenance and repair

Military Georgia

Military branches:

Ground Forces (includes National Guard), Air and Air Defense Forces, Navy (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 to 34 years of age for compulsory and voluntary active duty military service; conscript service obligation - 18 months (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,038,736

females age 18-49: 1,105,910 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 827,281

females age 18-49: 903,791 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 38,857

females age 18-49: 38,238 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$23 million (FY00)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.59% (FY00)

Military - note:

a CIS peacekeeping force of Russian troops is deployed in the Abkhazia region of Georgia together with a UN military observer group; a Russian peacekeeping battalion is deployed in South Ossetia

Transnational Issues Georgia

Disputes - international:

Russia and Georgia agree on delimiting 80% of their common border,

leaving certain small, strategic segments and the maritime boundary

unresolved; OSCE observers monitor volatile areas such as the Pankisi Gorge in the Akhmeti region and the Argun Gorge in Abkhazia;

UN Observer Mission in Georgia has maintained a peacekeeping

force

in Georgia since 1993; Meshkhethi Turks scattered throughout the former Soviet Union seek to return to Georgia; boundary with Armenia

remains undemarcated; ethnic Armenian groups in Javakheti region of

Georgia seek greater autonomy from the Georgian government; Azerbaijan and Georgia continue to discuss the alignment of their boundary at certain crossing areas

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 260,000 (displaced from Abkhazia and South Ossetia) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

limited cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy, mostly for domestic consumption; used as transshipment point for opiates via Central Asia to Western Europe and Russia

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Germany

Introduction Germany

Background:

As Europe's largest economy and second most populous nation, Germany remains a key member of the continent's economic,

political,

and defense organizations. European power struggles immersed Germany

in two devastating World Wars in the first half of the 20th century and left the country occupied by the victorious Allied powers of the

US, UK, France, and the Soviet Union in 1945. With the advent of the

Cold War, two German states were formed in 1949: the western Federal

Republic of Germany (FRG) and the eastern German Democratic Republic

(GDR). The democratic FRG embedded itself in key Western economic

and security organizations, the EC, which became the EU, and NATO,

while the Communist GDR was on the front line of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. The decline of the USSR and the end of the Cold War

allowed for German unification in 1990. Since then, Germany has expended considerable funds to bring Eastern productivity and wages

up to Western standards. In January 1999, Germany and 10 other EU

countries introduced a common European exchange currency, the euro.

Geography Germany

Location:

Central Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, between

the Netherlands and Poland, south of Denmark

Geographic coordinates:

51 00 N, 9 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 357,021 sq km

land: 349,223 sq km

water: 7,798 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Montana

Land boundaries:

total: 3,621 km

border countries: Austria 784 km, Belgium 167 km, Czech Republic 646 km, Denmark 68 km, France 451 km, Luxembourg 138 km, Netherlands 577 km, Poland 456 km, Switzerland 334 km

Coastline:

2,389 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

temperate and marine; cool, cloudy, wet winters and summers; occasional warm mountain (foehn) wind

Terrain:

lowlands in north, uplands in center, Bavarian Alps in south

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Neuendorf bei Wilster -3.54 m

highest point: Zugspitze 2,963 m

Natural resources:

coal, lignite, natural gas, iron ore, copper, nickel, uranium,
potash, salt, construction materials, timber, arable land

Land use: arable land: 33.13% permanent crops: 0.6% other:
66.27% (2005)

Irrigated land:

4,850 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

flooding

Environment - current issues:

emissions from coal-burning utilities and industries contribute to
air pollution; acid rain, resulting from sulfur dioxide emissions,
is damaging forests; pollution in the Baltic Sea from raw sewage
and

industrial effluents from rivers in eastern Germany; hazardous
waste

disposal; government established a mechanism for ending the use
of

nuclear power over the next 15 years; government working to
meet EU

commitment to identify nature preservation areas in line with the
EU's Flora, Fauna, and Habitat directive

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air
Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85,
Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds,
Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living

Resources,

Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83,

Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location on North European Plain and along the entrance to the Baltic Sea

People Germany

Population:

82,422,299 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 14.1% (male 5,973,437/female 5,665,971)

15-64 years: 66.4% (male 27,889,936/female 26,874,858)

65 years and over: 19.4% (male 6,602,478/female 9,415,619)
(2006 est.)

Median age: total: 42.6 years male: 41.3 years female: 43.9 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.02% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

8.25 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

10.62 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

2.18 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 4.12 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.56 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.66 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.8 years

male: 75.81 years

female: 81.96 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.39 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

43,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 1,000 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: German(s)

adjective: German

Ethnic groups:

German 91.5%, Turkish 2.4%, other 6.1% (made up largely of Greek,

Italian, Polish, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish)

Religions:

Protestant 34%, Roman Catholic 34%, Muslim 3.7%, unaffiliated or

other 28.3%

Languages:

German

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government Germany

Country name:

conventional long form: Federal Republic of Germany

conventional short form: Germany

local long form: Bundesrepublik Deutschland

local short form: Deutschland

former: German Empire, German Republic, German Reich

Government type:

federal republic

Capital:

name: Berlin

geographic coordinates: 52 31 N, 13 24 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

13 states (Laender, singular - Land) and 3 free states*

(Freistaaten, singular - Freistaat); Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bayern*, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen*, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringen*

Independence:

18 January 1871 (German Empire unification); divided into four zones of occupation (UK, US, USSR, and later, France) in 1945 following World War II; Federal Republic of Germany (FRG or West

Germany) proclaimed 23 May 1949 and included the former UK, US, and

French zones; German Democratic Republic (GDR or East Germany)

proclaimed 7 October 1949 and included the former USSR zone; unification of West Germany and East Germany took place 3 October

1990; all four powers formally relinquished rights 15 March 1991

National holiday:

Unity Day, 3 October (1990)

Constitution:

23 May 1949, known as Basic Law; became constitution of the united

German people 3 October 1990

Legal system:

civil law system with indigenous concepts; judicial review of legislative acts in the Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Horst KOEHLER (since 1 July 2004)

head of government: Chancellor Angela MERKEL (since 22 November 2005)

cabinet: Cabinet or Bundesminister (Federal Ministers) appointed by

the president on the recommendation of the chancellor

elections: president elected for a five-year term (eligible for a second term) by a Federal Convention, including all members of the

Federal Assembly and an equal number of delegates elected by the state parliaments; election last held 23 May 2004 (next to be held 23 May 2009); chancellor elected by an absolute majority of the Federal Assembly for a four-year term; election last held 22 November 2005 (next to be held November 2009)

election results: Horst KOEHLER elected president; received 604 votes of the Federal Convention against 589 for Gesine SCHWAN; Angela MERKEL elected chancellor; vote by Federal Assembly 397 to

202 with 12 abstentions

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament or Parlament consists of the Federal Assembly

or Bundestag (613 seats; elected by popular vote under a system combining direct and proportional representation; a party must win

5% of the national vote or three direct mandates to gain

representation; members serve four-year terms) and the Federal Council or Bundesrat (69 votes; state governments are directly represented by votes; each has three to six votes depending on population and are required to vote as a block)

elections: Federal Assembly - last held 18 September 2005 (next to be held September 2009); note - there are no elections for the Bundesrat; composition is determined by the composition of the state-level governments; the composition of the Bundesrat has the potential to change any time one of the 16 states holds an election
election results: Federal Assembly - percent of vote by party -
CDU/CSU 35.2%, SPD 34.3%, FDP 9.8%, Left 8.7%, Greens 8.1%;
seats by
party - CDU/CSU 225, SPD 222, FDP 61, Left 54, Greens 51

Judicial branch:

Federal Constitutional Court or Bundesverfassungsgericht (half the judges are elected by the Bundestag and half by the Bundesrat)

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance '90/Greens [Claudia ROTH and Reinhard BUETIKOFER];
Christian Democratic Union or CDU [Angela MERKEL]; Christian
Social
Union or CSU [Edmund STOIBER, chairman]; Free Democratic
Party or
FDP [Guido WESTERWELLE, chairman]; Left Party (Linkspartei.
was
Party of Democratic Socialism) or PDS [Lothar BISKY]; Social
Democratic Party or SPD [Kurt BECK]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

business associations, employers' organizations; expellee, refugee,
trade unions, and veterans groups

International organization participation:

AfDB, Arctic Council (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, BSEC

(observer), CBSS, CDB, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO,

G- 5, G- 7, G- 8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC,

IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, SECI (observer), UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOVIC, UNOMIG,

UNRWA, UPU, WADB (nonregional), WCO, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO,

ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Klaus SCHARIOTH chancery: 4645 Reservoir Road NW, Washington, DC 20007 telephone: [1] (202) 298-4000 FAX: [1] (202) 298-4249 consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador William R. TIMKEN, Jr. embassy: Neustaetische Kirchstrasse 4-5, 10117 Berlin; note - a new embassy will be built near the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin; ground was broken in October 2004 and completion is scheduled for 2008 mailing address: PSC 120, Box 1000, APO AE 09265 telephone: [49] (030) 2385 174 FAX: [49] (030) 8305-1215 consulate(s) general: Duesseldorf, Frankfurt am Main, Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich

Flag description: three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and gold

Economy Germany

Economy - overview:

Germany's affluent and technologically powerful economy - the fifth

largest in the world - has become one of the slowest growing economies in the euro zone. A quick turnaround is not in the offing

in the foreseeable future. Growth in 2001-03 fell short of 1%, rising to 1.7% in 2004 before falling back to 0.9% in 2005. The modernization and integration of the eastern German economy continues to be a costly long-term process, with annual transfers from west to east amounting to roughly \$70 billion. Germany's aging

population, combined with high unemployment, has pushed social security outlays to a level exceeding contributions from workers. Structural rigidities in the labor market - including strict regulations on laying off workers and the setting of wages on a national basis - have made unemployment a chronic problem.

Corporate

restructuring and growing capital markets are setting the foundations that could allow Germany to meet the long-term challenges of European economic integration and globalization, particularly if labor market rigidities are further addressed. In the short run, however, the fall in government revenues and the rise

in expenditures have raised the deficit above the EU's 3% debt limit.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$2.48 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$2.73 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

0.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$30,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 0.9% industry: 29.6% services: 69.5% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 43.32 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 2.8% industry: 33.4% services: 63.8% (1999)

Unemployment rate:

11.7% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.6% highest 10%: 25.1% (1997)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

28.3 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

17.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.249 trillion

expenditures: \$1.362 trillion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

67.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbages; cattle, pigs, poultry

Industries:

among the world's largest and most technologically advanced producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics, food and beverages, shipbuilding, textiles

Industrial production growth rate:

2.9% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

558.1 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 61.8% hydro: 4.2% nuclear: 29.9% other: 4.1% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

510.4 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

54.1 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

45.4 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

158,700 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

2.677 million bbl/day (2003)

Oil - exports:

12,990 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - imports:

2.135 million bbl/day (2003)

Oil - proved reserves:

395.8 million bbl (1 January 2004)

Natural gas - production:

22.22 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

93.88 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

7.731 billion cu m (2003)

Natural gas - imports:

85.02 billion cu m (2003)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

305.8 billion cu m (1 January 2004)

Current account balance:

\$115.5 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$1.016 trillion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery, vehicles, chemicals, metals and manufactures,
foodstuffs, textiles

Exports - partners:

France 10.2%, US 8.8%, UK 7.9%, Italy 6.9%, Netherlands 6.1%,
Belgium 5.6%, Austria 5.4%, Spain 5.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$801 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, vehicles, chemicals, foodstuffs, textiles, metals

Imports - partners:

France 8.7%, Netherlands 8.5%, US 6.6%, China 6.4%, UK 6.3%, Italy 5.7%, Belgium 5%, Austria 4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$101.7 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$3.626 trillion (30 June 2005)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$5.6 billion (1998)

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Germany

Telephones - main lines in use:

55.046 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

79.2 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: Germany has one of the world's most technologically advanced telecommunications systems; as a result of

intensive capital expenditures since reunification, the formerly backward system of the eastern part of the country, dating back to World War II, has been modernized and integrated with that of the western part

domestic: Germany is served by an extensive system of automatic telephone exchanges connected by modern networks of fiber-optic cable, coaxial cable, microwave radio relay, and a domestic satellite system; cellular telephone service is widely available, expanding rapidly, and includes roaming service to many foreign countries

international: country code - 49; Germany's international service is excellent worldwide, consisting of extensive land and undersea cable

facilities as well as earth stations in the Inmarsat, Intelsat, Eutelsat, and Intersputnik satellite systems (2001)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 51, FM 787, shortwave 4 (1998)

Radios:

77.8 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

373 (plus 8,042 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

51.4 million (1998)

Internet country code:
.de

Internet hosts:
11,859,131 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
200 (2001)

Internet users:
50.616 million (2006)

Transportation Germany

Airports: 554 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 332 over 3,047 m: 13 2,438 to 3,047 m: 54 1,524 to 2,437 m: 58 914 to 1,523 m: 72 under 914 m: 135 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 222 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 33 under 914 m: 185 (2006)

Heliports:
32 (2006)

Pipelines:
condensate 37 km; gas 25,035 km; oil 3,546 km; refined products 3,827 km (2006)

Railways:
total: 47,201 km
standard gauge: 46,948 km 1.435-m gauge (19,674 km electrified)
narrow gauge: 229 km 1.000-m gauge (16 km electrified); 24 km 0.750-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 231,581 km

paved: 231,581 km (including 12,200 km of expressways) (2005)

Waterways:

7,467 km

note: Rhine River carries most goods; Main-Danube Canal links North

Sea and Black Sea (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 394 ships (1000 GRT or over) 11,017,754 GRT/13,091,194 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 60, chemical tanker 13, container 273, liquefied gas 3, passenger 6, passenger/cargo 25, petroleum tanker 10, roll on/roll off 3

foreign-owned: 4 (Finland 2, Italy 1, Switzerland 1)

registered in other countries: 2,491 (Antigua and Barbuda 858, Australia 3, Bahamas 22, Belize 3, Bermuda 21, Brazil 7, Bulgaria 1, Burma 5, Canada 3, Cayman Islands 13, Cyprus 214, Denmark 13, Dominica 1, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 2, Georgia 1, Gibraltar 108, Guyana 1, Hong Kong 6, Indonesia 1, Ireland 2, Isle of Man 56, Jamaica 3, Liberia 587, Luxembourg 10, Malaysia 2, Malta

64, Marshall Islands 194, Morocco 2, Netherlands 56, Netherlands Antilles 60, NZ 1, Panama 35, Portugal 17, Russia 2, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 8, Samoa 1, Singapore 9, Spain 12, Sri Lanka 5, Sweden 3, Turkey 1, UK 76, US 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Bremen, Bremerhaven, Brunsbüttel, Duisburg, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Karlsruhe, Mainz, Rostock, Wilhelmshaven

Military Germany

Military branches:

Federal Armed Forces (Bundeswehr): Army (Heer), Navy (Deutsche

Marine, includes naval air arm), Air Force (Luftwaffe), Joint Service Support Command (Streitkraeftebasis), Central Medical Service (Zentraler Sanitaetsdienst) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (conscripts serve a nine-month tour of compulsory military service) (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 18,917,537

females age 18-49: 17,913,113 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 15,258,931

females age 18-49: 14,443,412 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 497,048

females age 18-49: 470,537 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$35.063 billion (2003)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.5% (2003)

Transnational Issues Germany

Disputes - international:

none

Illicit drugs:

source of precursor chemicals for South American cocaine processors; transshipment point for and consumer of Southwest Asian

heroin, Latin American cocaine, and European-produced synthetic drugs; major financial center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Ghana

Introduction Ghana

Background:

Formed from the merger of the British colony of the Gold Coast and

the Togoland trust territory, Ghana in 1957 became the first sub-Saharan country in colonial Africa to gain its independence. A long series of coups resulted in the suspension of the constitution in 1981 and a ban on political parties. A new constitution, restoring multiparty politics, was approved in 1992. Lt. Jerry RAWLINGS, head of state since 1981, won presidential elections in 1992 and 1996, but was constitutionally prevented from running for a

third term in 2000. John KUFUOR, who defeated former Vice President

Atta MILLS in a free and fair election, succeeded him.

Geography Ghana

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, between Cote d'Ivoire and Togo

Geographic coordinates:

8 00 N, 2 00 W

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 239,460 sq km

land: 230,940 sq km

water: 8,520 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries:

total: 2,094 km

border countries: Burkina Faso 549 km, Cote d'Ivoire 668 km, Togo

877 km

Coastline:

539 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; warm and comparatively dry along southeast coast; hot and

humid in southwest; hot and dry in north

Terrain:

mostly low plains with dissected plateau in south-central area

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Afadjato 880 m

Natural resources:

gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese, fish, rubber, hydropower, petroleum, silver, salt, limestone

Land use: arable land: 17.54% permanent crops: 9.22% other: 73.24% (2005)

Irrigated land:

310 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

dry, dusty, northeastern harmattan winds occur from January to March; droughts

Environment - current issues: recurrent drought in north severely affects agricultural activities; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; poaching and habitat destruction threatens wildlife populations; water pollution; inadequate supplies of potable water

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94,

Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

Lake Volta is the world's largest artificial lake

People Ghana

Population:

22,409,572

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 38.8% (male 4,395,744/female 4,288,720)

15-64 years: 57.7% (male 6,450,828/female 6,483,781)

65 years and over: 3.5% (male 371,428/female 419,071) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 19.9 years

male: 19.7 years

female: 20.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.07% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

30.52 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.72 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.11 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.89 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 55.02 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 59.56 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 50.33 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 58.87 years

male: 58.07 years

female: 59.69 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.99 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

3.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

350,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

30,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Ghanaian(s)

adjective: Ghanaian

Ethnic groups:

African 98.5% (includes Akan 44%, Moshi-Dagomba 16%, Ewe 13%, Ga

8%, Gurma 3%, Yoruba 1%), European and other 1.5% (1998)

Religions:

Christian 63%, Muslim 16%, indigenous beliefs 21%

Languages:

English (official), African languages (including Akan, Moshi-Dagomba, Ewe, and Ga)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 74.8%

male: 82.7%

female: 67.1% (2003 est.)

Government Ghana

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Ghana

conventional short form: Ghana

former: Gold Coast

Government type:

constitutional democracy

Capital:

name: Accra

geographic coordinates: 5 33 N, 0 13 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

10 regions; Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, Central, Eastern, Greater Accra, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Volta, Western

Independence:

6 March 1957 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 6 March (1957)

Constitution:

approved 28 April 1992

Legal system:

based on English common law and customary law; has not accepted

compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President John Agyekum KUFUOR (since 7 January 2001); Vice President Alhaji Aliu MAHAMA (since 7 January 2001);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President John Agyekum KUFUOR (since 7 January

2001); Vice President Alhaji Aliu MAHAMA (since 7 January 2001);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of

government

cabinet: Council of Ministers; president nominates members
subject

to approval by Parliament

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket
by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term);
election last held 7 December 2004 (next to be held December
2008)

election results: John Agyekum KUFUOR reelected president in
election; percent of vote - John KUFUOR 53.4%, John Atta MILLS
43.7%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament (230 seats; note - increased from 200 seats
in last election; members are elected by direct, popular vote to
serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 7 December 2004 (next to be held December
2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -
NPP 128, NDC 92, other 10

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

Convention People's Party or CPP [Nii Noi DOWUONA, general
secretary]; Every Ghanaian Living Everywhere or EGLE [Owuraku
AMOFA,

chairman]; Great Consolidated Popular Party or GCPP [Dan
LARTY];

National Convention Party or NCP [Sarpong KUMA-KUMA];
National

Democratic Congress or NDC [Dr. Huudu YAHAYA, general
secretary];

New Patriotic Party or NPP [Samuel Arthur ODOI-SYKES];

People's

Convention Party or PCP [P. K. DONKOH-AYIFI, acting chairman];
People's Heritage Party or PHP [Emmanuel Alexander ERSKINE];
People's National Convention or PNC [Edward MAHAMA]; Reform
Party

[Kyeretwie OPUKU, general secretary]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, ECOWAS, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,
ICC,

ICCt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO,
Interpol,

IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM, OAS
(observer),

OIF, ONUB, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,
UNIFIL, UNITAR,

UNMEE, UNMIL, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,
WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Fritz Kwabena POKU

chancery: 1156 15th St. NW #905, Washington, DC 20005

telephone: [1] (202) 785-1379

FAX: [1] (202) 785-1430

consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Mary Carlin YATES

embassy: 6th and 10th Lanes, 798/1 Osu, Accra

mailing address: P. O. Box 194, Accra

telephone: [233] (21) 775-347, 775-348

FAX: [233] (21) 701-813

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), yellow, and green with a large black five-pointed star centered in the yellow band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia; similar to the flag of Bolivia, which has a coat of arms centered in the yellow band

Economy Ghana

Economy - overview:

Well endowed with natural resources, Ghana has roughly twice the

per capita output of the poorer countries in West Africa. Even so, Ghana remains heavily dependent on international financial and technical assistance. Gold, timber, and cocoa production are major sources of foreign exchange. The domestic economy continues to revolve around subsistence agriculture, which accounts for 34% of GDP and employs 60% of the work force, mainly small landholders.

Ghana opted for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country

(HIPC) program in 2002, but was included in a G-8 debt relief program decided upon at the Gleneagles Summit in July 2005. Priorities under its current \$38 million Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) include tighter monetary and fiscal policies,

accelerated privatization, and improvement of social services. Receipts from the gold sector helped sustain GDP growth in 2005 along with record high prices for Ghana's largest cocoa crop to date. Inflation should ease but remains a major internal problem. Ghana also remains a candidate country to benefit from Millennium

Challenge Corporation (MCC) funding that could assist in transforming Ghana's agricultural export sector. A final decision on

its MCC bid is expected in spring 2006.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$54.86 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$9.413 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
5.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$2,500 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 36.6% industry: 24.6%
services: 38.7% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 10.62 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 60% industry: 15%
services: 25% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate:
20% (1997 est.)

Population below poverty line:
31.4% (1992 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 2.2% highest 10%: 30.1% (1999)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
30 (1999)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
15.1% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

23.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$3.216 billion

expenditures: \$3.506 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

75.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

cocoa, rice, coffee, cassava (tapioca), peanuts, corn, shea nuts, bananas; timber

Industries:

mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, aluminum smelting, food processing, cement, small commercial ship building

Industrial production growth rate:

3.8% (2000 est.)

Electricity - production:

5.356 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 5% hydro: 95% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

5.081 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

400 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

500 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

7,433 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

39,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

8.255 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

23.79 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-790 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$2.911 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

gold, cocoa, timber, tuna, bauxite, aluminum, manganese ore, diamonds

Exports - partners:

Netherlands 12.6%, UK 8.3%, US 6.7%, Belgium 5.8%, France 5.7%,

Germany 4.5% (2005)

Imports:

\$4.273 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

capital equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

Nigeria 15.4%, China 12.7%, US 6.4%, UK 5.3%, Netherlands 4.1%,

South Africa 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.897 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$6.999 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$6.9 billion (1999)

Currency (code):

cedi (GHC)

Currency code:

GHC

Exchange rates:

cedis per US dollar - 9,072.5 (2005), 9,004.6 (2004), 8,677.4 (2003), 7,932.7 (2002), 7,170.8 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Ghana

Telephones - main lines in use:
321,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
2.842 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: poor to fair system; Internet accessible; many rural communities not yet connected; expansion of services is underway
domestic: primarily microwave radio relay; wireless local loop has been installed
international: country code - 233; satellite earth stations - 4
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); microwave radio relay link to Panaftel system connects Ghana to its neighbors; fiber optic submarine cable
(SAT-3/WASC) provides connectivity to Europe and Asia

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 0, FM 49, shortwave 3 (2001)

Radios:
12.5 million (2001)

Television broadcast stations:
10 (2001)

Televisions:
1.9 million (2001)

Internet country code:
.gh

Internet hosts:
380 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

12 (2000)

Internet users:

401,300 (2005)

Transportation Ghana

Airports: 12 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 7 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 5

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Pipelines:

oil 13 km; refined products 316 km (2006)

Railways: total: 953 km narrow gauge: 953 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 42,623 km paved: 3,267 km unpaved: 39,356 km (2004)

Waterways:

1,293 km

note: 168 km for launches and lighters on Volta, Ankobra, and Tano

ivers; 1,125 km of arterial and feeder waterways on Lake Volta (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 4 ships (1000 GRT or over) 6,308 GRT/9,418 DWT

by type: cargo 1, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 2

foreign-owned: 1 (Brazil 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Takoradi, Tema

Military Ghana

Military branches:

Ghanaian Army, Ghanaian Navy, Ghanaian Air Force (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory and volunteer military service
(2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 4,808,451

females age 18-49: 4,762,459 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 3,011,081

females age 18-49: 2,991,551 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 251,056

females age 18-49: 247,777 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$83.65 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.8% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Ghana

Disputes - international: Ghana struggles to accommodate returning nationals who worked in the cocoa plantations and

escaped fighting in Cote d'Ivoire

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 40,853 (Liberia) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade;
major transit hub for Southwest and Southeast Asian heroin and,
to a
lesser extent, South American cocaine destined for Europe and the
US; widespread crime and money laundering problem, but the lack
of a
well-developed financial infrastructure limits the country's utility
as a money-laundering center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Gibraltar

Introduction Gibraltar

Background:

Strategically important, Gibraltar was reluctantly ceded to Great Britain by Spain in the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht; the British garrison was formally declared a colony in 1830. In a referendum held in 1967, Gibraltarians voted overwhelmingly to remain a British dependency. Although the current 1969 Constitution for Gibraltar states that the British government will never allow the people of

Gibraltar to pass under the sovereignty of another state against their freely and democratically expressed wishes, a series of talks were held by the UK and Spain between 1997 and 2002 on establishing

temporary joint sovereignty over Gibraltar. In response to these talks, the Gibraltarian Government set up a referendum in late 2002

in which a majority of the citizens voted overwhelmingly against any

sharing of sovereignty with Spain. Since the referendum, tripartite talks have been held with Spain, the UK, and Gibraltar, and in September 2006 a three-way agreement was signed. Spain agreed to

allow airlines other than British to serve Gibraltar, to speed up customs procedures, and to add more telephone lines into Gibraltar.

Britain agreed to pay pensions to Spaniards who had been employed in

Gibraltar before the border closed in 1969. Spain will be allowed to

open a cultural institute from which the Spanish flag will fly.

Geography Gibraltar

Location:

Southwestern Europe, bordering the Strait of Gibraltar, which links

the Mediterranean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, on the southern

coast of Spain

Geographic coordinates:

36 8 N, 5 21 W

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 6.5 sq km

land: 6.5 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 11 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries: total: 1.2 km border countries: Spain 1.2 km

Coastline:

12 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate:

Mediterranean with mild winters and warm summers

Terrain:

a narrow coastal lowland borders the Rock of Gibraltar

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m highest point: Rock of Gibraltar 426 m

Natural resources: none

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

limited natural freshwater resources: large concrete or natural rock water catchments collect rainwater (no longer used for drinking water) and adequate desalination plant

Geography - note:

strategic location on Strait of Gibraltar that links the North Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea

People Gibraltar

Population:

27,928 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 17.5% (male 2,499/female 2,388)

15-64 years: 66% (male 9,443/female 8,999)

65 years and over: 16.5% (male 2,059/female 2,540) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 39.8 years

male: 39.4 years

female: 40.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.14% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.74 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.31 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.81 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 5.06 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.63 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.46 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.8 years

male: 76.92 years

female: 82.83 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.65 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Gibraltarian(s)

adjective: Gibraltar

Ethnic groups:

Spanish, Italian, English, Maltese, Portuguese, German, North Africans

Religions:

Roman Catholic 78.1%, Church of England 7%, other Christian 3.2%,

Muslim 4%, Jewish 2.1%, Hindu 1.8%, other or unspecified 0.9%, none

2.9% (2001 census)

Languages:

English (used in schools and for official purposes), Spanish, Italian, Portuguese

Literacy: definition: NA total population: above 80% male: NA female: NA

Government Gibraltar

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Gibraltar

Dependency status:

overseas territory of the UK

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Gibraltar

geographic coordinates: 39 11 N, 5 22 W

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Independence:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

National holiday:

National Day, 10 September (1967); note - day of the national referendum to decide whether to remain with the UK or go with Spain

Constitution:

30 May 1969

Legal system:

English law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal, plus other British citizens who have been residents six months or more

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor Sir Robert FULTON (since 27 October 2006)

head of government: Chief Minister Peter CARUANA (since 17 May 1996)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed from among the 15 elected members of the House of Assembly by the governor in consultation

with the chief minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed chief minister by the governor

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Assembly (18 seats - 15 elected by popular vote, 1 appointed for the Speaker, and 2 ex officio members;

members

serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 27 November 2003 (next to be held not later than February 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - GSD 58%, GSLP 41%;

seats by party - GSD 8, GSLP 7

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders:

Gibraltar Liberal Party [Joseph GARCIA]; Gibraltar Social Democrats

or GSD [Peter CARUANA]; Gibraltar Socialist Labor Party or GSLP [Joseph John BOSSANO]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Chamber of Commerce; Gibraltar Representatives Organization; Women's Association

International organization participation:

Interpol (subbureau), UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Flag description:

two horizontal bands of white (top, double width) and red with a three-towered red castle in the center of the white band; hanging from the castle gate is a gold key centered in the red band

Economy Gibraltar

Economy - overview:

Self-sufficient Gibraltar benefits from an extensive shipping trade, offshore banking, and its position as an international conference center. The British military presence has been sharply reduced and now contributes about 7% to the local economy, compared

with 60% in 1984. The financial sector, tourism (almost 5 million visitors in 1998), shipping services fees, and duties on consumer goods also generate revenue. The financial sector, the shipping sector, and tourism each contribute 25%-30% of GDP.

Telecommunications accounts for another 10%. In recent years, Gibraltar has seen major structural change from a public to a private sector economy, but changes in government spending still have a major impact on the level of employment.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$769 million (2000 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$27,900 (2000 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA% industry: NA% services: NA%

Labor force: 12,690 (including non-Gibraltar laborers) (2001)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: negligible industry: 40% services: 60%

Unemployment rate:

2% (2001 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
1.5% (1998)

Budget:
revenues: \$307 million
expenditures: \$284 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(FY00/01 est.)

Agriculture - products:
none

Industries:
tourism, banking and finance, ship repairing, tobacco

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production:
106.1 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
98.69 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

23,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$271 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

(principally reexports) petroleum 51%, manufactured goods 41%, other 8%

Exports - partners:

UK 30.8%, Spain 22.7%, Germany 13.7%, Turkmenistan 10.4%, Switzerland 8.3%, Italy 6.7% (2005)

Imports:

\$2.967 billion c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

fuels, manufactured goods, and foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

Spain 23.4%, Russia 12.3%, Italy 12%, UK 9%, France 8.9%,
Netherlands 6.8%, US 4.7% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$NA (2000 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

Gibraltar pound (GIP)

Currency code:

GIP

Exchange rates:

Gibraltar pounds per US dollar - 0.55 (2005), 0.5462 (2004),
0.6125
(2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001)

note: the Gibraltar pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Gibraltar

Telephones - main lines in use:

24,512 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

9,797 (2002)

Telephone system:

general assessment: adequate, automatic domestic system and
adequate international facilities

domestic: automatic exchange facilities

international: country code - 350; radiotelephone; microwave
radio

relay; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 5, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

37,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (plus three low-power repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

10,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.gi

Internet hosts:

641 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

6,200 (2002)

Transportation Gibraltar

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 29 km

paved: 29 km (2002)

Merchant marine:

total: 180 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,129,379 GRT/1,437,754 DWT

by type: barge carrier 3, bulk carrier 1, cargo 105, chemical tanker 26, container 26, passenger 1, petroleum tanker 11, roll on/roll off 6, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 165 (Belgium 2, Cyprus 1, Denmark 1, Finland 3, France 1, Germany 108, Greece 7, Iceland 1, Ireland 1, Italy 6, Latvia 2, Netherlands 5, Norway 18, Sweden 5, UK 4) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Gibraltar

Military Gibraltar

Military branches:

Royal Gibraltar Regiment

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 5,959 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 4,893 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 187 (2005 est.)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of the UK; the last British regular infantry forces left Gibraltar in 1992, replaced by the Royal Gibraltar Regiment

Transnational Issues Gibraltar

Disputes - international:

in 2002, Gibraltar residents voted overwhelmingly by referendum to reject any "shared sovereignty" arrangement; the government of Gibraltar insists on equal participation in talks between the UK and Spain; Spain disapproves of UK plans to grant Gibraltar even greater autonomy

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Greece

Introduction Greece

Background:

Greece achieved independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1829. During the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, it gradually added neighboring islands and territories, most with Greek-speaking populations. In World War II, Greece was first invaded by Italy (1940) and subsequently occupied by Germany (1941-44); fighting endured in a protracted civil war

between supporters of the king and Communist rebels. Following the

latter's defeat in 1949, Greece joined NATO in 1952. A military dictatorship, which in 1967 suspended many political liberties and forced the king to flee the country, lasted seven years. The 1974 democratic elections and a referendum created a parliamentary republic and abolished the monarchy. In 1981 Greece joined the EC

(now the EU); it became the 12th member of the euro zone in 2001.

Geography Greece

Location:

Southern Europe, bordering the Aegean Sea, Ionian Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea, between Albania and Turkey

Geographic coordinates:

39 00 N, 22 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 131,940 sq km

land: 130,800 sq km

water: 1,140 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Alabama

Land boundaries:

total: 1,228 km

border countries: Albania 282 km, Bulgaria 494 km, Turkey 206 km,

Macedonia 246 km

Coastline:

13,676 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

temperate; mild, wet winters; hot, dry summers

Terrain:

mostly mountains with ranges extending into the sea as peninsulas or chains of islands

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Olympus 2,917 m

Natural resources:

lignite, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, lead, zinc, nickel, magnesite, marble, salt, hydropower potential

Land use: arable land: 20.45% permanent crops: 8.59% other: 70.96% (2005)

Irrigated land:

14,530 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

severe earthquakes

Environment - current issues:

air pollution; water pollution

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air

Pollution-Sulfur 94, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes,

Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds

Geography - note:

strategic location dominating the Aegean Sea and southern approach

to Turkish Straits; a peninsular country, possessing an archipelago of about 2,000 islands

People Greece

Population:

10,688,058 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 14.3% (male 790,291/female 742,902)

15-64 years: 66.7% (male 3,562,251/female 3,566,097)

65 years and over: 19% (male 891,620/female 1,134,897) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 40.8 years

male: 39.7 years

female: 42 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.18% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

9.68 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

10.24 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

2.34 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 5.43 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.97 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.86 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.24 years

male: 76.72 years

female: 81.91 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.34 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.2% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

9,100 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Greek(s)

adjective: Greek

Ethnic groups:

Greek 98%, Turkish and other 2%

note: the Greek Government states there are no ethnic divisions in Greece

Religions:

Greek Orthodox 98%, Muslim 1.3%, other 0.7%

Languages:

Greek 99% (official), English, French

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.5%

male: 98.6%

female: 96.5% (2003 est.)

People - note:

women, men, and children are trafficked to and within Greece for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor

Government Greece

Country name:

conventional long form: Hellenic Republic

conventional short form: Greece

local long form: Elliniki Dhimokratia

local short form: Ellas or Ellada

former: Kingdom of Greece

Government type:

parliamentary republic

Capital:

name: Athens

geographic coordinates: 37 59 N, 23 44 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

51 prefectures (nomoi, singular - nomos) and 1 autonomous region*;

Achaia, Agion Oros* (Mt. Athos), Aitolia kai Akarnania, Argolis, Arkadia, Arta, Attiki, Chalkidiki, Chanion, Chios, Dodekanisos, Drama, Evros, Evrytania, Evvoia, Florina, Fokidos, Fthiotis, Grevena, Ileia, Imathia, Ioannina, Irakleion, Karditsa, Kastoria, Kavala, Kefallinia, Kerkyra, Kilkis, Korinthia, Kozani, Kyklades, Lakonia, Larisa, Lasithi, Lefkas, Lesvos, Magnisia, Messinia, Pella, Pieria, Preveza, Rethynnis, Rodopi, Samos, Serrai, Thesprotia, Thessaloniki, Trikala, Voiotia, Xanthi, Zakynthos

Independence:

1829 (from the Ottoman Empire)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 25 March (1821)

Constitution:

11 June 1975; amended March 1986 and April 2001

Legal system:

based on codified Roman law; judiciary divided into civil, criminal, and administrative courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Karolos PAPOULIAS (since 12 March 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Konstandinos (Kostas) KARAMANLIS

(since 7 March 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president on the recommendation of

the prime minister

elections: president elected by parliament for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 8 February 2005

(next to be held by February 2010); according to the Greek Constitution, presidents may only serve two terms; president appoints leader of the party securing plurality of vote in election to become prime minister and form a government

election results: Karolos PAPOULIAS elected president; number of parliamentary votes, 279 out of 300

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament or Vouli ton Ellinon (300 seats; members are

elected by direct popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: elections last held 7 March 2004 (next to be held by March 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - ND 45.4%, PASOK 40.6%,

KKE 5.9%, Synaspismos 3.3%; seats by party - ND 165, PASOK 117, KKE

12, Synaspismos 6

Judicial branch:

Supreme Judicial Court; Special Supreme Tribunal; all judges appointed for life by the president after consultation with a judicial council

Political parties and leaders:

Coalition of the Left and Progress (Synaspismos) [Alekos ALAVANOS];

Communist Party of Greece or KKE [Aleka PAPARIGA]; New Democracy or

ND (conservative) [Konstandinos KARAMANLIS]; Panhellenic Socialist

Movement or PASOK [Yiorgos PAPANDREOU]; Popular Orthodox Rally or

LAOS [Yeoryios KARATZAFERIS]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

General Confederation of Greek Workers or GSEE [Khristos POLYZOGOPOULOS]; Federation of Greek Industries or SEV [Odysseas

KYRIAKOPOULOS]; Civil Servants Confederation or ADEDY [Spyros

PAPASPYROS]

International organization participation:

Australia Group, BIS, BSEC, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, EU,

FAO, G- 6, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICct, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD,

IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU,

MIGA, MINURSO, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD,

OIF, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, SECI, UN, UN Security Council (temporary),

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIS, UNOMIG, UPU, WCO, WEU,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Alexandros P. MALLIAS
chancery: 2221 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 939-1300
FAX: [1] (202) 939-1324
consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Tampa
consulate(s): Atlanta, Houston, New Orleans

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Charles P. RIES embassy: 91 Vasilisis Sophias Avenue, 10160 Athens mailing address: PSC 108, APO AE 09842-0108
telephone: [30] (210) 721-2951 FAX: [30] (210) 645-6282
consulate(s) general: Thessaloniki

Flag description:

nine equal horizontal stripes of blue alternating with white; there is a blue square in the upper hoist-side corner bearing a white cross; the cross symbolizes Greek Orthodoxy, the established religion of the country

Economy Greece

Economy - overview:

Greece has a capitalist economy with the public sector accounting for about 40% of GDP and with per capita GDP at least 75% of the leading euro-zone economies. Tourism provides 15% of GDP.

Immigrants

make up nearly one-fifth of the work force, mainly in menial jobs. Greece is a major beneficiary of EU aid, equal to about 3.3% of annual GDP. The Greek economy grew by about 4.0% for the between

2003 and 2005, largely because of an investment boom and infrastructure upgrades for the 2004 Athens Olympic Games.

Economic

growth slowed to about 3% in 2005. Greece has not met the EU's

Growth and Stability Pact budget deficit criteria of 3% of GDP since

2000. Public debt, inflation, and unemployment are above the euro-zone average. To overcome these challenges, the Greek Government is expected to continue cutting government spending, reducing the size of the public sector, and reforming the labor and pension systems.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$238.2 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$209.7 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

3.7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$22,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 5.4% industry: 21.3% services: 73.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 4.72 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 12% industry: 20% services: 68% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:

9.9% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: 3%

highest 10%: 28.3% (1998 est.)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

35.1 (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

24.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$94.13 billion

expenditures: \$103.4 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

106.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, olives, tomatoes, wine, tobacco,
potatoes; beef, dairy products

Industries:

tourism, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal
products; mining, petroleum

Industrial production growth rate:

-0.3% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

54.56 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 94.5% hydro: 3.8%
nuclear: 0% other: 1.7% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

53.5 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Electricity - exports:

2.1 billion kWh (2002)

Electricity - imports:

4.2 billion kWh (2002)

Oil - production:

5,805 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

435,700 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - exports:

84,720 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

468,300 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - proved reserves:

4.5 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

27 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

2.34 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

2.018 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

991.1 million cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-17.86 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$18.54 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

food and beverages, manufactured goods, petroleum products, chemicals, textiles

Exports - partners:

Germany 12.4%, Italy 10.4%, UK 6.7%, Bulgaria 5.9%, US 5.3%, Cyprus 5.2%, Turkey 5.1%, France 4.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$48.2 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, transport equipment, fuels, chemicals

Imports - partners:

Germany 12.7%, Italy 12.4%, Russia 7.8%, France 5.7%, Netherlands 5.5%, Saudi Arabia 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$2.287 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$75.18 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$8 billion from EU (2000-06)

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of

member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Greece

Telephones - main lines in use:

6.303 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

10.043 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: adequate, modern networks reach all areas;
good

mobile telephone and international service

domestic: microwave radio relay trunk system; extensive open-wire

connections; submarine cable to offshore islands

international: country code - 30; tropospheric scatter; 8 submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean), 1 Eutelsat, and 1 Inmarsat (Indian Ocean region)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 26, FM 88, shortwave 4 (1998)

Radios:

5.02 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

36 (plus 1,341 low-power repeaters); also two stations in the US Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (1995)

Televisions:

2.54 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.gr

Internet hosts:

587,717 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

27 (2000)

Internet users:

3.8 million (2005)

Transportation Greece

Airports: 82 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 66 over 3,047 m: 5 2,438 to 3,047 m: 16 1,524 to 2,437 m: 19 914 to 1,523 m: 17 under 914 m: 9 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 16 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 13 (2006)

Heliports:

8 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 1,166 km; oil 94 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 2,571 km

standard gauge: 1,565 km 1.435-m gauge (764 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 961 km 1.000-m gauge; 22 km 0.750-m gauge

dual gauge: 23 km combined 1.435 m and 1.000-m gauges (three rail system) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 116,470 km

paved: 106,920 km (including 880 km of expressways)

unpaved: 9,550 km (1999)

Waterways:

6 km

note: Corinth Canal (6 km) crosses the Isthmus of Corinth; shortens

sea voyage by 325 km (2006)

Merchant marine:

total: 817 ships (1000 GRT or over) 31,895,832 GRT/54,341,584 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 270, cargo 61, chemical tanker 47, container 47, liquefied gas 5, passenger 11, passenger/cargo 114, petroleum tanker 244, roll on/roll off 17, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 24 (Belgium 12, Cyprus 1, Hong Kong 1, UK 9, US 1)

registered in other countries: 2,363 (Bahamas 232, Barbados 11, Belgium 4, Belize 2, Bermuda 2, Cambodia 8, Cayman Islands 21, Comoros 10, Cyprus 337, Denmark 5, Dominica 5, Egypt 6, Georgia 8,

Gibraltar 7, Honduras 3, Hong Kong 27, Isle of Man 45, Italy 6, Jamaica 6, North Korea 1, Lebanon 3, Liberia 267, Malta 495, Marshall Islands 199, Norway 1, Panama 524, Philippines 5, Portugal

4, Russia 1, Saint Kitts and Nevis 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 82, Sao Tome and Principe 1, Singapore 9, Slovakia 4, UAE

2, UK 7, Uruguay 1, US 1, Venezuela 3, unknown 7) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Agioitheodoroi, Aspropyrgos, Irakleion, Pachi, Piraeus, Thessaloniki

Military Greece

Military branches:

Hellenic Army (Ellinikos Stratos, ES), Hellenic Navy (Ellinikos Polemiko Navtiko, EPN), Hellenic Air Force (Elliniki Polimiki Aeroporia, EPA) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for compulsory military service; during wartime the law allows for recruitment beginning January of the year of inductee's 18th birthday, thus including 17 year olds; 17 years of age for volunteers; conscript service obligation - 12 months for the Army, Air Force; 15 months for Navy; women are eligible for military service (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,459,988

females age 18-49: 2,442,818 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,018,557

females age 18-49: 2,000,650 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 58,399

females age 18-49: 55,571 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$5.89 billion (2004)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
4.3% (2003)

Transnational Issues Greece

Disputes - international:
Greece and Turkey continue discussions to resolve their complex maritime, air, territorial, and boundary disputes in the Aegean Sea;
Cyprus question with Turkey; Greece rejects the use of the name Macedonia or Republic of Macedonia

Illicit drugs:
a gateway to Europe for traffickers smuggling cannabis and heroin from the Middle East and Southwest Asia to the West and precursor chemicals to the East; some South American cocaine transits or is consumed in Greece; money laundering related to drug trafficking and organized crime

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Introduction Greenland

Background:

Greenland, the world's largest island, is about 81% ice-capped.

Vikings reached the island in the 10th century from Iceland; Danish

colonization began in the 18th century, and Greenland was made an

integral part of Denmark in 1953. It joined the European Community

(now the EU) with Denmark in 1973 but withdrew in 1985 over a dispute over stringent fishing quotas. Greenland was granted self-government in 1979 by the Danish parliament. The law went into

effect the following year. Denmark continues to exercise control of Greenland's foreign affairs.

Geography Greenland

Location:

Northern North America, island between the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic Ocean, northeast of Canada

Geographic coordinates:

72 00 N, 40 00 W

Map references:

Arctic Region

Area:

total: 2,166,086 sq km

land: 2,166,086 sq km (410,449 sq km ice-free, 1,755,637 sq km ice-covered) (2000 est.)

Area - comparative:

slightly more than three times the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

44,087 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 3 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or agreed boundaries or median line

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm or agreed boundaries or median line

Climate:

arctic to subarctic; cool summers, cold winters

Terrain:

flat to gradually sloping icecap covers all but a narrow, mountainous, barren, rocky coast

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Gunnbjorn 3,700 m

Natural resources:

coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, molybdenum, gold, platinum, uranium, fish, seals, whales, hydropower, possible oil and gas

Land use:

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

continuous permafrost over northern two-thirds of the island

Environment - current issues:

protection of the arctic environment; preservation of the Inuit traditional way of life, including whaling and seal hunting

Geography - note:

dominates North Atlantic Ocean between North America and Europe;

sparse population confined to small settlements along coast, but close to one-quarter of the population lives in the capital, Nuuk; world's second largest ice cap

People Greenland

Population:

56,361 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 24.5% (male 7,072/female 6,740)

15-64 years: 68.9% (male 20,904/female 17,919)

65 years and over: 6.6% (male 1,768/female 1,958) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 34 years

male: 35.3 years

female: 32.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.03% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

15.93 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.84 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-8.37 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.17 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.9 male(s)/female

total population: 1.12 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 15.4 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 16.73 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 14.03 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.94 years

male: 66.36 years

female: 73.6 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

100 (1999)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Greenlander(s)

adjective: Greenlandic

Ethnic groups:

Greenlander 88% (Inuit and Greenland-born whites), Danish and others 12% (2000)

Religions:

Evangelical Lutheran

Languages:

Greenlandic (East Inuit), Danish, English

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100% (2001 est.)

Government Greenland

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Greenland local long form: none local short form: Kalaallit Nunaat

Dependency status:

part of the Kingdom of Denmark; self-governing overseas

administrative division of Denmark since 1979

Government type:

parliamentary democracy within a constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Nuuk (Godthab)

geographic coordinates: 64 11 N, 51 44 W

time difference: UTC-3 (2 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

note: Greenland is divided into four time zones

Administrative divisions:

3 districts (landsdele); Avannaarsuaq (Nordgrønland), Tunu (Østgrønland), Kitaa (Vestgrønland)

note: there are 18 municipalities in Greenland

Independence:

none (part of the Kingdom of Denmark; foreign affairs is the responsibility of Denmark, but Greenland actively participates in international agreements relating to Greenland)

National holiday:

June 21 (longest day)

Constitution:

5 June 1953 (Danish constitution)

Legal system:

Danish

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen MARGRETHE II of Denmark (since 14 January

1972), represented by High Commissioner Søren MØLLER (since April 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Hans ENOKSEN (since 14 December 2002)

cabinet: Home Rule Government is elected by the parliament (Landstinget) on the basis of the strength of parties

elections: the monarchy is hereditary; high commissioner

appointed

by the monarch; prime minister is elected by parliament (usually the

leader of the majority party); election last held 3 December 2002 (next to be held December 2006)

election results: Hans ENOKSEN elected prime minister

note: government coalition - Siumut and Inuit Ataatigiit

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament or Landstinget (31 seats; members are elected

by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve

four-year terms)

elections: last held on 15 November 2005 (next to be held by December 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - Siumut 30.7%, Demokratiit 22.8%, Inuit Ataatigiit 22.6%, Atassut Party 19.1%;

Katusseqatigiit 4.1%, other 0.7%; seats by party - Siumut 10, Demokratiit 7, Inuit Ataatigiit 7, Atassut 6, Katusseqatigiit 1

note: two representatives were elected to the Danish Parliament or Folketing on 8 February 2005 (next to be held February 2009);

percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Siumut 1, Inuit Ataatigiit 1

Judicial branch:

High Court or Landsret (appeals can be made to the Ostre Landsret or Eastern Division of the High Court or Supreme Court in Copenhagen)

Political parties and leaders:

Atassut Party (Solidarity, a conservative party favoring continuing close relations with Denmark) [Finn KARLSEN]; Demokratiit [Per BERTHELSEN]; Inuit Ataatigiit or IA (Eskimo Brotherhood, a leftist

party favoring complete independence from Denmark rather than home

rule) [Josef MOTZFELDT]; Issituup (Polar Party) [Nicolai HEINRICH];

Kattusseqatigiit (Candidate List, an independent right-of-center party with no official platform; Siumut (Forward Party, a social democratic party advocating more distinct Greenlandic identity and

greater autonomy from Denmark) [Hans ENOKSEN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

Arctic Council, NC, NIB, UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark)

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red with a large disk

slightly to the hoist side of center - the top half of the disk is red, the bottom half is white

Economy Greenland

Economy - overview:

The economy remains critically dependent on exports of fish and substantial support from the Danish Government, which supplies about

half of government revenues. The public sector, including

publicly-owned enterprises and the municipalities, plays the dominant role in the economy. Despite several interesting hydrocarbon and mineral exploration activities, it will take a number of years before production can materialize. Tourism is the only sector offering any near-term potential, and even this is limited due to a short season and high costs.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$1.1 billion (2001 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
NA

GDP - real growth rate:
1.8% (2001 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$20,000 (2001 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Labor force:
24,500 (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate:
10% (2000 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
1.6% (1999 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$646 million

expenditures: \$629 million; including capital expenditures of \$85 million (1999)

Agriculture - products:

forage crops, garden and greenhouse vegetables; sheep, reindeer; fish

Industries:

fish processing (mainly shrimp and Greenland halibut); gold, niobium, tantalite, uranium, iron and diamond mining; handicrafts, hides and skins, small shipyards

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

242.2 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source:

fossil fuel: 100%

hydro: 0%

nuclear: 0%

other: 0%

note: Greenland is shifting its electricity production from fossil fuel to hydropower production (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

225.3 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

3,850 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$480 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

fish and fish products 94% (prawns 63%)

Exports - partners:

Denmark 62.5%, Japan 12.3%, China 5.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$601 million c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food,
petroleum products

Imports - partners:

Denmark 66.8%, Sweden 19.3%, Ireland 3.6% (2005)

Debt - external:
\$25 million (1999)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$380 million subsidy from Denmark (1997)

Currency (code):
Danish krone (DKK)

Currency code:
DKK

Exchange rates:
Danish kroner per US dollar - 5.9969 (2005), 5.9911 (2004),
6.5877
(2003), 7.8947 (2002), 8.3228 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Greenland

Telephones - main lines in use:
25,300 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
32,200 (2004)

Telephone system:
general assessment: adequate domestic and international service
provided by satellite, cables and microwave radio relay; totally
digitalized in 1995
domestic: microwave radio relay and satellite
international: country code - 299; satellite earth stations - 12
Intelsat, 1 Eutelsat, 2 Americom GE-2 (all Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 5, FM 12, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

30,000 (1998 est.)

Television broadcast stations:

1 publicly-owned station, some local low-power stations, and three AFRTS (US Air Force) stations (1997)

Televisions:

30,000 (1998 est.)

Internet country code:

.gl

Internet hosts:

8,851 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

38,000 (2005)

Transportation Greenland

Airports:

14 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 9

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 5

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Roadways:

total: NA

note: while there are short roads in towns, there are no roads between towns; inter-town transport takes place either by sea or air

(2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 3 ships (1000 GRT or over) 5,540 GRT/2,540 DWT

by type: cargo 1, passenger 2

registered in other countries: 2 (Cyprus 1, Denmark 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Sisimiut

Military Greenland

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 14,653 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 10,199 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 440 (2005 est.)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of Denmark

Transnational Issues Greenland

Disputes - international: managed dispute between Canada and Denmark over Hans Island in the Kennedy Channel between Canada's Ellesmere Island and Greenland

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Grenada

Introduction Grenada

Background:

Carib Indians inhabited Grenada when COLUMBUS discovered the island

in 1498, but it remained uncolonized for more than a century. The French settled Grenada in the 17th century, established sugar estates, and imported large numbers of African slaves. Britain took the island in 1762 and vigorously expanded sugar production. In the

19th century, cacao eventually surpassed sugar as the main export crop; in the 20th century, nutmeg became the leading export. In 1967, Britain gave Grenada autonomy over its internal affairs. Full independence was attained in 1974 making Grenada one of the smallest

independent countries in the Western Hemisphere. Grenada was seized

by a Marxist military council on 19 October 1983. Six days later the

island was invaded by US forces and those of six other Caribbean nations, which quickly captured the ringleaders and their hundreds

of Cuban advisers. Free elections were reinstituted the following year and have continued since that time. Hurricane Ivan struck Grenada in September of 2004 causing severe damage.

Geography Grenada

Location:

Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean, north of Trinidad and Tobago

Geographic coordinates:

12 07 N, 61 40 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 344 sq km

land: 344 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

twice the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

121 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Climate:

tropical; tempered by northeast trade winds

Terrain:

volcanic in origin with central mountains

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: Mount Saint Catherine 840 m

Natural resources: timber, tropical fruit, deepwater harbors

Land use: arable land: 5.88% permanent crops: 29.41% other: 64.71% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

lies on edge of hurricane belt; hurricane season lasts from June to November

Environment - current issues:

NA

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone

Layer Protection, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

the administration of the islands of the Grenadines group is divided between Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada

People Grenada

Population:

89,703 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 33.4% (male 15,097/female 14,820)

15-64 years: 63.4% (male 30,106/female 26,764)

65 years and over: 3.3% (male 1,394/female 1,522) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 21.7 years

male: 22.1 years

female: 21.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.26% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

22.08 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.88 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-12.59 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.13 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.92 male(s)/female

total population: 1.08 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 14.27 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 13.87 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 14.67 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 64.87 years

male: 63.06 years

female: 66.68 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.34 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Grenadian(s)

adjective: Grenadian

Ethnic groups:

black 82%, mixed black and European 13%, European and East Indian

5%, and trace of Arawak/Carib Amerindian

Religions:

Roman Catholic 53%, Anglican 13.8%, other Protestant 33.2%

Languages:

English (official), French patois

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 96%

male: NA%

female: NA% (2003 est.)

Government Grenada

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Grenada

Government type:
parliamentary democracy

Capital:
name: Saint George's
geographic coordinates: 12 03 N, 61 45 W
time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

6 parishes and 1 dependency*; Carriacou and Petit Martinique*, Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint John, Saint Mark, Saint Patrick

Independence:

7 February 1974 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 7 February (1974)

Constitution:

19 December 1973

Legal system:

based on English common law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Daniel WILLIAMS (since 9 August 1996)

head of government: Prime Minister Keith MITCHELL (since 22 June

1995)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the advice of

the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (a 13-member body,
10

appointed by the government and 3 by the leader of the
opposition)

and the House of Representatives (15 seats; members are elected
by

popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held on 27 November 2003 (next to be held by
November 2008)

election results: House of Representatives - percent of vote by
party - NNP 46.65%, NDC 44.12%; seats by party - NNP 8, NDC 7

Judicial branch:

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, consisting of a court of Appeal
and a High Court of Justice (a High Court judge is assigned to and
resides in Grenada)

Political parties and leaders:

Good Old Democracy or GOD [Justin MCBURNIE]; Grenada
United Labor

Party or GULP [Gloria Payne BANFIELD]; National Democratic
Congress

or NDC [Tillman THOMAS]; New National Party or NNP [Keith
MITCHELL];

People Labor Movement or PLM [Dr. Francis ALEXIS]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM,
IDA,

IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO (subscriber),
ITU, LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OECS, OPANAL, OPCW, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO,
UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Denis G. ANTOINE chancery: 1701 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: [1] (202) 265-2561 FAX: [1] (202) 265-2468 consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: the US Ambassador to Barbados is accredited to Grenada

embassy: Lance-aux-Epines Stretch, Saint George's

mailing address: P. O. Box 54, Saint George's

telephone: [1] (473) 444-1173 through 1176

FAX: [1] (473) 444-4820

Flag description:

a rectangle divided diagonally into yellow triangles (top and bottom) and green triangles (hoist side and outer side), with a red border around the flag; there are seven yellow, five-pointed stars with three centered in the top red border, three centered in the bottom red border, and one on a red disk superimposed at the center

of the flag; there is also a symbolic nutmeg pod on the hoist-side triangle (Grenada is the world's second-largest producer of nutmeg,

after Indonesia); the seven stars represent the seven administrative divisions

Economy Grenada

Economy - overview:

Grenada relies on tourism as its main source of foreign exchange, especially since the construction of an international airport in 1985. Strong performances in construction and manufacturing,

together with the development of an offshore financial industry, have also contributed to growth in national output.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$440 million (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$454 million

GDP - real growth rate:
0.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$3,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 5.4% industry: 18%
services: 76.6% (2000)

Labor force: 42,300 (1996)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 24% industry: 14%
services: 62% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate:
12.5% (2000)

Population below poverty line:
32% (2000)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
3% (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$85.8 million

expenditures: \$102.1 million; including capital expenditures of \$28 million (1997)

Agriculture - products:

bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, mace, citrus, avocados, root crops, sugarcane, corn, vegetables

Industries:

food and beverages, textiles, light assembly operations, tourism, construction

Industrial production growth rate:

0.7% (1997 est.)

Electricity - production:

159.8 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

148.6 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

1,800 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$40 million (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, fruit and vegetables, clothing, mace

Exports - partners:

Saint Lucia 12.1%, US 11.3%, Antigua and Barbuda 8.2%,
Germany 7.9%, Netherlands 7.8%, Saint Kitts & Nevis 7.4%, Dominica
7.4%, UK 6.8%, France 4.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$276 million (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food, manufactured goods, machinery, chemicals, fuel

Imports - partners:

Trinidad and Tobago 27.8%, US 27%, UK 6% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$347 million (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$15.4 million (2004)

Currency (code):

East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Currency code:

XCD

Exchange rates:

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7 (2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Grenada

Telephones - main lines in use:

32,700 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

43,300 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: automatic, islandwide telephone system

domestic: interisland VHF and UHF radiotelephone links

international: country code - 1-473; new SHF radiotelephone links
to

Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Vincent; VHF and UHF radio links
to

Trinidad

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 13, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

57,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
2 (1997)

Televisions:
33,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.gd

Internet hosts:
17 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
14 (2000)

Internet users:
19,000 (2005)

Transportation Grenada

Airports:
3 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 3
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:
total: 1,127 km
paved: 687 km
unpaved: 440 km (1999)

Ports and terminals:

Saint George's

Military Grenada

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Royal Grenada Police Force

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 24,031 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 17,483 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 1,274 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Transnational Issues Grenada

Disputes - international:

none

Illicit drugs:

small-scale cannabis cultivation; lesser transshipment point for marijuana and cocaine to US

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Guadeloupe

Introduction Guadeloupe

Background:

Guadeloupe has been a French possession since 1635. The island of

Saint Martin is shared with the Netherlands; its southern portion is named Sint Maarten and is part of the Netherlands Antilles and its northern portion is named Saint-Martin and is part of Guadeloupe

Geography Guadeloupe

Location:

Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic

Ocean, southeast of Puerto Rico

Geographic coordinates:

16 15 N, 61 35 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 1,780 sq km

land: 1,706 sq km

water: 74 sq km

note: Guadeloupe is an archipelago of nine inhabited islands, including Basse-Terre, Grande-Terre, Marie-Galante, La Desirade, Iles des Saintes (2), Saint-Barthelemy, Iles de la Petite Terre, and

Saint-Martin (French part of the island of Saint Martin)

Area - comparative:

10 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries: total: 15 km border countries: Netherlands Antilles (Sint Maarten) 15 km

Coastline: 306 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

subtropical tempered by trade winds; moderately high humidity

Terrain:

Basse-Terre is volcanic in origin with interior mountains;
Grande-Terre is low limestone formation; most of the seven other islands are volcanic in origin

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: Soufriere 1,484 m

Natural resources: cultivable land, beaches and climate that foster tourism

Land use: arable land: 11.7% permanent crops: 2.92% other: 85.38% (2005)

Irrigated land:

60 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

hurricanes (June to October); Soufriere de Guadeloupe is an active volcano

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

a narrow channel, the Riviere Salee, divides Guadeloupe proper into

two islands: the larger, western Basse-Terre and the smaller, eastern Grande-Terre

People Guadeloupe

Population:

452,776 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 23.6% (male 54,725/female 52,348)

15-64 years: 67.1% (male 150,934/female 153,094)

65 years and over: 9.2% (male 17,353/female 24,322) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 32.2 years

male: 31.3 years

female: 33.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.88% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

15.05 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.09 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.71 male(s)/female

total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 8.41 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.59 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 7.16 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.06 years

male: 74.91 years

female: 81.37 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.9 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Guadeloupian(s)

adjective: Guadeloupe

Ethnic groups:

black or mulatto 90%, white 5%, East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese
less

than 5%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 95%, Hindu and pagan African 4%, Protestant 1%

Languages:

French (official) 99%, Creole patois

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 90%

male: 90%

female: 90% (1982 est.)

Government Guadeloupe

Country name:

conventional long form: Department of Guadeloupe

conventional short form: Guadeloupe

local long form: Departement de la Guadeloupe

local short form: Guadeloupe

Dependency status:

overseas department of France

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Basse-Terre

geographic coordinates: 16 00 N, 61 44 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas department of France)

Independence:

none (overseas department of France)

National holiday:

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Constitution:

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:

French legal system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France (since 17 May 1995), represented by Prefect Jean-Jacques BROTONNE (since 12 June 2006)

head of government: President of the General Council Jacques GILLOT

(since 26 March 2001); President of the Regional Council Victorin LUREL (since 2 April 2004)

cabinet: NA

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; prefect appointed by the French president on the advice of the

French Ministry of Interior; the presidents of the General and Regional Councils are elected by the members of those councils

election results: NA

Legislative branch:

unicameral General Council or Conseil General (42 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms) and the unicameral Regional Council or Conseil Regional (41 seats; members

are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms)

elections: General Council - last held March 2004 (next to be held by in 2010); Regional Council - last held 28 March 2004 (next to be

held in March 2008 to elect half of the body)

election results: General Council - percent of vote by party - NA;

seats by party - left-wing candidates 11, PS 8, RPR 8, PPDG 6,

right-wing candidates 5, PCG 3, UDF 1; Regional Council (second

round) - percent of vote by party - PS 58.4%, UMP 41.6%; seats by party - PS 29, UMP 12

note: Guadeloupe elects two representatives to the French Senate;

elections last held September 2004 (next to be held September 2013);

percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA, Guadeloupe

elects four representatives to the French National Assembly;

elections last held 9 June-16 June 2002 (next to be held June 2007);

percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - RPR 2, PS 1,
different right parties 1

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal or Cour d'Appel with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe,

French Guiana, and Martinique

Political parties and leaders:

Communist Party of Guadeloupe or PCG [Mona CADOCE]; FGPS [Dominique

LARIFLA]; Left Radical Party or PRG [Flavien FERRANT]; Progressive

Democratic Party or PPDG [Henri BANGOU]; Socialist Party or PS [Jules OTTO]; Union for French Democracy or UDF [Claudine LACAVE];

Union for a Popular Movement or UMP (including Rassemblement pour la

Republique or RPR) [Gabrielle LOUIS-CARABIN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Christian Movement for the Liberation of Guadeloupe or KLPG;
General Federation of Guadeloupe Workers or CGT-G; General
Union of
Guadeloupe Workers or UGTG; Movement for Independent
Guadeloupe or
MPGI; The Socialist Renewal Movement

International organization participation:

UPU, WCL, WFTU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas department of France)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas department of France)

Flag description:

unofficial, local flag based upon the arms of the city of
Pointe-a-Pitre; the field is divided horizontally with a narrow,
blue stripe along the top edge charged with three gold
fleurs-de-lis; the wider, lower portion of the field is black and
charged with green sugar cane leaves - representing one of
Guadeloupe's main crops - surmounted by a gold radiant sun
representing the tropical climate; the only official flag is the
national flag of France

Economy Guadeloupe

Economy - overview:

This Caribbean economy depends on agriculture, tourism, light
industry, and services. It also depends on France for large
subsidies and imports. Tourism is a key industry, with most
tourists
from the US; an increasingly large number of cruise ships visit the

islands. The traditional sugarcane crop is slowly being replaced by other crops, such as bananas (which now supply about 50% of export

earnings), eggplant, and flowers. Other vegetables and root crops are cultivated for local consumption, although Guadeloupe is still dependent on imported food, mainly from France. Light industry features sugar and rum production. Most manufactured goods and fuel

are imported. Unemployment is especially high among the young. Hurricanes periodically devastate the economy.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$3.513 billion (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
NA

GDP - real growth rate:
NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$7,900 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 15% industry: 17% services: 68% (2002 est.)

Labor force: 191,400 (1999)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 15% industry: 20% services: 65% (2002)

Unemployment rate:
26.9% (2003)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$637.7 million

expenditures: \$680.1 million; including capital expenditures of \$112.5 million (2002)

Agriculture - products: bananas, sugarcane, tropical fruits and vegetables; cattle, pigs, goats

Industries:

construction, cement, rum, sugar, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

1.165 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.084 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

13,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$147.8 million f.o.b. (2002)

Exports - commodities:

bananas, sugar, rum, melons, spring water

Exports - partners:

France 60%, Martinique 18%, US 4% (2004)

Imports:

\$1.766 billion c.i.f. (2002)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, fuels, vehicles, clothing and other consumer goods,
construction materials

Imports - partners:

France 63%, Germany 4%, US 3%, Japan 2%, Netherlands Antilles
2%
(2004)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA; note - substantial annual French subsidies (2004)

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003),
1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 j(2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Guadeloupe

Telephones - main lines in use:

210,000 (2001)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

314,700 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: domestic facilities inadequate

domestic: NA

international: country code - 590; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); microwave radio relay to Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and Martinique

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 17, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

113,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

5 (plus several low-power repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

118,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.gp

Internet hosts:

422 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

3 (2000)

Internet users:

79,000 (2005)

Transportation Guadeloupe

Airports: 9 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 8 over 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 947 km (2002)

Ports and terminals:

Basse-Terre, Gustavia, Pointe-a-Pitre

Military Guadeloupe

Military branches:

no regular military forces

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 112,551 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 92,834 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 3,364 (2005 est.)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of France

Transnational Issues Guadeloupe

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Guam

Introduction Guam

Background:

Guam was ceded to the US by Spain in 1898. Captured by the Japanese

in 1941, it was retaken by the US three years later. The military installation on the island is one of the most strategically important US bases in the Pacific.

Geography Guam

Location:

Oceania, island in the North Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to the Philippines

Geographic coordinates:

13 28 N, 144 47 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 541.3 sq km

land: 541.3 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

three times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

125.5 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical marine; generally warm and humid, moderated by northeast

trade winds; dry season (January to June), rainy season (July to December); little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:

volcanic origin, surrounded by coral reefs; relatively flat coralline limestone plateau (source of most fresh water), with steep

coastal cliffs and narrow coastal plains in north, low hills in center, mountains in south

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest point: Mount Lamlam 406 m

Natural resources: fishing (largely undeveloped), tourism (especially from Japan)

Land use: arable land: 3.64% permanent crops: 18.18% other: 78.18% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

frequent squalls during rainy season; relatively rare, but potentially very destructive typhoons (June - December)

Environment - current issues:

extirpation of native bird population by the rapid proliferation of the brown tree snake, an exotic, invasive species

Geography - note:

largest and southernmost island in the Mariana Islands archipelago;

strategic location in western North Pacific Ocean

People Guam

Population:

171,019 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 29% (male 25,703/female 23,903)

15-64 years: 64.3% (male 56,020/female 53,894)

65 years and over: 6.7% (male 5,391/female 6,108) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 28.6 years

male: 28.3 years

female: 28.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.43% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

18.79 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.48 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.08 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.88 male(s)/female

total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 6.81 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 7.48 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.1 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.58 years

male: 75.52 years

female: 81.83 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.58 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Guamanian(s) (US citizens)

adjective: Guamanian

Ethnic groups:

Chamorro 37.1%, Filipino 26.3%, other Pacific islander 11.3%, white

6.9%, other Asian 6.3%, other ethnic origin or race 2.3%, mixed 9.8%

(2000 census)

Religions:

Roman Catholic 85%, other 15% (1999 est.)

Languages:

English 38.3%, Chamorro 22.2%, Philippine languages 22.2%, other

Pacific island languages 6.8%, Asian languages 7%, other languages

3.5% (2000 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (1990 est.)

Government Guam

Country name:

conventional long form: Territory of Guam

conventional short form: Guam

local long form: Guahan

local short form: Guahan

Dependency status:

organized, unincorporated territory of the US with policy relations between Guam and the US under the jurisdiction of the Office of Insular Affairs, US Department of the Interior

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Hagatna (Agana)

geographic coordinates: 13 28 N, 144 45 E

time difference: UTC+10 (15 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
none (territory of the US)

Independence:
none (territory of the US)

National holiday:
Discovery Day, first Monday in March (1521)

Constitution:
Organic Act of Guam, 1 August 1950

Legal system:
modeled on US; US federal laws apply

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal; US citizens, but do not vote in US
presidential elections

Executive branch:
chief of state: President George W. BUSH of the US (since 20
January 2001); Vice President Richard B. CHENEY (since 20
January
2001)
head of government: Governor Felix P. CAMACHO (since 6
January 2003)
and Lieutenant Governor Kaleo MOYLAN (since 6 January 2003)
cabinet: heads of executive departments; appointed by the
governor
with the consent of the Guam legislature
elections: under the US Consitution, residents of unincorporated
territories, such as Guam, do not vote in elections for US president
and vice president; governor and lieutenant governor elected on
the
same ticket by popular vote for four-year term (can serve two
consecutive terms, then must wait a full term before running

again);

election last held 7 November 2006 (next to be held November 2010)

election results: Felix P. CAMACHO reelected governor; Dr. Michael

W. CRUZ elected lieutenant governor; percent of vote - NA

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislature (15 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve two-year terms)

elections: last held 7 November 2006 (next to be held November 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Republican Party 8, Democratic Party 7

note: Guam elects one nonvoting delegate to the US House of Representatives; election last held 7 November 2006 (next to be held

November 2008); results - Madeleine BORDALLO (Democratic Party) was

reelected as delegate; percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Democratic Party 1

Judicial branch:

Federal District Court (judge is appointed by the president);
Territorial Superior Court (judges appointed for eight-year terms
by
the governor)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Party [leader Michael PHILLIPS]; Republican Party
(controls the legislature) [leader Philip J. FLORES]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

IOC, SPC, UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:
none (territory of the US)

Diplomatic representation from the US:
none (territory of the US)

Flag description:
territorial flag is dark blue with a narrow red border on all four sides; centered is a red-bordered, pointed, vertical ellipse containing a beach scene, outrigger canoe with sail, and a palm tree
with the word GUAM superimposed in bold red letters; US flag is the
national flag

Economy Guam

Economy - overview:
The economy depends largely on US military spending and tourism.
Total US grants, wage payments, and procurement outlays amounted to
\$1.3 billion in 2004. Over the past 30 years, the tourist industry has grown to become the largest income source following national defense. The Guam economy continues to experience expansion in both
its tourism and military sectors.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$2.5 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$2.773 billion

GDP - real growth rate:

NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$15,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA industry: NA
services: NA

Labor force: 62,050 (2002 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 26% industry: 10%
services: 64% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:

11.4% (2002 est.)

Population below poverty line:

23% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.5% (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$319.6 million

expenditures: \$427.8 million (2002 est.)

Agriculture - products:

fruits, copra, vegetables; eggs, pork, poultry, beef

Industries:

US military, tourism, construction, transshipment services,
concrete products, printing and publishing, food processing,

textiles

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production:
840.1 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
781.3 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
19,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$45 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

mostly transshipments of refined petroleum products; construction materials, fish, food and beverage products

Exports - partners:

Japan 67.2%, Singapore 11.6%, UK 4.8% (2005)

Imports:

\$701 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products, food, manufactured goods

Imports - partners:

Singapore 50%, South Korea 21.4%, Japan 14%, Hong Kong 4.6% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

Guam receives large transfer payments from the US Federal Treasury

(\$143 million in 1997) into which Guamanians pay no income or excise

taxes; under the provisions of a special law of Congress, the Guam Treasury, rather than the US Treasury, receives federal income taxes

paid by military and civilian Federal employees stationed in Guam (2001 est.)

Currency (code):

US dollar (USD)

Currency code:

USD

Exchange rates:

the US dollar is used

Fiscal year:

1 October - 30 September

Communications Guam

Telephones - main lines in use:

84,134 (2001)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

98,000 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern system, integrated with US facilities for direct dialing, including free use of 800 numbers

domestic: modern digital system, including cellular mobile service and local access to the Internet

international: country code - 1-671; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean); submarine cables to US and Japan (Guam is

a trans-Pacific communications hub for MCI, Sprint, AT&T, IT&E, and

GTE, linking the US and Asia)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 3, FM 11, shortwave 2 (2006)

Radios:

221,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

3; 6 (Low Power TV) (2006)

Televisions:

106,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.gu

Internet hosts:

76 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

20 (2000)

Internet users:

79,000 (2004)

Transportation Guam

Airports: 5 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 4 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 977 km (2004)

Ports and terminals:

Apra Harbor

Military Guam

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Transnational Issues Guam

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Guatemala

Introduction Guatemala

Background:

The Maya civilization flourished in Guatemala and surrounding regions during the first millennium A.D. After almost three centuries as a Spanish colony, Guatemala won its independence in 1821. During the second half of the 20th century, it experienced a variety of military and civilian governments, as well as a 36-year guerrilla war. In 1996, the government signed a peace agreement formally ending the conflict, which had left more than 100,000 people dead and had created some 1 million refugees.

Geography Guatemala

Location:

Central America, bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between El Salvador and Mexico, and bordering the Gulf of Honduras

(Caribbean
Sea) between Honduras and Belize

Geographic coordinates:

15 30 N, 90 15 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 108,890 sq km

land: 108,430 sq km

water: 460 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Tennessee

Land boundaries:

total: 1,687 km

border countries: Belize 266 km, El Salvador 203 km, Honduras
256
km, Mexico 962 km

Coastline:

400 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone:
200 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of
exploitation

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid in lowlands; cooler in highlands

Terrain:

mostly mountains with narrow coastal plains and rolling limestone
plateau

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Volcan Tajumulco 4,211 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, nickel, rare woods, fish, chicle, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 13.22% permanent crops: 5.6% other: 81.18% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,300 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

numerous volcanoes in mountains, with occasional violent earthquakes; Caribbean coast extremely susceptible to hurricanes and other tropical storms

Environment - current issues:

deforestation in the Peten rainforest; soil erosion; water pollution

Environment - international agreements: party to: Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note: no natural harbors on west coast

People Guatemala

Population:

12,293,545 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 41.1% (male 2,573,359/female 2,479,098)
15-64 years: 55.5% (male 3,353,630/female 3,468,184)
65 years and over: 3.4% (male 194,784/female 224,490) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.9 years
male: 18.5 years
female: 19.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.27% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

29.88 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.2 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-1.94 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.87 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 30.94 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 33.55 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 28.2 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.38 years
male: 67.65 years
female: 71.18 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
3.82 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
1.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
78,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
5,800 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Guatemalan(s)
adjective: Guatemalan

Ethnic groups:
Mestizo (mixed Amerindian-Spanish - in local Spanish called Ladino)
and European 59.4%, K'iche 9.1%, Kaqchikel 8.4%, Mam 7.9%, Q'eqchi 6.3%, other Mayan 8.6%, indigenous non-Mayan 0.2%, other 0.1% (2001 census)

Religions:
Roman Catholic, Protestant, indigenous Mayan beliefs

Languages:
Spanish 60%, Amerindian languages 40% (23 officially recognized Amerindian languages, including Quiche, Cakchiquel, Kekchi, Mam,

Garifuna, and Xinca)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 70.6%

male: 78%

female: 63.3% (2003 est.)

Government Guatemala

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Guatemala

conventional short form: Guatemala

local long form: Republica de Guatemala

local short form: Guatemala

Government type:

constitutional democratic republic

Capital:

name: Guatemala

geographic coordinates: 14 38 N, 90 31 W

time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during
Standard
Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in April; ends last
Friday in September; note - there is no DST planned for 2007-2009

Administrative divisions:

22 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Alta
Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Chiquimula, El Progreso,
Escuintla, Guatemala, Huehuetenango, Izabal, Jalapa, Jutiapa,
Peten,
Quetzaltenango, Quiche, Retalhuleu, Sacatepequez, San Marcos,
Santa

Rosa, Solola, Suchitepequez, Totonicapan, Zacapa

Independence:

15 September 1821 (from Spain)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Constitution:

31 May 1985, effective 14 January 1986; note - suspended 25 May 1993 by former President Jorge SERRANO; reinstated 5 June 1993 following ouster of president; amended November 1993

Legal system:

civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal (active duty members of the armed forces

may not vote and are restricted to their barracks on election day)

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Oscar Jose Rafael BERGER Perdomo (since 14 January 2004); Vice President Eduardo STEIN Barillas (since 14

January 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Oscar Jose Rafael BERGER Perdomo

(since 14 January 2004); Vice President Eduardo STEIN Barillas (since 14 January 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a four-year term

(may not serve consecutive terms); election last held 9 November

2003; runoff held 28 December 2003 (next to be held September

2007)

election results: Oscar BERGER Perdomo elected president; percent of

vote - Oscar BERGER Perdomo (GANA) 54.1%, Alvarado COLOM (UNE) 45.9%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Congress of the Republic or Congreso de la Republica (158 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 9 November 2003 (next to be held September 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - GANA 49, FRG 41, UNE 33, PAN 17, other 18

note: for the 9 November 2003 election, the number of congressional

seats increased from 113 to 158

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court or Corte de Constitutcionalidad is Guatemala's

highest court (five judges are elected for concurrent five-year terms by Congress, each serving one year as president of the Constitutional Court; one is elected by Congress, one elected by the

Supreme Court of Justice, one appointed by the president, one elected by Superior Counsel of Universidad San Carlos de Guatemala,

and one by Colegio de Abogados); Supreme Court of Justice or Corte

Suprema de Justicia (13 members serve concurrent five-year terms and

elect a president of the Court each year from among their number; the president of the Supreme Court of Justice also supervises trial judges around the country, who are named to five-year terms)

Political parties and leaders:

Authentic Integral Development or DIA [Eduardo SUGER]; Grand National Alliance or GANA (an alliance of smaller parties) [Alfredo

VILA Giron, secretary general]; Green Party or LOV [Rodolfo ROSALES

Garcis-Salaz]; Guatemalan Christian Democracy or DCG [Vinicio CEREZO

Arevalo]; Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity or URNG [Alba

ESTELA Maldonado, secretary general]; Guatemalan Republican Front or

FRG [Efrain RIOS Montt]; Movement for Guatemalan Unity or MGU

[Jacobo ARBENZ Villanueva]; Movement for Principals and Values or

MPV [Francisco BIANCHI]; National Advancement Party or PAN [Leonel

LOPEZ Rodas, secretary general]; National Unity for Hope or UNE [Alvarado COLOM Caballeros]; New Nation Alliance or ANN

(formed by

an alliance of DIA, URNG, and several splinter groups most of whom

subsequently defected) [led by three co-equal partners - Nineth Varenca MONTENEGRO Cottom, Rodolfo BAUER Paiz, and Jorge Antonio

BALSELLS TUT]; Patriot Party or PP [Ret. Gen. Otto PEREZ Molina];

Progressive Liberator Party or PLP [Acisclo VALLADARES Molina]; Reform Movement or MR [Alfredo SKINNER-KLEE, secretary general];

Unionista Party

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Agrarian Owners Group or UNAGRO; Alliance Against Impunity or AAI;

Committee for Campesino Unity or CUC; Coordinating Committee of

Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations or CACIF; Mutual Support Group or GAM

International organization participation:

BCIE, CACM, FAO, G-24, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU,

ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,

IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM, OAS, ONUB, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Guillermo CASTILLO

chancery: 2220 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 745-4952

FAX: [1] (202) 745-1908

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami,

New York, Providence, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador James M. DERHAM embassy: 7-01 Avenida Reforma, Zone 10, Guatemala City mailing address: APO AA 34024 telephone: [502] 2326-4000 FAX: [502] 2326-4654

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of light blue (hoist side), white, and

light blue with the coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms includes a green and red quetzal (the national bird) and a scroll bearing the inscription LIBERTAD 15 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE

1821 (the original date of independence from Spain) all superimposed on a pair of crossed rifles and a pair of crossed swords and framed by a wreath

Economy Guatemala

Economy - overview:

Guatemala is the largest and most populous of the Central American

countries with a GDP per capita roughly one-half that of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. The agricultural sector accounts for about one-fourth of GDP, two-thirds of exports, and half of the labor force. Coffee, sugar, and bananas are the main products. The 1996 signing of peace accords, which ended 36 years of civil war, removed

a major obstacle to foreign investment, but widespread political violence and corruption scandals continue to dampen investor confidence. The distribution of income remains highly unequal with

perhaps 75% of the population below the poverty line. Other ongoing

challenges include increasing government revenues, negotiating further assistance from international donors, upgrading both government and private financial operations, curtailing drug trafficking, and narrowing the trade deficit.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$56.86 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$26.98 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
3.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$4,700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 22.7% industry: 18.8%
services: 58.5% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 3.76 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 50% industry: 15%
services: 35% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate:
7.5% (2003 est.)

Population below poverty line:
75% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 1.6% highest 10%: 46% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
48.3 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
9.1% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
15.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$3.374 billion
expenditures: \$4.041 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$750

million (2005 est.)

Public debt:

25.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

sugarcane, corn, bananas, coffee, beans, cardamom; cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens

Industries:

sugar, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, petroleum, metals, rubber, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

4.1% (1999)

Electricity - production:

6.898 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 51.9% hydro: 35.2% nuclear: 0% other: 12.9% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

6.025 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

425 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

35 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

22,300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

66,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

3,104 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

263 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

3.087 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-1.341 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$3.94 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

coffee, sugar, petroleum, apparel, bananas, fruits and vegetables, cardamom

Exports - partners:

US 50.1%, El Salvador 12.1%, Honduras 7.3%, Mexico 4% (2005)

Imports:

\$7.744 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

fuels, machinery and transport equipment, construction materials, grain, fertilizers, electricity

Imports - partners:

US 38.1%, Mexico 7.6%, El Salvador 4.8%, South Korea 4.8%,
Panama
4.4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$3.673 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$5.503 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$250 million (2000 est.)

Currency (code):
quetzal (GTQ), US dollar (USD), others allowed

Currency code:
GTQ; USD

Exchange rates:
quetzales per US dollar - 7.6339 (2005), 7.9465 (2004), 7.9409
(2003), 7.8217 (2002), 7.8586 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Guatemala

Telephones - main lines in use:
1,132,100 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
3,168,300 (2004)

Telephone system:
general assessment: fairly modern network centered in the city of
Guatemala

domestic: NA

international: country code - 502; connected to Central American Microwave System; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 130, FM 487, shortwave 15 (2000)

Radios:

835,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

26 (plus 27 repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

1.323 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.gt

Internet hosts:

49,026 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

5 (2000)

Internet users:

756,000 (2005)

Transportation Guatemala

Airports: 450 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 11

2,438 to 3,047 m: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 439

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 8

914 to 1,523 m: 111

under 914 m: 319 (2006)

Pipelines:

oil 480 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 886 km

narrow gauge: 886 km 0.914-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 14,095 km

paved: 4,863 km (including 75 km of expressways)

unpaved: 9,232 km (1999)

Waterways:

990 km

note: 260 km navigable year round; additional 730 km navigable during high-water season (2004)

Ports and terminals:

Puerto Quetzal, Santo Tomas de Castilla

Military Guatemala

Military branches:

Army, Navy (includes marines), Air Force

Military service age and obligation: all male citizens between the

ages of 18 and 50 are liable for military service; conscript service obligation varies from 12 to 24 months (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,429,033

females age 18-49: 2,503,482 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,911,412

females age 18-49: 2,070,806 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 134,032

females age 18-49: 130,641 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$169.8 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.5% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Guatemala

Disputes - international:

Guatemalan squatters continue to settle in the rain forests of Belize's border region; Organization of American States (OAS) is attempting to revive the 2002 failed Differendum that created a small adjustment to land boundary, a Guatemalan maritime corridor in

Caribbean, a joint ecological park for the disputed Sapodilla Cays, and a substantial US-UK financial package; Guatemalans enter Mexico

illegally seeking work or transit to the US

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 250,000 (government's scorched-earth offensive in 1980s)

against indigenous people) 30,000 (Hurricane "Stan" October 2005)
(2005)

Illicit drugs:
major transit country for cocaine and heroin; in 2004, reemerged as
a potential source of opium, growing 330 hectares of opium poppy,
with potential pure heroin production of 1.4 metric tons; 76% of opium poppy cultivation in western highlands along Mexican border;
marijuana cultivation for mostly domestic consumption; proximity to
Mexico makes Guatemala a major staging area for drugs (particularly
for cocaine); money laundering is a serious problem; corruption is a
major problem

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Guernsey

Introduction Guernsey

Background:

The island of Guernsey and the other Channel Islands represent the

last remnants of the medieval Dukedom of Normandy, which held sway

in both France and England. The islands were the only British soil occupied by German troops in World War II. Guernsey is a British crown dependency, but is not part of the UK.

Geography Guernsey

Location:

Western Europe, islands in the English Channel, northwest of France

Geographic coordinates:

49 28 N, 2 35 W

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 78 sq km

land: 78 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Alderney, Guernsey, Herm, Sark, and some other smaller islands

Area - comparative:

about one-half the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

50 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 3 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm

Climate:

temperate with mild winters and cool summers; about 50% of days are overcast

Terrain:

mostly level with low hills in southwest

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest point: unnamed location on Sark 114 m

Natural resources: cropland

Land use: arable land: NA% permanent crops: NA% other: NA%

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

large, deepwater harbor at Saint Peter Port

People Guernsey

Population:

65,409 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 15% (male 4,998/female 4,842)

15-64 years: 67.1% (male 21,752/female 22,170)

65 years and over: 17.8% (male 4,926/female 6,721) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 41.3 years

male: 40.4 years

female: 42.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.26% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

8.81 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

10.01 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

3.82 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.73 male(s)/female

total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 4.65 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.19 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.08 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 80.42 years

male: 77.41 years

female: 83.53 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.39 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Channel Islander(s)

adjective: Channel Islander

Ethnic groups:

UK and Norman-French descent with small percentages from other European countries

Religions:

Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist

Languages:

English, French, Norman-French dialect spoken in country districts

Literacy: definition: NA total population: NA% male: NA% female: NA%

Government Guernsey

Country name:

conventional long form: Bailiwick of Guernsey

conventional short form: Guernsey

Dependency status:

British crown dependency

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Saint Peter Port

geographic coordinates: 49 27 N, 2 32 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

none (British crown dependency); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there

are 10 parishes including Castel, Forest, Saint Andrew, Saint Martin, Saint Peter Port, Saint Pierre du Bois, Saint Sampson, Saint Saviour, Torteval, Vale

Independence:

none (British crown dependency)

National holiday:

Liberation Day, 9 May (1945)

Constitution:

unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Legal system:

English law and local statutes; justice is administered by the Royal Court

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),
represented by Lieutenant Governor Sir Fabian MALBON (since 28
October 2005)

head of government: Chief Minister Laurie MORGAN (since 1 May
2004)

cabinet: Policy Council elected by the States of Deliberation

elections: the monarch is hereditary; lieutenant governor
appointed

by the monarch; chief minister is elected by States of Deliberation

election results: Laurie MORGAN elected chief minister, percent of
vote of the States of Deliberation NA

Legislative branch:

unicameral States of Deliberation (45 seats; members are elected
by

popular vote for four years); note - Alderney and Sark have their
own parliaments

elections: last held 21 April 2004 (next to be held in 2008)

election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - all independents

Judicial branch:

Royal Court

Political parties and leaders:

none; all independents

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (British crown dependency)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (British crown dependency)

Flag description:

white with the red cross of Saint George (patron saint of England) extending to the edges of the flag and a yellow equal-armed cross of

William the Conqueror superimposed on the Saint George cross

Economy Guernsey

Economy - overview:

Financial services - banking, fund management, insurance - account

for about 55% of total income in this tiny, prosperous Channel Island economy. Tourism, manufacturing, and horticulture, mainly tomatoes and cut flowers, have been declining. Light tax and death

duties make Guernsey a popular tax haven. The evolving economic integration of the EU nations is changing the environment under which Guernsey operates.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$2.59 billion (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

3% (2003 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$40,000 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3% industry: 10%
services: 87% (2000)

Labor force:
32,290 (2001)

Unemployment rate:
0.5% (1999 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
4.9% (2004 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$539.2 million
expenditures: \$448.3 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2002)

Agriculture - products:
tomatoes, greenhouse flowers, sweet peppers, eggplant, fruit;
Guernsey cattle

Industries:
tourism, banking

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production:
NA kWh

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: NA hydro: NA
nuclear: NA other: NA

Electricity - consumption:
NA kWh

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2002)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2002)

Exports:
\$NA

Exports - commodities:
tomatoes, flowers and ferns, sweet peppers, eggplant, other
vegetables

Exports - partners:
UK; note - regarded as internal trade (2004)

Imports:
\$NA

Imports - commodities:
coal, gasoline, oil, machinery and equipment

Imports - partners:
UK; note - regarded as internal trade (2004)

Debt - external:
\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:
\$NA

Currency (code):

British pound (GBP); note - there is also a Guernsey pound

Currency code:

GBP

Exchange rates:

Guernsey pounds per US dollar - 0.55 (2005), 0.5462 (2004),
0.6125

(2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001)

note: the Guernsey pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Guernsey

Telephones - main lines in use:

55,100 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

43,800 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: 1 submarine cable

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

NA

Television broadcast stations:

1 (1997)

Televisions:

NA

Internet country code:

.gg

Internet hosts:

1,245 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

NA

Internet users:

36,000 (2005)

Transportation Guernsey

Airports: 2 (one on Alderney) (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: NA

Ports and terminals:

Saint Peter Port, Saint Sampson

Military Guernsey

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Transnational Issues Guernsey

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Guinea

Introduction Guinea

Background:

Guinea has had only two presidents since gaining its independence from France in 1958. Lansana CONTE came to power in 1984 when the

military seized the government after the death of the first president, Sekou TOURE. Guinea did not hold democratic elections until 1993 when Gen. CONTE (head of the military government) was

elected president of the civilian government. He was reelected in 1998 and again in 2003. Unrest in Sierra Leone and Liberia has spilled over into Guinea on several occasions over the past decade, threatening stability and creating humanitarian emergencies.

Geography Guinea

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone

Geographic coordinates:

11 00 N, 10 00 W

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 245,857 sq km

land: 245,857 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries: total: 3,399 km border countries: Cote d'Ivoire 610 km, Guinea-Bissau 386 km, Liberia 563 km, Mali 858 km, Senegal 330 km, Sierra Leone 652 km

Coastline: 320 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) with southwesterly winds; dry season (December to May)

with northeasterly harmattan winds

Terrain:

generally flat coastal plain, hilly to mountainous interior

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest point: Mont Nimba 1,752 m

Natural resources: bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, gold, uranium, hydropower, fish, salt

Land use: arable land: 4.47% permanent crops: 2.64% other: 92.89% (2005)

Irrigated land:
950 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season

Environment - current issues:
deforestation; inadequate supplies of potable water;
desertification; soil contamination and erosion; overfishing,
overpopulation in forest region; poor mining practices have led to environmental damage

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
the Niger and its important tributary the Milo have their sources in the Guinean highlands

People Guinea

Population:
9,690,222 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 44.4% (male 2,171,733/female 2,128,027)
15-64 years: 52.5% (male 2,541,140/female 2,542,847)
65 years and over: 3.2% (male 134,239/female 172,236) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 17.7 years

male: 17.4 years

female: 17.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.63% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

41.76 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

15.48 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: as a result of conflict in neighboring countries, Guinea is host to approximately 141,500 refugees from Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Sierra Leone (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 90 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 95.16 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 84.69 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 49.5 years

male: 48.34 years

female: 50.7 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.79 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

3.2% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

140,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

9,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis

aerosolized dust or soil contact disease: Lassa fever (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Guinean(s)

adjective: Guinean

Ethnic groups:

Peuhl 40%, Malinke 30%, Soussou 20%, smaller ethnic groups 10%

Religions:

Muslim 85%, Christian 8%, indigenous beliefs 7%

Languages:

French (official); note - each ethnic group has its own language

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 35.9%

male: 49.9%

female: 21.9% (1995 est.)

Government Guinea

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Guinea

conventional short form: Guinea

local long form: Republique de Guinee

local short form: Guinee

former: French Guinea

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Conakry

geographic coordinates: 9 31 N, 13 43 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

33 prefectures and 1 special zone (zone special)*; Beyla, Boffa, Boke, Conakry*, Coyah, Dabola, Dalaba, Dinguiraye, Dubreka, Faranah, Forecariah, Fria, Gaoual, Gueckedou, Kankan, Kerouane, Kindia, Kissidougou, Koubia, Koundara, Kouroussa, Labe, Lelouma, Lola, Macenta, Mali, Mamou, Mandiana, Nzerekore, Pita, Siguiri, Telimele, Tougue, Yomou

Independence:

2 October 1958 (from France)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 2 October (1958)

Constitution:

23 December 1990 (Loi Fundamentale)

Legal system:

based on French civil law system, customary law, and decree; legal codes currently being revised; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Lansana CONTE (head of military government since 5 April 1984, elected president 19 December 1993)

head of government: vacant; note - Prime Minister Cellou Dalein DIALLO was dismissed on 5 April 2006

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (no term limits); candidate must receive a majority of the votes cast to be elected president; election last held 21 December 2003 (next to be held December 2010); the prime minister is appointed by the president

election results: Lansana CONTE reelected president; percent of vote

- Lansana CONTE (PUP) 95.3%, Mamadou Boye BARRY (UPR) 4.6%

Legislative branch:

unicameral People's National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale Populaire (114 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to

serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 30 June 2002 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - PUP 61.6%, UPR 26.6%, other 11.8%; seats by party - PUP 85, UPR 20, other 9

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal or Cour d'Appel

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Party of Guinea-African Democratic Rally or PDG-RDA
[El

Hadj Ismael Mohamed Gassim GUSHEIN]; National Union for
Progress or

UPN [Mamadou Bhoie BARRY]; Party for Unity and Progress or
PUP

[Lansana CONTE] (the governing party); People's Party of Guinea
or

PPG [Pascal TOLNO]; Rally for the Guinean People or RPG [Alpha
CONDE]; Union of Democratic Forces of Guinea or UFDG
[Mamadou BA];

Union of Republican Forces or UFR [Sidya TOURE]; Union for
Progress

of Guinea or UPG [Jean-Marie DORE, secretary-general]; Union
for

Progress and Renewal or UPR [Ousmane BAH]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Student and teacher unions

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU,

ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,

IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM,

OIC, OIF,

OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIS, UNOCI,
UPU, WCL, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Ibrihama
Sory TRAORE

chancery: 2112 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 986-4300

FAX: [1] (202) 478-3800

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Jackson C. MCDONALD embassy: Koloma, Conakry,
east of Hamdallaye Circle mailing address: B. P. 603, Transversale
No. 2, Centre Administratif de Koloma, Commune de Ratoma,
Conakry telephone: [224] 30-42-08-61 FAX: [224] 30-42-08-73

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of red (hoist side), yellow, and green;
uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Economy Guinea

Economy - overview:

Guinea possesses major mineral, hydropower, and agricultural
resources, yet remains an underdeveloped nation. The country
possesses almost half of the world's bauxite reserves and is the
second-largest bauxite producer. The mining sector accounted for
over 70% of exports in 2004. Long-run improvements in
government

fiscal arrangements, literacy, and the legal framework are needed
if

the country is to move out of poverty. Fighting along the Sierra
Leonean and Liberian borders, as well as refugee movements, have

caused major economic disruptions, aggravating a loss in investor confidence. Panic buying has created food shortages and inflation and caused riots in local markets. Guinea is not receiving multilateral aid; the IMF and World Bank cut off most assistance in 2003. Growth rose slightly in 2005, primarily due to increases in global demand and commodity prices on world markets.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$18.65 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$3.576 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$2,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 23.7% industry: 36.2% services: 40.1% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 3 million (1999)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 80% industry and services: 20% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
40% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.6% highest 10%: 32% (1994)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

40.3 (1994)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
25% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
17.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$305.6 million
expenditures: \$590.4 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
rice, coffee, pineapples, palm kernels, cassava (tapioca), bananas,
sweet potatoes; cattle, sheep, goats; timber

Industries:
bauxite, gold, diamonds; alumina refining; light manufacturing
and
agricultural processing industries

Industrial production growth rate:
NA

Electricity - production:
775 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 45.5% hydro: 54.5%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
720.8 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

8,400 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-268.4 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$612.1 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

bauxite, alumina, gold, diamonds, coffee, fish, agricultural products

Exports - partners:

Russia 14.6%, South Korea 11.3%, Spain 10.2%, Ukraine 7.9%, US 6.1%, Ireland 6%, France 5.7%, Germany 5%, Belgium 4.5% (2005)

Imports:

\$680 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

petroleum products, metals, machinery, transport equipment, textiles, grain and other foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

China 8.5%, US 7.3%, France 7.2%, Cote d'Ivoire 5.2%, Italy 4.7%, Belgium 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$69.83 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$3.46 billion (2003 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$237.5 million (2003)

Currency (code):

Guinean franc (GNF)

Currency code:

GNF

Exchange rates:

Guinean francs per US dollar - 2,550 (2005), 2,225 (2004), 1,984.9 (2003), 1,975.8 (2002), 1,950.6 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Guinea

Telephones - main lines in use:

26,200 (2003)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

189,000 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: poor to fair system of open-wire lines, small radiotelephone communication stations, and new microwave radio relay

system

domestic: microwave radio relay and radiotelephone communication

international: country code - 224; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 4 (one station is inactive), FM 1 (plus 7 repeaters), shortwave 3 (2001)

Radios:

357,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

6 low-power stations (2001)

Televisions:

85,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.gn

Internet hosts:

367 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

4 (2001)

Internet users:

46,000 (2005)

Transportation Guinea

Airports: 16 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 5

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 11

1,524 to 2,437 m: 6

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Railways:

total: 837 km

standard gauge: 175 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 662 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 44,348 km

paved: 4,342 km

unpaved: 40,006 km (2003)

Waterways:

1,300 km (navigable by shallow-draft native craft) (2005)

Ports and terminals:

Kamsar

Military Guinea

Military branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Presidential Guard (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 24 months (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,852,534

females age 18-49: 1,827,560 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,034,006

females age 18-49: 1,032,885 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$119.7 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.9% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Guinea

Disputes - international:

conflicts among rebel groups, warlords, and youth gangs in neighboring states have spilled over into Guinea, resulting in domestic instability; Sierra Leone has pressured Guinea to remove its forces from the town of Yenga, occupied since 1998

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 127,256 (Liberia) 7,165 (Sierra Leone) 7,064 (Cote d'Ivoire)

IDPs: 82,000 (cross-border incursions from Liberia, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

Geography Guinea-Bissau

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea and Senegal

Geographic coordinates:

12 00 N, 15 00 W

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 36,120 sq km

land: 28,000 sq km

water: 8,120 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than three times the size of Connecticut

Land boundaries: total: 724 km border countries: Guinea 386 km, Senegal 338 km

Coastline: 350 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) with southwesterly winds; dry season (December to May) with northeasterly harmattan winds

Terrain:

mostly low coastal plain rising to savanna in east

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location in the northeast corner of the country 300 m

Natural resources:

fish, timber, phosphates, bauxite, clay, granite, limestone, unexploited deposits of petroleum

Land use: arable land: 8.31% permanent crops: 6.92% other: 84.77% (2005)

Irrigated land:

250 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season; brush fires

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; soil erosion; overgrazing; overfishing

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Law of the Sea, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

this small country is swampy along its western coast and low-lying further inland

People Guinea-Bissau

Population:

1,442,029 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 41.4% (male 297,623/female 298,942)

15-64 years: 55.6% (male 384,559/female 417,811)

65 years and over: 3% (male 18,048/female 25,046) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 19 years

male: 18.4 years

female: 19.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.07% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

37.22 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

16.53 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female

total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 105.21 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 115.53 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 94.57 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 46.87 years

male: 45.05 years

female: 48.75 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.86 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

10% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

17,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

1,200 (2001 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Guinean(s)

adjective: Guinean

Ethnic groups:

African 99% (includes Balanta 30%, Fula 20%, Manjaca 14%, Mandinga

13%, Papel 7%), European and mulatto less than 1%

Religions:

indigenous beliefs 50%, Muslim 45%, Christian 5%

Languages:

Portuguese (official), Crioulo, African languages

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 42.4%

male: 58.1%

female: 27.4% (2003 est.)

Government Guinea-Bissau

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Guinea-Bissau

conventional short form: Guinea-Bissau

local long form: Republica da Guine-Bissau

local short form: Guine-Bissau

former: Portuguese Guinea

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Bissau

geographic coordinates: 11 51 N, 15 35 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

9 regions (regioes, singular - regioao); Bafata, Biombo, Bissau, Bolama, Cacheu, Gabu, Oio, Quinara, Tombali; note - Bolama may have been renamed Bolama/Bijagos

Independence:

24 September 1973 (unilaterally declared by Guinea-Bissau); 10 September 1974 (recognized by Portugal)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 24 September (1973)

Constitution:

16 May 1984; amended 4 May 1991, 4 December 1991, 26 February 1993,
9 June 1993, NA 1996

Legal system:

accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Joao Bernardo 'Nino' VIEIRA (since 1 October 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Aristides GOMES (since 2 November 2005)

cabinet: NA

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (no term limits); election last held 24 July 2005 (next to be held in 2010); prime minister appointed by the president after consultation with party leaders in the legislature

election results: Joao Bernardo VIEIRA elected president; percent of
vote, second ballot - Joao Bernardo VIEIRA 52.4%, Malan Bacai SANHA
47.6%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National People's Assembly or Assembleia Nacional

Popular (100 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve a maximum of four years)
elections: last held 28 March 2004 (next to be held in 2008)
election results: percent of vote by party - PAIGC 31.5%, PRS 24.8%, PUSD 16.1%, UE 4.1%, APU 1.3%, 13 other parties 22.2%; seats by party - PAIGC 45, PRS 35, PUSD 17, UE 2, APU 1

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Supremo Tribunal da Justica (consists of nine justices appointed by the president and serve at his pleasure; final court of appeals in criminal and civil cases); Regional Courts (one in each of nine regions; first court of appeals for Sectoral Court decisions; hear all felony cases and civil cases valued at over \$1,000); 24 Sectoral Courts (judges are not necessarily trained lawyers; they hear civil cases under \$1,000 and misdemeanor criminal cases)

Political parties and leaders:

African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde or PAIGC [Carlos GOMES Junior]; Democratic Social Front or FDS; Electoral Union or UE; Party for Democratic Convergence or PCD [Victor MANDINGA]; Social Renovation Party or PRS [Alberto NAMBEIA]; Union for Change or UM [Jorge MANDINGA, president, Dr. Anne SAAD, secretary general]; United Platform or UP (coalition formed by PCD, FDS, FLING, and RGB-MB); United Popular Alliance or APU; United Social Democratic Party or PUSD [Francisco Jose FADUL]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OIF,

OPCW (signatory), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB (regional),

WAEMU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); note - Guinea-Bissau does not have official representation in Washington, DC; Guinea-Bissau's

representative in Washington is Henrique Adriano DA SILVA, P.O. Box

33813, Washington, DC 20033, telephone: (301)947-3958

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US Embassy suspended operations on 14 June 1998 in the midst of

violent conflict between forces loyal to then President VIEIRA and military-led junta; the US Ambassador to Senegal is accredited to Guinea-Bissau

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of yellow (top) and green with a vertical red band on the hoist side; there is a black five-pointed star centered in the red band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Economy Guinea-Bissau

Economy - overview:

One of the 10 poorest countries in the world, Guinea-Bissau depends

mainly on farming and fishing. Cashew crops have increased remarkably in recent years, and the country now ranks sixth in cashew production. Guinea-Bissau exports fish and seafood along with

small amounts of peanuts, palm kernels, and timber. Rice is the major crop and staple food. However, intermittent fighting between

Senegalese-backed government troops and a military junta destroyed

much of the country's infrastructure and caused widespread damage to

the economy in 1998; the civil war led to a 28% drop in GDP that year, with partial recovery in 1999-2002. Before the war, trade reform and price liberalization were the most successful part of the

country's structural adjustment program under IMF sponsorship. The

tightening of monetary policy and the development of the private sector had also begun to reinvigorate the economy. Because of high

costs, the development of petroleum, phosphate, and other mineral

resources is not a near-term prospect. However, offshore oil prospecting has begun and could lead to much-needed revenue in the

long run. The inequality of income distribution is one of the most extreme in the world. The government and international donors continue to work out plans to forward economic development from a

lamentably low base. In December 2003, the World Bank, IMF, and UNDP

were forced to step in to provide emergency budgetary support in the

amount of \$107 million for 2004, representing over 80% of the total

national budget. Government drift and indecision, however, have resulted in continued low growth in 2002-05.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$1.171 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$280 million (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

2.3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 62% industry: 12% services: 26% (1999 est.)

Labor force: 480,000 (1999)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 82% industry and services: 18% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 0.5% highest 10%: 42.4% (1991)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 4% (2002 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA

Agriculture - products:

rice, corn, beans, cassava (tapioca), cashew nuts, peanuts, palm kernels, cotton; timber; fish

Industries:

agricultural products processing, beer, soft drinks

Industrial production growth rate:

4.7% (2003 est.)

Electricity - production:

56 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

52.08 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

2,450 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$116 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

cashew nuts, shrimp, peanuts, palm kernels, sawn lumber

Exports - partners:

India 72%, Nigeria 17.1%, Ecuador 4% (2005)

Imports:

\$176 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products

Imports - partners:

Italy 25.3%, Senegal 18.6%, Portugal 15.8%, Cote d'Ivoire 4.3% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$941.5 million (2000 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$115.4 million (1995)

Currency (code):

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note - responsible

authority is the Central Bank of the West African States

Currency code:

XOF; GWP

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar - 527.47

(2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

note: since 1 January 1999, the XOF franc has been pegged to the euro at a rate of 655.957 XOF francs per euro

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Guinea-Bissau

Telephones - main lines in use:

10,600 (2003)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

67,000 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: small system

domestic: combination of microwave radio relay, open-wire lines, radiotelephone, and cellular communications

international: country code - 245

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1 (transmitter out of service), FM 4, shortwave 0 (2002)

Radios:

49,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
NA (2005)

Televisions:
NA

Internet country code:
.gw

Internet hosts:
5 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
2 (2002)

Internet users:
26,000 (2005)

Transportation Guinea-Bissau

Airports: 28 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 3
over 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 25
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 20 (2006)

Roadways:
total: 4,400 km

paved: 453 km

unpaved: 3,947 km (1999)

Waterways:

four largest rivers are navigable for some distance; many inlets and creeks give shallow-water access to much of interior (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Bissau, Buba, Cacheu, Farim

Military Guinea-Bissau

Military branches:

People's Revolutionary Armed Force (FARP; includes Army, Navy, and Air Force), paramilitary force

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 287,542

females age 18-49: 297,295 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 152,681

females age 18-49: 161,033 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$9.46 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

3.1% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Guinea-Bissau

Disputes - international:

attempts to stem refugees and cross-border raids, arms smuggling, and political instability from a separatist movement in Senegal's Casamance region

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Guyana

Introduction Guyana

Background:

Originally a Dutch colony in the 17th century, by 1815 Guyana had

become a British possession. The abolition of slavery led to black settlement of urban areas and the importation of indentured servants

from India to work the sugar plantations. This ethnocultural divide has persisted and has led to turbulent politics. Guyana achieved independence from the UK in 1966, and since then it has been ruled

mostly by socialist-oriented governments. In 1992, Cheddi JAGAN was

elected president in what is considered the country's first free and fair election since independence. After his death five years later, his wife, Jane JAGAN, became president but resigned in 1999 due to

poor health. Her successor, Bharrat JAGDEO, was reelected in 2001.

Geography Guyana

Location:

Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between

Suriname and Venezuela

Geographic coordinates:

5 00 N, 59 00 W

Map references:

South America

Area:

total: 214,970 sq km

land: 196,850 sq km

water: 18,120 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Idaho

Land boundaries: total: 2,462 km border countries: Brazil 1,119 km, Suriname 600 km, Venezuela 743 km

Coastline:

459 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the outer edge of the continental margin

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid, moderated by northeast trade winds; two rainy seasons (May to August, November to January)

Terrain:

mostly rolling highlands; low coastal plain; savanna in south

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest point: Mount Roraima 2,835 m

Natural resources: bauxite, gold, diamonds, hardwood timber, shrimp, fish

Land use: arable land: 2.23% permanent crops: 0.14% other: 97.63% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,500 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

flash floods are a constant threat during rainy seasons

Environment - current issues:

water pollution from sewage and agricultural and industrial chemicals; deforestation

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

the third-smallest country in South America after Suriname and Uruguay; substantial portions of its western and eastern territories are claimed by Venezuela and Suriname respectively

People Guyana

Population:

767,245

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 26.2% (male 102,551/female 98,772)

15-64 years: 68.6% (male 265,193/female 260,892)

65 years and over: 5.2% (male 17,043/female 22,794) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 27.4 years

male: 26.9 years

female: 27.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.25% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

18.28 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.28 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-7.49 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 32.19 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 35.8 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 28.4 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 65.86 years

male: 63.21 years

female: 68.65 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.04 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

2.5% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

11,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

1,100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Guyanese (singular and plural)

adjective: Guyanese

Ethnic groups:

East Indian 50%, black 36%, Amerindian 7%, white, Chinese, and mixed 7%

Religions:

Christian 50%, Hindu 35%, Muslim 10%, other 5%

Languages:

English, Amerindian dialects, Creole, Hindi, Urdu

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 98.8%

male: 99.1%

female: 98.5% (2003 est.)

Government Guyana

Country name:

conventional long form: Cooperative Republic of Guyana

conventional short form: Guyana

former: British Guiana

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Georgetown

geographic coordinates: 6 48 N, 58 10 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

10 regions; Barima-Waini, Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Demerara-Mahaica, East

Berbice-Corentyne, Essequibo Islands-West Demerara, Mahaica-Berbice,

Pomeroon-Supenaam, Potaro-Siparuni, Upper Demerara-Berbice, Upper

Takutu-Upper Essequibo

Independence:

26 May 1966 (from UK)

National holiday:

Republic Day, 23 February (1970)

Constitution:

6 October 1980

Legal system:

based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch

law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Bharrat JAGDEO (since 11 August 1999);

note - assumed presidency after resignation of President Janet JAGAN

and reelected in 2001, and again in 2006

head of government: Prime Minister Samuel HINDS (since October 1992,

except for a period as chief of state after the death of President Cheddi JAGAN on 6 March 1997)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president, responsible to the legislature

elections: president elected by popular vote as leader of a party list in parliamentary elections, which must be held at least every five years (no term limits); elections last held 28 August 2006 (next to be held by August 2011); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: President Bharrat JAGDEO reelected; percent of

vote 54.6%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (65 members elected by popular vote,

also not more than four non-elected non-voting ministers and two non-elected non-voting parliamentary secretaries appointed by the president; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 28 August 2006 (next to be held by August 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - PPP/C 54.6%, PNC/R 34%,

AFC 8.1%, other 3.3%; seats by party - PPP/C 36, PNC/R 22, AFC 5,

other 2

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Judicature, consisting of the High Court and the Judicial Court of Appeal, with right of final appeal to the Caribbean Court of Justice

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance for Change or AFC [Raphael TROTMAN and Khemraj RAMJATTAN];

Guyana Action Party or GAP [Paul HARDY]; Justice for All Party [C.N.

SHARMA]; People's National Congress/Reform or PNC/R [Robert Herman

Orlando CORBIN]; People's Progressive Party/Civic or PPP/C [Bharrat

JAGDEO]; Rise, Organize, and Rebuild or ROAR [Ravi DEV]; The United

Force or TUF [Manzoor NADIR]; The Unity Party [Joey JAGAN]; Vision

Guyana [Peter RAMSAROOP]; Working People's Alliance or WPA

[Rupert
ROOPNARAINÉ]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Amerindian People's Association; Guyana Citizens Initiative;
Guyana
Bar Association; Guyana Human Rights Association; Guyana Public
Service Union or GPSU; Private Sector Commission; Trades Union
Congress

International organization participation:

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, CSN, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT,
ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,
IOC,
IOM (observer), ISO (subscriber), ITU, LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS,
OIC,
OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU,
WCL, WCO,
WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Bayney KARRAN
chancery: 2490 Tracy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 265-6900
FAX: [1] (202) 232-1297
consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador David M. ROBINSON embassy: 100 Young and Duke
Streets, Kingston, Georgetown mailing address: P. O. Box 10507,
Georgetown; US Embassy, 3170 Georgetown Place, Washington DC
20521-3170 telephone: [592] 225-4900 through 4909 FAX: [592]
225-8497

Flag description:

green, with a red isosceles triangle (based on the hoist side)

superimposed on a long, yellow arrowhead; there is a narrow, black border between the red and yellow, and a narrow, white border between the yellow and the green

Economy Guyana

Economy - overview:

The Guyanese economy exhibited moderate economic growth in 2001-02,

based on expansion in the agricultural and mining sectors, a more favorable atmosphere for business initiatives, a more realistic exchange rate, fairly low inflation, and the continued support of international organizations. Growth slowed in 2003 and came back

gradually in 2004, buoyed largely by increased export earnings; it slowed again in 2005. Chronic problems include a shortage of skilled

labor and a deficient infrastructure. The government is juggling a sizable external debt against the urgent need for expanded public investment. The bauxite mining sector should benefit in the near term from restructuring and partial privatization. Export earnings from agriculture and mining have fallen sharply, while the import bill has risen, driven by higher energy prices. Guyana's entrance into the Caricom Single Market and Economy (CSME) in January 2006

might broaden the country's export market, primarily in the raw materials sector.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$3.439 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$782 million (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

-3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$4,500 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 37% industry: 20.3%
services: 42.7% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 418,000 (2001 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Unemployment rate:

9.1% (understated) (2000)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

6.9% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

34.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$320.1 million

expenditures: \$362.6 million; including capital expenditures of
\$93.4 million (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products: sugarcane, rice, wheat, vegetable oils;
beef, pork, poultry, dairy products; fish, shrimp

Industries:

bauxite, sugar, rice milling, timber, textiles, gold mining

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

779 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 99.4% hydro: 0.6%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

724.5 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

11,300 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-112 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$587.2 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

sugar, gold, bauxite/alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses, rum, timber

Exports - partners:

Canada 18.9%, US 18.9%, UK 11.7%, Portugal 8.1%, Jamaica 5.3%,

Trinidad and Tobago 4.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$681.6 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

manufactures, machinery, petroleum, food

Imports - partners:

US 26.7%, Trinidad and Tobago 23.9%, Cuba 6.6%, UK 5%, China 4.1%

(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$261 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$1.2 billion (2002)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$84 million (1995), Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC)

\$253 million (1997)

Currency (code):

Guyanese dollar (GYD)

Currency code:
GYD

Exchange rates:
Guyanese dollars per US dollar - 200.79 (2005), 198.31 (2004),
193.88 (2003), 190.67 (2002), 187.32 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Guyana

Telephones - main lines in use:
110,100 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
281,400 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: fair system for long-distance service
domestic: microwave radio relay network for trunk lines
international: country code - 592; tropospheric scatter to Trinidad;
satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 3, FM 3, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:
420,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 3 (one public station; two private
stations which relay US satellite services) (1997)

Televisions:
46,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.gy

Internet hosts:

1,046 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

3 (2000)

Internet users:

160,000 (2005)

Transportation Guyana

Airports:

90 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 9

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

under 914 m: 6 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 81

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 14

under 914 m: 65 (2006)

Railways:

total: 187 km

standard gauge: 139 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 48 km 0.914-m gauge

note: all dedicated to ore transport (2001 est.)

Roadways:

total: 7,970 km

paved: 590 km

unpaved: 7,380 km (1999)

Waterways:

Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo rivers are navigable by oceangoing

vessels for 150 km, 100 km, and 80 km respectively (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 7 ships (1000 GRT or over) 12,461 GRT/15,155 DWT

by type: cargo 5, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 1

foreign-owned: 1 (Germany 1)

registered in other countries: 4 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 3, unknown 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Georgetown

Military Guyana

Military branches:

Guyana Defense Force: Ground Forces, Coast Guard, Air Corps (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 206,098 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 137,964 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$6.48 million (2003 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.9% (2003 est.)

Transnational Issues Guyana

Disputes - international:

all of the area west of the Essequibo (river) is claimed by Venezuela preventing any discussion of a maritime boundary; Guyana

has expressed its intention to join Barbados in asserting claims before UNCLOS that Trinidad and Tobago's maritime boundary with

Venezuela extends into their waters; Suriname claims a triangle of land between the New and Kutari/Koetari rivers in a historic dispute

over the headwaters of the Courantyne; Guyana seeks arbitration under provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

to resolve the long-standing dispute with Suriname over the axis of the territorial sea boundary in potentially oil-rich waters

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for narcotics from South America - primarily Venezuela - to Europe and the US; producer of cannabis; rising money

laundering related to drug trafficking and human smuggling

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Introduction Haiti

Background:

The native Taino Amerindians - who inhabited the island of Hispaniola when it was discovered by COLUMBUS in 1492 - were virtually annihilated by Spanish settlers within 25 years. In the early 17th century, the French established a presence on Hispaniola,

and in 1697, Spain ceded to the French the western third of the island, which later became Haiti. The French colony, based on forestry and sugar-related industries, became one of the wealthiest in the Caribbean, but only through the heavy importation of African

slaves and considerable environmental degradation. In the late 18th

century, Haiti's nearly half million slaves revolted under Toussaint L'OUVERTURE. After a prolonged struggle, Haiti became the first black republic to declare its independence in 1804. The poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, Haiti has been plagued by political violence for most of its history. After an armed rebellion led to the departure of President Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE in February

2004, an interim government took office to organize new elections under the auspices of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). Continued violence and technical delays have prompted repeated postponements, and Haiti missed the constitutionally-mandated presidential inauguration date of 7 February 2006.

Geography Haiti

Location:

Caribbean, western one-third of the island of Hispaniola, between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, west of the

Dominican Republic

Geographic coordinates:

19 00 N, 72 25 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 27,750 sq km

land: 27,560 sq km

water: 190 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Maryland

Land boundaries: total: 360 km border countries: Dominican Republic 360 km

Coastline: 1,771 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: to depth of exploitation

Climate:

tropical; semiarid where mountains in east cut off trade winds

Terrain:

mostly rough and mountainous

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: Chaine de la Selle 2,680 m

Natural resources:

bauxite, copper, calcium carbonate, gold, marble, hydropower

Land use:

arable land: 28.11%
permanent crops: 11.53%
other: 60.36% (2005)

Irrigated land:
920 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
lies in the middle of the hurricane belt and subject to severe storms from June to October; occasional flooding and earthquakes; periodic droughts

Environment - current issues:
extensive deforestation (much of the remaining forested land is being cleared for agriculture and used as fuel); soil erosion; inadequate supplies of potable water

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: Hazardous Wastes

Geography - note:
shares island of Hispaniola with Dominican Republic (western one-third is Haiti, eastern two-thirds is the Dominican Republic)

People Haiti

Population:
8,308,504
note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of

population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 42.4% (male 1,770,523/female 1,749,853)

15-64 years: 54.2% (male 2,201,957/female 2,301,886)

65 years and over: 3.4% (male 125,298/female 158,987) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.2 years

male: 17.8 years

female: 18.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.3% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

36.44 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

12.17 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-1.31 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.96 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female

total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 71.65 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 78.01 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 65.1 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 53.23 years

male: 51.89 years

female: 54.6 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.94 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

5.6% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

280,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

24,000 (2003 est.)

Nationality: noun: Haitian(s) adjective: Haitian

Ethnic groups:

black 95%, mulatto and white 5%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 80%, Protestant 16% (Baptist 10%, Pentecostal 4%,

Adventist 1%, other 1%), none 1%, other 3%

note: roughly half of the population practices Voodoo

Languages:

French (official), Creole (official)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 52.9%

male: 54.8%

female: 51.2% (2003 est.)

Government Haiti

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Haiti

conventional short form: Haiti

local long form: Republique d'Haiti/Repiblik d' Ayiti

local short form: Haiti/Ayiti

Government type:

elected government

Capital:

name: Port-au-Prince

geographic coordinates: 18 32 N, 72 20 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins first Sunday in April; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

10 departments (departements, singular - departement);
Artibonite,
Centre, Grand 'Anse, Nippes, Nord, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, Ouest,
Sud,
Sud-Est

Independence:

1 January 1804 (from France)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 January (1804)

Constitution:

approved March 1987; suspended June 1988 with most articles reinstated March 1989; constitutional government ousted in a military coup in September 1991, although in October 1991, military

government claimed to be observing the constitution; returned to constitutional rule in October 1994; constitution remains technically in force but has not been observed since Aristide's departure in 2004

Legal system:

based on Roman civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Rene PREVAL (since 14 May 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Jacques-Edouard ALEXIS (since 30 May 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet chosen by the prime minister in consultation with the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (may not serve consecutive terms); election last held 7 February 2006 (next to be held in 2011); prime minister appointed by the president, ratified by the National Assembly

election results: Rene PREVAL elected president; percent of vote - Rene PREVAL 51%

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Assembly or Assemblee Nationale consists of the

Senate (30 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve six-year

terms; one-third elected every two years) and the Chamber of Deputies (99 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms); note - in reestablishing the Senate, the candidate in each department receiving the most votes in the last election serves six years, the candidate with the second most votes serves four years, and the candidate with the third most votes serves two years

elections: Senate - last held 21 April 2006, run-off elections to be determined (next regular election, for one third of seats, to be held in 2008); Chamber of Deputies - last held 21 April 2006, run-off elections to be determined (next regular election to be held in 2010)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - L'ESPWA 11, OPL 4, FL 3, FUSION 3, LAAA 2, UNCRH 2, ALYANS

1, PONT 1, 3 seats subject to run-off election; Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - L'ESPWA 19, FUSION

15, ALYANS 10, OPL 8, FL 6, UNCRH 6, MPH 4, RDNP 4, LAAA 3, KONBA 3,

FRN 1, MOCHRENHA 1, MRN 1, Tet-Ansanm 1, MIRN 1, JPDN 1, UNITE 1,

PLH 1, 13 seats subject to run-off election

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Cour de Cassation

Political parties and leaders:

Artibonite in Action or LAAA [Youri LATORTUE]; Assembly of Progressive National Democrats or RDNP [Leslie MANIGAT]; Convention

for Democratic Unity or KID [Evans PAUL]; Cooperative Action to Build Haiti or KONBA [Evans LESCOUFALIR]; Democratic Alliance or

ALYANS (coalition composed of KID and PPRH) [Evans PAUL];

Effort and

Solidarity to Create an Alternative for the People or ESKAMP
[Joseph

JASME]; For Us All or PONT [Jean-Marie CHERESTAL]; Front for
Hope or

L'ESPWA (alliance of ESKAMP, PLB, and grass-roots organizations
Grand-Anse Resistance Committee, the Central Plateau Peasants'
Group, and Kombit Sudest) [Rene PREVAL]; Grand Center Right
Front

coalition (composed of MDN, MRN, and PDCH) [Hubert de
RONCERAY];

Haitian Christian Democratic Party or PDCH [Osner FEVRY and
Marie-Denise CLAUDE]; Haitian Democratic and Reform
Movement or

MODEREH [Dany TOUSSAINT and Pierre Soncon PRINCE]; Heads
Together or

Tet-Ansanm [Dr. Gerard BLOT]; Independent Movement for
National

Reconciliation or MIRN [Luc FLEURINORD]; Justice for Peace and
National Development or JPDN [Rigaud DUPLAN]; Fanmi Lavalas
or FL

[Rudy HERIVEAUX]; Liberal Party of Haiti or PLH [Gehy
MICHEL];

Merging of Haitian Social Democratic Parties or FUSION or FPSDH
(merged Ayiti Capable, Haitian National Revolutionary Party, and
National Congress of Democratic Movements) [Serge GILLES];
Mobilization for Haiti's Development or MPH [Samir MOURRA];
Mobilization for National Development or MDN [Hubert de
RONCERAY];

Movement for National Reconstruction or MRN [Jean Henold
BUTEAU];

Movement for the Installation of Democracy in Haiti or MIDH
[Marc

BAZIN]; National Christian Union for the Reconstruction of Haiti

or

UNCRH [Marie Claude GERMAIN]; National Front for the Reconstruction

of Haiti or FRN [Guy PHILIPPE]; New Christian Movement for a New

Haiti or MOCHRENA [Luc MESADIEU]; Open the Gate Party or PLB [Anes

LUBIN]; Popular Party for the Renewal of Haiti or PPRH [Claude ROMAIN and Daniel SUPPLICE]; Struggling People's Organization or OPL

[Edgard LEBLANC]; Union for Haiti or UPH (coalition of MIDH and FL)

[Marc BAZIN]; Union of Nationalist and Progressive Haitians or UNITE

[Edouard FRANCISQUE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Autonomous Organizations of Haitian Workers or CATH [Fignole ST-CYR]; Confederation of Haitian Workers or CTH; Federation of Workers Trade Unions or FOS; Grand-Anse Resistance Committee, or

KOREGA; Group of 184 Civil Society Organizations, or G-184 [Andy

AP Aid]; National Popular Assembly or APN; Papaye Peasants Movement

or MPP [Chavannes JEAN-BAPTISTE]; Popular Organizations Gathering

Power or PROP; Roman Catholic Church; Protestant Federation of Haiti

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, Caricom, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, MIGA, OAS, OIF, OPANAL, OPCW (signatory), PCA,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO,
WIPO, WMO,
WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Raymond JOSEPH (as of October 2005) chancery:
2311 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone:
[1] (202) 332-4090 FAX: [1] (202) 745-7215 consulate(s) general:
Boston, Chicago, Miami, New York, San Juan (Puerto Rico)

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Janet A. SANDERSON embassy: 5 Harry S Truman
Boulevard, Bicentenaire-Port-au-Prince mailing address: P. O. Box
1761, Port-au-Prince telephone: [509] 222-0200 FAX: [509]
223-9038

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of blue (top) and red with a centered
white rectangle bearing the coat of arms, which contains a palm
tree

flanked by flags and two cannons above a scroll bearing the motto
L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE (Union Makes Strength)

Economy Haiti

Economy - overview:

In this poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, 80% of the
population lives in abject poverty. Two-thirds of all Haitians
depend on the agriculture sector, mainly small-scale subsistence
farming, and remain vulnerable to damage from frequent natural
disasters, exacerbated by the country's widespread deforestation.
The economy grew 1.5% in 2005, the highest growth rate since
1999.

Haiti suffers from rampant inflation, a lack of investment, and a
severe trade deficit. In early 2005, Haiti paid its arrears to the

World Bank, paving the way for reengagement with the Bank. The government is reliant on formal international economic assistance for fiscal sustainability. Remittances are the primary source of foreign exchange, equaling nearly a quarter of GDP in 2005.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$13.97 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$4.321 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
1.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 28% industry: 20% services: 52% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 3.6 million note: shortage of skilled labor, unskilled labor abundant (1995)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 66% industry: 9% services: 25%

Unemployment rate:
widespread unemployment and underemployment; more than two-thirds
of the labor force do not have formal jobs (2002 est.)

Population below poverty line:
80% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

15.7% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

27.4% of GDP (2004 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$400 million

expenditures: \$600.8 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coffee, mangoes, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum; wood

Industries:

sugar refining, flour milling, textiles, cement, light assembly
industries based on imported parts

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

546 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 60.3% hydro: 39.7%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

507.8 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

11,800 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$23 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$390.7 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

manufactures, coffee, oils, cocoa, mangoes

Exports - partners:

US 80.8%, Dominican Republic 6.9%, Canada 4% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.471 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food, manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment,
fuels,
raw materials

Imports - partners:

US 49.3%, Netherlands Antilles 12%, Colombia 3.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$100 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$1.313 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$153 million (FY05 est.)

Currency (code):

gourde (HTG)

Currency code:

HTG

Exchange rates:

gourdes per US dollar - 40.449 (2005), 38.352 (2004), 42.367 (2003), 29.251 (2002), 24.429 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 October - 30 September

Communications Haiti

Telephones - main lines in use:

140,000 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

400,000 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: domestic facilities barely adequate;

international facilities slightly better

domestic: coaxial cable and microwave radio relay trunk service

international: country code - 509; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 41, FM 26, shortwave 0 (1999)

Radios:
415,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
2 (plus a cable TV service) (1997)

Televisions:
38,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.ht

Internet hosts:
6 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
3 (2000)

Internet users:
500,000 (2005)

Transportation Haiti

Airports:
12 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 4
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 8

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 4,160 km

paved: 1,011 km

unpaved: 3,149 km (1999)

Ports and terminals:

Cap-Haitien

Military Haiti

Military branches:

the regular Haitian Armed Forces (FAdH) - Army, Navy, and Air Force

- have been demobilized but still exist on paper unless they are constitutionally abolished

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary recruitment into the police force (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,626,491

females age 18-49: 1,637,657 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 948,320

females age 18-49: 931,972 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 98,554

females age 18-49: 97,690 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$25.96 million (2003 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
0.9% (2003 est.)

Transnational Issues Haiti

Disputes - international:
since 2004, about 8,000 peacekeepers from the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) maintain civil order in Haiti; despite efforts to control illegal migration, Haitians fleeing economic privation and civil unrest continue to cross into the Dominican Republic and sail to neighboring countries; Haiti claims US-administered Navassa Island

Illicit drugs:
Caribbean transshipment point for cocaine en route to the US and Europe; substantial money-laundering activity; Colombian narcotics traffickers favor Haiti for illicit financial transactions; pervasive corruption

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Introduction Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Background:

These uninhabited, barren, sub-Antarctic islands were transferred from the UK to Australia in 1947. Populated by large numbers of seal

and bird species, the islands have been designated a nature preserve.

Geography Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Location:

islands in the Indian Ocean, about two-thirds of the way from Madagascar to Antarctica

Geographic coordinates:

53 06 S, 72 31 E

Map references:

Antarctic Region

Area:

total: 412 sq km

land: 412 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than two times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

101.9 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Climate:

antarctic

Terrain:

Heard Island - 80% ice-covered, bleak and mountainous, dominated by

a large massif (Big Ben) and an active volcano (Mawson Peak);

McDonald Islands - small and rocky

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m highest point: Mawson Peak, on Big Ben 2,745 m

Natural resources: fish

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100% (2005)

Irrigated land:

0 sq km

Natural hazards:

Mawson Peak, an active volcano, is on Heard Island

Environment - current issues:

NA

People Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Population: uninhabited (July 2006 est.)

Government Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Country name:

conventional long form: Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands

conventional short form: Heard Island and McDonald Islands

abbreviation: HIMI

Dependency status:

territory of Australia; administered from Canberra by the
Australian Antarctic Division of the Department of the
Environment
and Heritage

Legal system:

the laws of Australia, where applicable, apply

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (territory of Australia)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (territory of Australia)

Flag description:

the flag of Australia is used

Economy Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Economy - overview:

No indigenous economic activity, but the Australian Government
allows limited fishing around the islands.

Communications Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Internet country code: .hm

Transportation Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Ports and terminals: none; offshore anchorage only

Military Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of Australia; Australia conducts fisheries patrols

Transnational Issues Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Holy See (Vatican City)

Introduction Holy See (Vatican City)

Background:

Popes in their secular role ruled portions of the Italian peninsula for more than a thousand years until the mid 19th century, when many

of the Papal States were seized by the newly united Kingdom of Italy. In 1870, the pope's holdings were further circumscribed when

Rome itself was annexed. Disputes between a series of "prisoner" popes and Italy were resolved in 1929 by three Lateran Treaties, which established the independent state of Vatican City and granted

Roman Catholicism special status in Italy. In 1984, a concordat between the Holy See and Italy modified certain of the earlier

treaty provisions, including the primacy of Roman Catholicism as the

Italian state religion. Present concerns of the Holy See include religious freedom, international development, the Middle East, terrorism, interreligious dialogue and reconciliation, and the application of church doctrine in an era of rapid change and globalization. About 1 billion people worldwide profess the Catholic faith.

Geography Holy See (Vatican City)

Location:

Southern Europe, an enclave of Rome (Italy)

Geographic coordinates:

41 54 N, 12 27 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 0.44 sq km

land: 0.44 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 0.7 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries: total: 3.2 km border countries: Italy 3.2 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

temperate; mild, rainy winters (September to May) with hot, dry summers (May to September)

Terrain:

urban; low hill

Elevation extremes: lowest point: unnamed location 19 m highest point: unnamed location 75 m

Natural resources: none

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100% (urban area) (2005)

Irrigated land:

0 sq km

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

NA

Environment - international agreements:

party to: none of the selected agreements

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution, Environmental Modification

Geography - note:

landlocked; enclave in Rome, Italy; world's smallest state; beyond the territorial boundary of Vatican City, the Lateran Treaty of 1929

grants the Holy See extraterritorial authority over 23 sites in Rome and five outside of Rome, including the Pontifical Palace at Castel Gandolfo (the Pope's summer residence)

People Holy See (Vatican City)

Population:

932 (July 2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.01% (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: none

adjective: none

Ethnic groups:

Italians, Swiss, other

Religions:

Roman Catholic

Languages:

Italian, Latin, French, various other languages

Literacy: definition: NA total population: 100% male: 100%
female: 100%

Government Holy See (Vatican City)

Country name:

conventional long form: The Holy See (State of the Vatican City)

conventional short form: Holy See (Vatican City)

local long form: Santa Sede (Stato della Citta del Vaticano)

local short form: Santa Sede (Citta del Vaticano)

Government type:
ecclesiastical

Capital:

name: Vatican City

geographic coordinates: 41 54 N, 12 27 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:
none

Independence:

11 February 1929 (from Italy); note - the three treaties signed with Italy on 11 February 1929 acknowledged, among other things, the

full sovereignty of the Vatican and established its territorial extent; however, the origin of the Papal States, which over the years have varied considerably in extent, may be traced back to the

8th century

National holiday:

Coronation Day of Pope BENEDICT XVI, 24 April (2005)

Constitution:

new Fundamental Law promulgated by Pope JOHN PAUL II on 26 November

2000, effective 22 February 2001 (replaces the first Fundamental Law of 1929)

Legal system:

based on Code of Canon Law and revisions to it

Suffrage:

limited to cardinals less than 80 years old

Executive branch:

chief of state: Pope BENEDICT XVI (since 19 April 2005)

head of government: Secretary of State Cardinal Tarcisio BERTONE

(since 15 September 2006)

cabinet: Pontifical Commission appointed by the pope

elections: pope elected for life by the College of Cardinals;

election last held 19 April 2005 (next to be held after the death of the current pope); secretary of state appointed by the pope

election results: Joseph RATZINGER elected Pope BENEDICT XVI

Legislative branch:

unicameral Pontifical Commission

Judicial branch:

there are three tribunals responsible for civil and criminal matters within Vatican City; three other tribunals rule on issues pertaining to the Holy See

note: judicial duties were established by the Motu Proprio of Pope PIUS XII on 1 May 1946

Political parties and leaders:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none (exclusive of influence exercised by church officers)

International organization participation:

CE (observer), IAEA, ICFTU, IOM (observer), ITU, NAM (guest), OAS

(observer), OPCW, OSCE, UN (observer), UNCTAD, UNHCR, UPU, WIPO, WToO (observer), WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Apostolic Nuncio Archbishop Pietro SAMBI chancery: 3339 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 333-7121 FAX: [1] (202) 337-4036

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Francis ROONEY embassy: Villa Domiziana, Via delle Terme Deciane 26, 00153 Rome mailing address: PSC 59, Box 66, APO AE 09624 telephone: [39] (06) 4674-3428 FAX: [39] (06) 575-8346

Flag description:

two vertical bands of yellow (hoist side) and white with the arms of the Holy See, consisting of the crossed keys of Saint Peter surmounted by the three-tiered papal tiara, centered in the white band

Economy Holy See (Vatican City)

Economy - overview:

This unique, noncommercial economy is supported financially by an annual contribution from Roman Catholic dioceses throughout the world (known as Peter's Pence); by the sale of postage stamps, coins, medals, and tourist mementos; by fees for admission to museums; and by the sale of publications. Investments and real estate income also account for a sizable portion of revenue. The incomes and living standards of lay workers are comparable to those of counterparts who work in the city of Rome.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$NA

Labor force:

NA

Labor force - by occupation:

note: essentially services with a small amount of industry;
dignitaries, priests, nuns, guards, and 3,000 lay workers live
outside the Vatican

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$245.2 million

expenditures: \$260.4 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2002)

Industries:

printing; production of coins, medals, postage stamps; a small
amount of mosaics and staff uniforms; worldwide banking and
financial activities

Electricity - production:

NA kWh

Electricity - consumption:

NA kWh

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh

Electricity - imports:

NA kWh; note - electricity supplied by Italy

Economic aid - recipient:

\$0

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003),
1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Holy See (Vatican City)

Telephones - main lines in use:

5,120 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

NA

Telephone system:

general assessment: automatic digital exchange

domestic: connected via fiber optic cable to Telecom Italia
network

international: country code - 39; uses Italian system

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 4, FM 3, shortwave 2 (2004)

Radios:

NA

Television broadcast stations:

1 (2005)

Televisions:

NA

Internet country code:

.va

Internet hosts:

45 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

NA

Internet users:

93 (2000)

Military Holy See (Vatican City)

Military branches:

Pontifical Swiss Guard (Corpo della Guardia Svizzera Pontificia)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of Italy; ceremonial and limited security duties performed by Pontifical Swiss Guard

Transnational Issues Holy See (Vatican City)

Disputes - international: none

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@Honduras

Introduction Honduras

Background:

Once part of Spain's vast empire in the New World, Honduras became

an independent nation in 1821. After two and a half decades of mostly military rule, a freely elected civilian government came to power in 1982. During the 1980s, Honduras proved a haven for anti-Sandinista contras fighting the Marxist Nicaraguan Government

and an ally to Salvadoran Government forces fighting leftist guerrillas. The country was devastated by Hurricane Mitch in 1998,

which killed about 5,600 people and caused approximately \$2 billion in damage.

Geography Honduras

Location:

Central America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, between Guatemala and

Nicaragua and bordering the Gulf of Fonseca (North Pacific Ocean),

between El Salvador and Nicaragua

Geographic coordinates:

15 00 N, 86 30 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 112,090 sq km

land: 111,890 sq km

water: 200 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Tennessee

Land boundaries:

total: 1,520 km

border countries: Guatemala 256 km, El Salvador 342 km,
Nicaragua
922 km

Coastline:

820 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: natural
extension of territory or to 200 nm

Climate:

subtropical in lowlands, temperate in mountains

Terrain:

mostly mountains in interior, narrow coastal plains

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Cerro Las Minas 2,870 m

Natural resources:

timber, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, antimony, coal,
fish, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 9.53% permanent crops: 3.21% other: 87.26% (2005)

Irrigated land:
800 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
frequent, but generally mild, earthquakes; extremely susceptible to damaging hurricanes and floods along the Caribbean coast

Environment - current issues:
urban population expanding; deforestation results from logging and the clearing of land for agricultural purposes; further land degradation and soil erosion hastened by uncontrolled development and improper land use practices such as farming of marginal lands; mining activities polluting Lago de Yojoa (the country's largest source of fresh water), as well as several rivers and streams, with heavy metals

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
has only a short Pacific coast but a long Caribbean shoreline, including the virtually uninhabited eastern Mosquito Coast

People Honduras

Population:

7,326,496

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 39.9% (male 1,491,170/female 1,429,816)

15-64 years: 56.7% (male 2,076,727/female 2,077,975)

65 years and over: 3.4% (male 113,747/female 137,061) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 19.5 years

male: 19.1 years

female: 19.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.16% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

28.24 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.28 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-1.39 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 25.82 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 29 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 22.47 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.33 years

male: 67.75 years

female: 70.98 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.59 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

1.8% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

63,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

4,100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Honduran(s)

adjective: Honduran

Ethnic groups:

mestizo (mixed Amerindian and European) 90%, Amerindian 7%,
black

2%, white 1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant 3%

Languages:

Spanish, Amerindian dialects

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 76.2%

male: 76.1%

female: 76.3% (2003 est.)

Government Honduras

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Honduras

conventional short form: Honduras

local long form: Republica de Honduras

local short form: Honduras

Government type:

democratic constitutional republic

Capital:

name: Tegucigalpa

geographic coordinates: 14 06 N, 87 13 W

time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins second Sunday in March; ends first Sunday in November; note - these new dates become effective in 2007

Administrative divisions:

18 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Atlantida,

Choluteca, Colon, Comayagua, Copan, Cortes, El Paraiso, Francisco

Morazan, Gracias a Dios, Intibuca, Islas de la Bahia, La Paz, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Olancho, Santa Barbara, Valle, Yoro

Independence:

15 September 1821 (from Spain)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Constitution:

11 January 1982, effective 20 January 1982; amended 1995

Legal system:

rooted in Roman and Spanish civil law with increasing influence of

English common law; recent judicial reforms include abandoning Napoleonic legal codes in favor of the oral adversarial system; accepts ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Manuel ZELAYA Rosales (since 27 January 2006); First Vice President Elvin Ernesto SANTOS Ordonez (since 27

January 2006); Second Vice President (vacant); Third Vice President

(vacant); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Manuel ZELAYA Rosales (since 27 January 2006); First Vice President Elvin Ernesto SANTOS Ordonez

(since 27 January 2006); Second Vice President (vacant); Third Vice

President (vacant)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a four-year term; election last held 27 November 2005 (next to be held November 2009)

election results: Manuel ZELAYA Rosales (PL) elected president - 49.8%, Porfirio "Pepe" LOBO Sosa (PN) 46.1%, other 4.1%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Congress or Congreso Nacional (128 seats; members are elected proportionally to the number of votes their party's presidential candidate receives to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 27 November 2005 (next to be held November 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PL 62, PN 55, PUD 5, PDC 4, PINU 2

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (judges are elected for seven-year terms by the National Congress)

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic Party or PDC [Saul ESCOBAR Andrade];

Democratic Unification Party or PUD [Matias FUNES]; Liberal Party or

PL [Patricia RODAS]; National Innovation and Unity Party or PINU

[Olban F. VALLADARES]; National Party of Honduras or PN [Gilberto GOLDSTEIN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras or CODEH;

Confederation of Honduran Workers or CTH; Coordinating Committee of

Popular Organizations or CCOP; General Workers Confederation or CGT;

Honduran Council of Private Enterprise or COHEP; National Association of Honduran Campesinos or ANACH; National Union of

Campesinos or UNC; Popular Bloc or BP; United Confederation of Honduran Workers or CUTH

International organization participation:

BCIE, CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM,

IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ISO (subscriber), ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MINURSO, NAM, OAS,

OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Roberto FLORES Bermudez chancery: Suite 4-M, 3007 Tilden Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 966-7702 FAX: [1] (202) 966-9751 consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Phoenix, San Francisco honorary consulate(s): Boston, Detroit, Jacksonville

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Charles A. FORD embassy: Avenida La Paz, Apartado Postal No. 3453, Tegucigalpa mailing address: American Embassy, APO AA 34022, Tegucigalpa telephone: [504] 236-9320, 238-5114 FAX: [504] 236-9037

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and blue with five blue, five-pointed stars arranged in an X pattern centered in the white band; the stars represent the members of the former Federal Republic of Central America - Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua; similar to the flag of El Salvador, which features a round emblem encircled by the words REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL centered in the white

band; also similar to the flag of Nicaragua, which features a triangle encircled by the word REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA on top and

AMERICA CENTRAL on the bottom, centered in the white band

Economy Honduras

Economy - overview:

Honduras, one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere with an extraordinarily unequal distribution of income and massive

unemployment, is banking on expanded trade under the US-Central

America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) and on debt relief under the

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. The country has

met most of its macroeconomic targets, and began a three-year IMF

Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PGRF) program in February

2004. Growth remains dependent on the economy of the US, its largest

trading partner, on continued exports of non-traditional agricultural products (such as melons, chiles, tilapia, and shrimp), and on reduction of the high crime rate.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$20.61 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$7.812 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

4.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$2,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 13.9% industry: 31.2%

services: 54.9% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.54 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 34% industry: 21% services: 45% (2001 est.)

Unemployment rate:

28% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

53% (1993 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 0.6% highest 10%: 42.7% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

55 (1999)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.8% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

23.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.693 billion

expenditures: \$1.938 billion; including capital expenditures of \$106

million (2005 est.)

Public debt:

68.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

bananas, coffee, citrus; beef; timber; shrimp

Industries:

sugar, coffee, textiles, clothing, wood products

Industrial production growth rate:
7.7% (2003 est.)

Electricity - production:
4.338 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 50.2% hydro: 49.8%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
4.369 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
335 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
37,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-42.3 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$1.726 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

coffee, shrimp, bananas, gold, palm oil, fruit, lobster, lumber

Exports - partners:

US 73.2%, Guatemala 2.9%, El Salvador 2.9% (2005)

Imports:

\$4.161 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, industrial raw materials, chemical products, fuels, foodstuffs (2000)

Imports - partners:

US 53.1%, Guatemala 6.5%, El Salvador 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$2.339 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$5.795 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$557.8 million (1999)

Currency (code):

lempira (HNL)

Currency code:

HNL

Exchange rates:

lempiras per US dollar - 18.92 (2005), 18.206 (2004), 17.345 (2003), 16.433 (2002), 15.474 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Honduras

Telephones - main lines in use:
494,400 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
1.282 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: inadequate system
domestic: NA
international: country code - 504; satellite earth stations - 2
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); connected to Central American
Microwave
System

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 241, FM 53, shortwave 12 (1998)

Radios:
2.45 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
11 (plus 17 repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:
570,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.hn

Internet hosts:

3,973 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

8 (2000)

Internet users:

223,000 (2005)

Transportation Honduras

Airports: 116 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 11 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 105 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 19 under 914 m: 84 (2006)

Railways: total: 699 km narrow gauge: 279 km 1.067-m gauge;
420 km 0.914-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 13,603 km paved: 2,775 km unpaved: 10,828
km (1999)

Waterways:

465 km (most navigable only by small craft) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 136 ships (1000 GRT or over) 405,984 GRT/557,179 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 11, cargo 61, chemical tanker 5, container 1,
liquefied gas 1, livestock carrier 1, passenger 5, passenger/cargo
9, petroleum tanker 29, refrigerated cargo 8, roll on/roll off 4,
specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 43 (Canada 1, China 3, Egypt 4, Greece 3, Hong
Kong

2, Israel 1, Japan 4, South Korea 6, Lebanon 1, Mexico 1, Qatar 1, Singapore 11, Taiwan 2, Tanzania 1, US 1, Vietnam 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, San Lorenzo, Tela

Military Honduras

Military branches:

Army, Navy (includes naval infantry), Honduran Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Hondurena, FAH) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary two-three year military service (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,537,232

females age 18-49: 1,515,120 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,100,991

females age 18-49: 1,121,649 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 82,105

females age 18-49: 78,971 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$52.8 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.55% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Honduras

Disputes - international:

in 1992, International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled on the delimitation of "bolsones" (disputed areas) along the El Salvador-Honduras border, but despite Organization of American States (OAS) intervention and a further ICJ ruling in 2003, full demarcation of the border remains stalled; the 1992 ICJ ruling advised a tripartite resolution to a maritime boundary in the Gulf of Fonseca with consideration of Honduran access to the Pacific; El Salvador continues to claim tiny Conejo Island, not mentioned in the

ICJ ruling, off Honduras in the Gulf of Fonseca; Honduras claims Sapodilla Cays off the coast of Belize, but agreed to creation of a joint ecological park and Guatemalan corridor in the Caribbean in the failed 2002 Belize-Guatemala Differendum, which the OAS is attempting to revive; Nicaragua filed a claim against Honduras in 1999 and against Colombia in 2001 at the ICJ over a complex dispute

over islands and maritime boundaries in the Caribbean Sea

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for drugs and narcotics; illicit producer of cannabis, cultivated on small plots and used principally for local consumption; corruption is a major problem; some money-laundering activity

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Hong Kong

Introduction Hong Kong

Background:

Occupied by the UK in 1841, Hong Kong was formally ceded by China

the following year; various adjacent lands were added later in the 19th century. Pursuant to an agreement signed by China and the UK on

19 December 1984, Hong Kong became the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China on 1 July 1997. In this agreement, China has promised that, under its "one country, two systems" formula, China's socialist economic system will not be imposed on Hong Kong and that Hong Kong will enjoy a high degree of

autonomy in all matters except foreign and defense affairs for the next 50 years.

Geography Hong Kong

Location:

Eastern Asia, bordering the South China Sea and China

Geographic coordinates:

22 15 N, 114 10 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 1,092 sq km

land: 1,042 sq km

water: 50 sq km

Area - comparative:

six times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries: total: 30 km regional border: China 30 km

Coastline:

733 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate:

subtropical monsoon; cool and humid in winter, hot and rainy from

spring through summer, warm and sunny in fall

Terrain:

hilly to mountainous with steep slopes; lowlands in north

Elevation extremes: lowest point: South China Sea 0 m highest point: Tai Mo Shan 958 m

Natural resources: outstanding deepwater harbor, feldspar

Land use: arable land: 5.05% permanent crops: 1.01% other: 93.94% (2001)

Irrigated land:

20 sq km (1998 est.)

Natural hazards:

occasional typhoons

Environment - current issues:

air and water pollution from rapid urbanization

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Marine Dumping (associate member)

Geography - note:
more than 200 islands

People Hong Kong

Population:
6,940,432 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 13.5% (male 488,607/female 445,593)
15-64 years: 73.7% (male 2,495,679/female 2,620,336)
65 years and over: 12.8% (male 413,031/female 477,186) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 40.7 years
male: 40.4 years
female: 40.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
0.59% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
7.29 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
6.29 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
4.89 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.08 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.1 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.87 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 2.95 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 3.13 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 2.75 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 81.59 years

male: 78.9 years

female: 84.5 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

0.95 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

2,600 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Chinese/Hong Konger

adjective: Chinese/Hong Kong

Ethnic groups:

Chinese 95%, other 5%

Religions:

eclectic mixture of local religions 90%, Christian 10%

Languages:

Chinese (Cantonese), English; both are official

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 93.5%

male: 96.9%

female: 89.6% (2002)

Government Hong Kong

Country name:

conventional long form: Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

conventional short form: Hong Kong

local long form: Xianggang Tebie Xingzhengqu

local short form: Xianggang

abbreviation: HK

Dependency status:

special administrative region of China

Government type:

limited democracy

Administrative divisions:

none (special administrative region of China)

Independence:

none (special administrative region of China)

National holiday:

National Day (Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic

of China), 1 October (1949); note - 1 July 1997 is celebrated as

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Establishment Day

Constitution:

Basic Law, approved in March 1990 by China's National People's Congress, is Hong Kong's "mini-constitution"

Legal system:

based on English common law

Suffrage:

direct election 18 years of age; universal for permanent residents living in the territory of Hong Kong for the past seven years;

indirect election limited to about 200,000 members of functional constituencies and an 800-member election committee drawn from broad

regional groupings, municipal organizations, and central government bodies

Executive branch:

chief of state: President of China HU Jintao (since 15 March 2003)

head of government: Chief Executive Donald TSANG (since 24 June 2005)

cabinet: Executive Council consists of 14 official members and 15 non-official members

elections: previous chief executive TUNG Chee-hwa was elected to second five-year term in March 2002 by 800-member election committee

dominated by pro-Beijing forces, resignation accepted 12 March 2005;

Donald TSANG acted as chief executive between 12 March 2005 and 25

May 2005; Henry TANG acted as chief executive between 25 May 2005

and 24 June 2005; TSANG was elected on 16 June 2005 to fill final

two years of TUNG's term (next election to be held in March 2007)

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Council or LEGCO (60 seats; in 2004 30 seats

indirectly elected by functional constituencies, 30 elected by popular vote; members serve four-year terms)
elections: last held 12 September 2004 (next to be held in September 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - pro-democracy group 62%; seats by party - (pro-Beijing 34) DAB 12, Liberal Party 10, independents 11, FTU 1; (pro-democracy 25) independents 11, Democratic Party 9, CTU 2, ADPL 1, Frontier Party 1, NWSC 1; non-voting LEGCO president 1

Judicial branch:

Court of Final Appeal in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Political parties and leaders:

Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood or ADPL [Frederick FUNG Kin-kee]; Citizens Party [Alex CHAN Kai-chung]; Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong or

DAB [MA Lik]; Democratic Party [LEE Wing-tat]; Frontier Party [Emily

LAU Wai-hing]; Liberal Party [James TIEN Pei-chun]

note: political blocs include: pro-democracy - ADPL, Democratic Party, Frontier Party; pro-Beijing - DAB, Liberal Party

Political pressure groups and leaders: Article 45 Concern Group (pro-democracy); Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (pro-China); Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong; Confederation of Trade Unions or CTU (pro-democracy) [LAU Chin-shek, president; LEE Cheuk-yan, general secretary]; Federation of Hong Kong Industries; Federation of Trade Unions or FTU (pro-China) [CHENG Yiu-tong, executive councilor]; Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movement in China [Szeto WAH, chairman]; Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council

(pro-Taiwan); Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce; Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union [CHEUNG Man-kwong, president]; Neighborhood and Workers' Service Center or NWSC (pro-democracy); The Alliance [Bernard CHAN, exco member]

International organization participation: APEC, AsDB, BIS, ICC, ICFTU, IHO, IMF, IMO (associate), IOC, ISO (correspondent), UPU, WCL, WCO, WMO, WToO (associate), WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: none (special administrative region of China)

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Consul General James B. CUNNINGHAM consulate(s) general: 26 Garden Road, Hong Kong mailing address: PSC 461, Box 1, FPO AP 96521-0006 telephone: [852] 2523-9011 FAX: [852] 2845-1598

Flag description: red with a stylized, white, five-petal bauhinia flower in the center

Economy Hong Kong

Economy - overview:

Hong Kong has a free market, entrepot economy, highly dependent on

international trade. Natural resources are limited, and food and raw

materials must be imported. Gross imports and exports (i.e., including reexports to and from third countries) each exceed GDP in

dollar value. Even before Hong Kong reverted to Chinese administration on 1 July 1997, it had extensive trade and investment

ties with China. Hong Kong has been further integrating its economy

with China because China's growing openness to the world economy has

made manufacturing in China much more cost effective. Hong Kong's

reexport business to and from China is a major driver of growth. Per

capita GDP is comparable to that of the four big economies of Western Europe. GDP growth averaged a strong 5% from 1989 to 2005,

but Hong Kong suffered two recessions in the past eight years because of the Asian financial crisis in 1997-1998 and the global downturn in 2001-2002. Although the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) outbreak in 2003 also battered Hong Kong's economy,

a solid rise in exports, a boom in tourism from the mainland because

of China's easing of travel restrictions, and a return of consumer confidence resulted in the resumption of strong growth from late 2003 through 2005.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$234.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$172.6 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

7.3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$34,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 0.1% industry: 9.2% services: 90.6% (2005 est.)

Labor force:

3.61 million (October 2005)

Labor force - by occupation:

manufacturing 7.5%, construction 2.9%, wholesale and retail trade,

restaurants, and hotels 43.9%, financing, insurance, and real estate 19.6%, transport and communications 7.1%, community and social

services 18.8%

note: above data exclude public sector (2005 est.)

Unemployment rate:

5.5% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

43.4 (1996)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

0.9% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

20.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$31.31 billion

expenditures: \$32.3 billion; including capital expenditures of \$5.9 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

1.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

fresh vegetables; poultry, pork; fish

Industries:

textiles, clothing, tourism, banking, shipping, electronics,
plastics, toys, watches, clocks

Industrial production growth rate:

-0.6% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

37.3 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

39.22 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

3.086 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

9.84 billion kWh (2004)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

293,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m NA cu m

Natural gas - consumption:

692.2 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

71.15 million cu m (2004 est.)

Current account balance:

\$19.7 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$286.3 billion f.o.b., including reexports (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

electrical machinery and appliances, textiles, apparel, footwear, watches and clocks, toys, plastics, precious stones, printed material

Exports - partners:

China 45%, US 16.1%, Japan 5.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$291.6 billion (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

raw materials and semi-manufactures, consumer goods, capital goods,
foodstuffs, fuel (most is re-exported)

Imports - partners:

China 45%, Japan 11%, Taiwan 7.2%, Singapore 5.8%, US 5.1%,
South Korea 4.4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$124.3 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$72.04 billion (2005 est.)

Currency (code):
Hong Kong dollar (HKD)

Currency code:
HKD

Exchange rates:
Hong Kong dollars per US dollar - 7.7773 (2005), 7.788 (2004),
7.7868 (2003), 7.7989 (2002), 7.7988 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

Communications Hong Kong

Telephones - main lines in use:
3,794,600 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
8.693 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: modern facilities provide excellent domestic
and international services
domestic: microwave radio relay links and extensive fiber-optic
network
international: country code - 852; satellite earth stations - 3
Intelsat (1 Pacific Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean); coaxial cable to
Guangzhou, China; access to 5 international submarine cables
providing connections to ASEAN member nations, Japan, Taiwan,

Australia, Middle East, and Western Europe

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 5, FM 9, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

4.45 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 55 low power stations note: two TV networks, each one broadcasting on two channels (2006)

Televisions:

1.84 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.hk

Internet hosts:

800,834 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

17 (2000)

Internet users:

4,878,713 (2005)

Transportation Hong Kong

Airports: 3 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 3 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Heliports: 3 (2006)

Roadways: total: 1,955 km paved: 1,955 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 924 ships (1000 GRT or over) 30,838,025 GRT/51,957,682 DWT

by type: barge carrier 2, bulk carrier 495, cargo 121, chemical tanker 44, container 133, liquefied gas 22, passenger 6, passenger/cargo 7, petroleum tanker 76, roll on/roll off 3, specialized tanker 7, vehicle carrier 8

foreign-owned: 562 (Australia 1, Belgium 3, Canada 28, China 274,

Denmark 6, Germany 6, Greece 27, Indonesia 4, Japan 67, South Korea

6, Norway 26, Philippines 16, Portugal 1, Singapore 24, Syria 1, Taiwan 6, UAE 2, UK 43, US 21)

registered in other countries: 417 (Bahamas 8, Belize 8, Bermuda 10,

Cambodia 15, China 7, Cyprus 1, France 1, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 2, Greece 1, Honduras 2, India 1, Liberia 37, Malaysia 14, Malta 2, Marshall Islands 7, Norway 55, Panama 169, Philippines 3, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 6, Singapore 50, Taiwan 3, Tuvalu 8, unknown 7) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Hong Kong

Military Hong Kong

Military branches:

no regular indigenous military forces; Hong Kong garrison of China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) includes elements of the PLA

Ground Forces, PLA Navy, and PLA Air Force; these forces are under

the direct leadership of the Central Military Commission in Beijing and under administrative control of the adjacent Guangzhou

Military

Region

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,743,972

females age 18-49: 1,904,967 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,403,088

females age 18-49: 1,527,278 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 40,343

females age 18-49: 38,234 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

Hong Kong garrison is funded by China; figures are NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of China

Transnational Issues Hong Kong

Disputes - international:

none

Illicit drugs:

makes strenuous law enforcement efforts, but faces difficult challenges in controlling transit of heroin and methamphetamine to

regional and world markets; modern banking system provides conduit
for money laundering; rising indigenous use of synthetic drugs,
especially among young people

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Hungary

Introduction Hungary

Background:

Hungary was part of the polyglot Austro-Hungarian Empire, which collapsed during World War I. The country fell under Communist rule

following World War II. In 1956, a revolt and announced withdrawal

from the Warsaw Pact were met with a massive military intervention

by Moscow. Under the leadership of Janos KADAR in 1968, Hungary

began liberalizing its economy, introducing so-called "Goulash Communism." Hungary held its first multiparty elections in 1990 and

initiated a free market economy. It joined NATO in 1999 and the EU

in 2004.

Geography Hungary

Location:

Central Europe, northwest of Romania

Geographic coordinates:

47 00 N, 20 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 93,030 sq km

land: 92,340 sq km

water: 690 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Indiana

Land boundaries:

total: 2,171 km

border countries: Austria 366 km, Croatia 329 km, Romania 443 km,

Serbia 151 km, Slovakia 677 km, Slovenia 102 km, Ukraine 103 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

temperate; cold, cloudy, humid winters; warm summers

Terrain:

mostly flat to rolling plains; hills and low mountains on the Slovakian border

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Tisza River 78 m

highest point: Kekes 1,014 m

Natural resources:

bauxite, coal, natural gas, fertile soils, arable land

Land use: arable land: 49.58% permanent crops: 2.06% other: 48.36% (2005)

Irrigated land: 2,300 sq km (2003)

Environment - current issues: the upgrading of Hungary's standards in waste management, energy efficiency, and air, soil, and water pollution to meet EU requirements will require large investments

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Sulfur 94

Geography - note:

landlocked; strategic location astride main land routes between Western Europe and Balkan Peninsula as well as between Ukraine and

Mediterranean basin; the north-south flowing Duna (Danube) and Tisza

Rivers divide the country into three large regions

People Hungary

Population:

9,981,334 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 15.6% (male 799,163/female 755,389)

15-64 years: 69.2% (male 3,403,375/female 3,505,640)

65 years and over: 15.2% (male 550,297/female 967,470) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 38.7 years

male: 36.3 years

female: 41.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.25% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

9.72 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

13.11 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.86 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.57 male(s)/female

total population: 0.91 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 8.39 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.09 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 7.64 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.66 years

male: 68.45 years

female: 77.14 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.32 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

2,800 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 100 (2001 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Hungarian(s)

adjective: Hungarian

Ethnic groups:

Hungarian 92.3%, Roma 1.9%, other or unknown 5.8% (2001 census)

Religions:

Roman Catholic 51.9%, Calvinist 15.9%, Lutheran 3%, Greek Catholic

2.6%, other Christian 1%, other or unspecified 11.1%, unaffiliated 14.5% (2001 census)

Languages:

Hungarian 93.6%, other or unspecified 6.4% (2001 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.4%

male: 99.5%

female: 99.3% (2003 est.)

Government Hungary

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Hungary

conventional short form: Hungary

local long form: Magyar Koztarsasag

local short form: Magyarorszag

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Budapest

geographic coordinates: 47 30 N, 19 05 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

19 counties (megyek, singular - megye), 22 urban counties (singular

- megyei varos), and 1 capital city (fovaros)

counties: Bacs-Kiskun, Baranya, Bekes, Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen,

Csongrad, Fejer, Gyor-Moson-Sopron, Hajdu-Bihar, Heves,

Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok, Komarom-Esztergom, Nograd, Pest,

Somogy,

Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg, Tolna, Vas, Veszprem, Zala
urban counties: Bekescsaba, Debrecen, Dunaujvaros, Eger, Gyor,
Hodmezovasarhely, Kaposvar, Kecskemet, Miskolc, Nagykanizsa,
Nyiregyhaza, Pecs, Salgotarjan, Sopron, Szeged, Szekesfehervar,
Szekszard, Szolnok, Szombathely, Tatabanya, Veszprem,
Zalaegerszeg
capital city: Budapest

Independence:

1001 (unification by King Stephen I)

National holiday:

Saint Stephen's Day, 20 August

Constitution:

18 August 1949, effective 20 August 1949; revised 19 April 1972;
18

October 1989 revision ensured legal rights for individuals and
constitutional checks on the authority of the prime minister and
also established the principle of parliamentary oversight; 1997
amendment streamlined the judicial system

Legal system:

rule of law based on Western model; accepts compulsory ICJ
jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Laszlo SOLYOM (since 5 August 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Ferenc GYURCSANY (since 29
September 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers elected by the National Assembly on
the recommendation of the president

elections: president elected by the National Assembly for a

five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 6-7 June 2005 (next to be held by June 2010); prime minister elected by

the National Assembly on the recommendation of the president;

election last held 29 September 2004

election results: Laszlo SOLYOM elected president by a simple majority in the third round of voting, 185 to 182; Ferenc GYURCSANY

elected prime minister; result of legislative vote - 197 to 12

note: to be elected, the president must win two-thirds of

legislative vote in the first two rounds or a simple majority in the third round

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Országgyűlés (386 seats; members

are elected by popular vote under a system of proportional and direct representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 9 and 23 April 2006 (next to be held April 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party (5% or more of the vote required for parliamentary representation in the first round) - MSzP

43.2%, Fidesz-KDNP 42%, SzDSz 6.5%, MDF 5%, other 3.3%; seats by

party - MSzP 190, Fidesz 141, KDNP 23, SzDSz 20, MDF 11, independent

1

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court (judges are elected by the National Assembly for nine-year terms)

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance of Free Democrats or SzDSz [Gabor KUNCZE]; Christian

Democratic People's Party or KDNP [Zsolt SEMJEN]; Hungarian Civic

Alliance or Fidesz [Viktor ORBAN, chairman]; Hungarian Democratic

Forum or MDF [Ibolya DAVID]; Hungarian Socialist Party or MSzP [Istvan HILLER, chairman]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT (observer), Australia Group, BIS, CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC, EBRD,

EIB, ESA (cooperating state), EU (new member), FAO, G- 9, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, NAM (guest),

NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE,

PCA, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOMIG, UPU,

WCL, WCO, WEU (associate), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Andras SIMONYI chancery: 3910 Shoemaker Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 362-6730 FAX: [1] (202) 966-8135 consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador April H. FOLEY embassy: Szabadsag ter 12, H-1054 Budapest mailing address: pouch: American Embassy Budapest, 5270 Budapest Place, US Department of State, Washington, DC 20521-5270 telephone: [36] (1) 475-4400 FAX: [36] (1) 475-4764

Flag description: three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and green

Economy Hungary

Economy - overview:

Hungary has made the transition from a centrally planned to a market economy, with a per capita income about 60% of the EU-25

average. Hungary continues to demonstrate strong economic growth and

acceded to the EU in May 2004. The private sector accounts for over

80% of GDP. Foreign ownership of and investment in Hungarian firms

are widespread, with cumulative foreign direct investment totaling more than \$34 billion between 1990 and 2003. Several private sector

analysts and sovereign ratings agencies have expressed concerns over

Hungary's unsustainable budget and current account deficits.

Inflation has declined from 14% in 1998 to 3.5% in 2005.

Unemployment in 2005 rose to 7.1%, its highest point since 1999;

Hungary's labor force participation rate of 57% is one of the lowest

in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Germany is by far Hungary's largest economic partner. Policy challenges include cutting the public sector deficit to 3% of GDP by

2008, from about 6.1% in 2005, and orchestrating an orderly interest

rate reduction without sparking capital outflows.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$163.1 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$106.4 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
4.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$16,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3.7% industry: 31.2%
services: 65.1% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 4.18 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 5.5% industry: 33.3%
services: 61.2% (2003)

Unemployment rate:
7.2% (2005)

Population below poverty line:
At-risk-of poverty rate after social transfers: 12% (2003)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 4.1% highest 10%: 22.2% (2002)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
24.96 (2002)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
3.6% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
23.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$51.4 billion

expenditures: \$58.34 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

58.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, corn, sunflower seed, potatoes, sugar beets; pigs, cattle, poultry, dairy products

Industries:

mining, metallurgy, construction materials, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals), motor vehicles

Industrial production growth rate:

7.3% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

32.21 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 60.1% hydro: 0.5% nuclear: 39% other: 0.3% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

36.96 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

7.1 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

14.1 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

45,190 bbl/day (2005)

Oil - consumption:

136,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - exports:

47,180 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

94,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - proved reserves:

102 million bbl (1 January 2006)

Natural gas - production:

3.1 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

13 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - exports:

4 million cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

10.95 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

33.98 billion cu m (1 January 2003)

Current account balance:

\$-7.963 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$61.75 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and equipment 61.1%, other manufactures 28.7%, food products 6.5%, raw materials 2%, fuels and electricity 1.6% (2003)

Exports - partners:

Germany 29.4%, Austria 5.9%, Italy 5.6%, France 5%, UK 4.7%
(2005)

Imports:

\$64.83 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment 51.6%, other manufactures 35.7%, fuels
and

electricity 7.7%, food products 3.1%, raw materials 2.0% (2003)

Imports - partners:

Germany 27.2%, Russia 7.5%, China 7.2%, Austria 6.7%, Italy
4.9%,

France 4.8%, Netherlands 4.3% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$18.59 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$66.22 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient: \$3.4 billion in committed EU structural
adjustment and cohesion funds (2004-06)

Currency (code):

forint (HUF)

Currency code:

HUF

Exchange rates:

forints per US dollar - 199.58 (2005), 202.75 (2004), 224.31
(2003), 257.89 (2002), 286.49 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Hungary

Telephones - main lines in use:

3.356 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

9.32 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: the telephone system has been modernized and is

capable of satisfying all requests for telecommunication service

domestic: the system is digitalized and highly automated; trunk

services are carried by fiber-optic cable and digital microwave

radio relay; a program for fiber-optic subscriber connections was

initiated in 1996; heavy use is made of mobile cellular telephones

international: country code - 36; Hungary has fiber-optic cable

connections with all neighboring countries; the international switch

is in Budapest; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic

Ocean and Indian Ocean regions), 1 Inmarsat, 1 very small aperture

terminal (VSAT) system of ground terminals

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 17, FM 57, shortwave 3 (1998)

Radios:

7.01 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

35 (plus 161 low-power repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

4.42 million (1997)

Internet country code:
.hu

Internet hosts:
608,085 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
16 (2000)

Internet users:
3.05 million (2005)

Transportation Hungary

Airports: 46 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 20 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 8 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 26 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 11 under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Heliports:
5 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 4,397 km; oil 990 km; refined products 335 km (2006)

Railways:
total: 7,937 km
broad gauge: 36 km 1.524-m gauge
standard gauge: 7,682 km 1.435-m gauge (2,628 km electrified)
narrow gauge: 219 km 0.760-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 159,568 km

paved: 70,050 km (30,874 km of interurban roads including 626 km of

expressways)

unpaved: 89,518 km (2005)

Waterways:

1,622 km (most on Danube River) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Budapest, Dunaujvaros, Gyor-Gonyu, Csepel, Baja, Mohacs (2003)

Military Hungary

Military branches:

Ground Forces, Air Forces

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service; conscription abolished in June 2004 (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,303,116

females age 18-49: 2,265,463 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,780,513

females age 18-49: 1,864,580 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 63,847

females age 18-49: 61,037 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$1.08 billion (2002 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.75% (2002 est.)

Transnational Issues Hungary

Disputes - international:

in 2004, Hungary amended the status law extending special social and cultural benefits - and voted down a referendum to extend dual

citizenship - to ethnic Hungarians living in neighboring states, which have objected to such measures; consultations continue between

Slovakia and Hungary over Hungary's completion of its portion the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric dam project along the Danube; as a

member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Hungary must implement the strict Schengen border rules

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and cannabis and for

South American cocaine destined for Western Europe; limited producer

of precursor chemicals, particularly for amphetamine and methamphetamine; improving, but remains vulnerable to money laundering related to organized crime and drug trafficking

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Iceland

Introduction Iceland

Background:

Settled by Norwegian and Celtic (Scottish and Irish) immigrants during the late 9th and 10th centuries A.D., Iceland boasts the world's oldest functioning legislative assembly, the Althing, established in 930. Independent for over 300 years, Iceland was subsequently ruled by Norway and Denmark. Fallout from the Askja

volcano of 1875 devastated the Icelandic economy and caused widespread famine. Over the next quarter century, 20% of the island's population emigrated, mostly to Canada and the US. Limited

home rule from Denmark was granted in 1874 and complete independence

attained in 1944. Literacy, longevity, income, and social cohesion are first-rate by world standards.

Geography Iceland

Location:

Northern Europe, island between the Greenland Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, northwest of the UK

Geographic coordinates:

65 00 N, 18 00 W

Map references:

Arctic Region

Area:

total: 103,000 sq km

land: 100,250 sq km

water: 2,750 sq km

Area - comparative:
slightly smaller than Kentucky

Land boundaries:
0 km

Coastline:
4,970 km

Maritime claims:
territorial sea: 12 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm
continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:
temperate; moderated by North Atlantic Current; mild, windy
winters; damp, cool summers

Terrain:
mostly plateau interspersed with mountain peaks, icefields; coast
deeply indented by bays and fiords

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m
highest point: Hvannadalshnukur 2,110 m (at Vatnajökull glacier)

Natural resources:
fish, hydropower, geothermal power, diatomite

Land use:
arable land: 0.07%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 99.93% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:
earthquakes and volcanic activity

Environment - current issues:
water pollution from fertilizer runoff; inadequate wastewater treatment

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Kyoto Protocol, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Transboundary Air Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification, Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:
strategic location between Greenland and Europe; westernmost European country; Reykjavik is the northernmost national capital in the world; more land covered by glaciers than in all of continental Europe

People Iceland

Population:
299,388 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 21.7% (male 33,021/female 32,021)
15-64 years: 66.5% (male 100,944/female 98,239)
65 years and over: 11.7% (male 15,876/female 19,287) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 34.2 years

male: 33.8 years

female: 34.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.87% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

13.64 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.72 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

1.74 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.82 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 3.29 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 3.43 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.14 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 80.31 years

male: 78.23 years

female: 82.48 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.92 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
0.2% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
220 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Icelander(s)
adjective: Icelandic

Ethnic groups:
homogeneous mixture of descendants of Norse and Celts 94%,
population of foreign origin 6%

Religions:
Lutheran Church of Iceland 85.5%, Reykjavik Free Church 2.1%,
Roman
Catholic Church 2%, Hafnarfjorour Free Church 1.5%, other
Christian
2.7%, other or unspecified 3.8%, unaffiliated 2.4% (2004)

Languages:
Icelandic, English, Nordic languages, German widely spoken

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 99%
male: 99%
female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government Iceland

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Iceland

conventional short form: Iceland

local long form: Lydveldid Island

local short form: Island

Government type:

constitutional republic

Capital:

name: Reykjavik

geographic coordinates: 64 09 N, 21 57 W

time difference: UTC (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

8 regions; Austurland, Hofudhborgarsvaedhi, Nordhurland Eystra, Nordhurland Vestra, Sudhurland, Sudhurnes, Vestfirdhir, Vesturland

Independence:

1 December 1918 (became a sovereign state under the Danish Crown);

17 June 1944 (from Denmark)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 17 June (1944)

Constitution:

16 June 1944, effective 17 June 1944; amended many times

Legal system:

civil law system based on Danish law; has not accepted compulsory

ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Olafur Ragnar GRIMSSON (since 1 August 1996)

head of government: Prime Minister Geir H. HAARDE (since 7 June 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister

elections: president, largely a ceremonial post, is elected by popular vote for a four-year term (no term limits); election last held 26 June 2004 (next to be held June 2008); following legislative

elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually the prime minister

election results: Olafur Ragnar GRIMSSON 85.6%, Baldur AGUSTSSON

12.5%, Astthor MAGNUSSON 1.9%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament or Althing (63 seats; members are elected by

popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 10 May 2003 (next to be held by May 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - Independence Party 33.7%, Social Democratic Alliance 31%, Progressive Party 17.7%,

Left-Green Movement 8.8%, Liberal Party 7.4%; seats by party - Independence Party 22, Social Democratic Alliance 20, Progressive Party 12, Left-Green Alliance 5, Liberal Party 4

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Haestirettur (justices are appointed for life by the Minister of Justice); eight district courts (justices are appointed for life by the Minister of Justice)

Political parties and leaders:

Independence Party or IP [Geir HAARDE]; Left-Green Movement or LGM

[Steingrímur SIGFUSSON]; Liberal Party or LP [Gudjon KRISTJANSSON];

Progressive Party or PP [Halldor ASGRIMSSON - will step down in August 2006]; Social Democratic Alliance (includes People's Alliance

or PA, Social Democratic Party or SDP, Women's List) or SDA [Ingibjörg Solrun GISLADOTTIR]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

Arctic Council, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CE, EAPC, EBRD, EFTA,

FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NATO,

NC, NEA, NIB, OECD, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WCO,

WEU (associate), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Helgi AGUSTSSON

chancery: Suite 1200, 1156 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005-1704

telephone: [1] (202) 265-6653

FAX: [1] (202) 265-6656

consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Carol VAN VOORST embassy: Laufasvegur 21, 101 Reykjavik mailing address: US Department of State, 5640 Reykjavik Place, Washington, D.C. 20521-5640 telephone: [354] 562-9100

FAX: [354] 562-9118

Flag description:

blue with a red cross outlined in white extending to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

Economy Iceland

Economy - overview:

Iceland's Scandinavian-type economy is basically capitalistic, yet with an extensive welfare system (including generous housing subsidies), low unemployment, and remarkably even distribution of

income. In the absence of other natural resources (except for abundant geothermal power), the economy depends heavily on the fishing industry, which provides 70% of export earnings and employs

4% of the work force. The economy remains sensitive to declining fish stocks as well as to fluctuations in world prices for its main exports: fish and fish products, aluminum, and ferrosilicon.

Government policies include reducing the current account deficit, limiting foreign borrowing, containing inflation, revising agricultural and fishing policies, and diversifying the economy. The

government remains opposed to EU membership, primarily because of

Icelanders' concern about losing control over their fishing resources. Iceland's economy has been diversifying into manufacturing and service industries in the last decade, and new developments in software production, biotechnology, and financial services are taking place. The tourism sector is also expanding, with the recent trends in ecotourism and whale watching. Growth had

been remarkably steady in 1996-2001 at 3%-5%, but could not be sustained in 2002 in an environment of global recession. Growth resumed in 2003, and estimates call for strong growth until 2007, slowly dropping until the end of the decade.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$10.59 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$13.05 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
5.6% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$35,700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 8.6% industry: 15%
services: 76.5% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 165,900 (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 10.3% industry: 18.3%
services: 71.4% (2003)

Unemployment rate:
2.1% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

28.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$6.995 billion

expenditures: \$6.761 billion; including capital expenditures of \$467

million (2005 est.)

Public debt:

31.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

potatoes, green vegetables; mutton, dairy products; fish

Industries:

fish processing; aluminum smelting, ferrosilicon production;

geothermal power, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

14.2% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

8.619 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 0.1% hydro: 82.5%
nuclear: 0% other: 17.5% (geothermal) (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

8.619 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

17,280 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

0 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

15,470 bbl/day (2001)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-2.607 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$3.215 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

fish and fish products 70%, aluminum, animal products, ferrosilicon, diatomite

Exports - partners:

UK 17.9%, Germany 16.4%, Netherlands 13%, US 8.1%, Spain 7.7%,

Denmark 4.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$4.582 billion (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, petroleum products, foodstuffs, textiles

Imports - partners:

Germany 13.4%, US 9.1%, Sweden 8.6%, Denmark 7.3%, Norway 7.2%, UK 5.9%, China 5.3%, Netherlands 5%, Japan 4.7% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.069 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$3.073 billion (2002)

Economic aid - donor:

\$6.7 million \$NA

Currency (code):

Icelandic krona (ISK)

Currency code:

ISK

Exchange rates:

Icelandic kronur per US dollar - 62.982 (2005), 70.192 (2004), 76.709 (2003), 91.662 (2002), 97.425 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Iceland

Telephones - main lines in use:

193,900 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

304,000 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: extensive domestic service

domestic: the trunk network consists of coaxial and fiber-optic cables and microwave radio relay links

international: country code - 354; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean), 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic and Indian Ocean

regions); note - Iceland shares the Inmarsat earth station with the other Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 3, FM about 70 (including repeaters), shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

260,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

14 (plus 156 low-power repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

98,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.is

Internet hosts:

212,897 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

20 (2001)

Internet users:

258,000 (2005)

Transportation Iceland

Airports: 98 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 5

over 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 93

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 29

under 914 m: 61 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 13,028 km

paved/oiled gravel: 4,241 km (does not include urban roads)

unpaved: 8,787 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 3,354 GRT/480 DWT

by type: passenger/cargo 1

registered in other countries: 34 (Antigua and Barbuda 8, Bahamas 1,

Belize 2, Faroe Islands 4, Gibraltar 1, Malta 4, Norway 4, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 10) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Grundartangi, Hafnarfjordur, Hornafjordhur, Reykjavik, Seydhisfjordhur

Military Iceland

Military branches:

no regular armed forces; Icelandic National Police, Icelandic Coast Guard (Islenska Landhelgisgaeslan) subordinate to Ministry of Justice, Icelandic Crisis Response Unit (2006)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 69,038 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 56,777 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
0

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
0%

Military - note:
under a 1951 bilateral agreement, Iceland's defense was provided by
a US-manned Icelandic Defense Force (IDF) headquartered in Keflavik;
in October 2006, all US military forces in Iceland were withdrawn; nonetheless, the US and Iceland signed a Joint Understanding to strengthen their bilateral defense relationship, including regular security consultations, military communications in the event of national emergencies, annual bilateral exercises on Icelandic territory, and future bilateral and NATO support to four Iceland Air
Defense System (IADS) radar sites

Transnational Issues Iceland

Disputes - international:
Iceland disputes Denmark's alignment of the Faroe Islands' fisheries median line; Iceland, the UK, and Ireland dispute Denmark's claim that the Faroe Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Iles Eparses

Introduction Iles Eparses

Background:

The Iles Eparses, or scattered islands, are a group of five French entities - Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, and Tromelin Island - which on 1 April 1960 came under

the authority of the Minister in charge of overseas possessions. On 19 September 1960 by decree, the islands were transferred to the charge of the Prefet of Reunion where they remained until 3 January

2005 when they were transferred by another decree to the Senior Administrator of the Territory of the French Southern and Antarctic

Lands (TAAF).

Bassas da India: A French possession since 1897, this atoll is a volcanic seamount surrounded by reefs and awash at high tide.

Europa Island: A French possession since 1897, the island is heavily

wooded; it is the site of a small military garrison that staffs a weather station.

Glorioso Islands: A French possession since 1892, the Glorioso Islands are composed of two lushly vegetated coral islands (Ile Glorieuse and Ile du Lys) and three rock islets. A military garrison operates a weather and radio station on Ile Glorieuse.

Juan de Nova Island: Named after a famous 15th century Spanish navigator and explorer, the island has been a French possession since 1897. It has been exploited for its guano and phosphate.

Presently a small military garrison oversees a meteorological station.

Tromelin Island: First explored by the French in 1776, the island came under the jurisdiction of Reunion in 1814. At present, it serves as a sea turtle sanctuary and is the site of an important meteorological station.

Geography Iles Eparses

Location:

Southern Africa, in the Indian Ocean

Bassas da India: atoll in the southern Mozambique Channel, about half way from Madagascar to Mozambique

Europa Island: island in the Mozambique Channel, about half way between southern Madagascar and southern Mozambique

Glorioso Islands: group of islands in the Indian Ocean, northwest of

Madagascar

Juan de Nova Island: island in the Mozambique Channel, about one-third of the way between Madagascar and Mozambique

Tromelin Island: island in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar

Geographic coordinates:

Bassas da India: 21 30 S, 39 50 E

Europa Island: 22 20 S, 40 22 E

Glorioso Islands: 11 30 S, 47 20 E

Juan de Nova Island: 17 03 S, 42 45 E

Tromelin Island: 15 52 S, 54 25 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

Bassas da India: total - 80 sq km; land - 0.2 sq km; water - 79.8 sq km (lagoon)

Europa Island: total - 28 sq km; land - 28 sq km; water - 0 sq km

Glorioso Islands: total - 5 sq km; land - 5 sq km; water - 0 sq km

Juan de Nova Island: total - 4.4 sq km; land - 4.4 sq km; water - 0 sq km

Tromelin Island: total - 1 sq km; land - 1 sq km; water - 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

Bassas da India: land area about one-third the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Europa Island: about one-sixth the size of Washington, DC

Glorioso Islands: about eight times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Juan de Nova Island: about seven times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Tromelin Island: about 1.7 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

Bassas da India: 35.2 km

Europa Island: 22.2 km

Glorioso Islands: 35.2 km

Juan de Nova Island: 24.1 km

Tromelin Island: 3.7 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm; note - Juan de Nova Island and Tromelin Island claim a continental shelf of 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

tropical

Terrain:

Bassas da India: atoll, awash at high tide; shallow (15 m) lagoon

Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island: low, flat, and

sandy

Tromelin Island: low, flat, sandy; likely volcanic seamount

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Bassas da India 2.4 m; Europa Island 24 m; Glorioso Islands 12 m; Juan de Nova Island 10 m; Tromelin Island 7 m (all unnamed locations)

Natural resources:

Bassas da India and Europa Island: none

Glorioso Islands and Juan de Nova Island: guano, phosphates; coconuts

Tromelin Island: fish

Land use:

Bassas da India - 100% rock, coral reef, and sand; Europa Island - 100% mangrove swamp and dry woodlands; Glorioso Islands - 100% lush

vegetation and coconut palms; Juan de Nova Island - 90% forest, 10%

other; Tromelin Island - 100% grasses and scattered brush

Natural hazards:

all islands subject to periodic cyclones

Bassas da India: maritime hazard since it is under water for a period of three hours prior to and following the high tide and surrounded by reefs

Geography - note:

Bassas da India: the atoll is a circular reef that sits atop a long-extinct, submerged volcano

Europa Island and Juan de Nova Island: wildlife sanctuary for seabirds and sea turtles

Glorioso Islands: the islands and rocks are surrounded by an extensive reef system

Tromelin Island: climatologically important location for forecasting cyclones in the western Indian Ocean; wildlife sanctuary (seabirds, tortoises)

People Iles Eparses

Population:

Bassas da India: uninhabitable

Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island: a small French

military garrison and a few meteorologists on each possession; visited by scientists

Tromelin Island: uninhabited, except for visits by scientists

Government Iles Eparses

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, Tromelin Island

local long form: none

local short form: Bassas da India, Ile Europa, Iles Glorieuses, Ile Juan de Nova, Ile Tromelin

Dependency status:

possessions of France; administered by the Senior Administrator of the Territory of the French Southern and Antarctic Lands (TAAF), resident in Reunion

Legal system:

the laws of France, where applicable, apply

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France (since 17 May 1995), represented by Senior Administrator Michel CHAMPON

Flag description:

the flag of France is used

Economy Iles Eparses

Economy - overview: no economic activity

Communications Iles Eparses

Communications - note:

Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, Tromelin Island: 1 meteorological station on each possession; note - meteorological station on Tromelin Island is important for forecasting cyclones

Transportation Iles Eparses

Airports:

4 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

none; offshore anchorage only

Transportation - note:

aids to navigation - lighthouses: Europa Island 18m; Juan de Nova Island (W side) 37m; Tromelin Island (NW point) 11m

Military Iles Eparses

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of France

Transnational Issues Iles Eparses

Disputes - international:

Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island: claimed by Madagascar

Tromelin Island: claimed by Mauritius

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@India

Introduction India

Background:

The Indus Valley civilization, one of the oldest in the world, dates back at least 5,000 years. Aryan tribes from the northwest infiltrated onto Indian lands about 1500 B.C.; their merger with the

earlier Dravidian inhabitants created the classical Indian culture. Arab incursions starting in the 8th century and Turkish in the 12th were followed by those of European traders, beginning in the late 15th century. By the 19th century, Britain had assumed political control of virtually all Indian lands. Indian armed forces in the British army played a vital role in both World Wars. Nonviolent resistance to British colonialism led by Mohandas GANDHI and

Jawaharlal NEHRU brought independence in 1947. The subcontinent was

divided into the secular state of India and the smaller Muslim state of Pakistan. A third war between the two countries in 1971 resulted

in East Pakistan becoming the separate nation of Bangladesh. Despite

impressive gains in economic investment and output, India faces pressing problems such as the ongoing dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir, massive overpopulation, environmental degradation, extensive poverty, and ethnic and religious strife.

Geography India

Location:

Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, between Burma and Pakistan

Geographic coordinates:

20 00 N, 77 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 3,287,590 sq km

land: 2,973,190 sq km

water: 314,400 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than one-third the size of the US

Land boundaries:

total: 14,103 km

border countries: Bangladesh 4,053 km, Bhutan 605 km, Burma

1,463

km, China 3,380 km, Nepal 1,690 km, Pakistan 2,912 km

Coastline:

7,000 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to
the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

varies from tropical monsoon in south to temperate in north

Terrain:

upland plain (Deccan Plateau) in south, flat to rolling plain along
the Ganges, deserts in west, Himalayas in north

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Kanchenjunga 8,598 m

Natural resources:

coal (fourth-largest reserves in the world), iron ore, manganese,
mica, bauxite, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, diamonds,
petroleum, limestone, arable land

Land use:

arable land: 48.83%

permanent crops: 2.8%

other: 48.37% (2005)

Irrigated land:

558,080 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

droughts; flash floods, as well as widespread and destructive
flooding from monsoonal rains; severe thunderstorms; earthquakes

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; soil erosion; overgrazing; desertification; air pollution from industrial effluents and vehicle emissions; water pollution from raw sewage and runoff of agricultural pesticides; tap

water is not potable throughout the country; huge and growing population is overstraining natural resources

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living

Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone

Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

dominates South Asian subcontinent; near important Indian Ocean trade routes; Kanchenjunga, third tallest mountain in the world, lies on the border with Nepal

People India

Population:

1,095,351,995 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 30.8% (male 173,478,760/female 163,852,827)

15-64 years: 64.3% (male 363,876,219/female 340,181,764)

65 years and over: 4.9% (male 27,258,020/female 26,704,405)

(2006

est.)

Median age: total: 24.9 years male: 24.9 years female: 24.9 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.38% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

22.01 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.18 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.07 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.07 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.02 male(s)/female

total population: 1.06 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 54.63 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 55.18 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 54.05 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 64.71 years

male: 63.9 years

female: 65.57 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.73 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.9% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

5.1 million (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

310,000 (2001 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and Japanese encephalitis are high risks in some locations

animal contact disease: rabies (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Indian(s)

adjective: Indian

Ethnic groups:

Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3% (2000)

Religions:

Hindu 80.5%, Muslim 13.4%, Christian 2.3%, Sikh 1.9%, other 1.8%, unspecified 0.1% (2001 census)

Languages:

English enjoys associate status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindi is the

national language and primary tongue of 30% of the people; there are

14 other official languages: Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmiri,

Sindhi, and Sanskrit; Hindustani is a popular variant of Hindi/

Urdu

spoken widely throughout northern India but is not an official language

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 59.5%

male: 70.2%

female: 48.3% (2003 est.)

Government India

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of India

conventional short form: India

local long form: Republic of India/Bharatiya Ganarajya

local short form: India/Bharat

Government type:

federal republic

Capital:

name: New Delhi

geographic coordinates: 28 36 N, 77 12 E

time difference: UTC+5.5 (10.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

28 states and 7 union territories*; Andaman and Nicobar Islands*,
Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh*,
Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli*, Daman and Diu*, Delhi*,
Goa,
Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir,
Jharkhand,

Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep*, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Puducherry*, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal

Independence:

15 August 1947 (from UK)

National holiday:

Republic Day, 26 January (1950)

Constitution:

26 January 1950; amended many times

Legal system:

based on English common law; limited judicial review of legislative

acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; separate personal law codes apply to Muslims, Christians, and Hindus

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President A.P.J. Abdul KALAM (since 25 July 2002); Vice President Bhairon Singh SHEKHAWAT (since 19 August 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Manmohan SINGH (since 22 May 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president on the recommendation of

the prime minister

elections: president elected by an electoral college consisting of

elected members of both houses of Parliament and the legislatures of

the states for a five-year term (no term limits); election last held July 2002 (next to be held 18 July 2007); vice president elected by

both houses of Parliament for a five-year term; election last held 12 August 2002 (next to be held August 2007); prime minister chosen

by parliamentary members of the majority party following legislative

elections; election last held April - May 2004 (next to be held May 2009)

election results: Abdul KALAM elected president; percent of electoral college vote - 89.6%; Bhairon Singh SHEKHAWAT elected vice

president; percent of Parliament vote - 59.8%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament or Sansad consists of the Council of States or Rajya Sabha (a body consisting of not more than 250 members, up to

12 of whom are appointed by the president, the remainder are chosen

by the elected members of the state and territorial assemblies; members serve six-year terms) and the People's Assembly or Lok Sabha

(543 seats; 543 elected by popular vote, 2 appointed by the president; members serve five-year terms)

elections: People's Assembly - last held 20 April through 10 May 2004 (next must be held before May 2009)

election results: People's Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - INC 145, BJP 138, CPI(M) 43, SP 36, RJD 24, BSP 19,

DMK 16, SS 12, BJD 11, CPI 10, NCP 9, JDU 8, SAD 8, PMK 6,

TDP 5,

TRS 5, JMM 5, LJSP 4, MDMK 4, independents 5, other 30

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (one chief justice and 25 associate justices are appointed by the president and remain in office until they reach the age of 65 or are removed for "proved misbehavior")

Political parties and leaders:

note - India has dozens of national and regional political parties; only parties with four or more seats in the People's Assembly are listed; Bahujan Samaj Party or BSP [MAYAWATI]; Bharatiya Janata

Party or BJP [Rajnath SINGH]; Biju Janata Dal or BJD [Naveen PATNAIK]; Communist Party of India or CPI [Ardhendu Bhushan BARDHAN]; Communist Party of India (Marxist) or CPI (M) [Prakash

KARAT]; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam or DMK [M. KARUNANIDHI]; Indian

National Congress or INC [Sonia GANDHI]; Janata Dal (United) or JD(U) [Sharad YADEV]; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha or JMM [Shibu SOREN];

Lok Jan Shakti Party or LJSP [Ram Vilas PASWAN]; Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam or MDMK [VAIKU]; Nationalist Congress

Party or NCP [Sharad PAWAR]; Pattali Makkal Katchi or PMK [S. RAMADOSS]; Rashtriya Janata Dal or RJD [Laloo Prasad YADAV]; Samajwadi Party or SP [Mulayam Singh YADAV]; Shiromani Akali Dal or

SAD [Prakash Singh BADAL]; Shiv Sena or SS [Bal THACKERAY]; Telangana Rashtra Samithi or TRS [K. Chandrasekhar RAO]; Telugu

Desam Party or TDP [Chandrababu NAIDU]

Political pressure groups and leaders: numerous religious or militant/chauvinistic organizations, including Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Bajrang Dal, and Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh; various separatist groups seeking greater communal and/or regional autonomy, including the All Parties Hurriyat Conference in the Kashmir Valley and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland in the Northeast

International organization participation: AfDB, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner), BIMSTEC, BIS, C, CERN (observer), CP, EAS, FAO, G- 6, G-15, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM, OAS (observer), ONUB, OPCW, PCA, PIF (partner), SAARC, SACEP, SCO (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMEE, UNMIS, UNMOVIC, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Ranendra SEN

chancery: 2107 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; note -

Consular Wing located at 2536 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 939-7000

FAX: [1] (202) 265-4351

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, New York, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador David C. MULFORD

embassy: Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [91] (11) 2419-8000

FAX: [91] (11) 2419-0017

consulate(s) general: Chennai (Madras), Kolkata (Calcutta),
Mumbai
(Bombay)

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of saffron (subdued orange) (top),
white, and green with a blue chakra (24-spoked wheel) centered
in
the white band; similar to the flag of Niger, which has a small
orange disk centered in the white band

Economy India

Economy - overview:

India's diverse economy encompasses traditional village farming,
modern agriculture, handicrafts, a wide range of modern
industries,

and a multitude of services. Services are the major source of
economic growth, accounting for half of India's output with less
than one quarter of its labor force. About three-fifths of the
work-force is in agriculture, leading the UPA government to
articulate an economic reform program that includes developing
basic

infrastructure to improve the lives of the rural poor and boost
economic performance. Government controls on foreign trade and
investment have been reduced in some areas, but high tariffs
(averaging 20% on non-agricultural items in 2004) and limits on
foreign direct investment are still in place. The government in
2005

liberalized investment in the civil aviation, telecom, and
construction sectors. Privatization of government-owned industries
essentially came to a halt in 2005, and continues to generate
political debate; continued social, political, and economic
rigidities hold back needed initiatives. The economy has posted an

average growth rate of more than 7% in the decade since 1994, reducing poverty by about 10 percentage points. India achieved 7.6%

GDP growth in 2005, significantly expanding manufacturing. India is

capitalizing on its large numbers of well-educated people skilled in the English language to become a major exporter of software services

and software workers. Despite strong growth, the World Bank and others worry about the combined state and federal budget deficit, running at approximately 9% of GDP; government borrowing has kept

interest rates high. Economic deregulation would help attract additional foreign capital and lower interest rates. The huge and growing population is the fundamental social, economic, and environmental problem.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$3.666 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$719.8 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
8.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$3,400 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 18.6% industry: 27.6% services: 53.8% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 496.4 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 60% industry: 17% services: 23% (1999)

Unemployment rate:

8.9% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

25% (2002 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.5% highest 10%: 33.5% (1997)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

32.5 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

28.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$111.2 billion

expenditures: \$135.8 billion; including capital expenditures of \$15 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

53.8% of GDP (federal and state debt combined) (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, potatoes;
cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats, poultry; fish

Industries:

textiles, chemicals, food processing, steel, transportation
equipment, cement, mining, petroleum, machinery, software

Industrial production growth rate:

7.9% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
556.8 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 81.7% hydro: 14.5%
nuclear: 3.4% other: 0.3% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
519 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
187 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
1.4 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
785,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
2.32 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
350,000 bbl/day

Oil - imports:
2.09 million bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:
5.7 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:
27.1 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
27.1 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

853.5 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$-12.95 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$76.23 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

textile goods, gems and jewelry, engineering goods, chemicals,
leather manufactures

Exports - partners:

US 16.7%, UAE 8.5%, China 6.6%, Singapore 5.3%, UK 4.9%,
Hong Kong
4.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$113.1 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

crude oil, machinery, gems, fertilizer, chemicals

Imports - partners:

China 7.3%, US 5.6%, Switzerland 4.7% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$136 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$125.5 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$2.9 billion (FY98/99)

Currency (code):

Indian rupee (INR)

Currency code:

INR

Exchange rates:

Indian rupees per US dollar - 44.101 (2005), 45.317 (2004), 46.583 (2003), 48.61 (2002), 47.186 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications India

Telephones - main lines in use:

49.75 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

69,193,321 (2006)

Telephone system:

general assessment: recent deregulation and liberalization of telecommunications laws and policies have prompted rapid change;

local and long distance service provided throughout all regions of the country, with services primarily concentrated in the urban areas; steady improvement is taking place with the recent admission

of private and private-public investors, but telephone density remains low at about seven for each 100 persons nationwide but only

one per 100 persons in rural areas and a national waiting list of

over 1.7 million; fastest growth is in cellular service with modest growth in fixed lines

domestic: expansion of domestic service, although still weak in rural areas, resulted from increased competition and dramatic reductions in price led in large part by wireless service; mobile cellular service (both CDMA and GSM) introduced in 1994 and organized nationwide into four metropolitan cities and 19 telecom circles each with about three private service providers and one state-owned service provider; in recent years significant trunk capacity added in the form of fiber-optic cable and one of the world's largest domestic satellite systems, the Indian National Satellite system (INSAT), with five satellites supporting 33,000 very small aperture terminals (VSAT)

international: country code - 91; satellite earth stations - 8

Intelsat (Indian Ocean) and 1 Inmarsat (Indian Ocean region); nine gateway exchanges operating from Mumbai (Bombay), New Delhi, Kolkata

(Calcutta), Chennai (Madras), Jalandhar, Kanpur, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, and Ernakulam; 5 submarine cables, including Sea-Me-We-3

with landing sites at Cochin and Mumbai (Bombay), Fiber-Optic Link

Around the Globe (FLAG) with landing site at Mumbai (Bombay), South

Africa - Far East (SAFE) with landing site at Cochin, i2icn linking to Singapore with landing sites at Mumbai (Bombay) and Chennai (Madras), and Tata Indicom linking Singapore and Chennai (Madras),

provide a significant increase in the bandwidth available for both voice and data traffic (2004)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 153, FM 91, shortwave 68 (1998)

Radios:

116 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 562 (of which 82 stations have 1 kW or greater power and 480 stations have less than 1 kW of power) (1997)

Televisions:

63 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.in

Internet hosts:

1,543,289 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

43 (2000)

Internet users:

60 million (2005)

Transportation India

Airports: 341 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 243 over 3,047 m: 17 2,438 to 3,047 m: 51 1,524 to 2,437 m: 73 914 to 1,523 m: 81 under 914 m: 21 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 98 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 7 914 to 1,523 m: 42 under 914 m: 48 (2006)

Heliports:

28 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate/gas 8 km; gas 5,184 km; liquid petroleum gas 1,993

km;

oil 6,500 km; refined products 6,152 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 63,230 km

broad gauge: 45,718 km 1.676-m gauge (16,528 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 14,406 km 1.000-m gauge (165 km electrified);
3,106 km

0.762-m gauge and 0.610-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 3,851,440 km

paved: 2,411,001 km

unpaved: 1,440,439 km (2002)

Waterways:

14,500 km

note: 5,200 km on major rivers and 485 km on canals suitable for
mechanized vessels (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 316 ships (1000 GRT or over) 7,772,313 GRT/13,310,858
DWT

by type: bulk carrier 96, cargo 72, chemical tanker 13, container
8,

liquefied gas 17, passenger 3, passenger/cargo 10, petroleum
tanker

96, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 10 (China 2, Hong Kong 1, UAE 6, UK 1)

registered in other countries: 46 (Bahamas 1, Comoros 1, Cyprus
5,

North Korea 1, Liberia 3, Malta 1, Mauritius 2, Panama 19, Saint
Vincent and the Grenadines 6, Singapore 5, Venezuela 1, unknown
1)

(2006)

Ports and terminals:

Chennai, Haldia, Jawaharal Nehru, Kandla, Kolkata (Calcutta),
Mumbai (Bombay), New Mangalore, Vishakhapatnam

Military India

Military branches:

Army, Navy (includes naval air arm), Air Force, Coast Guard,
various security or paramilitary forces (includes Border Security
Force, Assam Rifles, National Security Guards, Indo-Tibetan
Border

Police, Special Frontier Force, Central Reserve Police Force,
Central Industrial Security Force, Railway Protection Force, and
Defense Security Corps)

Military service age and obligation:

16 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 16-49: 287,551,111

females age 16-49: 268,524,835 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 16-49: 219,471,999

females age 16-49: 209,917,553 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 11,446,452

females age 16-49: 10,665,877 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$19.04 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.5% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues India

Disputes - international:

since China and India launched a security and foreign policy dialogue in 2005, consolidated discussions related to the dispute over most of their rugged, militarized boundary, regional nuclear proliferation, Indian claims that China transferred missiles to Pakistan, and other matters continue; various talks and confidence-building measures have cautiously begun to defuse tensions over Kashmir, particularly since the October 2005 earthquake in the region; Kashmir nevertheless remains the site of the world's largest and most militarized territorial dispute with portions under the de facto administration of China (Aksai Chin), India (Jammu and Kashmir), and Pakistan (Azad Kashmir and Northern

Areas); in 2004, India and Pakistan instituted a cease fire in Kashmir and in 2005, restored bus service across the highly militarized Line of Control; Pakistan has taken its dispute on the impact and benefits of India's building the Baglihar Dam on the Chenab River in Jammu and Kashmir to the World Bank for arbitration;

UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) has maintained a small group of peacekeepers since 1949; India does not

recognize Pakistan's ceding historic Kashmir lands to China in 1964;

disputes persist with Pakistan over Indus River water sharing; to defuse tensions and prepare for discussions on a maritime boundary,

in 2004, India and Pakistan resurveyed a portion of the disputed boundary in Sir Creek estuary at the mouth of the Rann of Kutch; Pakistani maps continue to show its Junagadh claim in Indian Gujarat

State; discussions with Bangladesh remain stalled to delimit a

small

section of river boundary, to exchange 162 miniscule enclaves in both countries, to allocate divided villages, and to stop illegal cross-border trade, migration, violence, and transit of terrorists through the porous border; Bangladesh protests India's attempts to fence off high-traffic sections of the border; dispute with Bangladesh over New Moore/South Talpatty/Purbasha Island in the Bay

of Bengal deters maritime boundary delimitation; India seeks cooperation from Bhutan and Burma to keep Indian Nagaland and Assam

separatists from hiding in remote areas along the borders; Joint Border Committee with Nepal continues to demarcate minor disputed

boundary sections; India maintains a strict border regime to keep out Maoist insurgents and control illegal cross-border activities from Nepal

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 92,394 (Tibet/China) 57,274 (Sri Lanka) 9,761 (Afghanistan)

IDPs: 600,000 (resulting from 26 December 2004 tsunami); 500,000

(Jammu and Kashmir conflicts; most IDPs are Kashmiri Hindus) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: India is a source, destination, and transit country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of

forced or bonded labor and commercial sexual exploitation; the large

population of men, women, and children - numbering in the millions -

in debt bondage face involuntary servitude in brick kilns, rice

mills, and embroidery factories, while some children endure involuntary servitude as domestic servants; internal trafficking of women and girls for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation

and forced marriage also occurs; the government estimates that 90 percent of India's sex trafficking is internal; India is also a destination for women and girls from Nepal and Bangladesh trafficked

for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation; boys from Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh are trafficked through India to the Gulf states for involuntary servitude as child camel jockeys; Indian men and women migrate willingly to the Persian Gulf region

for work as domestic servants and low-skilled laborers, but some later find themselves in situations of involuntary servitude including extended working hours, nonpayment of wages, restrictions

on their movement by withholding of their passports or confinement

to the home, and physical or sexual abuse

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - India has been on the Tier 2 Watch List since 2004 for its failure to show evidence of increasing efforts to address trafficking in persons

Illicit drugs:

world's largest producer of licit opium for the pharmaceutical trade, but an undetermined quantity of opium is diverted to illicit international drug markets; transit point for illicit narcotics produced in neighboring countries; illicit producer of methaqualone;

vulnerable to narcotics money laundering through the hawala system

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@Indian Ocean

Introduction Indian Ocean

Background:

The Indian Ocean is the third largest of the world's five oceans (after the Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean, but larger than the Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean). Four critically important access

waterways are the Suez Canal (Egypt), Bab el Mandeb (Djibouti-Yemen), Strait of Hormuz (Iran-Oman), and Strait of Malacca (Indonesia-Malaysia). The decision by the International Hydrographic Organization in the spring of 2000 to delimit a fifth ocean, the Southern Ocean, removed the portion of the Indian Ocean south of 60 degrees south latitude.

Geography Indian Ocean

Location:

body of water between Africa, the Southern Ocean, Asia, and Australia

Geographic coordinates:

20 00 S, 80 00 E

Map references:

Political Map of the World

Area:

total: 68.556 million sq km

note: includes Andaman Sea, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Flores Sea,

Great Australian Bight, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Java Sea, Mozambique Channel, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Savu Sea, Strait of Malacca, Timor Sea, and other tributary water bodies

Area - comparative:

about 5.5 times the size of the US

Coastline:

66,526 km

Climate:

northeast monsoon (December to April), southwest monsoon (June to

October); tropical cyclones occur during May/June and

October/November in the northern Indian Ocean and January/February

in the southern Indian Ocean

Terrain:

surface dominated by counterclockwise gyre (broad, circular system

of currents) in the southern Indian Ocean; unique reversal of

surface currents in the northern Indian Ocean; low atmospheric

pressure over southwest Asia from hot, rising, summer air results in

the southwest monsoon and southwest-to-northeast winds and currents,

while high pressure over northern Asia from cold, falling, winter

air results in the northeast monsoon and northeast-to-southwest

winds and currents; ocean floor is dominated by the Mid-Indian Ocean

Ridge and subdivided by the Southeast Indian Ocean Ridge, Southwest

Indian Ocean Ridge, and Ninetyeast Ridge

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Java Trench -7,258 m

highest point: sea level 0 m

Natural resources:

oil and gas fields, fish, shrimp, sand and gravel aggregates, placer deposits, polymetallic nodules

Natural hazards:

occasional icebergs pose navigational hazard in southern reaches

Environment - current issues:

endangered marine species include the dugong, seals, turtles, and whales; oil pollution in the Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea

Geography - note:

major chokepoints include Bab el Mandeb, Strait of Hormuz, Strait of Malacca, southern access to the Suez Canal, and the Lombok Strait

Economy Indian Ocean

Economy - overview:

The Indian Ocean provides major sea routes connecting the Middle East, Africa, and East Asia with Europe and the Americas. It carries

a particularly heavy traffic of petroleum and petroleum products from the oilfields of the Persian Gulf and Indonesia. Its fish are of great and growing importance to the bordering countries for domestic consumption and export. Fishing fleets from Russia, Japan,

South Korea, and Taiwan also exploit the Indian Ocean, mainly for

shrimp and tuna. Large reserves of hydrocarbons are being tapped in the offshore areas of Saudi Arabia, Iran, India, and western Australia. An estimated 40% of the world's offshore oil production comes from the Indian Ocean. Beach sands rich in heavy minerals and offshore placer deposits are actively exploited by bordering countries, particularly India, South Africa, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

Transportation Indian Ocean

Ports and terminals:

Chennai (Madras; India), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Durban (South Africa), Jakarta (Indonesia), Kolkata (Calcutta; India) Melbourne (Australia), Mumbai (Bombay; India), Richards Bay (South Africa)

Transnational Issues Indian Ocean

Disputes - international: some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Indonesia

Introduction Indonesia

Background:

The Dutch began to colonize Indonesia in the early 17th century; the islands were occupied by Japan from 1942 to 1945. Indonesia declared its independence after Japan's surrender, but it required four years of intermittent negotiations, recurring hostilities, and UN mediation before the Netherlands agreed to relinquish its colony.

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic state and home to the world's largest Muslim population. Current issues include: alleviating poverty, preventing terrorism, consolidating democracy after four decades of authoritarianism, implementing financial sector reforms, stemming corruption, and holding the military and police accountable for human rights violations. Indonesia was the nation worst hit by the December 2004 tsunami, which particularly affected Aceh province causing over 100,000 deaths and over \$4 billion in damage. An additional earthquake in March 2005 created heavy destruction on the island of Nias. Reconstruction in these areas may take up to a decade. In 2005, Indonesia reached a historic peace agreement with armed separatists in Aceh, but it continues to face a low intensity separatist guerilla movement in Papua.

Geography Indonesia

Location:

Southeastern Asia, archipelago between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean

Geographic coordinates:

5 00 S, 120 00 E

Map references:
Southeast Asia

Area:
total: 1,919,440 sq km
land: 1,826,440 sq km
water: 93,000 sq km

Area - comparative:
slightly less than three times the size of Texas

Land boundaries:
total: 2,830 km
border countries: East Timor 228 km, Malaysia 1,782 km, Papua
New Guinea 820 km

Coastline:
54,716 km

Maritime claims: measured from claimed archipelagic straight
baselines territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:
tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

Terrain:
mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m
highest point: Puncak Jaya 5,030 m

Natural resources:
petroleum, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper,

fertile soils, coal, gold, silver

Land use: arable land: 11.03% permanent crops: 7.04% other: 81.93% (2005)

Irrigated land:
45,000 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
occasional floods, severe droughts, tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanoes, forest fires

Environment - current issues:
deforestation; water pollution from industrial wastes, sewage; air pollution in urban areas; smoke and haze from forest fires

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:
archipelago of 17,508 islands (6,000 inhabited); straddles equator; strategic location astride or along major sea lanes from Indian Ocean to Pacific Ocean

People Indonesia

Population:
245,452,739 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 28.8% (male 35,995,919/female 34,749,582)
15-64 years: 65.8% (male 80,796,794/female 80,754,238)

65 years and over: 5.4% (male 5,737,473/female 7,418,733)
(2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 26.8 years

male: 26.4 years

female: 27.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.41% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

20.34 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.25 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 34.39 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 39.36 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 29.17 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.87 years

male: 67.42 years

female: 72.45 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

110,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

2,400 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and chikungunya are high risks in some locations

note: at present, H5N1 avian influenza poses a minimal risk; during

outbreaks among birds, rare cases could occur among US citizens who

have close contact with infected birds or poultry (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Indonesian(s)

adjective: Indonesian

Ethnic groups:

Javanese 45%, Sundanese 14%, Madurese 7.5%, coastal Malays 7.5%,

other 26%

Religions:

Muslim 88%, Protestant 5%, Roman Catholic 3%, Hindu 2%, Buddhist

1%, other 1% (1998)

Languages:

Bahasa Indonesia (official, modified form of Malay), English, Dutch, local dialects, the most widely spoken of which is Javanese

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 87.9%

male: 92.5%

female: 83.4% (2002 est.)

Government Indonesia

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Indonesia

conventional short form: Indonesia

local long form: Republik Indonesia

local short form: Indonesia

former: Netherlands East Indies; Dutch East Indies

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Jakarta

geographic coordinates: 6 10 S, 106 48 E

time difference: UTC+7 (12 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

note: Indonesia is divided into three time zones

Administrative divisions:

30 provinces (propinsi-propinsi, singular - propinsi), 2 special regions* (daerah-daerah istimewa, singular - daerah istimewa),

and 1

special capital city district** (daerah khusus ibukota); Aceh*,
Bali, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Irian Jaya Barat, Jakarta
Raya**,

Jambi, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Kalimantan Barat,
Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur,
Kepulauan

Bangka Belitung, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Maluku, Maluku
Utara, Nusa

Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Papua, Riau, Sulawesi
Barat,

Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi
Utara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara,
Yogyakarta*

note: following the implementation of decentralization beginning
on

1 January 2001, the 440 districts or regencies have become the
key

administrative units responsible for providing most government
services

Independence:

17 August 1945 (independence proclaimed); 27 December 1949
(Netherlands recognizes Indonesian independence)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 17 August (1945)

Constitution:

August 1945; abrogated by Federal Constitution of 1949 and
Provisional Constitution of 1950, restored 5 July 1959; series of
amendments concluded in 2002

Legal system:

based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous

concepts and by new criminal procedures and election codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

17 years of age; universal and married persons regardless of age

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Susilo Bambang YUDHOYONO (since 20 October 2004) and Vice President Muhammad Yusuf KALLA (since 20

October 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Susilo Bambang YUDHOYONO (since 20

October 2004) and Vice President Muhammad Yusuf KALLA (since 20

October 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president and vice president were elected for five-year terms (eligible for a second term) by direct vote of the citizenry; last held 20 September 2004 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: Susilo Bambang YUDHOYONO elected president receiving 60.6% of vote; MEGAWATI Sukarnoputri received 39.4%

Legislative branch:

House of Representatives or Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) (550 seats; members elected to serve five-year terms); House of Regional

Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah or DPD), constitutionally

mandated role includes providing legislative input to DPR on issues

affecting regions; People's Consultative Assembly (Majelis

Permasyawaratan Rakyat or MPR) has role in inaugurating and impeaching president and in amending constitution; consists of popularly-elected members in DPR and DPD; MPR does not formulate

national policy

elections: last held 5 April 2004 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - Golkar 21.6%, PDI-P

18.5%, PKB 10.6%, PPP 8.2%, PD 7.5%, PKS 7.3%, PAN 6.4%, others

19.9%; seats by party - Golkar 128, PDI-P 109, PPP 58, PD 55, PAN

53, PKB 52, PKS 45, others 50

note: because of election rules, the number of seats won does not always follow the percentage of votes received by parties

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Mahkamah Agung (justices appointed by the president from a list of candidates approved by the legislature); a separate Constitutional Court or Mahkamah Konstitusi was invested by

the president on 16 August 2003; in March 2004 the Supreme Court

assumed administrative and financial responsibility for the lower court system from the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; Labor

Court under supervision of Supreme Court began functioning in January 2006

Political parties and leaders:

Crescent Moon and Star Party or PBB [Yusril Ihza MAHENDRA]; Democratic Party or PD [Subur BUDHISANTOSO]; Functional Groups Party

or Golkar [Yusuf KALLA]; Indonesia Democratic Party-Struggle or PDI-P [MEGAWATI Sukarnoputri]; National Awakening Party or PKB [Alwi

SHIHAB]; National Mandate Party or PAN [Sutrisno BACHIR]; Prosperous

Justice Party or PKS [Tifatul SEMBIRING]; United Development Party

or PPP [Hamzah HAZ]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, BIS, CP, EAS, FAO, G-15, G-77, IAEA,

IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO,

IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC,

NAM, OIC, OPCW, OPEC, PIF (partner), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,

UNMIL, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador SUDJADNAN Parnohadiningrat chancery: 2020 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: [1] (202) 775-5200 FAX: [1] (202) 775-5365 consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador B. Lynn PASCOE embassy: Jalan 1 Medan Merdeka Selatan 4-5, Jakarta 10110 mailing address: Unit 8129, Box 1, FPO AP 96520 telephone: [62] (21) 3435-9000 FAX: [62] (21) 3435-9922 consulate(s) general: Surabaya consulate(s): Medan; Denpasar (consular agency)

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; similar to the

flag of Monaco, which is shorter; also similar to the flag of Poland, which is white (top) and red

Economy Indonesia

Economy - overview:

Indonesia, a vast polyglot nation, has struggled to overcome the Asian financial crisis, and still grapples with high unemployment, a fragile banking sector, endemic corruption, inadequate infrastructure, a poor investment climate, and unequal resource distribution among regions. Indonesia became a net oil importer in 2004 because of declining production and lack of new exploration investment. In late December 2004, the Indian Ocean tsunami took 131,000 lives with another 37,000 missing, left some 570,000 displaced persons, and caused an estimated \$4.5 billion in damages and losses. The cost of subsidizing domestic fuel placed increasing strain on the budget in 2005, and combined with indecisive monetary policy, contributed to a run on the currency in August 2005, prompting the government to enact a 126% average fuel price hike in October. The resulting inflation and interest rate hikes dampened growth prospects in 2006. However, in October 2006, Jakarta paid off its outstanding IMF debt, incurred during the 1997-98 Asian financial crisis, four years ahead of schedule. Keys to future growth remain internal reform, building up the confidence of international and domestic investors, and strong global economic growth.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$869.7 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$270 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
5.6% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$3,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 13.4% industry: 45.8%
services: 40.8% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 94.2 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 46.5% industry: 11.8%
services: 41.7% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate:
11.8% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
16.7% (2004)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 3.6% highest 10%: 28.5% (2002)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
34.3 (2002)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
10.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
22% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$54.3 billion

expenditures: \$57.7 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:

49.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

rice, cassava (tapioca), peanuts, rubber, cocoa, coffee, palm oil,
copra; poultry, beef, pork, eggs

Industries:

petroleum and natural gas, textiles, apparel, footwear, mining,
cement, chemical fertilizers, plywood, rubber, food, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

4.8% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

120.2 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 86.9% hydro: 10.5%
nuclear: 0% other: 2.6% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

105.4 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2004)

Oil - production:

1.061 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

1.084 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - exports:

431,500 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - imports:

345,700 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - proved reserves:

4.6 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

83.4 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

22.5 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

37.5 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

2.557 trillion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$2.016 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$83.64 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

oil and gas, electrical appliances, plywood, textiles, rubber

Exports - partners:

Japan 21.1%, US 11.5%, Singapore 9.2%, South Korea 8.3%,
China

7.8%, Malaysia 4% (2005)

Imports:

\$62.02 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

Singapore 16.4%, Japan 12%, China 10.1%, US 6.7%, Thailand 6%,

South Korea 5%, Saudi Arabia 4.7%, Australia 4.4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$34.58 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$135 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$43 billion

note: Indonesia finished its IMF program in December 2003 but still

receives bilateral aid through the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI), which pledged \$2.8 billion in grants and loans for 2004 and again in 2005; nearly \$5 billion in aid money pledged by a variety of bilateral, multilateral, and non-governmental organization (NGO) donors following the 2004 tsunami; money is slated for use in relief

and rebuilding efforts in Aceh (2002)

Currency (code):

Indonesian rupiah (IDR)

Currency code:

IDR

Exchange rates:

Indonesian rupiahs per US dollar - 9,704.7 (2005), 8,938.9 (2004), 8,577.1 (2003), 9,311.2 (2002), 10,260.9 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year; note - previously was 1 April - 31 March, but starting with 2001, has been changed to calendar year

Communications Indonesia

Telephones - main lines in use:

12.772 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

46.91 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: domestic service fair, international service good

domestic: interisland microwave system and HF radio police net;

domestic satellite communications system

international: country code - 62; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 678, FM 43, shortwave 82 (1998)

Radios:

31.5 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 54 local TV stations note: 11 national TV networks; each with their own group of local, often low power, transmitters (2006)

Televisions:

13.75 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.id

Internet hosts:

170,834 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

24 (2000)

Internet users:

16 million (2005)

Transportation Indonesia

Airports: 662 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 159 over 3,047 m: 4 2,438 to 3,047 m: 15 1,524 to 2,437 m: 49 914 to 1,523 m: 49 under 914 m: 42 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 503 1,524 to 2,437 m: 6 914 to 1,523 m: 26 under 914 m: 471 (2006)

Heliports:

23 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 944 km; condensate/gas 135 km; gas 9,175 km; oil 7,684

km; oil/gas/water 89 km; refined products 1,367 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 6,458 km

narrow gauge: 5,961 km 1.067-m gauge (125 km electrified); 497 km

0.750-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 368,360 km

paved: 213,649 km

unpaved: 154,711 km (2002)

Waterways:

21,579 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 824 ships (1000 GRT or over) 3,773,771 GRT/4,887,614 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 43, cargo 451, chemical tanker 21, container 50, liquefied gas 7, livestock carrier 1, passenger 41, passenger/cargo 58, petroleum tanker 132, refrigerated cargo 2, roll

on/roll off 12, specialized tanker 4, vehicle carrier 2

foreign-owned: 30 (France 1, Germany 1, Japan 3, South Korea 1, Norway 1, Philippines 1, Singapore 17, Switzerland 3, UK 2)

registered in other countries: 122 (Bahamas 4, Belize 2, Bermuda 1,

Cambodia 1, Georgia 1, Hong Kong 4, Liberia 1, Panama 50, Singapore

56, Thailand 1, unknown 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Banjarmasin, Belawan, Ciwandan, Krueg Geukueh, Palembang, Panjang,

Sungai Pakning, Tanjung Perak, Tanjung Priok

Military Indonesia

Military branches:

Indonesia Armed Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia, TNI): Army (TNI-AD), Navy (TNI-AL, includes marines, naval air arm), Air Force

(TNI-AU)

note: the TNI is directly subordinate to the president but the government is making efforts to incorporate it into the Department of Defense

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service;
conscript service obligation - two years (2002)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 60,543,028

females age 18-49: 59,981,730 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 48,687,234

females age 18-49: 50,252,911 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 2,201,047

females age 18-49: 2,139,573 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$1.3 billion (2004)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

3% (2004)

Transnational Issues Indonesia

Disputes - international:

East Timor-Indonesia Boundary Committee continues to meet, survey,

and delimit land boundary, but several sections of the boundary remain unresolved; many East Timorese refugees who left in 2003 still reside in Indonesia and refuse repatriation; Indonesia and East Timor contest the sovereignty of the uninhabited coral island

of Pulau Batek/Fatu Sinai, which hinders a decision on a northern maritime boundary; a 1997 treaty between Indonesia and Australia

settled some parts of their maritime boundary but outstanding issues

remain; ICJ's award of Sipadan and Ligitan islands to Malaysia in 2002 left maritime boundary in the hydrocarbon-rich Celebes Sea in

dispute, culminating in hostile confrontations in March 2005 over concessions to the Ambalat oil block; the ICJ decision has prompted

Indonesia to assert claims to and to establish a presence on its smaller outer islands; Indonesia and Singapore pledged in 2005 to finalize their 1973 maritime boundary agreement by defining unresolved areas north of Batam Island; Indonesian secessionists, squatters, and illegal migrants create repatriation problems for Papua New Guinea; piracy remains a problem in the Malacca Strait

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 570,000 (resulting from 26 December 2004 tsunami)
500,000

(government offensives against rebels in Aceh; most IDPs in Aceh, Central Kalimantan, Maluku, and Central Sulawesi Provinces);
(2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Indonesia is a source, transit, and destination country for women, children and men trafficked for the purposes of

sexual exploitation and forced labor; Indonesian victims are trafficked to Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, and Singapore; a significant number of

Indonesian women who go overseas each year to work as domestic

servants or "cultural performers" are subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude and commercial sexual exploitation; to a minimal extent, Indonesia is a destination for women from East Asia,

Europe, and South America who are trafficked for sexual exploitation; there is extensive trafficking within Indonesia from rural to urban metropolitan areas particularly for sexual exploitation and involuntary domestic servitude

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Indonesia is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis largely for domestic use; producer of methamphetamine and ecstasy

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Iran

Introduction Iran

Background:

Known as Persia until 1935, Iran became an Islamic republic in 1979

after the ruling monarchy was overthrown and the shah was forced

into exile. Conservative clerical forces established a theocratic system of government with ultimate political authority nominally vested in a learned religious scholar. Iranian-US relations have been strained since a group of Iranian students seized the US Embassy in Tehran on 4 November 1979 and held it until 20 January

1981. During 1980-88, Iran fought a bloody, indecisive war with Iraq

that eventually expanded into the Persian Gulf and led to clashes between US Navy and Iranian military forces between 1987-1988. Iran

has been designated a state sponsor of terrorism for its activities in Lebanon and elsewhere in the world and remains subject to US economic sanctions and export controls because of its continued involvement. Following the elections of a reformist president and Majlis in the late 1990s, attempts to foster political reform in response to popular dissatisfaction floundered as conservative politicians prevented reform measures from being enacted, increased

repressive measures, and made electoral gains against reformers. Parliamentary elections in 2004 and the August 2005 inauguration of

a conservative stalwart as president, completed the reconsolidation

of conservative power in Iran's government.

Geography Iran

Location:

Middle East, bordering the Gulf of Oman, the Persian Gulf, and the Caspian Sea, between Iraq and Pakistan

Geographic coordinates:

32 00 N, 53 00 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 1.648 million sq km

land: 1.636 million sq km

water: 12,000 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Alaska

Land boundaries:

total: 5,440 km

border countries: Afghanistan 936 km, Armenia 35 km,

Azerbaijan-proper 432 km, Azerbaijan-Naxcivan exclave 179 km,
Iraq

1,458 km, Pakistan 909 km, Turkey 499 km, Turkmenistan 992
km

Coastline:

2,440 km; note - Iran also borders the Caspian Sea (740 km)

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: bilateral agreements or median lines in
the

Persian Gulf

continental shelf: natural prolongation

Climate:

mostly arid or semiarid, subtropical along Caspian coast

Terrain:

rugged, mountainous rim; high, central basin with deserts,
mountains; small, discontinuous plains along both coasts

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Caspian Sea -28 m

highest point: Kuh-e Damavand 5,671 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese, zinc, sulfur

Land use: arable land: 9.78% permanent crops: 1.29% other: 88.93% (2005)

Irrigated land:

76,500 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

periodic droughts, floods; dust storms, sandstorms; earthquakes

Environment - current issues:

air pollution, especially in urban areas, from vehicle emissions, refinery operations, and industrial effluents; deforestation; overgrazing; desertification; oil pollution in the Persian Gulf; wetland losses from drought; soil degradation (salination); inadequate supplies of potable water; water pollution from raw sewage and industrial waste; urbanization

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection,

Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

strategic location on the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz, which

are vital maritime pathways for crude oil transport

People Iran

Population:

68,688,433 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 26.1% (male 9,204,785/female 8,731,429)

15-64 years: 69% (male 24,133,919/female 23,245,255)

65 years and over: 4.9% (male 1,653,827/female 1,719,218)
(2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 24.8 years

male: 24.6 years

female: 25 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.1% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

17 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.55 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.48 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.96 male(s)/female

total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 40.3 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 40.49 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 40.1 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.26 years

male: 68.86 years

female: 71.74 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.8 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

31,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

800 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Iranian(s)

adjective: Iranian

Ethnic groups:

Persian 51%, Azeri 24%, Gilaki and Mazandarani 8%, Kurd 7%, Arab

3%, Lur 2%, Baloch 2%, Turkmen 2%, other 1%

Religions:

Shi'a Muslim 89%, Sunni Muslim 9%, Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian,

and Baha'i 2%

Languages:

Persian and Persian dialects 58%, Turkic and Turkic dialects 26%, Kurdish 9%, Luri 2%, Balochi 1%, Arabic 1%, Turkish 1%, other 2%

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 79.4%

male: 85.6%

female: 73% (2003 est.)

Government Iran

Country name:

conventional long form: Islamic Republic of Iran

conventional short form: Iran

local long form: Jomhuri-ye Eslami-ye Iran

local short form: Iran

former: Persia

Government type:

theocratic republic

Capital:

name: Tehran

geographic coordinates: 35 40 N, 51 26 E

time difference: UTC + 3.5 (8.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

30 provinces (ostanha, singular - ostān); Ardabil, Azarbayjan-e Gharbi, Azarbayjan-e Sharqi, Bushehr, Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari,

Esfahan, Fars, Gilan, Golestan, Hamadan, Hormozgan, Ilam, Kerman,

Kermanshah, Khorasan-e Janubi, Khorasan-e Razavi, Khorasan-e Shemali, Khuzestan, Kohgiluyeh va Buyer Ahmad, Kordestan, Lorestan,
Markazi, Mazandaran, Qazvin, Qom, Semnan, Sistan va Baluchestan,
Tehran, Yazd, Zanjan

Independence:

1 April 1979 (Islamic Republic of Iran proclaimed)

National holiday:

Republic Day, 1 April (1979)

note: additional holidays celebrated widely in Iran include
Revolution Day, 11 February (1979); Noruz (New Year's Day), 21
March; Constitutional Monarchy Day, 5 August (1925); and
various

Islamic observances that change in accordance with the lunar-
based
hejira calendar

Constitution:

2-3 December 1979; revised 1989 to expand powers of the
presidency
and eliminate the prime ministership

Legal system:

the Constitution codifies Islamic principles of government

Suffrage:

15 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Supreme Leader Ali Hoseini-KHAMENEI (since 4
June
1989)

head of government: President Mahmud AHMADI-NEJAD (since 3

August

2005); First Vice President Parviz DAVUDI (since 11 September 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers selected by the president with legislative approval; the Supreme Leader has some control over appointments to the more sensitive ministries

note: also considered part of the Executive branch of government are

three oversight bodies: 1) Assembly of Experts, a popularly elected body of 86 religious scholars constitutionally charged with determining the succession of the Supreme Leader, reviewing his performance, and deposing him if deemed necessary; 2)

Expediency

Council or Council for the Discernment of Expediency is a policy advisory and implementation board consisting of permanent and temporary members representing all major government factions, some

of whom are appointed by the Supreme Leader; the Council exerts supervisory authority over the executive, judicial, and legislative branches and resolves legislative issues on which the Majles and the

Council of Guardians disagree; 3) Council of Guardians or Council of

Guardians of the Constitution is a 12-member board of clerics and jurists serving six-year terms that determines whether proposed legislation is both constitutional and faithful to Islamic law; the Council also vets candidates for suitability and supervises national elections

elections: Supreme Leader appointed for life by the Assembly of Experts; president elected by popular vote for a four-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 17 June 2005 with a two-candidate runoff on 24 June 2005 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: Mahmud AHMADI-NEJAD elected president; percent of

vote - Mahmud AHMADI-NEJAD 62%, Ali Akbar Hashemi RAFSANJANI 36%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Islamic Consultative Assembly or Majles-e-Shura-ye-Eslami (290 seats - formerly 270 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)
elections: last held 20 February 2004 with a runoff held 7 May 2004

(by-elections next to be held in December 2006; general election to

be held in February 2008)

election results: percent of vote - NA; seats by party - conservatives/Islamists 190, reformers 50, independents 43, religious minorities 5, and 2 seats unaccounted for

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court - above a special clerical court, a revolutionary court, and a special administrative court

Political parties and leaders:

formal political parties are a relatively new phenomenon in Iran and most conservatives still prefer to work through political pressure groups rather than parties; a loose pro-reform coalition called the 2nd Khordad Front, which includes political parties as well as less formal pressure groups and organizations, achieved considerable success at elections to the sixth Majles in early 2000; groups in the coalition include: Islamic Iran Participation Front (IIPF), Executives of Construction Party (Kargozaran), Solidarity Party, Islamic Labor Party, Mardom Salari, Mojahedin of the Islamic

Revolution Organization (MIRO), and Militant Clerics Society (Ruhaniyun); the coalition participated in the seventh Majles elections in early 2004; following his defeat in the 2005 presidential elections, former MCS Secretary General Mehdi

KARRUBI

formed the National Trust Party; a new apparently conservative group, the Builders of Islamic Iran, took a leading position in the new Majles after winning a majority of the seats in February 2004

Political pressure groups and leaders: political pressure groups conduct most of Iran's political activities; groups that generally support the Islamic Republic include Ansar-e Hizballah, Muslim Students Following the Line of the Imam, Tehran Militant Clergy Association (Ruhaniyat), Islamic Coalition Party (Motalefeh), and Islamic Engineers Society; active pro-reform student groups include the Office of Strengthening Unity (OSU); opposition groups include Freedom Movement of Iran, the National Front, Marz-e Por Gohar, and various ethnic and Monarchist organizations; armed political groups that have been almost completely repressed by the government include Mujahidin-e Khalq Organization (MEK), People's Fedayeen, Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan, and Komala

International organization participation:

ABEDA, CP, ECO, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT

(signatory), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, OPEC, PCA,

SCO (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UPU, WCL,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US: none; note - Iran has an Interests Section in the Pakistani Embassy; address: Iranian Interests Section, Pakistani Embassy, 2209 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007; telephone: [1] (202) 965-4990; FAX [1] (202) 965-1073

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none; note - protecting power in Iran is Switzerland

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and red; the national emblem (a stylized representation of the word Allah in the

shape of a tulip, a symbol of martyrdom) in red is centered in the white band; ALLAH AKBAR (God is Great) in white Arabic script is repeated 11 times along the bottom edge of the green band and 11 times along the top edge of the red band

Economy Iran

Economy - overview:

Iran's economy is marked by a bloated, inefficient state sector, over reliance on the oil sector, and statist policies that create major distortions throughout. Most economic activity is controlled by the state. Private sector activity is typically small-scale - workshops, farming, and services. President Mahmud AHMADI-NEJAD has

continued to follow the market reform plans of former President RAFSANJANI, with limited progress. Relatively high oil prices in recent years have enabled Iran to amass some \$40 billion in foreign

exchange reserves, but have not eased economic hardships such as high unemployment and inflation. The proportion of the economy devoted to the development of weapons of mass destruction remains a

contentious issue with leading Western nations.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$569.9 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$181.2 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
6.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$8,400 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 11.6% industry: 42.4%
services: 46% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 23.68 million note: shortage of skilled labor (2005
est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 30% industry: 25%
services: 45% (2001 est.)

Unemployment rate:
11.2% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:
40% (2002 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
43 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
13.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
30.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$48.82 billion

expenditures: \$60.4 billion; including capital expenditures of \$7.6 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

28.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, rice, other grains, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, cotton; dairy products, wool; caviar

Industries:

petroleum, petrochemicals, textiles, cement and other construction materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabrication, armaments

Industrial production growth rate:

3% excluding oil (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

142.3 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 97.1% hydro: 2.9% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

132.1 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

840 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

600 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

3.979 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

1.425 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

2.5 million bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

133.3 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

79 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

79 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

3.4 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

4.92 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

26.62 trillion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$13.27 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$55.42 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

petroleum 80%, chemical and petrochemical products, fruits and nuts, carpets

Exports - partners:

Japan 16.6%, China 11%, Italy 5.8%, South Korea 5.7%, South

Africa

5.7%, Turkey 5.6%, Netherlands 4.5%, France 4.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$42.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

industrial raw materials and intermediate goods, capital goods, foodstuffs and other consumer goods, technical services, military supplies

Imports - partners:

Germany 13.8%, UAE 8.3%, China 8.3%, Italy 7%, France 6.2%, South

Korea 5.4%, Russia 4.8% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$45.46 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$19.06 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$408 million (2002 est.)

Currency (code):

Iranian rial (IRR)

Currency code:

IRR

Exchange rates:

rials per US dollar - 8,964 (2005), 8,614 (2004), 8,193.9 (2003), 6,907 (2002), 1,753.6 (2001)

note: Iran has been using a managed floating exchange rate regime since unifying multiple exchange rates in March 2002

Fiscal year:

21 March - 20 March

Communications Iran

Telephones - main lines in use:

18.986 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

7.222 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: inadequate, but currently being modernized and

expanded with the goal of not only improving the efficiency and increasing the volume of the urban service but also bringing telephone service to several thousand villages, not presently connected

domestic: as a result of heavy investing in the telephone system since 1994, the number of long-distance channels in the microwave

radio relay trunk has grown substantially; many villages have been brought into the net; the number of main lines in the urban systems

has approximately doubled; thousands of mobile cellular subscribers

are being served; moreover, the technical level of the system has been raised by the installation of thousands of digital switches

international: country code - 98; HF radio and microwave radio relay

to Turkey, Azerbaijan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Syria, Kuwait, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan; submarine fiber-optic cable to UAE with access to Fiber-Optic Link Around the Globe (FLAG); Trans-Asia-Europe (TAE) fiber-optic line runs from Azerbaijan through the northern portion of Iran to Turkmenistan with

expansion

to Georgia and Azerbaijan; satellite earth stations - 9 Intelsat and 4 Inmarsat

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 72, FM 5, shortwave 5 (1998)

Radios:

17 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

28 (plus 450 low-power repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

4.61 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.ir

Internet hosts:

5,242 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

100 (2002)

Internet users:

7.5 million (2005)

Transportation Iran

Airports: 321 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 129 over 3,047 m: 41 2,438 to 3,047 m: 26 1,524 to 2,437 m: 25 914 to 1,523 m: 31 under 914 m: 6 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 192 over 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 8 914 to 1,523 m: 140 under 914 m: 43 (2006)

Heliports:

15 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 7 km; condensate/gas 397 km; gas 17,099 km; liquid petroleum gas 570 km; oil 8,521 km; refined products 7,808 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 7,256 km

broad gauge: 94 km 1.676-m gauge

standard gauge: 7,162 km 1.435-m gauge (186 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 178,152 km

paved: 118,115 km (including 751 km of expressways)

unpaved: 60,037 km (2002)

Waterways:

850 km (850 km on Karun River; additional service on Lake Urmia) (2006)

Merchant marine:

total: 141 ships (1000 GRT or over) 5,086,702 GRT/8,878,829 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 39, cargo 45, chemical tanker 4, container 12,

liquefied gas 1, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 6, petroleum tanker 30, roll on/roll off 3

foreign-owned: 1 (UAE 1)

registered in other countries: 22 (Bolivia 1, Cyprus 2, Malta 14, Panama 4, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Assaluyeh, Bushehr

Military Iran

Military branches:

Islamic Republic of Iran Regular Forces (Artesh): Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force (Niruye Havayi Jomhuriye Islamiye Iran; includes air

defense); Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (Sepah-e Pasdaran-e Enqelab-e Eslami, IRGC): Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, Qods Force

(special operations), and Basij Force (Popular Mobilization Army); Law Enforcement Forces (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for compulsory military service; 16 years of age for volunteers; soldiers as young as 9 were recruited extensively during the Iran-Iraq War; conscript service obligation - 18 months (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 18,319,545

females age 18-49: 17,541,037 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 15,665,725

females age 18-49: 15,005,597 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 862,056

females age 18-49: 808,044 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$4.3 billion (2003 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

3.3% (2003 est.)

Transnational Issues Iran

Disputes - international:

Iran protests Afghanistan's limiting flow of dammed tributaries to the Helmand River in periods of drought; Iraq's lack of a maritime boundary with Iran prompts jurisdiction disputes beyond the mouth of

the Shatt al Arab in the Persian Gulf; Iran and UAE dispute Tunb Islands and Abu Musa Island, which are occupied by Iran; Iran stands

alone among littoral states in insisting upon a division of the Caspian Sea into five equal sectors

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 952,802 (Afghanistan) 93,173 (Iraq) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Iran is a source, transit, and destination country for women and girls trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and involuntary servitude; according to foreign observers, women and girls are trafficked to Pakistan, Turkey, the Persian Gulf, and Europe for sexual exploitation, while boys from Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Afghanistan are trafficked through Iran en

route to Persian Gulf states where they are ultimately forced to work as camel jockeys, beggars, or laborers; Afghan women and girls

are trafficked to the country for forced marriages and sexual exploitation; women and children are also trafficked internally for the purposes of forced marriage, sexual exploitation, and involuntary servitude

tier rating: Tier 3 - Iran is downgraded to Tier 3 after persistent,

credible reports of Iranian authorities punishing victims of trafficking with beatings, imprisonment, and execution

Illicit drugs:

despite substantial interdiction efforts, Iran remains a key transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin to Europe; domestic

narcotics consumption remains a persistent problem and according to

official Iranian statistics there are at least 2 million drug users in the country; lacks anti-money-laundering laws

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Iraq

Introduction Iraq

Background:

Formerly part of the Ottoman Empire, Iraq was occupied by Britain

during the course of World War I; in 1920, it was declared a League

of Nations mandate under UK administration. In stages over the next

dozen years, Iraq attained its independence as a kingdom in 1932. A

"republic" was proclaimed in 1958, but in actuality a series of military strongmen ruled the country, the latest was SADDAM Husayn.

Territorial disputes with Iran led to an inconclusive and costly eight-year war (1980-88). In August 1990, Iraq seized Kuwait, but was expelled by US-led, UN coalition forces during the Gulf War of January-February 1991. Following Kuwait's liberation, the UN Security Council (UNSC) required Iraq to scrap all weapons of mass

destruction and long-range missiles and to allow UN verification inspections. Continued Iraqi noncompliance with UNSC resolutions over a period of 12 years led to the US-led invasion of Iraq in March 2003 and the ouster of the SADDAM Husayn regime.

Coalition

forces remain in Iraq, helping to restore degraded infrastructure and facilitating the establishment of a freely elected government, while simultaneously dealing with a robust insurgency. The

Coalition

Provisional Authority, which temporarily administered Iraq after the

invasion, transferred full governmental authority on 28 June 2004, to the Iraqi Interim Government (IG), which governed under the Transitional Administrative Law for Iraq (TAL). Under the TAL, elections for a 275-member Transitional National Assembly (TNA)

were

held in Iraq on 30 January 2005. Following these elections, the Iraqi Transitional Government (ITG) assumed office. The TNA was charged with drafting Iraq's permanent constitution, which was approved in a 15 October 2005 constitutional referendum. An election

under the constitution for a 275-member Council of Representatives

(CoR) was held in December 2005. The CoR approval in the selection

of most of the cabinet ministers on 20 May 2006 marked the transition from the ITG to Iraq's full-term government.

Geography Iraq

Location:

Middle East, bordering the Persian Gulf, between Iran and Kuwait

Geographic coordinates:

33 00 N, 44 00 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 437,072 sq km

land: 432,162 sq km

water: 4,910 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than twice the size of Idaho

Land boundaries:

total: 3,650 km

border countries: Iran 1,458 km, Jordan 181 km, Kuwait 240 km,
Saudi

Arabia 814 km, Syria 605 km, Turkey 352 km

Coastline:

58 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

continental shelf: not specified

Climate:

mostly desert; mild to cool winters with dry, hot, cloudless summers; northern mountainous regions along Iranian and Turkish borders experience cold winters with occasionally heavy snows that

melt in early spring, sometimes causing extensive flooding in central and southern Iraq

Terrain:

mostly broad plains; reedy marshes along Iranian border in south with large flooded areas; mountains along borders with Iran and Turkey

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Persian Gulf 0 m

highest point: unnamed peak; 3,611 m; note - this peak is not Gundah

Zhur 3,607 m or Kuh-e Hajji-Ebrahim 3,595 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas, phosphates, sulfur

Land use: arable land: 13.12% permanent crops: 0.61% other: 86.27% (2005)

Irrigated land:

35,250 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

dust storms, sandstorms, floods

Environment - current issues:

government water control projects have drained most of the inhabited marsh areas east of An Nasiriyah by drying up or diverting

the feeder streams and rivers; a once sizable population of Marsh Arabs, who inhabited these areas for thousands of years, has been

displaced; furthermore, the destruction of the natural habitat poses serious threats to the area's wildlife populations; inadequate supplies of potable water; development of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers system contingent upon agreements with upstream riparian Turkey; air and water pollution; soil degradation (salination) and erosion; desertification

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Law of the Sea

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Geography - note:

strategic location on Shatt al Arab waterway and at the head of the

Persian Gulf

People Iraq

Population:

26,783,383 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 39.7% (male 5,398,645/female 5,231,760)

15-64 years: 57.3% (male 7,776,257/female 7,576,726)

65 years and over: 3% (male 376,700/female 423,295) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 19.7 years

male: 19.6 years

female: 19.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.66% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

31.98 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.37 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.89 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 48.64 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 54.39 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 42.61 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.01 years

male: 67.76 years

female: 70.31 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.18 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

less than 500 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Iraqi(s)

adjective: Iraqi

Ethnic groups:

Arab 75%-80%, Kurdish 15%-20%, Turkoman, Assyrian or other 5%

Religions:

Muslim 97% (Shi'a 60%-65%, Sunni 32%-37%), Christian or other 3%

Languages:

Arabic, Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions), Assyrian, Armenian

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 40.4%

male: 55.9%

female: 24.4% (2003 est.)

Government Iraq

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Iraq

conventional short form: Iraq

local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Iraqiyah

local short form: Al Iraq

Government type:

transitional democracy

Capital:

name: Baghdad

geographic coordinates: 33 21 N, 44 25 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins 1 April; ends 1 October

Administrative divisions:

18 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Anbar, Al Basrah, Al Muthanna, Al Qadisiyah, An Najaf, Arbil, As Sulaymaniyah,

At Ta'mim, Babil, Baghdad, Dahuk, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Karbala', Maysan,

Ninawa, Salah ad Din, Wasit

Independence:

3 October 1932 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration); note - on 28 June 2004 the Coalition Provisional Authority transferred sovereignty to the Iraqi Interim Government

National holiday:

Revolution Day, 17 July (1968); note - this holiday was celebrated under the SADDAM Husayn regime but the Iraqi Interim Government has

yet to declare a new national holiday

Constitution:

ratified on 15 October 2005

Legal system:

based on European civil and Islamic law under the framework outlined in the Iraqi Constitution

Suffrage:

formerly 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jalal TALABANI (since 6 April 2005); Vice Presidents Adil ABD AL-MAHDI and Tariq al-HASHIMI (since 22 April

2006); note - the president and vice presidents comprise the Presidency Council)

head of government: Prime Minister Nuri al-MALIKI (since 20 May 2006); Deputy Prime Ministers Barham SALIH and Salam al-ZUBAI (since

20 May 2006)

cabinet: 37 ministers appointed by the Presidency Council, plus Prime Minister Nuri al-MALIKI, and Deputy Prime Ministers Barham

SALIH and Salam al-ZUBAI

elections: held 15 December 2005 to elect a 275-member Council of Representatives

Legislative branch:

unicameral Council of Representatives or Mejlis Watani (consisting of 275 members elected by a closed-list, proportional-representation system)

elections: held 15 December 2005 to elect a 275-member Council of

Representatives that will finalize a permanent constitution

election results: Council of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA; number of seats by party - NA

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court appointed by the Prime Minister, confirmed by the Presidency Council

Political parties and leaders:

Al-Sadr Movement [Muqtada Al-SADR]; Assyrian Democratic Movement

[Yunadim KANNA]; Conference of Iraqi People [Adnan al-DULAYMI];

Constitutional Monarchy Movement or CMM [Sharif Ali Bin al-HUSAYN];

Da'wa Party [Ibrahim al-JA'FARI]; Independent Iraqi Alliance or

IIA

[Falah al-NAQIB]; Iraqi Communist Party [Hamid al-MUSA]; Iraqi Hizballah [Karim Mahud al-MUHAMMADAWI]; Iraqi Independent Democrats

or IID [Adnan PACHACHI, Mahdi al-HAFIZ]; Iraqi Islamic Party or IIP

[Muhsin Abd al-HAMID, Hajim al-HASSANI]; Iraqi National Accord or

INA [Ayad ALLAWI]; Iraqi National Congress or INC [Ahmad CHALABI];

Iraqi National Council for Dialogue or INCN [Khalaf Ulayan al-Khalifawi al-DULAYMI]; Iraqi National Unity Movement or INUM

[Ahmad al-KUBAYSI, chairman]; Islamic Action Organization or IAO

[Ayatollah Muhammad al-MUDARRISI]; Jama'at al Fadilah or JAF [Ayatollah Muhammad Ali al-YAQUBI]; Kurdistan Democratic Party or

KDP [Masud BARZANI]; Muslim Ulama Council or MUC [Harith Sulayman

al-DARI, secretary general]; National Iraqi Front [Salih al-MUTLAQ];

National Reconciliation and Liberation Party [Mishan al-JABBURI];

Patriotic Union of Kurdistan or PUK [Jalal TALABANI]; Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq or SCIRI [Abd al-Aziz al-HAKIM]

note: the Kurdistan Alliance, Iraqi National List, Iraqi Consensus Front, Iraqi Front for National Dialogue, and United Iraqi Alliance were only electoral slates consisting of the representatives from the various Iraqi political parties

Political pressure groups and leaders: an insurgency against the Iraqi Transitional Government and Coalition forces is primarily

concentrated in Baghdad and in areas west and north of the capital; the diverse, multigroup insurgency is led principally by Sunni Arabs whose only common denominator is a shared desire to oust the Coalition and end US influence in Iraq

International organization participation:

ABEDA, AFESD, AMF, CAEU, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA,

IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO, ITU, LAS,

NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Samir Shakir al-SUMAYDI

chancery: 1801 P Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 483-7500

FAX: [1] (202) 462-5066

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Zalmay KHALILZAD

embassy: Baghdad

mailing address: APO AE 09316

telephone: 00-1-240-553-0584 ext. 5340 or 5635; note - Consular Section

FAX: NA

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with three green five-pointed stars in a horizontal line centered in the white band; the phrase ALLAHU AKBAR (God is Great) in green Arabic

script - Allahu to the right of the middle star and Akbar to the left of the middle star - was added in January 1991 during the

Persian Gulf crisis; similar to the flag of Syria, which has two stars but no script, Yemen, which has a plain white band, and that of Egypt which has a gold Eagle of Saladin centered in the white band; design is based upon the Arab Liberation colors

Economy Iraq

Economy - overview:

Iraq's economy is dominated by the oil sector, which has traditionally provided about 95% of foreign exchange earnings. Iraq's seizure of Kuwait in August 1990, subsequent international economic sanctions, and damage from military action by an international coalition beginning in January 1991 drastically reduced economic activity. Although government policies supporting large military and internal security forces and allocating resources to key supporters of the regime hurt the economy, implementation of the UN's oil-for-food program, which began in December 1996, helped improve conditions for the average Iraqi citizen. Iraq was allowed to export limited amounts of oil in exchange for food, medicine, and some infrastructure spare parts. In December 1999, the UN Security Council authorized Iraq to export under the program as much oil as required to meet humanitarian needs. Per capita food imports increased significantly, while medical supplies and health care services steadily improved. Per capita output and living standards were still well below the pre-1991 level, but any estimates have a wide range of error. The military victory of the US-led coalition in March-April 2003 resulted in the shutdown of much of the central economic administrative structure. Although a comparatively

small

amount of capital plant was damaged during the hostilities, looting,

insurgent attacks, and sabotage have undermined efforts to rebuild the economy. Attacks on key economic facilities - especially oil pipelines and infrastructure - have prevented Iraq from reaching projected export volumes, but total government revenues have been

higher than anticipated due to high oil prices. Despite political uncertainty, Iraq has established the institutions needed to implement economic policy, has successfully concluded a three-stage

debt reduction agreement with the Paris Club, and is working toward

a Standby Arrangement with the IMF. The Standby Arrangement would

clear the way for continued debt relief from the Paris Club.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$94.1 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$46.5 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

-3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 7.3% industry: 66.6% services: 26.1% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 7.4 million (2004 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%

services: NA%

Unemployment rate:
25% to 30% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
33% (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$19.3 billion
expenditures: \$24 billion; including capital expenditures of \$5 billion (2005 budget)

Agriculture - products:
wheat, barley, rice, vegetables, dates, cotton; cattle, sheep, poultry

Industries:
petroleum, chemicals, textiles, leather, construction materials, food processing, fertilizer, metal fabrication/processing

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production:
31.7 billion kWh (2005)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 98.4% hydro: 1.6% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

33.3 billion kWh (2005)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2005)

Electricity - imports:

2.02 billion kWh (2005)

Oil - production:

2.093 million bbl/day; note - prewar production (in 2002) was
2.03

million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

351,500 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - exports:

1.42 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

112.5 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

1.5 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

1.5 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

3.115 trillion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$-9.447 billion (2004 est.)

Exports:

\$17.78 billion f.o.b. (2004)

Exports - commodities:

crude oil (83.9%), crude materials excluding fuels (8.0%), food
and
live animals (5.0%)

Exports - partners:

US 49.3%, Italy 10.3%, Spain 6.2%, Canada 5.6% (2005)

Imports:

\$19.57 billion f.o.b. (2004)

Imports - commodities:

food, medicine, manufactures

Imports - partners:

Turkey 23.2%, Syria 23%, US 11.6%, Jordan 5.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$9.161 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$92.33 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

more than \$33 billion in foreign aid pledged for 2004-07 (2004)

Currency (code):

New Iraqi dinar (NID) as of 22 January 2004

Currency code:

NID, IQD prior to 22 January 2004

Exchange rates:

New Iraqi dinars per US dollar - 1,475 (2005), 1,890 (second half, 2003), 0.3109 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Iraq

Telephones - main lines in use:

1,034,200 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

574,000 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: the 2003 war severely disrupted telecommunications throughout Iraq including international connections; USAID is overseeing the repair of switching capability

and the construction of mobile and satellite communication facilities

domestic: repairs to switches and lines destroyed during the 2003 war continue, but sabotage remains a problem; additional switching

capacity is improving access; cellular service is available and centered on three regional GSM networks, improving country-wide connectivity

international: country code - 964; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean), 1 Intersputnik

(Atlantic Ocean region), and 1 Arabsat (inoperative); coaxial cable and microwave radio relay to Jordan, Kuwait, Syria, and Turkey;

despite a new satellite gateway, international calls outside of Baghdad remain problematic

Radio broadcast stations: after 17 months of unregulated media growth, there are approximately 80 radio stations on the air inside Iraq (2004)

Radios:
4.85 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
21 (2004)

Televisions:
1.75 million (1997)

Internet country code:
.iq

Internet hosts:
5 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
1 (2000)

Internet users:
36,000 (2005)

Transportation Iraq

Airports: 110 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 77
over 3,047 m: 20
2,438 to 3,047 m: 37
1,524 to 2,437 m: 5

914 to 1,523 m: 6
under 914 m: 9 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 33
over 3,047 m: 2
2,438 to 3,047 m: 4
1,524 to 2,437 m: 4
914 to 1,523 m: 13
under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Heliports:

8 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 2,228 km; liquid petroleum gas 918 km; oil 5,506 km; refined products 1,637 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 2,200 km
standard gauge: 2,200 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 45,550 km
paved: 38,399 km
unpaved: 7,151 km (1999)

Waterways:

5,279 km

note: Euphrates River (2,815 km), Tigris River (1,899 km), and Third River (565 km) are principal waterways (2004)

Merchant marine:

total: 13 ships (1000 GRT or over) 67,796 GRT/101,317 DWT
by type: cargo 11, petroleum tanker 2 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Al Basrah, Khawr az Zubayr, Umm Qasr

Military Iraq

Military branches:

Iraqi Armed Forces: Iraqi Regular Army (includes Iraqi Special Operations Force, Iraqi Intervention Force), Iraqi Navy (former Iraqi Coastal Defense Force), Iraqi Air Force (former Iraqi Army Air Corps) (2005)

Military service age and obligation: all volunteer force; the Iraqi Government is creating a new professional Iraqi military force of men aged 18 to 40 to defend Iraq from external threats and the current insurgency (2006)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 5,870,640
females age 18-49: 5,642,073 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 4,930,074
females age 18-49: 4,771,105 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 198,518
females age 18-49: 289,879 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$1.34 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
NA

Transnational Issues Iraq

Disputes - international:

coalition forces assist Iraqis in monitoring boundary security;
Iraq's lack of a maritime boundary with Iran prompts jurisdiction
disputes beyond the mouth of the Shatt al Arab in the Persian
Gulf;

Turkey has expressed concern over the status of Kurds in Iraq

Refugees and internally displaced persons: refugees (country of
origin): 22,711 (Palestinian Territories) IDPs: 1 million (ongoing
US-led war and Kurds' subsequent return) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Ireland

Introduction Ireland

Background:

Celtic tribes arrived on the island between 600-150 B.C. Invasions
by Norsemen that began in the late 8th century were finally ended
when King Brian BORU defeated the Danes in 1014. English
invasions

began in the 12th century and set off more than seven centuries of
Anglo-Irish struggle marked by fierce rebellions and harsh
repressions. A failed 1916 Easter Monday Rebellion touched off
several years of guerrilla warfare that in 1921 resulted in
independence from the UK for 26 southern counties; six northern

(Ulster) counties remained part of the UK. In 1948 Ireland withdrew

from the British Commonwealth; it joined the European Community in

1973. Irish governments have sought the peaceful unification of Ireland and have cooperated with Britain against terrorist groups.

A

peace settlement for Northern Ireland, known as the Good Friday Agreement and approved in 1998, is being implemented with some difficulties.

Geography Ireland

Location:

Western Europe, occupying five-sixths of the island of Ireland in the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Great Britain

Geographic coordinates:

53 00 N, 8 00 W

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 70,280 sq km

land: 68,890 sq km

water: 1,390 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than West Virginia

Land boundaries: total: 360 km border countries: UK 360 km

Coastline: 1,448 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

temperate maritime; modified by North Atlantic Current; mild winters, cool summers; consistently humid; overcast about half the time

Terrain:

mostly level to rolling interior plain surrounded by rugged hills and low mountains; sea cliffs on west coast

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Carrauntoohil 1,041 m

Natural resources:

natural gas, peat, copper, lead, zinc, silver, barite, gypsum, limestone, dolomite

Land use:

arable land: 16.82%

permanent crops: 0.03%

other: 83.15% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

water pollution, especially of lakes, from agricultural runoff

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate

Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,
Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea,
Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber
83,

Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic
Pollutants, Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

strategic location on major air and sea routes between North
America and northern Europe; over 40% of the population resides
within 100 km of Dublin

People Ireland

Population:

4,062,235 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 20.9% (male 437,903/female 409,774)

15-64 years: 67.6% (male 1,373,771/female 1,370,452)

65 years and over: 11.6% (male 207,859/female 262,476) (2006
est.)

Median age:

total: 34 years

male: 33.2 years

female: 34.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.15% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

14.45 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.82 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

4.87 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 5.31 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.82 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.76 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.73 years

male: 75.11 years

female: 80.52 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.86 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

2,800 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Irishman(men), Irishwoman(women), Irish (collective

plural)

adjective: Irish

Ethnic groups:

Celtic, English

Religions:

Roman Catholic 88.4%, Church of Ireland 3%, other Christian 1.6%,
other 1.5%, unspecified 2%, none 3.5% (2002 census)

Languages:

English (official) is the language generally used, Irish (official) (Gaelic or Gaeilge) spoken mainly in areas located along the western seaboard

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government Ireland

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Ireland local long form: none local short form: Eire

Government type:

republic, parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Dublin

geographic coordinates: 53 20 N, 6 15 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

26 counties; Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Donegal, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laois, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Offaly, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford, Wicklow

note: Cavan, Donegal, and Monaghan are part of Ulster Province

Independence:

6 December 1921 (from UK by treaty)

National holiday:

Saint Patrick's Day, 17 March

Constitution:

adopted 1 July 1937 by plebiscite; effective 29 December 1937

Legal system:

based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous

concepts; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Mary MCALEESE (since 11 November 1997)

head of government: Prime Minister Bertie AHERN (since 26 June 1997)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president with previous nomination

by the prime minister and approval of the House of

Representatives

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 31 October 1997 (next scheduled for October 2011); note - Mary MCALEESE appointed to

a second term when no other candidate qualified for the 2004 presidential election; prime minister (taoiseach) nominated by the House of Representatives and appointed by the president
election results: Mary MCALEESE elected president; percent of vote -

Mary MCALEESE 44.8%, Mary BANOTTI 29.6%

note: government coalition - Fianna Fail and the Progressive Democrats

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament or Oireachtas consists of the Senate or Seanad

Eireann (60 seats - 49 elected by the universities and from candidates put forward by five vocational panels, 11 are nominated

by the prime minister; members serve five-year terms) and the House

of Representatives or Dail Eireann (166 seats; members are elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve

five-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 16 and 17 July 2002 (next to be held by July 2007); House of Representatives - last held 17 May 2002 (next to be held by May 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Fianna Fail 30, Fine Gael 15, Labor Party 5, Progressive Democrats 4, independents and other 6; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - Fianna Fail 41.5%, Fine Gael 22.5%, Labor

Party 10.8%, Sinn Fein 6.5%, Progressive Democrats 4.0%, Green Party 3.8%, other 10.9%; seats by party - Fianna Fail 81, Fine Gael 31, Labor Party 21, Sinn Fein 5, Progressive Democrats 8, Green Party 6, other 14

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister and cabinet)

Political parties and leaders:

Fianna Fail [Bertie AHERN]; Fine Gael [Enda KENNY]; Green Party [Trevor SARGENT]; Labor Party [Pat RABITTE]; Progressive Democrats [Michael McDOWELL]; Sinn Fein [Gerry ADAMS]; Socialist Party [Joe HIGGINS]; The Workers' Party [Sean GARLAND]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CE, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, PFP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMIL, UNOCI, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WEU (observer), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Noel FAHEY

chancery: 2234 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 462-3939

FAX: [1] (202) 232-5993

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, New York, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas C. FOLEY

embassy: 42 Elgin Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [353] (1) 668-8777

FAX: [353] (1) 668-9946

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and orange; similar to the flag of Cote d'Ivoire, which is shorter and has the colors reversed - orange (hoist side), white, and green; also similar to the flag of Italy, which is shorter and has colors of green (hoist side), white, and red

Economy Ireland

Economy - overview:

Ireland is a small, modern, trade-dependent economy with growth averaging a robust 7% in 1995-2004. Agriculture, once the most important sector, is now dwarfed by industry and services.

Industry

accounts for 46% of GDP, about 80% of exports, and 29% of the labor

force. Although exports remain the primary engine for Ireland's growth, the economy has also benefited from a rise in consumer spending, construction, and business investment. Per capita GDP is 10% above that of the four big European economies and the second

highest in the EU behind Luxembourg. Over the past decade, the Irish

Government has implemented a series of national economic programs

designed to curb price and wage inflation, reduce government spending, increase labor force skills, and promote foreign investment. Ireland joined in circulating the euro on 1 January 2002

along with 11 other EU nations.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$165.1 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$188.4 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$41,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 5% industry: 46% services: 49% (2002 est.)

Labor force: 2.03 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 8% industry: 29% services: 64% (2002 est.)

Unemployment rate:

4.3% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

10% (1997 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: 2%

highest 10%: 27.3% (1997)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

35.9 (1996)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

27% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$70.46 billion

expenditures: \$69.4 billion; including capital expenditures of \$5.5 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

26.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; beef, dairy products

Industries:

steel, lead, zinc, silver, aluminum, barite, and gypsum mining
processing; food products, brewing, textiles, clothing; chemicals,
pharmaceuticals; machinery, rail transportation equipment,
passenger
and commercial vehicles, ship construction and refurbishment;
glass
and crystal; software, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

3% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

23.41 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 95.9% hydro: 2.3% nuclear: 0% other: 1.7% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
22.97 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
1.2 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
175,600 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
27,450 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:
178,600 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - proved reserves:
0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:
673 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
4.298 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
3.384 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
19.82 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:
\$-3.833 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$102 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
machinery and equipment, computers, chemicals,
pharmaceuticals;
live animals, animal products

Exports - partners:
US 18.7%, UK 17.4%, Belgium 15.2%, Germany 7.4%, France
6.4%,
Netherlands 4.8% (2005)

Imports:
\$65.47 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
data processing equipment, other machinery and equipment,
chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products, textiles, clothing

Imports - partners:
UK 37%, US 13.8%, Germany 9.2%, Netherlands 4.5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$869.3 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$1.049 trillion (30 June 2005)

Economic aid - donor:
ODA, \$607 million (2004)

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Ireland

Telephones - main lines in use:

2.033 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

4.21 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern digital system using cable and microwave

radio relay

domestic: microwave radio relay

international: country code - 353; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 9, FM 106, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

2.55 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

4 (many low-power repeaters) (2001)

Televisions:

1.82 million (2001)

Internet country code:

.ie

Internet hosts:

238,191 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

22 (2000)

Internet users:

2.06 million (2005)

Transportation Ireland

Airports: 36 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 15 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 6 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 21 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 17 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 1,728 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 3,312 km

broad gauge: 1,947 km 1.600-m gauge (46 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 1,365 km 0.914-m gauge (operated by the Irish
Peat

Board to transport peat to power stations and briquetting plants)
(2005)

Roadways: total: 95,736 km paved: 95,736 km (including 125 km
of expressways) (2002)

Waterways:

753 km (pleasure craft only) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 23 ships (1000 GRT or over) 103,589 GRT/145,044 DWT

by type: cargo 19, chemical tanker 2, container 1, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 4 (Germany 2, US 2)

registered in other countries: 21 (Bahamas 2, Bermuda 1, Cyprus
3,

Gibraltar 1, Netherlands 10, Panama 2, Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines 1, UK 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Cork, Dublin, New Ross, Shannon Foynes, Waterford

Military Ireland

Military branches:

Irish Defense Forces (Oglaigh na h-Eireann): Army (includes Naval
Service and Air Corps) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

17 years of age for voluntary military service; enlistees under the
age of 17 can be recruited for specialist positions (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 17-49: 977,092

females age 17-49: 978,465 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 17-49: 814,768

females age 17-49: 813,981 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 29,327

females age 17-49: 28,139 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$700 million (FY00/01)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.9% (FY00/01)

Transnational Issues Ireland

Disputes - international:

Ireland, Iceland, and the UK dispute Denmark's claim that the Faroe

Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for and consumer of hashish from North Africa

to the UK and Netherlands and of European-produced synthetic drugs;

minor transshipment point for heroin and cocaine destined for Western Europe; despite recent legislation, narcotics-related money

laundering - using bureaux de change, trusts, and shell companies involving the offshore financial community - remains a concern

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Isle of Man

Introduction Isle of Man

Background:

Part of the Norwegian Kingdom of the Hebrides until the 13th century when it was ceded to Scotland, the isle came under the British crown in 1765. Current concerns include reviving the almost

extinct Manx Gaelic language. Isle of Man is a British crown dependency, but is not part of the UK.

Geography Isle of Man

Location:

Western Europe, island in the Irish Sea, between Great Britain and Ireland

Geographic coordinates:

54 15 N, 4 30 W

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 572 sq km

land: 572 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than three times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

160 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm

Climate:

temperate; cool summers and mild winters; overcast about one-third of the time

Terrain:

hills in north and south bisected by central valley

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Irish Sea 0 m highest point: Snaefell 621 m

Natural resources:

none

Land use:

arable land: 9%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 91% (permanent pastures, forests, mountain, and heathland)
(2002)

Irrigated land:

0 sq km

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

waste disposal (both household and industrial); transboundary air pollution

Geography - note:

one small islet, the Calf of Man, lies to the southwest, and is a bird sanctuary

People Isle of Man

Population:

75,441 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 17.3% (male 6,669/female 6,350)

15-64 years: 65.7% (male 24,884/female 24,678)

65 years and over: 17% (male 5,197/female 7,663) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 39.6 years

male: 38.4 years

female: 41 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.52% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

11.05 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

11.19 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

5.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.68 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 5.82 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 6.8 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 4.79 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 78.49 years
male: 75.14 years
female: 82.02 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.65 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
NA

Nationality:
noun: Manxman (men), Manxwoman (women)
adjective: Manx

Ethnic groups:
Manx (Norse-Celtic descent), Briton

Religions:
Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian,

Society
of Friends

Languages:
English, Manx Gaelic

Literacy: definition: NA total population: NA% male: NA%
female: NA%

Government Isle of Man

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short
form: Isle of Man

Dependency status:
British crown dependency

Government type:
parliamentary democracy

Capital:
name: Douglas
geographic coordinates: 54 09 N, 4 28 W
time difference: UTC 0 (five hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)
daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last
Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:
none; there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined
by the US Government, but there are 24 local authorities each
with
its own elections

Independence:

none (British crown dependency)

National holiday:

Tynwald Day, 5 July

Constitution:

unwritten; note - The Isle of Man Constitution Act of 1961 does not

embody the unwritten Manx Constitution

Legal system:

English common law and Manx statute

Suffrage:

16 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Lord of Mann Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February

1952), represented by Lieutenant Governor Sir Paul K. HADDACKS (since 17 October 2005)

head of government: Chief Minister Donald GELLING (since 14 December 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

elections: the monarch is hereditary; lieutenant governor appointed

by the monarch for a five-year term; the chief minister is elected by the Tynwald; election last held 14 December 2004 (next to be held

December 2006)

election results: Donald GELLING elected chief minister by the Tynwald; note - Richard CORKILL resigned 2 December 2004

Legislative branch:

bicameral Tynwald consists of the Legislative Council (an 11-

member

body composed of the President of Tynwald, the Lord Bishop of Sodor

and Man, a nonvoting attorney general, and eight others named by the

House of Keys) and the House of Keys (24 seats; members are elected

by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: House of Keys - last held 22 November 2001 (next to be held November 2006)

election results: House of Keys - percent of vote by party - Man

Labor Party 17.3%, Alliance for Progressive Government 14.6%; seats

by party - Man Labor Party 2, Alliance for Progressive Government 3,

independents 19

Judicial branch:

High Court of Justice (justices are appointed by the Lord Chancellor of England on the nomination of the lieutenant governor)

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance for Progressive Government; Man Labor Party; Man Nationalist Party (branch of the British National Party)

note: most members sit as independents

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (British crown dependency)

Diplomatic representation from the US:
none (British crown dependency)

Flag description:
red with the Three Legs of Man emblem (Trinacria), in the center;
the three legs are joined at the thigh and bent at the knee; in
order to have the toes pointing clockwise on both sides of the flag,
a two-sided emblem is used

Economy Isle of Man

Economy - overview:
Offshore banking, manufacturing, and tourism are key sectors of
the
economy. The government offers incentives to high-technology
companies and financial institutions to locate on the island; this
has paid off in expanding employment opportunities in high-
income
industries. As a result, agriculture and fishing, once the mainstays
of the economy, have declined in their shares of GDP. Trade is
mostly with the UK. The Isle of Man enjoys free access to EU
markets.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$2.113 billion (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$2.26 billion

GDP - real growth rate:
6.3% NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$27,800 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1% industry: 13%

services: 86% (2000 est.)

Labor force:
39,690 (2001)

Labor force - by occupation:
agriculture, forestry and fishing 3%, manufacturing 11%,
construction 10%, transport and communication 8%, wholesale
and
retail distribution 11%, professional and scientific services 18%,
public administration 6%, banking and finance 18%, tourism 2%,
entertainment and catering 3%, miscellaneous services 10%

Unemployment rate:
0.6% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.7% (2003 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$485 million
expenditures: \$463 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(FY00/01 est.)

Agriculture - products:
cereals, vegetables; cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry

Industries:
financial services, light manufacturing, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:
3.2% (FY96/97)

Exports:
\$NA

Exports - commodities:
tweeds, herring, processed shellfish, beef, lamb

Exports - partners:
UK (2004)

Imports:
\$NA

Imports - commodities:
timber, fertilizers, fish

Imports - partners:
UK (2004)

Debt - external:
\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:
\$NA

Currency (code):
British pound (GBP); note - there is also a Manx pound

Currency code:
GBP

Exchange rates:
Manx pounds per US dollar - 0.55 (2005), 0.5462 (2004), 0.6125 (2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Isle of Man

Telephones - main lines in use:
51,000 (1999)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
NA

Telephone system:
general assessment: NA
domestic: landline, telefax, mobile cellular telephone system
international: fiber-optic cable, microwave radio relay, satellite
earth station, submarine cable

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:
NA

Television broadcast stations:
0 (receives broadcasts from the UK and satellite) (1999)

Televisions:
27,490 (1999)

Internet country code:
.im

Internet hosts:
290 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
NA

Internet users:

NA

Transportation Isle of Man

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Railways:

total: 65 km

standard guage: 7 km 1.067-m guage (7 km electrified)

narrow guage: 58 km 0.914-m guage (29 km electrified)

note: primarily summer tourist attractions (2006)

Roadways:

total: 800 km

paved: 800 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 305 ships (1000 GRT or over) 8,266,229 GRT/13,792,927 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 38, cargo 65, chemical tanker 53, container 16, liquefied gas 38, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 74, refrigerated cargo 5, roll on/roll off 9, specialized tanker 1, vehicle carrier 5

foreign-owned: 213 (Cyprus 1, Denmark 53, Estonia 2, France 2, Germany 56, Greece 45, Italy 5, Japan 4, Monaco 3, Netherlands 1,

Norway 27, Singapore 7, Sweden 1, Turkey 3, US 3)

registered in other countries: 9 (Antigua and Barbuda 2, Liberia 5, Marshall Islands 1, NZ 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Castletown, Douglas, Ramsey

Military Isle of Man

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Transnational Issues Isle of Man

Disputes - international: none

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@Israel

Introduction Israel

Background:

Following World War II, the British withdrew from their mandate of Palestine, and the UN partitioned the area into Arab and Jewish states, an arrangement rejected by the Arabs. Subsequently, the Israelis defeated the Arabs in a series of wars without ending the deep tensions between the two sides. The territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war are not included in the Israel country profile, unless otherwise noted. On 25 April 1982, Israel withdrew from the Sinai pursuant to the 1979 Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty. Israel and Palestinian officials signed on 13 September 1993 a

Declaration of Principles (also known as the "Oslo Accords")
guiding

an interim period of Palestinian self-rule. Outstanding territorial
and other disputes with Jordan were resolved in the 26 October
1994

Israel-Jordan Treaty of Peace. In addition, on 25 May 2000, Israel
withdrew unilaterally from southern Lebanon, which it had
occupied

since 1982. In keeping with the framework established at the
Madrid

Conference in October 1991, bilateral negotiations were conducted
between Israel and Palestinian representatives and Syria to
achieve

a permanent settlement. In April 2003, US President BUSH,
working in

conjunction with the EU, UN, and Russia - the "Quartet" - took the
lead in laying out a roadmap to a final settlement of the conflict
by 2005, based on reciprocal steps by the two parties leading to
two

states, Israel and a democratic Palestine. However, progress
toward

a permanent status agreement was undermined by Palestinian-
Israeli

violence between September 2000 and February 2005. An
agreement

reached at Sharm al-Sheikh in February 2005 significantly reduced
the violence. The election in January 2005 of Mahmud ABBAS as
the

new Palestinian leader following the November 2004 death of
Yasir

ARAFAT, the formation of a Likud-Labor-United Torah Judaism
coalition government in January 2005, and the successful Israeli
disengagement from the Gaza Strip (August-September 2005),
presented

an opportunity for a renewed peace effort. However, internal Israeli political events between October and December 2005 have destabilized the political situation and forced early elections, scheduled for March 2006.

Geography Israel

Location:

Middle East, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt and Lebanon

Geographic coordinates:

31 30 N, 34 45 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 20,770 sq km

land: 20,330 sq km

water: 440 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land boundaries:

total: 1,017 km

border countries: Egypt 266 km, Gaza Strip 51 km, Jordan 238 km,

Lebanon 79 km, Syria 76 km, West Bank 307 km

Coastline:

273 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm continental shelf: to depth of exploitation

Climate:

temperate; hot and dry in southern and eastern desert areas

Terrain:

Negev desert in the south; low coastal plain; central mountains; Jordan Rift Valley

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Dead Sea -408 m

highest point: Har Meron 1,208 m

Natural resources:

timber, potash, copper ore, natural gas, phosphate rock, magnesium

bromide, clays, sand

Land use: arable land: 15.45% permanent crops: 3.88% other: 80.67% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,940 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

sandstorms may occur during spring and summer; droughts; periodic earthquakes

Environment - current issues:

limited arable land and natural fresh water resources pose serious constraints; desertification; air pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions; groundwater pollution from industrial and domestic waste, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

there are 242 Israeli settlements and civilian land use sites in the West Bank, 42 in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, 0 in the Gaza Strip, and 29 in East Jerusalem (August 2005 est.); Sea of Galilee is an important freshwater source

People Israel

Population:

6,352,117

note: includes about 187,000 Israeli settlers in the West Bank, about 20,000 in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, and fewer than

177,000 in East Jerusalem (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 26.3% (male 855,054/female 815,619)

15-64 years: 63.9% (male 2,044,135/female 2,016,647)

65 years and over: 9.8% (male 266,671/female 353,991) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 29.6 years

male: 28.8 years

female: 30.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.18% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

17.97 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.18 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 6.89 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 7.61 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.14 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.46 years

male: 77.33 years

female: 81.7 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.41 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

3,000 (1999 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

100 (2001 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Israeli(s)

adjective: Israeli

Ethnic groups:

Jewish 76.4% (of which Israel-born 67.1%, Europe/America-born 22.6%, Africa-born 5.9%, Asia-born 4.2%), non-Jewish 23.6% (mostly Arab) (2004)

Religions:

Jewish 76.4%, Muslim 16%, Arab Christians 1.7%, other Christian 0.4%, Druze 1.6%, unspecified 3.9% (2004)

Languages:

Hebrew (official), Arabic used officially for Arab minority, English most commonly used foreign language

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 95.4%

male: 97.3%

female: 93.6% (2003 est.)

Government Israel

Country name:

conventional long form: State of Israel

conventional short form: Israel

local long form: Medinat Yisra'el

local short form: Yisra'el

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Jerusalem; note - Israel proclaimed Jerusalem as its capital in 1950, but the US, like nearly all other countries, maintains its Embassy in Tel Aviv

geographic coordinates: 32 05 N, 34 48 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Friday in March; ends the Sunday between the holidays of Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur

Administrative divisions:

6 districts (mehozot, singular - mehoz); Central, Haifa, Jerusalem, Northern, Southern, Tel Aviv

Independence:

14 May 1948 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 14 May (1948); note - Israel declared independence on 14 May 1948, but the Jewish calendar is lunar and the holiday may occur in April or May

Constitution:

no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled by the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the Basic Laws of the parliament (Knesset), and the Israeli citizenship law

Legal system:

mixture of English common law, British Mandate regulations, and, in personal matters, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim legal systems; in December 1985, Israel informed the UN Secretariat that it would no longer accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Moshe KATZAV (since 31 July 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Ehud OLMERT (since May 2006);

Deputy Prime Minister Tzipora "Tzipi" LIVNI (since May 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet selected by prime minister and approved by the Knesset

elections: president is largely a ceremonial role and is elected by the Knesset for a seven-year term (no term limits); election last held 31 July 2000 (next to be held mid-2007); following legislative

elections, the president assigns a Knesset member - traditionally the leader of the largest party - the task of forming a governing coalition

election results: Moshe KATZAV elected president by the 120-member

Knesset with a total of 60 votes, other candidate, Shimon PERES, received 57 votes (there were three abstentions); Ariel SHARON continued as prime minister after Likud Party victory in January 2003 Knesset elections; Likud won 38 seats and then formed coalition

government with Shinui, the National Religious Party, and the National Union; controversy surrounding SHARON's disengagement plan

ultimately led to the formation of a Likud-Labor-United Torah Judaism (UTJ) coalition government in January 2005

Legislative branch:

unicameral Knesset (120 seats; members elected by popular vote to

serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 29 March 2006 (next scheduled to be held in

2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -

Kadima 29, Labor 19, Likud 12, SHAS 12, Yisrael Beiteinu 11, NU/
NRP

9, GIL 7, Torah and Shabbat Judaism 6, Meretz-YAHAD 5, United
Arab

List 4, Balad 3, HADASH 3

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (justices appointed by Judicial Selection
Committee -

made up of all three branches of the government; mandatory
retirement age is 70)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (HADASH) [Muhammad
BARAKA];

GIL (Pensioners) [Rafael EITAN]; Kadima [Ehud OLMERT]; Labor
Party

[Amir PERETZ]; Likud Party [Binyamin NETANYAHU]; Meretz-
YAHAD [Yossi

BEILIN]; National Democratic Assembly (Balad) [Azmi BISHARA];
National Union (NU)/National Religious Party (NRP) [Binyamin
ELON];

SHAS [Eliyahu YISHAI]; Torah and Shabbat Judaism [Yaakov
LITZMAN];

United Arab List [Ibrahim SARSOOR]; Yisrael Beiteinu [Avigdor
LIEBERMAN]; Yisrael Ba'Aliya (merged with Likud)

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Israeli nationalists advocating Jewish settlement on the West Bank
and Gaza Strip; Peace Now supports territorial concessions in the
West Bank and Gaza Strip; Yesha (settler) Council promotes settler
interests and opposes territorial compromise; B'Tselem monitors
human rights abuses

International organization participation:

BIS, BSEC (observer), CERN (observer), EBRD, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, OAS (observer), OPCW (signatory),

OSCE (partner), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCO,

WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Salai MERIDOR chancery: 3514 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 364-5500 FAX: [1] (202) 364-5607 consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Richard H. JONES embassy: 71 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv 63903 mailing address: PSC 98, Box 29, APO AE 09830 telephone: [972] (3) 519-7575 FAX: [972] (3) 516-4390 consulate(s) general: Jerusalem; note - an independent US mission, established in 1928, whose members are not accredited to a foreign government

Flag description:

white with a blue hexagram (six-pointed linear star) known as the Magen David (Shield of David) centered between two equal horizontal

blue bands near the top and bottom edges of the flag

Economy Israel

Economy - overview:

Israel has a technologically advanced market economy with

substantial government participation. It depends on imports of crude

oil, grains, raw materials, and military equipment. Despite limited natural resources, Israel has intensively developed its agricultural and industrial sectors over the past 20 years. Israel imports substantial quantities of grain, but is largely self-sufficient in other agricultural products. Cut diamonds, high-technology equipment, and agricultural products (fruits and vegetables) are the

leading exports. Israel usually posts sizable current account deficits, which are covered by large transfer payments from abroad

and by foreign loans. Roughly half of the government's external debt

is owed to the US, which is its major source of economic and military aid. The bitter Israeli-Palestinian conflict; difficulties in the high-technology, construction, and tourist sectors; and fiscal austerity in the face of growing inflation led to small declines in GDP in 2001 and 2002. The economy rebounded in 2003 and

2004, growing at a 4% rate each year, as the government tightened

fiscal policy and implemented structural reforms to boost competition and efficiency in the markets. In 2005, rising consumer

confidence, tourism, and foreign direct investment - as well as higher demand for Israeli exports - boosted GDP by 4.7%.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$156.9 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$114.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$25,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 2.6% industry: 31.7%
services: 65.7% (2003 est.)

Labor force: 2.42 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture, forestry, and fishing
2.6%, manufacturing 20.2%, construction 7.5%, commerce 12.8%,
transport, storage, and communications 6.2%, finance and business
13.1%, personal and other services 6.4%, public services 31.2%
(1996)

Unemployment rate:
9% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
21% (2005)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 2.4% highest 10%: 28.3% (1997)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
34 (2005)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
1.3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
17.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$43.82 billion
expenditures: \$58.04 billion; including capital expenditures of

\$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

99.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

citrus, vegetables, cotton; beef, poultry, dairy products

Industries:

high-technology projects (including aviation, communications, computer-aided design and manufactures, medical electronics, fiber

optics), wood and paper products, potash and phosphates, food, beverages, and tobacco, caustic soda, cement, construction, metals products, chemical products, plastics, diamond cutting, textiles, footwear

Industrial production growth rate:

2.8% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

44.24 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 99.9% hydro: 0.1% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

39.67 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

1.47 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

2,740 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

270,100 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

1.92 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

200 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

200 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

38.94 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$2.385 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$40.14 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, software, cut diamonds, agricultural products, chemicals, textiles and apparel

Exports - partners:

US 36.5%, Belgium 8.7%, Hong Kong 5.6% (2005)

Imports:

\$43.19 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

raw materials, military equipment, investment goods, rough diamonds, fuels, grain, consumer goods

Imports - partners:

US 13.4%, Belgium 10.1%, Germany 6.4%, UK 5.7%, Switzerland 5.5%,
China 4.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$28.06 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$75.55 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$662 million from US (2003 est.)

Currency (code):

new Israeli shekel (ILS); note - NIS is the currency abbreviation;
ILS is the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
code
for the NIS

Currency code:

ILS

Exchange rates:

new Israeli shekels per US dollar - 4.4877 (2005), 4.482 (2004),
4.5541 (2003), 4.7378 (2002), 4.2057 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Israel

Telephones - main lines in use:
2,936,300 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
7.757 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: most highly developed system in the Middle East
although not the largest
domestic: good system of coaxial cable and microwave radio relay;
all systems are digital
international: country code - 972; 3 submarine cables; satellite
earth stations - 3 Intelsat (2 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 23, FM 15, shortwave 2 (1998)

Radios:
3.07 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
17 (plus 36 low-power repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:
1.69 million (1997)

Internet country code:
.il

Internet hosts:

1,251,881 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
21 (2000)

Internet users:
3.7 million (2006)

Transportation Israel

Airports: 53 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 30 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 4 1,524 to 2,437 m: 8 914 to 1,523 m: 10 under 914 m: 6 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 23 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 20 (2006)

Heliports:
3 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 193 km; oil 442 km; refined products 261 km (2006)

Railways:
total: 853 km
standard gauge: 853 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:
total: 17,364 km
paved: 17,364 km (including 126 km of expressways) (2004)

Merchant marine:
total: 18 ships (1000 GRT or over) 716,382 GRT/845,053 DWT
by type: cargo 2, container 16
registered in other countries: 51 (Bahamas 1, Bermuda 3, Cyprus

3,

Honduras 1, Liberia 5, Malta 23, Panama 6, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 2, Slovakia 7) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Ashdod, Elat (Eilat), Hadera, Haifa

Military Israel

Military branches:

Israel Defense Forces (IDF): Army Headquarters, Israel Navy, Israeli Air and Space Force (ISAF, includes air defense forces); historically there have been no separate Israeli military services (2005)

Military service age and obligation:

17 years of age for compulsory (Jews, Druzes) and voluntary (Christians, Muslims, Circassians) military service; both sexes are eligible for military service; conscript service obligation - 36 months for men, 21 months for women (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 17-49: 1,492,125

females age 17-49: 1,443,916 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 17-49: 1,255,902

females age 17-49: 1,212,394 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 53,760

females: 51,293 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$9.45 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
7.7% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Israel

Disputes - international:

West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli-occupied with current status subject to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement - permanent status to be determined through further negotiation; Israel continues construction of a "seam line" separation barrier along parts of the Green Line and within the West Bank; Israel withdrew its settlers and military from the Gaza Strip and from four settlements in the West Bank in August 2005; Golan Heights is Israeli-occupied (Lebanon claims the Shab'a Farms area of Golan Heights); since 1948, about 350 peacekeepers from the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) headquartered in Jerusalem monitor

ceasefires, supervise armistice agreements, prevent isolated incidents from escalating, and assist other UN personnel in the region

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 276,000 (Arab villagers displaced from homes in northern Israel) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Israel is a destination country for low-skilled workers from Eastern Europe and Asia who migrate voluntarily for contract labor in the construction, agriculture, and health care industries, some of whom are subsequently subjected to conditions of

involuntary servitude; many labor recruitment agencies in source countries and in Israel require workers to pay large up-front fees that often lead to debt bondage and vulnerability to forced labor; Israel is also a destination country for women trafficked from

Eastern Europe for the purpose of sexual exploitation
tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Israel is placed on the Tier 2
Watch List for its failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts
to address trafficking, namely the conditions of involuntary
servitude allegedly facing thousands of foreign migrant workers

Illicit drugs:

increasingly concerned about cocaine and heroin abuse; drugs
arrive

in country from Lebanon and, increasingly, from Jordan;
money-laundering center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Italy

Introduction Italy

Background:

Italy became a nation-state in 1861 when the regional states of the
peninsula, along with Sardinia and Sicily, were united under King
Victor EMMANUEL II. An era of parliamentary government came
to a

close in the early 1920s when Benito MUSSOLINI established a
Fascist

dictatorship. His disastrous alliance with Nazi Germany led to
Italy's defeat in World War II. A democratic republic replaced the

monarchy in 1946 and economic revival followed. Italy was a charter

member of NATO and the European Economic Community (EEC).
It has

been at the forefront of European economic and political unification, joining the Economic and Monetary Union in 1999. Persistent problems include illegal immigration, organized crime, corruption, high unemployment, sluggish economic growth, and the low

incomes and technical standards of southern Italy compared with the prosperous north.

Geography Italy

Location:

Southern Europe, a peninsula extending into the central Mediterranean Sea, northeast of Tunisia

Geographic coordinates:

42 50 N, 12 50 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 301,230 sq km

land: 294,020 sq km

water: 7,210 sq km

note: includes Sardinia and Sicily

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Arizona

Land boundaries:

total: 1,932.2 km

border countries: Austria 430 km, France 488 km, Holy See (Vatican City) 3.2 km, San Marino 39 km, Slovenia 232 km, Switzerland 740 km

Coastline:

7,600 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

predominantly Mediterranean; Alpine in far north; hot, dry in south

Terrain:

mostly rugged and mountainous; some plains, coastal lowlands

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mont Blanc (Monte Bianco) de Courmayeur 4,748 m (a secondary peak of Mont Blanc)

Natural resources:

coal, mercury, zinc, potash, marble, barite, asbestos, pumice, fluorospar, feldspar, pyrite (sulfur), natural gas and crude oil reserves, fish, arable land

Land use:

arable land: 26.41%

permanent crops: 9.09%

other: 64.5% (2005)

Irrigated land:

27,500 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

regional risks include landslides, mudflows, avalanches, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flooding; land subsidence in Venice

Environment - current issues: air pollution from industrial emissions such as sulfur dioxide; coastal and inland rivers polluted from industrial and agricultural effluents; acid rain damaging lakes; inadequate industrial waste treatment and disposal facilities

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94,

Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Geography - note:

strategic location dominating central Mediterranean as well as southern sea and air approaches to Western Europe

People Italy

Population:

58,133,509 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 13.8% (male 4,147,149/female 3,899,980)

15-64 years: 66.5% (male 19,530,512/female 19,105,841)

65 years and over: 19.7% (male 4,771,858/female 6,678,169)
(2006
est.)

Median age: total: 42.2 years male: 40.7 years female: 43.7 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.04% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

8.72 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

10.4 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

2.06 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 5.83 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.42 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.19 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.81 years

male: 76.88 years

female: 82.94 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.5% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

140,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 1,000 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Italian(s)

adjective: Italian

Ethnic groups:

Italian (includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and Albanian-Italians and Greek-Italians in the south)

Religions:

approximately 90% Roman Catholic (about one-third regularly attend

services); mature Protestant and Jewish communities and a growing

Muslim immigrant community

Languages:

Italian (official), German (parts of Trentino-Alto Adige region are predominantly German speaking), French (small French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta region), Slovene (Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.6%

male: 99%

female: 98.3% (2003 est.)

Government Italy

Country name:

conventional long form: Italian Republic

conventional short form: Italy

local long form: Repubblica Italiana

local short form: Italia

former: Kingdom of Italy

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Rome

geographic coordinates: 41 54 N, 12 29 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

15 regions (regioni, singular - regione) and 5 autonomous regions* (regioni autonome, singular - regione autonoma); Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia*, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Puglia, Sardegna*, Sicilia*, Toscana, Trentino-Alto Adige*, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta*, Veneto

Independence:

17 March 1861 (Kingdom of Italy proclaimed; Italy was not finally unified until 1870)

National holiday:

Republic Day, 2 June (1946)

Constitution:

passed 11 December 1947, effective 1 January 1948; amended many times

Legal system:

based on civil law system; appeals treated as new trials; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal (except in senatorial elections, where minimum age is 25)

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Giorgio NAPOLITANO (since 15 May 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister (referred to in Italy as the president of the Council of Ministers) Romano PRODI (since 17 May 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers nominated by the prime minister and approved by the president

elections: president elected by an electoral college consisting of both houses of parliament and 58 regional representatives for a seven-year term (no term limits); election last held 10 May 2006 (next to be held May 2013); prime minister appointed by the president and confirmed by parliament

election results: Giorgio NAPOLITANO elected president on the

fourth

round of voting; electoral college vote - 543

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament or Parlamento consists of the Senate or Senato

della Repubblica (315 seats; elected by proportional vote with the winning coalition in each region receiving 55% of seats from that region; members serve five-year terms) and the Chamber of Deputies

or Camera dei Deputati (630 seats; elected by popular vote with the

winning national coalition receiving 54% of chamber seats; members

serve five-year terms); note - electoral vote reform passed in December 2005

elections: Senate - last held 10 April 2006 (next to be held in 2011); Chamber of Deputies - last held 10 April 2006 (next to be held May 2011)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - The Union 158 (DS 62, DL 39, RC 27, Together with the Union

11, other 19), House of Freedoms 154 (FI 79, AN 41, UDC 21, LEGA

13), other 3; Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - The Union 348 (DS 220, RC 41, Rose in the Fist 18,

Italy of Values 17, PdCI 16, Greens Federation 15, UDEUR 10, other

11), House of Freedoms 276 (FI 140, AN 71, Union of Christian and

Center Democrats 39, LEGA 26), other 6

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court or Corte Costituzionale (composed of 15

judges: one-third appointed by the president, one-third elected by parliament, one-third elected by the ordinary and administrative Supreme Courts)

Political parties and leaders:

Center-Left Union Coalition [Romano PRODI]: Ulivo Alliance (including Democrats of the Left or DS [Piero FASSINO];

Daisy-Democracy is Freedom or DL [Francesco RUTELLI]); Rose in the

Fist (including Italian Social Democrats or SDI [Enrico BOSELLI]; Italian Radical Party [Emma BONINO]); Italian Communist Party or

PdCI [Oliviero DILIBERTO]; Green Federation [Alfonso PECORARO

SCANIO]; Communist Renewal or RC [Fausto BERTINOTTI]; Italy of

Values or IdV [Antonio DI PIETRO]; Union of Democrats for Europe or

UDEUR [Clemente MASTELLA]; Republican European Movement or MRE

[Luciana SBARBATI]

Center-Right Freedom House Coalition [Silvio BERLUSCONI]: Forza

Italia or FI [Silvio BERLUSCONI]; National Alliance or AN

[Gianfranco FINI]; Union of Christian Democrats of the Center or UDC

[Pier Ferdinando CASINI]; Northern League or LEGA [Umberto BOSSI];

Christian Democracy (Per la Autonomie) [Publio FIORI]

other non-allied parties: New Italian Socialist Party or New PSI

[Gianni DE MICHELIS]; Italian Republican Party or PRI [Giorgio LA

MALFA]; Social Alternative [Alessandra MUSSOLINI]; Social

Movement-Tricolor Flame or MSI-Fiamma [Luca ROMAGNOLI];

Social Idea

Movement with Rauti or MIS [Pino RAUTI]; South Tyrol People's Party

or SVP (German speakers) [Elmar Pichler ROLLE]; Union of Valley Aosta Region or UV [Guido CESAL]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Italian manufacturers and merchants associations (Confindustria, Confcommercio); organized farm groups (Confcoltivatori, Confagricoltura); Roman Catholic Church; three major trade union confederations (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro or CGIL

[Guglielmo EPIFANI] which is left wing, Confederazione Italiana dei

Sindacati Lavoratori or CISL [Savino PEZZOTTA], which is Roman Catholic centrist, and Unione Italiana del Lavoro or UIL [Luigi ANGELETTI] which is lay centrist)

International organization participation:

AfDB, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, BSEC (observer), CBSS (observer),

CDB, CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, G- 7, G- 8,

G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO,

ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MINURSO, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG,

OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, SECI (observer),

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMOGIP, UNRWA, UNTSO,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission:

Ambassador Giovanni CASTELLANETA chancery: 3000 Whitehaven Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 612-4400 FAX: [1] (202) 518-2151 consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Houston, Miami, New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco consulate(s): Detroit

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ronald P. SPOGLI embassy: Via Vittorio Veneto 121, 00187-Rome mailing address: PSC 59, Box 100, APO AE 09624 telephone: [39] (06) 46741 FAX: [39] (06) 488-2672, 4674-2356 consulate(s) general: Florence, Milan, Naples

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and red; similar to the flag of Ireland, which is longer and is green (hoist side), white, and orange; also similar to the flag of the Cote d'Ivoire, which has the colors reversed - orange (hoist side), white, and green

note: inspired by the French flag brought to Italy by Napoleon in 1797

Economy Italy

Economy - overview:

Italy has a diversified industrial economy with roughly the same total and per capita output as France and the UK. This capitalistic economy remains divided into a developed industrial north, dominated

by private companies, and a less-developed, welfare-dependent, agricultural south, with 20% unemployment. Most raw materials needed

by industry and more than 75% of energy requirements are imported.

Over the past decade, Italy has pursued a tight fiscal policy in order to meet the requirements of the Economic and Monetary

Unions

and has benefited from lower interest and inflation rates. The current government has enacted numerous short-term reforms aimed at

improving competitiveness and long-term growth. Italy has moved slowly, however, on implementing needed structural reforms, such as

lightening the high tax burden and overhauling Italy's rigid labor market and over-generous pension system, because of the current economic slowdown and opposition from labor unions. But the leadership faces a severe economic constraint: the budget deficit has breached the 3% EU ceiling. The economy experienced almost no

growth in 2005, and unemployment remained at a high level.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$1.667 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$1.71 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

0.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$28,700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 2.1% industry: 29.1% services: 68.8% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 24.49 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 5% industry: 32% services: 63% (2001)

Unemployment rate:

7.7% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 2.1% highest 10%: 26.6% (2000)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
36 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
20.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$785.7 billion
expenditures: \$861.5 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
108.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
fruits, vegetables, grapes, potatoes, sugar beets, soybeans, grain,
olives; beef, dairy products; fish

Industries:
tourism, machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing,
textiles, motor vehicles, clothing, footwear, ceramics

Industrial production growth rate:
-1% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
270.1 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 78.6% hydro: 18.4%
nuclear: 0% other: 3% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
302.2 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
500 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
51.5 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
136,200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
1.874 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
456,600 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:
2.158 million bbl/day (2001)

Oil - proved reserves:
586.6 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:
13.55 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
76.88 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
61 million cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
54.78 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
226.5 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:
\$-26.38 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$371.9 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
engineering products, textiles and clothing, production machinery,
motor vehicles, transport equipment, chemicals; food, beverages
and
tobacco; minerals, and nonferrous metals

Exports - partners:
Germany 13.1%, France 12.3%, US 8.1%, Spain 7.4%, UK 6.4%
(2005)

Imports:
\$369.2 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
engineering products, chemicals, transport equipment, energy
products, minerals and nonferrous metals, textiles and clothing;
food, beverages, and tobacco

Imports - partners:
Germany 17.2%, France 9.9%, Netherlands 5.7%, China 4.6%,
Belgium
4.5%, Spain 4.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$65.95 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$922.5 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$1 billion (2002 est.)

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Italy

Telephones - main lines in use:

25.049 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

72.2 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern, well developed, fast; fully automated telephone, telex, and data services

domestic: high-capacity cable and microwave radio relay trunks

international: country code - 39; satellite earth stations - 3
Intelsat (with a total of 5 antennas - 3 for Atlantic Ocean and 2
for Indian Ocean), 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic Ocean region), and NA
Eutelsat; 21 submarine cables

Radio broadcast stations:

AM about 100, FM about 4,600, shortwave 9 (1998)

Radios:

50.5 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

358 (plus 4,728 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

30.3 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.it

Internet hosts:

1,731,165 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

93 (Italy and Holy See) (2000)

Internet users:

28.87 million (2005)

Transportation Italy

Airports: 133 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 98 over 3,047 m: 7 2,438 to
3,047 m: 30 1,524 to 2,437 m: 16 914 to 1,523 m: 31 under 914 m:
14 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 35 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 14 under 914 m: 19 (2006)

Heliports:

5 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 17,589 km; oil 1,136 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 19,459 km

standard gauge: 18,037 km 1.435-m gauge (11,354 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 123 km 1.000-m gauge (122 km electrified); 1,299
km

0.950-m gauge (161 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 479,688 km

paved: 479,688 km (including 6,478 km of expressways) (2004)

Waterways:

2,400 km

note: used for commercial traffic; of limited overall value
compared

to road and rail (2004)

Merchant marine:

total: 591 ships (1000 GRT or over) 11,737,175 GRT/12,573,225
DWT

by type: bulk carrier 52, cargo 45, chemical tanker 136, container
25, liquefied gas 37, livestock carrier 3, passenger 16,
passenger/cargo 150, petroleum tanker 49, refrigerated cargo 4,
roll

on/roll off 33, specialized tanker 13, vehicle carrier 28

foreign-owned: 36 (France 1, Greece 6, Spain 1, Taiwan 10, UK 3,
US

15)

registered in other countries: 152 (Bahamas 5, Belize 4, Cayman Islands 12, Cyprus 2, France 2, Germany 1, Gibraltar 6, Isle of Man 5, Jamaica 1, Liberia 16, Malta 29, Marshall Islands 1, Norway 4, Panama 15, Portugal 12, Romania 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

18, Singapore 2, Spain 2, Sweden 7, Turkey 3, UK 4) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Augusta, Genoa, Livorno, Melilli Oil Terminal, Ravenna, Taranto, Trieste, Venice

Military Italy

Military branches:

Army (Esercito Italiano, EI), Navy (Marina Militare Italiana, MMI), Air Force (Aeronautica Militare Italiana, AMI), Carabinieri Corps (Corpo dei Carabinieri, CC) (2005)

Military service age and obligation:

voluntary military service; conscription abolished January 2005 (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 13,491,260

females age 18-49: 12,886,033 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 10,963,513

females age 18-49: 10,452,189 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 286,344

females age 18-49: 270,099 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$28,182.8 million (2003)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1.8% (2004)

Transnational Issues Italy

Disputes - international:
Italy's long coastline and developed economy entices tens of thousands of illegal immigrants from southeastern Europe and northern Africa

Illicit drugs:
important gateway for and consumer of Latin American cocaine and Southwest Asian heroin entering the European market; money laundering by organized crime and from smuggling

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Jamaica

Introduction Jamaica

Background:
The island - discovered by Christopher COLUMBUS in 1494 - was settled by the Spanish early in the 16th century. The native Taino Indians, who had inhabited Jamaica for centuries, were gradually

exterminated, replaced by African slaves. England seized the island

in 1655 and a plantation economy - based on sugar, cocoa, and coffee

- was established. The abolition of slavery in 1834 freed a quarter million slaves, many of which became small farmers. Jamaica gradually obtained increasing independence from Britain, and in 1958

it joined other British Caribbean colonies in forming the Federation

of the West Indies. Jamaica gained full independence when it withdrew from the federation in 1962. Deteriorating economic conditions during the 1970s led to recurrent violence as rival gangs

created by the major political parties evolved into powerful organized crime networks involved in international drug smuggling

and money laundering. The cycle of violence, drugs, and poverty has

served to impoverish large sectors of the populace. Nonetheless, many rural and resort areas remain relatively safe and contribute substantially to the economy.

Geography Jamaica

Location:

Caribbean, island in the Caribbean Sea, south of Cuba

Geographic coordinates:

18 15 N, 77 30 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 10,991 sq km

land: 10,831 sq km

water: 160 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Connecticut

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

1,022 km

Maritime claims: measured from claimed archipelagic straight baselines territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to edge of the continental margin

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid; temperate interior

Terrain:

mostly mountains, with narrow, discontinuous coastal plain

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: Blue Mountain Peak 2,256 m

Natural resources:

bauxite, gypsum, limestone

Land use:

arable land: 15.83%

permanent crops: 10.01%

other: 74.16% (2005)

Irrigated land:

250 sq km (2002)

Natural hazards:

hurricanes (especially July to November)

Environment - current issues: heavy rates of deforestation; coastal waters polluted by industrial waste, sewage, and oil spills; damage to coral reefs; air pollution in Kingston results from vehicle emissions

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location between Cayman Trench and Jamaica Channel, the

main sea lanes for the Panama Canal

People Jamaica

Population:

2,758,124 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 33.1% (male 464,297/female 449,181)

15-64 years: 59.6% (male 808,718/female 835,394)

65 years and over: 7.3% (male 90,100/female 110,434) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 23 years

male: 22.4 years

female: 23.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.8% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

20.82 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.52 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-6.27 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.82 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 15.98 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 16.66 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 15.27 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.24 years

male: 71.54 years

female: 75.03 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.41 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

1.2% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

22,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

900 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Jamaican(s)

adjective: Jamaican

Ethnic groups:

black 90.9%, East Indian 1.3%, white 0.2%, Chinese 0.2%, mixed 7.3%, other 0.1%

Religions:

Protestant 61.3% (Church of God 21.2%, Seventh-Day Adventist 9%,

Baptist 8.8%, Pentecostal 7.6%, Anglican 5.5%, Methodist 2.7%, United Church 2.7%, Jehovah's Witness 1.6%, Brethren 1.1%, Moravian

1.1%), Roman Catholic 4%, other including some spiritual cults 34.7%

Languages:

English, patois English

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 87.9%

male: 84.1%

female: 91.6% (2003 est.)

Government Jamaica

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Jamaica

Government type:

constitutional parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Kingston

geographic coordinates: 18 00 N, 76 48 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

14 parishes; Clarendon, Hanover, Kingston, Manchester, Portland, Saint Andrew, Saint Ann, Saint Catherine, Saint Elizabeth, Saint James, Saint Mary, Saint Thomas, Trelawny, Westmoreland

note: for local government purposes, Kingston and Saint Andrew were

amalgamated in 1923 into the present single corporate body known as

the Kingston and Saint Andrew Corporation

Independence:

6 August 1962 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 6 August (1962)

Constitution:

6 August 1962

Legal system:

based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),

represented by Governor General Kenneth O. HALL (since 15

February

2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Portia SIMPSON-MILLER
(since 30

March 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the advice
of

the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general
appointed by the monarch on the recommendation of the prime
minister; following legislative elections, the leader of the
majority party or the leader of the majority coalition in the House
of Representatives is appointed prime minister by the governor
general; the deputy prime minister is recommended by the prime
minister

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (a 21-member body
appointed by the governor general on the recommendations of the
prime minister and the leader of the opposition; ruling party is
allocated 13 seats, and the opposition is allocated eight seats) and
the House of Representatives (60 seats; members are elected by
popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 16 October 2002 (next to be held no later than
October 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - PNP 52%, JLP 47.3%;
seats by party - PNP 34, JLP 26

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges appointed by the governor general on the
advice of the prime minister); Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders:

Jamaica Labor Party or JLP [Bruce GOLDING]; National
Democratic

Movement or NDM [Hyacinth BENNETT]; People's National Party or PNP

[Percival James PATTERSON]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

New Beginnings Movement or NBM; Rastafarians (black religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists)

International organization participation:

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-15, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT

(signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Gordon SHIRLEY

chancery: 1520 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 452-0660

FAX: [1] (202) 452-0081

consulate(s) general: Miami, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Brenda LaGrange JOHNSON

embassy: Mutual Life Building, 2 Oxford Road, 3rd floor, Kingston

5

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [1] (876) 929-4850 through 4859

FAX: [1] (876) 935-6001

Flag description:

diagonal yellow cross divides the flag into four triangles - green (top and bottom) and black (hoist side and outer side)

Economy Jamaica

Economy - overview:

The Jamaican economy is heavily dependent on services, which now

account for 60% of GDP. The country continues to derive most of its

foreign exchange from remittances, tourism, and bauxite/alumina. The

global economic slowdown, particularly after the terrorist attacks in the US on 11 September 2001, stunted economic growth; the economy

rebounded moderately in 2003-04, with brisk tourist seasons. But the

economy faces serious long-term problems: high interest rates, increased foreign competition, exchange rate instability, a sizable merchandise trade deficit, large-scale unemployment and underemployment, and a growing stock of internal debt - the result

of government bailouts to ailing sectors of the economy, most notably the financial sector in the mid-1990s. The ratio of debt to GDP is 135%. Inflation, previously a bright spot, is expected to remain in the double digits. Uncertain economic conditions have led

to increased civil unrest, including gang violence fueled by the drug trade. In 2004, the government faced the difficult prospect of having to achieve fiscal discipline in order to maintain debt payments while simultaneously attacking a serious and growing crime

problem that is hampering economic growth. Attempts at deficit control were derailed by Hurricane Ivan in September 2004, which

required substantial government spending to repair the damage.

Despite the hurricane, tourism looks set to enjoy solid growth for

the foreseeable future.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$12.18 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$9.127 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
1.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$4,500 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 4.9% industry: 33.7%
services: 61.5% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 1.2 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 19.3% industry: 16.6%
services: 64.1% (2004)

Unemployment rate:
11.5% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
19.1% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 2.7% highest 10%: 30.3% (2000)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
37.9 (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
15.3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

32.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$2.8 billion

expenditures: \$3.21 billion; including capital expenditures of \$180.4 million (2005 est.)

Public debt:

128.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

sugarcane, bananas, coffee, citrus, yams, ackees, vegetables; poultry, goats, milk; crustaceans, mollusks

Industries:

tourism, bauxite/alumina, agro processing, light manufactures, rum,

cement, metal, paper, chemical products, telecommunications

Industrial production growth rate:

-2% (2000 est.)

Electricity - production:

3.717 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 96.8% hydro: 1.8% nuclear: 0% other: 1.4% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

2.974 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2004)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

69,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-974 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$1.608 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, rum, coffee, yams, beverages, chemicals, wearing apparel, mineral fuels

Exports - partners:

US 25.8%, Canada 19.3%, UK 10.7%, Netherlands 8.6%, China 7%,

Norway 6.4%, Germany 5.6% (2005)

Imports:

\$4.093 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food and other consumer goods, industrial supplies, fuel, parts and accessories of capital goods, machinery and transport equipment, construction materials

Imports - partners:

US 41.4%, Trinidad and Tobago 14%, Venezuela 5.5%, Japan 4.6% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$2.17 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$7.162 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$18.5 million; note - US aid only (2004)

Currency (code):

Jamaican dollar (JMD)

Currency code:

JMD

Exchange rates:

Jamaican dollars per US dollar - 62.51 (2005), 61.197 (2004), 57.741 (2003), 48.416 (2002), 45.996 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Jamaica

Telephones - main lines in use:

342,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

2.7 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: fully automatic domestic telephone network

domestic: NA

international: country code - 1-876; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); 3 coaxial submarine cables

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 10, FM 13, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

1.215 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

7 (1997)

Televisions:

460,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.jm

Internet hosts:

1,402 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

21 (2000)

Internet users:

1.067 million (2005)

Transportation Jamaica

Airports: 35 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 11 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 24 914 to 1,523 m: 2
under 914 m: 22 (2006)

Railways:

total: 272 km

standard gauge: 272 km 1.435-m gauge

note: 207 of these km belonging to the Jamaica Railway Corporation

had been in common carrier service until 1992 but are no longer operational; 57 km of the remaining track is privately owned and used by ALCAN to transport bauxite (2003)

Roadways:

total: 18,700 km

paved: 13,009 km

unpaved: 5,610 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 10 ships (1000 GRT or over) 124,323 GRT/184,247 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 5, cargo 2, petroleum tanker 1, roll on/roll off 2

foreign-owned: 10 (Germany 3, Greece 6, Italy 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Kingston, Port Esquivel, Port Kaiser, Port Rhoades, Rocky Point

Military Jamaica

Military branches:

Jamaica Defense Force: Ground Forces, Coast Guard, Air Wing

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service; younger recruits may be conscripted with parental consent (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 592,018

females age 18-49: 616,500 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 478,761

females age 18-49: 504,541 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 27,923

females age 18-49: 27,889 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$31.17 million (2003 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.4% (2003 est.)

Transnational Issues Jamaica

Disputes - international:

none

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Jamaica is a source country for men, women, and

children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and labor; information suggests that women from the Dominican Republic

and Eastern Europe are also trafficked to Jamaica for sexual exploitation; women and children are trafficked internally from rural to urban and tourist areas for sexual exploitation; there may also be trafficking for domestic servitude and forced labor

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Jamaica is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List based on the determination that it is making significant efforts to undertake future action

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for cocaine from South America to North America

and Europe; illicit cultivation of cannabis; government has an active manual cannabis eradication program; corruption is a major concern; substantial money-laundering activity; Colombian narcotics

traffickers favor Jamaica for illicit financial transactions

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Jan Mayen

Introduction Jan Mayen

Background:

This desolate, mountainous island was named after a Dutch whaling

captain who indisputably discovered it in 1614 (earlier claims are inconclusive). Visited only occasionally by seal hunters and trappers over the following centuries, the island came under Norwegian sovereignty in 1929. The long dormant Haakon VII Toppen/Beerenberg volcano resumed activity in 1970; it is the northernmost active volcano on earth.

Geography Jan Mayen

Location:

Northern Europe, island between the Greenland Sea and the Norwegian Sea, northeast of Iceland

Geographic coordinates:

71 00 N, 8 00 W

Map references:

Arctic Region

Area:

total: 377 sq km

land: 377 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

124.1 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 4 nm contiguous zone: 10 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

arctic maritime with frequent storms and persistent fog

Terrain:

volcanic island, partly covered by glaciers

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Norwegian Sea 0 m highest point: Haakon VII Toppen/Beerenberg 2,277 m

Natural resources: none

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100%
(2005)

Irrigated land:
0 sq km

Natural hazards:
dominated by the volcano Haakon VII Toppen/Beerenberg;
volcanic
activity resumed in 1970

Environment - current issues:
NA

Geography - note:
barren volcanic island with some moss and grass

People Jan Mayen

Population:
no indigenous inhabitants
note: personnel operate the Long Range Navigation (Loran-C) base
and
the weather and coastal services radio station (July 2006 est.)

Government Jan Mayen

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short
form: Jan Mayen

Dependency status:
territory of Norway; since August 1994, administered from Oslo
through the county governor (fylkesmann) of Nordland; however,
authority has been delegated to a station commander of the

Norwegian

Defense Communication Service

Legal system:

the laws of Norway, where applicable, apply

Flag description:

the flag of Norway is used

Economy Jan Mayen

Economy - overview:

Jan Mayen is a volcanic island with no exploitable natural resources. Economic activity is limited to providing services for employees of Norway's radio and meteorological stations on the island.

Communications Jan Mayen

Radio broadcast stations: AM NA, FM NA, shortwave NA note: there is one radio and meteorological station (1998)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs): 13 (Jan Mayen and Svalbard) (2000)

Transportation Jan Mayen

Airports:

1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

none; offshore anchorage only

Military Jan Mayen

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of Norway

Transnational Issues Jan Mayen

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Japan

Introduction Japan

Background:

In 1603, a Tokugawa shogunate (military dictatorship) ushered in a long period of isolation from foreign influence in order to secure its power. For 250 years this policy enabled Japan to enjoy stability and a flowering of its indigenous culture. Following the Treaty of Kanagawa with the US in 1854, Japan opened its ports and began to intensively modernize and industrialize. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Japan became a regional power that

was able to defeat the forces of both China and Russia. It occupied Korea, Formosa (Taiwan), and southern Sakhalin Island. In 1931-32

Japan occupied Manchuria, and in 1937 it launched a full-scale invasion of China. Japan attacked US forces in 1941 - triggering America's entry into World War II - and soon occupied much of East

and Southeast Asia. After its defeat in World War II, Japan recovered to become an economic power and a staunch ally of the US.

While the emperor retains his throne as a symbol of national unity,

actual power rests in networks of powerful politicians, bureaucrats,

and business executives. The economy experienced a major slowdown

starting in the 1990s following three decades of unprecedented growth, but Japan still remains a major economic power, both in Asia

and globally. In 2005, Japan began a two-year term as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Geography Japan

Location:

Eastern Asia, island chain between the North Pacific Ocean and the

Sea of Japan, east of the Korean Peninsula

Geographic coordinates:

36 00 N, 138 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 377,835 sq km

land: 374,744 sq km

water: 3,091 sq km

note: includes Bonin Islands (Ogasawara-gunto), Daito-shoto, Minami-jima, Okino-tori-shima, Ryukyu Islands (Nansei-shoto), and Volcano Islands (Kazan-retto)

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than California

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

29,751 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm; between 3 nm and 12 nm in the international

straits - La Perouse or Soya, Tsugaru, Osumi, and Eastern and Western Channels of the Korea or Tsushima Strait

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

varies from tropical in south to cool temperate in north

Terrain:

mostly rugged and mountainous

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Hachiro-gata -4 m highest point: Mount Fuji 3,776 m

Natural resources: negligible mineral resources, fish

Land use: arable land: 11.64% permanent crops: 0.9% other: 87.46% (2005)

Irrigated land:
25,920 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
many dormant and some active volcanoes; about 1,500 seismic occurrences (mostly tremors) every year; tsunamis; typhoons

Environment - current issues:
air pollution from power plant emissions results in acid rain; acidification of lakes and reservoirs degrading water quality and threatening aquatic life; Japan is one of the largest consumers of fish and tropical timber, contributing to the depletion of these resources in Asia and elsewhere

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

Geography - note:
strategic location in northeast Asia

People Japan

Population:
127,463,611 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 14.2% (male 9,309,524/female 8,849,476)

15-64 years: 65.7% (male 42,158,122/female 41,611,754)

65 years and over: 20% (male 10,762,585/female 14,772,150)
(2006
est.)

Median age: total: 42.9 years male: 41.1 years female: 44.7 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.02% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

9.37 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.16 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.73 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 3.24 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 3.5 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 2.97 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 81.25 years

male: 77.96 years

female: 84.7 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

12,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

500 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Japanese (singular and plural)

adjective: Japanese

Ethnic groups:

Japanese 99%, others 1% (Korean 511,262, Chinese 244,241, Brazilian

182,232, Filipino 89,851, other 237,914)

note: up to 230,000 Brazilians of Japanese origin migrated to Japan

in the 1990s to work in industries; some have returned to Brazil (2004)

Religions:

observe both Shinto and Buddhist 84%, other 16% (including Christian 0.7%)

Languages:

Japanese

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2002)

Government Japan

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Japan

local long form: Nihon-koku/Nippon-koku

local short form: Nihon/Nippon

Government type:

constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary government

Capital:

name: Tokyo

geographic coordinates: 35 42 N, 139 46 E

time difference: UTC +9 (14 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

47 prefectures; Aichi, Akita, Aomori, Chiba, Ehime, Fukui,
Fukuoka,

Fukushima, Gifu, Gunma, Hiroshima, Hokkaido, Hyogo, Ibaraki,
Ishikawa, Iwate, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kanagawa, Kochi,
Kumamoto,

Kyoto, Mie, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Nagano, Nagasaki, Nara, Niigata,
Oita,

Okayama, Okinawa, Osaka, Saga, Saitama, Shiga, Shimane,
Shizuoka,

Tochigi, Tokushima, Tokyo, Tottori, Toyama, Wakayama,
Yamagata,

Yamaguchi, Yamanashi

Independence:

660 B.C. (traditional founding by Emperor JIMMU)

National holiday:

Birthday of Emperor AKIHITO, 23 December (1933)

Constitution:

3 May 1947

Legal system:

modeled after European civil law system with English-American influence; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations

Suffrage:

20 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Emperor AKIHITO (since 7 January 1989)

head of government: Prime Minister Shinzo ABE (since 26 September 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister

elections: Diet designates prime minister; constitution requires that prime minister commands parliamentary majority; following legislative elections, leader of majority party or leader of majority coalition in House of Representatives usually becomes prime

minister; monarch is hereditary

election results: ABE was elected prime minister with 339 of 476 votes cast in the House of Representatives and 136 of 240 votes cast

in the House of Councilors.

Legislative branch:

bicameral Diet or Kokkai consists of the House of Councillors or

Sangi-in (242 seats - members elected for six-year terms; half reelected every three years; 146 members in multi-seat constituencies and 96 by proportional representation) and the House

of Representatives or Shugi-in (480 seats - members elected for four-year terms; 300 in single-seat constituencies; 180 members by proportional representation in 11 regional blocs)

elections: House of Councillors - last held 11 July 2004 (next to be held in July 2007); House of Representatives - last held 11

September 2005 (next election by September 2009)

election results: House of Councillors - percent of vote by party -

NA; seats by party - LDP 115, DPJ 82, Komeito 24, JCP 9, SDP 5,

others 7; distribution of seats as of January 2006 - LDP 112, DPJ

83, Komeito 24, JCP 9, SDP 6, others 8

: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - LDP 47.8%,

DPJ 36.4%, others 15.8%; seats by party - LDP 296, DPJ 113,

Komeito

31, JCP 9, SDP 7, others 24; distribution of seats as of January

2006 - LDP 294, DPJ 112, Komeito 31, JCP 9, SDP 7, others 27

(2006)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (chief justice is appointed by the monarch after designation by the cabinet; all other justices are appointed by the cabinet)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Party of Japan or DPJ [Ichiro OZAWA]; Japan Communist

Party or JCP [Kazuo SHII]; Komeito [Akihiro OTA]; Liberal Democratic

Party or LDP [Shinzo ABE]; Social Democratic Party or SDP [Mizuho

FUKUSHIMA]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

AfDB, APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner),
Australia

Group, BIS, CE (observer), CERN (observer), CP, EAS, EBRD, FAO,
G-5,

G-7, G-8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA,
IEA,

IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU,
ISO,

ITU, LAIA, MIGA, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE
(partner), Paris Club, PCA, PIF (partner), SAARC (observer), SECI
(observer), UN, UN Security Council (temporary), UNCTAD,
UNDOF,

UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMOVIC, UNRWA, UPU,
WCL, WCO, WFTU,

WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Ryoza KATO

chancery: 2520 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 238-6700

FAX: [1] (202) 328-2187

consulate(s) general: Anchorage, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver,
Detroit, Agana (Guam), Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami,
New

Orleans, New York, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco, Seattle

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador J. Thomas SCHIEFFER

embassy: 1-10-5 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-8420

mailing address: Unit 45004, Box 258, APO AP 96337-5004

telephone: [81] (03) 3224-5000

FAX: [81] (03) 3505-1862

consulate(s) general: Naha (Okinawa), Osaka-Kobe, Sapporo

consulate(s): Fukuoka, Nagoya

Flag description:

white with a large red disk (representing the sun without rays) in the center

Economy Japan

Economy - overview:

Government-industry cooperation, a strong work ethic, mastery of high technology, and a comparatively small defense allocation (1% of

GDP) helped Japan advance with extraordinary rapidity to the rank of

second most technologically powerful economy in the world after the

US and the third-largest economy in the world after the US and China, measured on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis. One notable characteristic of the economy is how manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors work together in closely-knit groups called keiretsu. A second basic feature has been the guarantee of lifetime employment for a substantial portion of the urban labor force. Both features are now eroding. Japan's industrial sector is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuels. The tiny agricultural sector is highly subsidized and protected, with crop yields among the highest in the world. Usually self sufficient in rice, Japan must import about 60% of its food on a caloric basis. Japan maintains one of the world's largest fishing fleets and accounts for nearly 15% of the global catch. For three decades, overall real economic growth had been spectacular - a 10% average in

the 1960s, a 5% average in the 1970s, and a 4% average in the

1980s.

Growth slowed markedly in the 1990s, averaging just 1.7%, largely

because of the after effects of overinvestment during the late 1980s

and contractionary domestic policies intended to wring speculative excesses from the stock and real estate markets and to force a restructuring of the economy. From 2000 to 2003, government efforts

to revive economic growth met with little success and were further hampered by the slowing of the US, European, and Asian economies. In

2004 and 2005, growth improved and the lingering fears of deflation

in prices and economic activity lessened. Japan's huge government debt, which totals 170% of GDP, and the aging of the population are

two major long-run problems. Some fear that a rise in taxes could endanger the current economic recovery. Internal conflict over the proper way to reform the financial system will continue as Japan Post's banking, insurance, and delivery services undergo privatization between 2007 and 2017.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$4.025 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$4.664 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

2.6% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$31,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1.7% industry: 25.8%

services: 72.5% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 66.4 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 4.6% industry: 27.8%
services: 67.7% (2004)

Unemployment rate:
4.4% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 4.8% highest 10%: 21.7% (1993)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
37.9 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
-0.3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
23.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$1.429 trillion
expenditures: \$1.775 trillion; including capital expenditures
(public works only) of about \$71 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:
158% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
rice, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit; pork, poultry, dairy
products, eggs; fish

Industries:

among world's largest and technologically advanced producers of motor vehicles, electronic equipment, machine tools, steel and nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals, textiles, processed foods

Industrial production growth rate:

1.5% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

1.017 trillion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 60% hydro: 8.4% nuclear: 29.8% other: 1.8% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

946.3 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

120,700 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

5.578 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

93,360 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

5.449 million bbl/day (2001)

Oil - proved reserves:

29.29 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

2.814 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

86.51 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

77.73 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

39.64 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$165.6 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$550.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

transport equipment, motor vehicles, semiconductors, electrical machinery, chemicals

Exports - partners:

US 22.9%, China 13.4%, South Korea 7.8%, Taiwan 7.3%, Hong Kong 6.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$451.1 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, fuels, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, raw materials (2001)

Imports - partners:

China 21%, US 12.7%, Saudi Arabia 5.5%, UAE 4.9%, Australia 4.7%,
South Korea 4.7%, Indonesia 4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$835.5 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$1.545 trillion (31 December 2004)

Economic aid - donor:
ODA, \$8.9 billion (2004)

Currency (code):
yen (JPY)

Currency code:
JPY

Exchange rates:
yen per US dollar - 110.22 (2005), 108.19 (2004), 115.93 (2003),
125.39 (2002), 121.53 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

Communications Japan

Telephones - main lines in use:
58.78 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
94.745 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: excellent domestic and international service
domestic: high level of modern technology and excellent service of

every kind

international: country code - 81; satellite earth stations - 5

Intelsat (4 Pacific Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean), 1 Intersputnik (Indian Ocean region), and 1 Inmarsat (Pacific and Indian Ocean regions); submarine cables to China, Philippines, Russia, and US (via Guam) (1999)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 215 plus 370 repeaters, FM 89 plus 485 repeaters, shortwave 21
(2001)

Radios:

120.5 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 211 plus 7,341 repeaters note: in addition, US Forces are served by 3 TV stations and 2 TV cable services (1999)

Televisions:

86.5 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.jp

Internet hosts:

28,321,846 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

73 (2000)

Internet users:

86.3 million (2005)

Transportation Japan

Airports: 175 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 145 over 3,047 m: 7 2,438 to 3,047 m: 41 1,524 to 2,437 m: 39 914 to 1,523 m: 28 under 914 m: 30 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 30 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 26 (2006)

Heliports:
15 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 8,015 km; oil 170 km; oil/gas/water 60 km (2006)

Railways:
total: 23,556 km
standard gauge: 3,204 km 1.435-m gauge (3,204 km electrified)
narrow gauge: 77 km 1.372-m gauge (77 km electrified); 20,264 km
1.067-m gauge (13,280 km electrified); 11 km 0.762-m gauge (11 km
electrified) (2005)

Roadways:
total: 1.183 million km
paved: 925,000 km (including 6,946 km of expressways)
unpaved: 258,000 km (2003)

Waterways:
1,770 km (seagoing vessels use inland seas) (2006)

Merchant marine:
total: 683 ships (1000 GRT or over) 10,415,892 GRT/11,765,038 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 134, cargo 30, chemical tanker 20, container

11, liquefied gas 59, passenger 14, passenger/cargo 149, petroleum tanker 156, refrigerated cargo 3, roll on/roll off 51, vehicle carrier 56
registered in other countries: 2,459 (Australia 1, Bahamas 51, Belize 2, Burma 4, Cambodia 4, Cayman Islands 1, China 3, Cyprus 17, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 4, Honduras 4, Hong Kong 67, Indonesia 3, Isle of Man 4, South Korea 1, Liberia 102, Malaysia 4, Malta 1, Marshall Islands 7, Mongolia 1, Norway 1, Panama 2007, Philippines 26, Portugal 9, Singapore 100, Sweden 2, Thailand 4, Vanuatu 28, unknown 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Chiba, Kawasaki, Kiire, Kisarazu, Kobe, Mizushima, Nagoya, Osaka,
Tokyo, Yohohama

Military Japan

Military branches:

Japanese Defense Agency (JDA): Ground Self-Defense Force (Rikujou Jietai, GSDF), Maritime Self-Defense Force (Kaijoui Jietai, MSDF), Air Self-Defense Force (Nihon Koku-Jieitai, ASDF) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 27,003,112

females age 18-49: 26,153,482 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 22,234,663

females age 18-49: 21,494,947 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 683,147

females age 18-49: 650,157 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$44.31 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Japan

Disputes - international:

the sovereignty dispute over the islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan, and the Habomai group, known in Japan as the "Northern

Territories" and in Russia as the "Southern Kuril Islands," occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, now administered by Russia and claimed

by Japan, remains the primary sticking point to signing a peace treaty formally ending World War II hostilities; Japan and South Korea claim Liancourt Rocks (Take-shima/Tok-do) occupied by South

Korea since 1954; China and Taiwan dispute both Japan's claims to

the uninhabited islands of the Senkaku-shoto (Diaoyu Tai) and Japan's unilaterally declared exclusive economic zone in the East China Sea, the site of intensive hydrocarbon prospecting

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Jersey

Introduction Jersey

Background:

Jersey and the other Channel Islands represent the last remnants of the medieval Dukedom of Normandy that held sway in both France and England. These islands were the only British soil occupied by German troops in World War II. Jersey is a British crown dependency, but is not part of the UK.

Geography Jersey

Location:

Western Europe, island in the English Channel, northwest of France

Geographic coordinates:

49 15 N, 2 10 W

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 116 sq km

land: 116 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about two-thirds the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

70 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 3 nm exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm

Climate:

temperate; mild winters and cool summers

Terrain:

gently rolling plain with low, rugged hills along north coast

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest point: unnamed location 143 m

Natural resources: arable land

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

largest and southernmost of Channel Islands; about 30% of population concentrated in Saint Helier

People Jersey

Population:

91,084 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 17.2% (male 8,139/female 7,552)

15-64 years: 67.1% (male 30,407/female 30,691)

65 years and over: 15.7% (male 6,299/female 7,996) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 41.4 years

male: 40.7 years

female: 42.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.28% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

9.3 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.28 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

2.74 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.08 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.08 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female

total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 5.16 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.52 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.78 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.38 years

male: 76.89 years

female: 82.05 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.58 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Channel Islander(s)

adjective: Channel Islander

Ethnic groups:

Jersey 51.1%, British 34.8%, Irish, French, and other white 6.6%, Portuguese/Madeiran 6.4%, other 1.1% (2001 census)

Religions:

Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational New Church, Methodist, Presbyterian

Languages:

English 94.5% (official), Portuguese 4.6%, other 0.9% (2001 census)

Literacy: definition: NA total population: NA% male: NA%

female: NA%

Government Jersey

Country name:

conventional long form: Bailiwick of Jersey

conventional short form: Jersey

Dependency status:

British crown dependency

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Saint Helier

geographic coordinates: 49 12 N, 2 07 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

none (British crown dependency)

Independence:

none (British crown dependency)

National holiday:

Liberation Day, 9 May (1945)

Constitution:

unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Legal system:

English law and local statute; justice is administered by the Royal

Court

Suffrage:

NA years of age; universal adult

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Lieutenant Governor Andrew RIDGEWAY (since 14

June 2006); Bailiff Philip Martin BAILHACHE (since February 1995)

cabinet: committees appointed by the Assembly of the States

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; lieutenant governor and

bailiff appointed by the monarch

Legislative branch:

unicameral Assembly of the States (55 voting members - 12 senators

(elected for six-year terms), 12 constables or heads of parishes

(elected for three-year terms), 29 deputies (elected for three-year

terms); the bailiff and the deputy bailiff; and three non-voting

members - the Dean of Jersey, the Attorney General, and the Solicitor General all appointed by the monarch)

elections: last held NA (next to be held NA); note - on 23 November

2005, 29 deputies, independents, were elected

election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - independents 55

Judicial branch:

Royal Court (judges elected by an electoral college and the bailiff)

Political parties and leaders:

none; all independents

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

Diplomatic representation in the US:
none (British crown dependency)

Diplomatic representation from the US:
none (British crown dependency)

Flag description:
white with a diagonal red cross extending to the corners of the flag; in the upper quadrant, surmounted by a yellow crown, a red shield with the three lions of England in yellow

Economy Jersey

Economy - overview:
Jersey's economy is based on international financial services, agriculture, and tourism. In 1996, the finance sector accounted for about 60% of the island's output. Potatoes, cauliflower, tomatoes, and especially flowers are important export crops, shipped mostly to the UK. The Jersey breed of dairy cattle is known worldwide and represents an important export income earner. Milk products go to the UK and other EU countries. Tourism accounts for 24% of GDP. In recent years, the government has encouraged light industry to locate in Jersey, with the result that an electronics industry has developed alongside the traditional manufacturing of knitwear. All raw material and energy requirements are imported, as well as a large share of Jersey's food needs. Light taxes and death duties make the island a popular tax haven. Living standards come close to those of the UK.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$3.6 billion (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$40,000 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 5% industry: 2%
services: 93% (1996)

Labor force:

52,790 (2004)

Unemployment rate:

0.9% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5.3% (2004)

Budget:

revenues: \$601 million

expenditures: \$588 million; including capital expenditures of \$98
million (2000 est.)

Agriculture - products:

potatoes, cauliflower, tomatoes; beef, dairy products

Industries:

tourism, banking and finance, dairy

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - consumption:

630.1 million kWh (2004 est.)

Electricity - imports:

NA kWh; note - electricity supplied by France

Exports:

\$NA

Exports - commodities:

light industrial and electrical goods, foodstuffs, textiles

Exports - partners:

UK (2004)

Imports:

\$NA

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods,
foodstuffs,
mineral fuels, chemicals

Imports - partners:

UK (2004)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$0

Currency (code):

British pound (GBP); note - there is also a Jersey pound

Currency code:

GBP

Exchange rates:

Jersey pounds per US dollar - 0.55 (2005), 0.5462 (2004), 0.6125 (2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001)

note: the Jersey pound is at par with the British pound

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Jersey

Telephones - main lines in use:

73,900 (2001)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

83,900 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: 3 submarine cables

Radio broadcast stations:

AM NA, FM 1, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

NA

Television broadcast stations:

2 (1997)

Televisions:

NA

Internet country code:

.je

Internet hosts:

1,240 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

NA

Internet users:

27,000 (2005)

Transportation Jersey

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
(2006)

Roadways:

total: 577 km

Ports and terminals:

Gorey, Saint Aubin, Saint Helier

Military Jersey

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Transnational Issues Jersey

Disputes - international: none

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@Jordan

Introduction Jordan

Background:

Following World War I and the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, the UK received a mandate to govern much of the Middle East. Britain

separated out a semi-autonomous region of Transjordan from Palestine

in the early 1920s, and the area gained its independence in 1946; it

adopted the name of Jordan in 1950. The country's long-time ruler was King HUSSEIN (1953-99). A pragmatic leader, he successfully navigated competing pressures from the major powers (US, USSR, and

UK), various Arab states, Israel, and a large internal Palestinian population, despite several wars and coup attempts. In 1989 he reinstituted parliamentary elections and gradual political liberalization; in 1994 he signed a peace treaty with Israel. King ABDALLAH II, the son of King HUSSEIN, assumed the throne following

his father's death in February 1999. Since then, he has consolidated

his power and undertaken an aggressive economic reform program.

Jordan acceded to the World Trade Organization in 2000, and began to participate in the European Free Trade Association in 2001. After a two-year delay, parliamentary and municipal elections took place in the summer of 2003. The prime minister appointed in November 2005 stated the government would focus on political reforms, improving conditions for the poor, and fighting corruption.

Geography Jordan

Location:

Middle East, northwest of Saudi Arabia

Geographic coordinates:

31 00 N, 36 00 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 92,300 sq km

land: 91,971 sq km

water: 329 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Indiana

Land boundaries:

total: 1,635 km

border countries: Iraq 181 km, Israel 238 km, Saudi Arabia 744 km,
Syria 375 km, West Bank 97 km

Coastline:

26 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate:

mostly arid desert; rainy season in west (November to April)

Terrain:

mostly desert plateau in east, highland area in west; Great Rift Valley separates East and West Banks of the Jordan River

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Dead Sea -408 m

highest point: Jabal Ram 1,734 m

Natural resources:

phosphates, potash, shale oil

Land use: arable land: 3.32% permanent crops: 1.18% other: 95.5% (2005)

Irrigated land:

750 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

droughts; periodic earthquakes

Environment - current issues: limited natural fresh water resources; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba and as the Arab country that shares the longest border with Israel and the occupied

West Bank

People Jordan

Population:

5,906,760 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 33.8% (male 1,018,070/female 976,442)

15-64 years: 62.4% (male 1,966,794/female 1,716,255)

65 years and over: 3.9% (male 111,636/female 117,563) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 23 years

male: 23.7 years

female: 22.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.49% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

21.25 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

2.65 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

6.26 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.15 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.95 male(s)/female
total population: 1.1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 16.76 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 20.04 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 13.28 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 78.4 years
male: 75.9 years
female: 81.05 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
2.63 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
600 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 500 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Jordanian(s)
adjective: Jordanian

Ethnic groups:
Arab 98%, Circassian 1%, Armenian 1%

Religions:
Sunni Muslim 92%, Christian 6% (majority Greek Orthodox, but some

Greek and Roman Catholics, Syrian Orthodox, Coptic Orthodox, Armenian Orthodox, and Protestant denominations), other 2% (several small Shi'a Muslim and Druze populations) (2001 est.)

Languages:

Arabic (official), English widely understood among upper and middle classes

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 91.3%

male: 95.9%

female: 86.3% (2003 est.)

Government Jordan

Country name:

conventional long form: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

conventional short form: Jordan

local long form: Al Mamlakah al Urduniyah al Hashimiyah

local short form: Al Urdun

former: Transjordan

Government type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Amman

geographic coordinates: 31 57 N, 35 56 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Thursday in March; ends last

Friday in September

Administrative divisions:

12 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Ajlun, Al 'Aqabah, Al Balqa', Al Karak, Al Mafrq, 'Amman, At Tafilah, Az Zarqa', Irbid, Jarash, Ma'an, Madaba

Independence:

25 May 1946 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 25 May (1946)

Constitution:

1 January 1952; amended 1954, 1955, 1958, 1960, 1965, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1984

Legal system:

based on Islamic law and French codes; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: King ABDALLAH II (since 7 February 1999); Prince HUSSEIN (born 1994), eldest son of King ABDALLAH, is first in line

to inherit the throne

head of government: Prime Minister Marouf al-BAKHIT (since 24 November 2005); Deputy Prime Minister Ziad FARIZ (since 24 November 2005)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister in consultation with the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; prime minister appointed by the monarch

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Assembly or Majlis al-'Umma consists of the Senate, also called the House of Notables (Majlis al-Ayan) (55 seats; members appointed by the monarch from designated categories

of public figures; members serve four-year terms) and the House of Representatives, also called the House of Deputies (Majlis al-Nuwaab) (110 seats; members elected by popular vote on the basis

of proportional representation to serve four-year terms); note - six seats are reserved for women and are allocated by a special electoral panel if no women are elected

elections: House of Representatives - last held 17 June 2003 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - independents and other 89.6%, IAF 10.4%; seats by party - independents and other 92, IAF 18; note - one of the six quota seats

was given to a female IAF candidate

note: the House of Representatives has been convened and dissolved

by the monarch several times since 1974; in November 1989, the first

parliamentary elections in 22 years were held; political parties were not legalized until 1992; King ABDALLAH delayed the 2001 elections until 2003

Judicial branch:

Court of Cassation; Supreme Court (court of final appeal)

Political parties and leaders:

al-Ahd Party; Arab Islamic Democratic Movement [Yusuf ABU BAKR,

president]; Arab Land Party [Dr. Ayishah Salih HIJAZAYN, secretary

general]; Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [Taysir al-HIMSI, secretary general]; Ba'th Arab Progressive Party [Fu'ad DABBUR, secretary general]; Freedom Party; Future Party; Islamic Action Front or IAF [Zaki Sa'ed BANI IRSHEID, secretary general]; Islamic Center Party

[Marwan al-FAURI, secretary general]; Jordanian Arab Ansar Party;

Jordanian Arab New Dawn Party; Jordanian Arab Party; Jordanian Citizens' Rights Movement; Jordanian Communist Party [Munir HAMARINAH, secretary general]; Jordanian Communist Workers Party;

Jordanian Democratic Left Party [Musa MA'AYTEH, secretary general];

Jordanian Democratic Popular Unity Party [Sa'id Dhiyab Ali MUSTAFA,

secretary general]; Jordanian Generations Party [Muhammad KHALAYLEH,

secretary general]; Jordanian Green Party [Muhammad BATAYNEH,

secretary general]; Jordanian Labor Party [Dr. Mazin Sulayman Jiryis

HANNA, secretary general]; Jordanian Peace Party; Jordanian People's

Committees Movement; Jordanian People's Democratic Party (Hashd)

[Ahmad YUSUF, secretary general]; Jordanian Rafah Party; Jordanian

Renaissance Party; Mission Party; Nation Party [Ahmad al-HANANDEH,

secretary general]; National Action Party (Haqq) [Tariq al-KAYYALI, secretary general]; National Constitutional Party [Abdul Hadi MAJALI, secretary general]; National Popular Democratic Movement [Mahmud al-NUWAYHI, secretary general]; Progressive Party [Fawwaz al-ZUBI, secretary general]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Anti-Normalization Committee [Ali Abu SUKKAR, president vice chairman]; Jordan Bar Association [Hussein Mujalli, chairman]; Jordanian Press Association [Sayf al-SHARIF, president]; Muslim Brotherhood [Salem AL-FALAHAT, secretary general]

International organization participation:

ABEDA, AFESD, AMF, CAEU, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM, OIC, ONUB, OPCW, OSCE (partner), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UNRWA, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Karim Tawfiq KAWAR chancery: 3504 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 966-2664 FAX: [1] (202) 966-3110

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador David M. HALE embassy: Abdoun, Amman mailing

address: P. O. Box 354, Amman 11118 Jordan; Unit 70200, Box 5,
APO AE 09892-0200 telephone: [962] (6) 590-6000 FAX: [962] (6)
592-0121

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of black (top), representing the
Abbassid Caliphate, white, representing the Umayyad Caliphate,
and
green, representing the Fatimid Caliphate; a red isosceles triangle
on the hoist side, representing the Great Arab Revolt of 1916, and
bearing a small white seven-pointed star symbolizing the seven
verses of the opening Sura (Al-Fatiha) of the Holy Koran; the seven
points on the star represent faith in One God, humanity, national
spirit, humility, social justice, virtue, and aspirations; design is
based on the Arab Revolt flag of World War I

Economy Jordan

Economy - overview:

Jordan is a small Arab country with inadequate supplies of water
and other natural resources such as oil. Debt, poverty, and
unemployment are fundamental problems, but King ABDALLAH,
since

assuming the throne in 1999, has undertaken some broad
economic

reforms in a long-term effort to improve living standards. 'Amman
in

the past three years has worked closely with the IMF, practiced
careful monetary policy, and made substantial headway with
privatization. The government also has liberalized the trade
regime

sufficiently to secure Jordan's membership in the WTO (2000), a
free

trade accord with the US (2001), and an association agreement

with

the EU (2001). These measures have helped improve productivity and

have put Jordan on the foreign investment map. Jordan imported most

of its oil from Iraq, but the US-led war in Iraq in 2003 made Jordan

more dependent on oil from other Gulf nations, forcing the Jordanian

Government to raise retail petroleum product prices and the sales tax base. Jordan's export market, which is heavily dependent on exports to Iraq, was also affected by the war but recovered quickly while contributing to the Iraq recovery effort. The main challenges facing Jordan are reducing dependence on foreign grants, reducing the budget deficit, and creating investment incentives to promote job creation.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$26.85 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$11.51 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$4,700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3.3% industry: 28.7% services: 68% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 1.46 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 5% industry: 12.5% services: 82.5% (2001 est.)

Unemployment rate:

12.5% official rate; unofficial rate is approximately 30% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:

30% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.3% highest 10%: 29.8% (1997)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

36.4 (1997)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

20.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$2.8 billion

expenditures: \$4.688 billion; including capital expenditures of \$1.092 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

79.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, barley, citrus, tomatoes, melons, olives; sheep, goats, poultry

Industries:

textiles, phosphate mining, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, petroleum refining, cement, potash, inorganic chemicals, light manufacturing, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

7.5% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

7.517 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 99.4% hydro: 0.6% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

7.959 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

4 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

972 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

40 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - consumption:

103,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:

0 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - imports:

100,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - proved reserves:

445,000 bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

390 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

390 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

6.23 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-1.613 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$4.226 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

clothing, phosphates, fertilizers, potash, vegetables,
manufactures, pharmaceuticals

Exports - partners:

US 29.4%, Iraq 15.6%, India 8.8%, Saudi Arabia 5.9% (2005)

Imports:

\$8.681 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

crude oil, textile fabrics, machinery, transport equipment,
manufactured goods

Imports - partners:

Saudi Arabia 20.9%, China 8%, Germany 7.1%, US 6.2%, South
Korea
4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$5.463 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$8.528 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
ODA, \$500 million (2004 est.)

Currency (code):
Jordanian dinar (JOD)

Currency code:
JOD

Exchange rates:
Jordanian dinars per US dollar - 0.709 (2005), 0.709 (2004),
0.709
(2003), 0.709 (2002), 0.709 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Jordan

Telephones - main lines in use:
617,300 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1,594,500 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: service has improved recently with increased use of digital switching equipment, but better access to the telephone system is needed in the rural areas and easier access to pay telephones is needed by the urban public

domestic: microwave radio relay transmission and coaxial and fiber-optic cable are employed on trunk lines; considerable use of mobile cellular systems; Internet service is available

international: country code - 962; satellite earth stations - 3

Intelsat, 1 Arabsat, and 29 land and maritime Inmarsat terminals;

fiber-optic cable to Saudi Arabia and microwave radio relay link with Egypt and Syria; connection to international submarine cable

FLAG (Fiber-Optic Link Around the Globe); participant in MEDARABTEL;

international links total about 4,000

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 6, FM 5, shortwave 1 (1999)

Radios:

1.66 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

20 (plus 96 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

500,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.jo

Internet hosts:

3,441 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

5 (2000)

Internet users:

629,500 (2005)

Transportation Jordan

Airports: 17 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 15 over 3,047 m: 7 2,438 to 3,047 m: 6 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 2

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 426 km; oil 49 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 505 km

narrow gauge: 505 km 1.050-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 7,364 km

paved: 7,364 km (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 25 ships (1000 GRT or over) 346,698 GRT/501,060 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 9, container 2, passenger/cargo 6, petroleum tanker 2, roll on/roll off 4

foreign-owned: 11 (UAE 11)

registered in other countries: 15 (Bahamas 2, Panama 13) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Al 'Aqabah

Military Jordan

Military branches:

Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF): Royal Jordanian Land Force, Royal Jordanian Navy, Royal Jordanian Air Force (Al-Quwwat al-Jawwiya

al-Malakiya al-Urduniya), Special Operations Command (Socom);
Public

Security Directorate (normally falls under Ministry of Interior, but comes under JAF in wartime or crisis situations) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 17 years of age for voluntary military service; conscription at age 18 was suspended in 1999, although all males under age 37 are required to register; women not subject to conscription, but can volunteer to serve in non-combat military positions (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 17-49: 1,573,995

females age 17-49: 1,346,642 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 17-49: 1,348,076

females age 17-49: 1,158,011 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 60,625

females age 17-49: 58,218 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$1.4 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

11.4% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Jordan

Disputes - international:

2004 Agreement settles border dispute with Syria pending demarcation

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 1,827,877 (Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA))

IDPs: 168,000 (1967 Arab-Israeli War) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Kazakhstan

Introduction Kazakhstan

Background:

Native Kazakhs, a mix of Turkic and Mongol nomadic tribes who migrated into the region in the 13th century, were rarely united as a single nation. The area was conquered by Russia in the 18th century, and Kazakhstan became a Soviet Republic in 1936. During the

1950s and 1960s agricultural "Virgin Lands" program, Soviet

citizens

were encouraged to help cultivate Kazakhstan's northern pastures. This influx of immigrants (mostly Russians, but also some other deported nationalities) skewed the ethnic mixture and enabled non-Kazakhs to outnumber natives. Independence in 1991 caused many of these newcomers to emigrate. Current issues include: developing a cohesive national identity; expanding the development of the country's vast energy resources and exporting them to world markets; achieving a sustainable economic growth outside the oil, gas, and mining sectors; and strengthening relations with neighboring states and other foreign powers.

Geography Kazakhstan

Location:

Central Asia, northwest of China; a small portion west of the Ural River in eastern-most Europe

Geographic coordinates:

48 00 N, 68 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 2,717,300 sq km

land: 2,669,800 sq km

water: 47,500 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than four times the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 12,012 km

border countries: China 1,533 km, Kyrgyzstan 1,051 km, Russia 6,846

km, Turkmenistan 379 km, Uzbekistan 2,203 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked); note - Kazakhstan borders the Aral Sea, now split into two bodies of water (1,070 km), and the Caspian Sea (1,894 km)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

continental, cold winters and hot summers, arid and semiarid

Terrain:

extends from the Volga to the Altai Mountains and from the plains in western Siberia to oases and desert in Central Asia

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Vpadina Kaundy -132 m

highest point: Khan Tangiri Shyngy (Pik Khan-Tengri) 6,995 m

Natural resources:

major deposits of petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron ore, manganese, chrome ore, nickel, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, uranium

Land use:

arable land: 8.28%

permanent crops: 0.05%

other: 91.67% (2005)

Irrigated land:

35,560 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

earthquakes in the south, mudslides around Almaty

Environment - current issues:

radioactive or toxic chemical sites associated with former defense industries and test ranges scattered throughout the country pose health risks for humans and animals; industrial pollution is severe in some cities; because the two main rivers which flowed into the Aral Sea have been diverted for irrigation, it is drying up and leaving behind a harmful layer of chemical pesticides and natural salts; these substances are then picked up by the wind and blown into noxious dust storms; pollution in the Caspian Sea; soil pollution from overuse of agricultural chemicals and salination from poor infrastructure and wasteful irrigation practices

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution
signed, but not ratified: Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol

Geography - note:

landlocked; Russia leases approximately 6,000 sq km of territory enclosing the Baykonur Cosmodrome; in January 2004, Kazakhstan and Russia extended the lease to 2050

People Kazakhstan

Population:

15,233,244 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 23% (male 1,792,685/female 1,717,294)
15-64 years: 68.8% (male 5,122,027/female 5,357,819)
65 years and over: 8.2% (male 438,541/female 804,878) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 28.8 years
male: 27.2 years
female: 30.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.33% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

16 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.42 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-3.33 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.96 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.55 male(s)/female
total population: 0.93 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 28.3 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 32.88 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 23.45 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 66.89 years
male: 61.56 years
female: 72.52 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.89 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
0.2% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
16,500 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Kazakhstani(s)
adjective: Kazakhstani

Ethnic groups:
Kazakh (Qazaq) 53.4%, Russian 30%, Ukrainian 3.7%, Uzbek 2.5%,
German 2.4%, Tatar 1.7%, Uygur 1.4%, other 4.9% (1999 census)

Religions:
Muslim 47%, Russian Orthodox 44%, Protestant 2%, other 7%

Languages:
Kazakh (Qazaq, state language) 64.4%, Russian (official, used in everyday business, designated the "language of interethnic communication") 95% (2001 est.)

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 98.4%
male: 99.1%

female: 97.7% (1999 est.)

Government Kazakhstan

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Kazakhstan

conventional short form: Kazakhstan

local long form: Qazaqstan Respublikasy

local short form: Qazaqstan

former: Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic

Government type:

republic; authoritarian presidential rule, with little power outside the executive branch

Capital:

name: Astana

geographic coordinates: 51 10 N, 71 30 E

time difference: UTC + 6 (11 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

note: Kazakhstan is divided into three time zones

Administrative divisions:

14 provinces (oblystar, singular - oblysy) and 3 cities* (qala, singular - qalasy); Almaty Oblysy, Almaty Qalasy*, Aqmola Oblysy (Astana), Aqtobe Oblysy, Astana Qalasy*, Atyrau Oblysy, Batys Qazaqstan Oblysy (Oral), Bayqongyr Qalasy*, Mangghystau Oblysy

(Aqtau), Ongtustik Qazaqstan Oblysy (Shymkent), Pavlodar Oblysy,

Qaraghandy Oblysy, Qostanay Oblysy, Qyzylorda Oblysy, Shyghys Qazaqstan Oblysy (Oskemen), Soltustik Qazaqstan Oblysy (Petrovsk), Zhambyl Oblysy (Taraz)

note: administrative divisions have the same names as their

administrative centers (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses); in 1995, the Governments of Kazakhstan and Russia entered into an agreement whereby Russia would

lease for a period of 20 years an area of 6,000 sq km enclosing the Baykonur space launch facilities and the city of Bayqongyr (Baykonur, formerly Leninsk); in 2004, a new agreement extended the

lease to 2050

Independence:

16 December 1991 (from the Soviet Union)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 16 December (1991)

Constitution:

first post-independence constitution adopted 28 January 1993;
new

constitution adopted by national referendum 30 August 1995

Legal system:

based on civil law system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV (chairman of the

Supreme Soviet from 22 February 1990, elected president 1 December 1991)

head of government: Prime Minister Daniyal AKHMETOV (since 13 June

2003); Deputy Prime Minister Karim MASIMOV (since 19 January

2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (no term limits); election last held 4 December 2005 (next to be held in 2012); prime minister and first deputy prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV reelected president; percent of vote - Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV 91.1%, Zharmakhan

A.

TUYAKBAI 6.6%, Alikhan M. BAIMENOV 1.6%

note: President NAZARBAYEV arranged a referendum in 1995 that extended his term of office and expanded his presidential powers: only he can initiate constitutional amendments, appoint and dismiss

the government, dissolve Parliament, call referenda at his discretion, and appoint administrative heads of regions and cities

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (39 seats; 7 senators are appointed by the president; other members are elected by local government bodies, 2 from each of the 14 oblasts, the capital of Astana, and the city of Almaty, to serve six-year terms; note - formerly composed of 47 seats) and the Mazhilis (77 seats; 10 out of

the 77 Mazhilis members are elected from the winning party's lists;

members are popularly elected to serve five-year terms)

elections: Senate - (indirect) last held December 2005; next to be held in 2011; Mazhilis - last held 19 September and 3 October 2004

(next to be held in September 2009)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA; candidates nominated by local councils; Mazhilis - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Otan 42, AIST 11,

ASAR (All Together) 4, Aq Zhol (Bright Path) 1, Democratic Party
1

(party refused to take the seat due to criticism of the election and seat remained unoccupied), independent 18; note - most independent

candidates are affiliated with parastatal enterprises and other pro-government institutions

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (44 members); Constitutional Council (7 members)

Political parties and leaders:

Adilet (Justice) [Maksut NARIKBAYEV, co-chair, Zeynulla ALSHIMBAYEV, co-chair, Bakhytbek AKHMETZHAN, co-chair, Yerkin

ONGARBAYEV, co-chair, Tolegan SYDYKOV, co-chair] (formerly Democratic Party of Kazakhstan); Aq Zhol Party (Bright Path) [Alikhan BAIMENOV, chairman]; AUL (Village) [Gani KALIYEV, chairman]; Communist Party of Kazakhstan or KPK [Serikbolsyn ABDILDIN, first secretary]; Communist People's Party of Kazakhstan

[Vladislav KOSAREV, first secretary]; Otan [Bakhytzhan ZHUMAGULOV, acting chairman] (the Agrarian, Asar, and Civic parties merged with

Otan); Patriots' Party [Gani KASYMOV, chairman]; Rukhaniyat (Spirituality) [Altynshash ZHAGANOVA, chairwoman]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Adil-Soz [Tamara KALEYEVA]; Almaty Helsinki Group [Ninel FOKINA];

Confederation of Free Trade Unions [Sergei BELKIN]; For a Just Kazakhstan [Bolat ABILOV, Altynbek SARSENBAYEV]; For Fair Elections

[Yevgeniy ZHOVTIS, Sabit ZHUSUPOV, Sergey DUVANOV, Ibrash

NUSUPBAYEV]; Kazakhstan International Bureau on Human Rights

[Yevgeniy ZHOVTIS, executive director]; Pensioners Movement or Pokoleniye [Irina SAVOSTINA, chairwoman]; Republican Network of

International Monitors [Dos KUSHIM]; Transparency International [Sergei ZLOTNIKOV]

International organization participation:

AsDB, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, ECO, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IDB,

IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU,

MIGA, NAM (observer), NSG, OAS (observer), OIC, OPCW, OSCE, PFP,

SCO, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Kanat B. SAUDABAYEV

chancery: 1401 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 232-5488

FAX: [1] (202) 232-5845

consulate(s): New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador John M. ORDWAY

embassy: Ak Bulak 4, Str. 23-22, Building #3, Astana 010010

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [7] (3172) 70-21-00

FAX: [7] (3172) 34-08-90

Flag description:

sky blue background representing the endless sky and a gold sun

with 32 rays soaring above a golden steppe eagle in the center; on the hoist side is a "national ornamentation" in gold

Economy Kazakhstan

Economy - overview:

Kazakhstan, the largest of the former Soviet republics in territory, excluding Russia, possesses enormous fossil fuel reserves and plentiful supplies of other minerals and metals. It also has a large agricultural sector featuring livestock and grain.

Kazakhstan's industrial sector rests on the extraction and processing of these natural resources and also on a growing machine-building sector specializing in construction equipment, tractors, agricultural machinery, and some defense items. The breakup of the USSR in December 1991 and the collapse in demand for

Kazakhstan's traditional heavy industry products resulted in a short-term contraction of the economy, with the steepest annual decline occurring in 1994. In 1995-97, the pace of the government program of economic reform and privatization quickened, resulting in

a substantial shifting of assets into the private sector. Kazakhstan enjoyed double-digit growth in 2000-01 - 9% or more per year in 2002-05 - thanks largely to its booming energy sector, but also to economic reform, good harvests, and foreign investment. The opening

of the Caspian Consortium pipeline in 2001, from western Kazakhstan's Tengiz oilfield to the Black Sea, substantially raised export capacity. Kazakhstan also has begun work on an ambitious cooperative construction effort with China to build an oil pipeline that will extend from the country's Caspian coast eastward to the Chinese border. The country has embarked upon an industrial policy

designed to diversify the economy away from overdependence on

the

oil sector by developing light industry. The policy aims to reduce the influence of foreign investment and foreign personnel. The government has engaged in several disputes with foreign oil companies over the terms of production agreements; tensions continue. Upward pressure on the local currency continued in 2005

due to massive oil-related foreign-exchange inflows.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$125.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$47.39 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
9.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$8,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 6.7% industry: 38.6% services: 54.7% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 7.85 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 20% industry: 30% services: 50% (2002 est.)

Unemployment rate:
8.1% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
19% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.3% highest 10%: 26.5% (2004 est.)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

31.5 (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

7.6% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

26.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$12.19 billion

expenditures: \$12.44 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

10.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

grain (mostly spring wheat), cotton; livestock

Industries:

oil, coal, iron ore, manganese, chromite, lead, zinc, copper,
titanium, bauxite, gold, silver, phosphates, sulfur, iron and steel;
tractors and other agricultural machinery, electric motors,
construction materials

Industrial production growth rate:

4.6% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

60.33 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 84.3% hydro: 15.7%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

52.55 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
6 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
2.45 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
1.3 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
221,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
890,000 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - imports:
47,000 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - proved reserves:
26 billion bbl (1 January 2004)

Natural gas - production:
18.5 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
15.2 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
4.1 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
NA cu m

Natural gas - proved reserves:
3 trillion cu m (1 January 2004)

Current account balance:
\$-485.7 million (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$30.09 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
oil and oil products 58%, ferrous metals 24%, chemicals 5%,
machinery 3%, grain, wool, meat, coal (2001)

Exports - partners:
Bermuda 12.5%, Russia 11.1%, Germany 10.7%, China 10%, Italy
7.9%,
France 7.7%, Romania 4.5%, US 4% (2005)

Imports:
\$17.51 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
machinery and equipment 41%, metal products 28%, foodstuffs
8%
(2001)

Imports - partners:
Russia 35.9%, China 21.4%, Germany 7.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$7.07 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$41.66 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$74.2 million in US assistance programs, 1992-2000 (FY2004)

Currency (code):
tenge (KZT)

Currency code:

KZT

Exchange rates:

tenge per US dollar - 132.88 (2005), 136.04 (2004), 149.58 (2003),
153.28 (2002), 146.74 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Kazakhstan

Telephones - main lines in use:

2.5 million (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

4.955 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: service is poor; equipment antiquated
domestic: intercity by landline and microwave radio relay; mobile cellular systems are available in most of Kazakhstan
international: country code - 7; international traffic with other former Soviet republics and China carried by landline and microwave
radio relay and with other countries by satellite and by the Trans-Asia-Europe (TAE) fiber-optic cable; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 60, FM 17, shortwave 9 (1998)

Radios:

6.47 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
12 (plus nine repeaters) (1998)

Televisions:
3.88 million (1997)

Internet country code:
.kz

Internet hosts:
21,187 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
10 (with their own international channels) (2001)

Internet users:
400,000 (2005)

Transportation Kazakhstan

Airports: 150 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 67
over 3,047 m: 9
2,438 to 3,047 m: 27
1,524 to 2,437 m: 17
914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 83
over 3,047 m: 5
2,438 to 3,047 m: 6
1,524 to 2,437 m: 9
914 to 1,523 m: 10

under 914 m: 53 (2006)

Heliports:

4 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 658 km; gas 11,019 km; oil 10,338 km; refined products

1,095 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 13,700 km

broad gauge: 13,700 km 1.520-m gauge (3,700 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 258,029 km

paved: 247,347 km

unpaved: 10,682 km (2003)

Waterways:

4,000 km (on the Ertis (Irtysh) (80%) and Syr Darya (Syrdariya) rivers) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 6 ships (1000 GRT or over) 27,173 GRT/43,475 DWT

by type: cargo 2, petroleum tanker 3, refrigerated cargo 1

foreign-owned: 2 (Oman 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Aqtau (Shevchenko), Atyrau (Gur'yev), Oskemen (Ust-Kamenogorsk),

Pavlodar, Semey (Semipalatinsk)

Military Kazakhstan

Military branches:

Ground Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces, Naval Force,
Republican
Guard

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service
obligation - two years; minimum age for volunteers NA (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 3,758,255

females age 18-49: 3,822,845 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,473,529

females age 18-49: 3,168,048 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 173,129

females age 18-49: 168,697 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$221.8 million (Ministry of Defense expenditures) (FY02)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.9% (Ministry of Defense expenditures) (FY02)

Transnational Issues Kazakhstan

Disputes - international:

in 2005, Kazakhstan agreed with Russia, Turkmenistan, and
Uzbekistan to commence demarcating their boundaries;
delimitation

with Kyrgyzstan is complete; creation of a seabed boundary with
Turkmenistan in the Caspian Sea remains unresolved; equidistant
seabed treaties have been ratified with Azerbaijan and Russia in

the

Caspian Sea, but no resolution has been made on dividing the water

column among any of the littoral states

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 13,684 (Russia) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

significant illicit cultivation of cannabis for CIS markets, as well as limited cultivation of opium poppy and ephedra (for the drug

ephedrine); limited government eradication of illicit crops; transit point for Southwest Asian narcotics bound for Russia and the rest of

Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Kenya

Introduction Kenya

Background:

Founding president and liberation struggle icon Jomo KENYATTA led

Kenya from independence in 1963 until his death in 1978, when President Daniel Toroitich arap MOI took power in a

constitutional

succession. The country was a de facto one-party state from 1969 until 1982 when the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) made

itself the sole legal party in Kenya. MOI acceded to internal and external pressure for political liberalization in late 1991. The ethnically fractured opposition failed to dislodge KANU from power

in elections in 1992 and 1997, which were marred by violence and fraud, but were viewed as having generally reflected the will of the

Kenyan people. President MOI stepped down in December 2002 following

fair and peaceful elections. Mwai KIBAKI, running as the candidate of the multiethnic, united opposition group, the National Rainbow Coalition, defeated KANU candidate Uhuru KENYATTA and assumed the

presidency following a campaign centered on an anticorruption platform.

Geography Kenya

Location:

Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Somalia and Tanzania

Geographic coordinates:

1 00 N, 38 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 582,650 sq km

land: 569,250 sq km

water: 13,400 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than twice the size of Nevada

Land boundaries:

total: 3,477 km

border countries: Ethiopia 861 km, Somalia 682 km, Sudan 232 km,

Tanzania 769 km, Uganda 933 km

Coastline:

536 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

varies from tropical along coast to arid in interior

Terrain:

low plains rise to central highlands bisected by Great Rift Valley; fertile plateau in west

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Kenya 5,199 m

Natural resources:

limestone, soda ash, salt, gemstones, fluorspar, zinc, diatomite, gypsum, wildlife, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 8.01% permanent crops: 0.97% other: 91.02% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,030 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

recurring drought; flooding during rainy seasons

Environment - current issues: water pollution from urban and industrial wastes; degradation of water quality from increased use of pesticides and fertilizers; water hyacinth infestation in Lake Victoria; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; poaching

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer

Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

the Kenyan Highlands comprise one of the most successful agricultural production regions in Africa; glaciers are found on Mount Kenya, Africa's second highest peak; unique physiography supports abundant and varied wildlife of scientific and economic value

People Kenya

Population:

34,707,817

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July

2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 42.6% (male 7,454,765/female 7,322,130)

15-64 years: 55.1% (male 9,631,488/female 9,508,068)

65 years and over: 2.3% (male 359,354/female 432,012) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.2 years

male: 18.1 years

female: 18.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.57% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

39.72 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

14.02 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: according to the UNHCR, by the end of 2005 Kenya was host to

233,778 refugees from neighboring countries, including Somalia 153,627, Sudan 67,556, Ethiopia 12,595 (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 59.26 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 61.92 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 56.54 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 48.93 years

male: 49.78 years

female: 48.07 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.91 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

6.7% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

1.2 million (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

150,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne disease: malaria is a high risk in some locations water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Nationality: noun: Kenyan(s) adjective: Kenyan

Ethnic groups:

Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%,

Meru 6%, other African 15%, non-African (Asian, European, and Arab)

1%

Religions:

Protestant 45%, Roman Catholic 33%, indigenous beliefs 10%, Muslim

10%, other 2%

note: a large majority of Kenyans are Christian, but estimates for the percentage of the population that adheres to Islam or indigenous beliefs vary widely

Languages:

English (official), Kiswahili (official), numerous indigenous languages

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 85.1%

male: 90.6%

female: 79.7% (2003 est.)

Government Kenya

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Kenya

conventional short form: Kenya

local long form: Republic of Kenya/Jamhuri y Kenya

local short form: Kenya

former: British East Africa

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Nairobi

geographic coordinates: 1 17 S, 36 49 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

7 provinces and 1 area*; Central, Coast, Eastern, Nairobi Area*, North Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley, Western

Independence:

12 December 1963 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 12 December (1963)

Constitution:

12 December 1963; amended as a republic 1964; reissued with amendments 1979, 1982, 1986, 1988, 1991, 1992, 1997, 2001

Legal system:

based on Kenyan statutory law, Kenyan and English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; judicial review in High Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; constitutional amendment of 1982 making Kenya a de jure one-party state repealed in 1991

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Mwai KIBAKI (since 30 December 2002); Vice President Moody AWORI (since 25 September 2003); note - the

president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Mwai KIBAKI (since 30 December 2002);

Vice President Moody AWORI (since 25 September 2003); note - the

president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); in addition to receiving the largest number of votes in absolute terms, the presidential candidate must also win 25% or more of the vote in at least five of Kenya's seven provinces and one area to avoid a runoff; election last held 27 December 2002 (next to be held December 2007); vice president appointed by the president
election results: President Mwai KIBAKI elected; percent of vote - Mwai KIBAKI 63%, Uhuru KENYATTA 30%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Bunge (224 seats; 210 members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms, 12 so-called "nominated" members who are appointed by the president but selected

by the parties in proportion to their parliamentary vote totals, 2 ex-officio members)

elections: last held 27 December 2002 (next to be held by early 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NARC 125, KANU 64, FORD-P 14, other 7; ex-officio 2; seats appointed by the president - NARC 7, KANU 4, FORD-P 1

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal (chief justice is appointed by the president); High Court

Political parties and leaders:

Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-People or FORD-People [Kimaniwa NYOIKE, chairman]; Kenya African National Union or KANU

[Uhuru KENYATTA]; National Rainbow Coalition or NARC [Mwai KIBAKI]

(the governing party)

Political pressure groups and leaders:

human rights groups; labor unions; Muslim organizations; National Convention Executive Council or NCEC, a proreform coalition of political parties and nongovernment organizations [Kivutha KIBWANA];

Protestant National Council of Churches of Kenya or NCCK [Mutava

MUSYIMI]; Roman Catholic and other Christian churches; Supreme

Council of Kenya Muslims or SUPKEM [Shaykh Abdul Gafur al-BUSAIDY]

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, EADB, FAO, G-15, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IGAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM, ONUB,

OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS,

UNOCI, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Leonard NGAITHE

chancery: 2249 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 387-6101

FAX: [1] (202) 462-3829

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador William M. BELLAMY embassy: US Embassy, United Nations Ave., Gigiri; P. O. Box 606 Village Market Nairobi mailing address: Box 21A, Unit 64100, APO AE 09831 telephone: [254] (20) 537-800 FAX: [254] (20) 537-810

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and green; the red band is edged in white; a large warrior's shield covering crossed spears is superimposed at the center

Economy Kenya

Economy - overview:

The regional hub for trade and finance in East Africa, Kenya has been hampered by corruption and by reliance upon several primary

goods whose prices have remained low. In 1997, the IMF suspended

Kenya's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Program due to the government's failure to maintain reforms and curb corruption. A severe drought from 1999 to 2000 compounded Kenya's problems, causing water and energy rationing and reducing agricultural output.

As a result, GDP contracted by 0.2% in 2000. The IMF, which had resumed loans in 2000 to help Kenya through the drought, again halted lending in 2001 when the government failed to institute several anticorruption measures. Despite the return of strong rains in 2001, weak commodity prices, endemic corruption, and low investment limited Kenya's economic growth to 1.2%. Growth lagged at

1.1% in 2002 because of erratic rains, low investor confidence, meager donor support, and political infighting up to the elections. In the key December 2002 elections, Daniel Arap Moi's 24-year-old

reign ended, and a new opposition government took on the formidable

economic problems facing the nation. In 2003, progress was made in

rooting out corruption and encouraging donor support. GDP grew

more

than 5% in 2005.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$37.89 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$16.11 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 16.3% industry: 18.8% services: 65.1% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 11.85 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 75% industry and services: 25% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:

40% (2001 est.)

Population below poverty line:

50% (2000 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: 2%

highest 10%: 37.2% (2000)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

44.5 (1997)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

10.3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

17% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$3.715 billion

expenditures: \$3.88 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:

50.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

tea, coffee, corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables; dairy
products, beef, pork, poultry, eggs

Industries:

small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries,
textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural products, oil
refining; aluminum, steel, lead; cement, commercial ship repair,
tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

4.6% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

4.342 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 17.7% hydro: 71%
nuclear: 0% other: 11.3% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

4.238 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

200 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

52,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-1.543 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$3.173 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

tea, horticultural products, coffee, petroleum products, fish, cement

Exports - partners:

Uganda 13.9%, UK 10.5%, US 9.5%, Netherlands 8.2%, Egypt 5.1%,

Tanzania 4.7%, Pakistan 4.5% (2005)

Imports:

\$5.126 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum products,
motor

vehicles, iron and steel, resins and plastics

Imports - partners:

UAE 13.6%, Saudi Arabia 9.9%, US 9.8%, India 8.3%, South Africa
7.9%, China 7.1%, UK 5.4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.799 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$7.391 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$453 million (1997)

Currency (code):

Kenyan shilling (KES)

Currency code:

KES

Exchange rates:

Kenyan shillings per US dollar - 75.554 (2005), 79.174 (2004),
75.936 (2003), 78.749 (2002), 78.563 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Kenya

Telephones - main lines in use:

281,800 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

4.612 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: unreliable; little attempt to modernize except for service to business

domestic: trunks are primarily microwave radio relay; business data

commonly transferred by a very small aperture terminal (VSAT) system

international: country code - 254; satellite earth stations - 4
Intelsat

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 24, FM 18, shortwave 6 (2001)

Radios:

3.07 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

8 (2002)

Televisions:

730,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.ke

Internet hosts:

13,274 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

65 (2001)

Internet users:

1,054,900 (2005)

Transportation Kenya

Airports: 225 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 15 over 3,047 m: 4 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 5 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 210 1,524 to 2,437 m: 11 914 to 1,523 m: 115 under 914 m: 84 (2006)

Pipelines: refined products 894 km (2006)

Railways: total: 2,778 km narrow gauge: 2,778 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 63,000 km (interurban roads)

paved: 7,623 km

unpaved: 55,377 km

note: there also are 100,000 km of rural roads and 14,500 km of urban roads for a national total of 177,500 km (2004)

Waterways:

part of Lake Victoria system is within boundaries of Kenya (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 3 ships (1000 GRT or over) 6,049 GRT/7,082 DWT

by type: passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 1

registered in other countries: 6 (Bahamas 1, Comoros 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 2, Tuvalu 1, unknown 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Mombasa

Military Kenya

Military branches:

Kenyan Army, Kenyan Navy, Kenyan Air Force (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 7,303,153

females age 18-49: 7,083,726 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 3,963,532

females age 18-49: 3,471,926 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$280.5 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.6% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Kenya

Disputes - international:

Kenya served as an important mediator in brokering Sudan's north-south separation in February 2005; Kenya provides shelter to

approximately a quarter of a million refugees including Ugandans who

flee across the border periodically to seek protection from Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels; the Kenya-Somalia border is open to

pastoralists and is susceptible to cross-border clan insurgencies; Kenya's administrative limits extend beyond the treaty border into the Sudan, creating the Ilemi Triangle

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 153,627 (Somalia) 12,595 (Ethiopia)

67,556 (Sudan)

IDPs: 360,000 (KANU attacks on opposition tribal groups in 1990s)
(2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Kenya is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for forced labor and

sexual exploitation; children are trafficked within the country for domestic servitude, street vending, agricultural labor, and sexual exploitation; men, women, and girls are trafficked to the Middle East, other African nations, Western Europe, and North America for

domestic servitude, enslavement in massage parlors and brothels, and

manual labor; Chinese women trafficked for sexual exploitation reportedly transit Nairobi and Bangladeshis may transit Kenya for forced labor in other countries

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Kenya is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List due to a lack of evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking

Illicit drugs:

widespread harvesting of small plots of marijuana; transit country for South Asian heroin destined for Europe and North America; Indian

methaqualone also transits on way to South Africa; significant potential for money-laundering activity given the country's status as a regional financial center; massive corruption, and relatively high levels of narcotics-associated activities

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Kiribati

Introduction Kiribati

Background:

The Gilbert Islands were granted self-rule by the UK in 1971 and complete independence in 1979 under the new name of Kiribati. The US

relinquished all claims to the sparsely inhabited Phoenix and Line Island groups in a 1979 treaty of friendship with Kiribati.

Geography Kiribati

Location:

Oceania, group of 33 coral atolls in the Pacific Ocean, straddling the Equator; the capital Tarawa is about one-half of the way from Hawaii to Australia; note - on 1 January 1995, Kiribati proclaimed that all of its territory lies in the same time zone as its Gilbert Islands group (GMT +12) even though the Phoenix Islands and the Line

Islands under its jurisdiction lie on the other side of the International Date Line

Geographic coordinates:

1 25 N, 173 00 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 811 sq km

land: 811 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes three island groups - Gilbert Islands, Line Islands, Phoenix Islands

Area - comparative:

four times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

1,143 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; marine, hot and humid, moderated by trade winds

Terrain:

mostly low-lying coral atolls surrounded by extensive reefs

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest point: unnamed location on Banaba 81 m

Natural resources: phosphate (production discontinued in 1979)

Land use: arable land: 2.74% permanent crops: 47.95% other: 49.31% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

typhoons can occur any time, but usually November to March; occasional tornadoes; low level of some of the islands make them

very sensitive to changes in sea level

Environment - current issues:

heavy pollution in lagoon of south Tarawa atoll due to heavy migration mixed with traditional practices such as lagoon latrines and open-pit dumping; ground water at risk

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

21 of the 33 islands are inhabited; Banaba (Ocean Island) in Kiribati is one of the three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean - the others are Makatea in French Polynesia, and Nauru

People Kiribati

Population:

105,432 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 38.6% (male 20,608/female 20,060)

15-64 years: 58.1% (male 30,216/female 31,004)

65 years and over: 3.4% (male 1,517/female 2,027) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 20.2 years

male: 19.8 years

female: 20.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.24% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

30.65 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.26 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 47.27 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 52.34 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 41.95 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 62.08 years

male: 59.06 years

female: 65.24 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.16 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: I-Kiribati (singular and plural)

adjective: I-Kiribati

Ethnic groups:

Micronesian 98.8%, other 1.2% (2000 census)

Religions:

Roman Catholic 52%, Protestant (Congregational) 40%, some
Seventh-Day Adventist, Muslim, Baha'i, Latter-day Saints, Church
of
God (1999)

Languages:

I-Kiribati, English (official)

Literacy: definition: NA total population: NA male: NA female:
NA

Government Kiribati

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Kiribati

conventional short form: Kiribati

local long form: Republic of Kiribati

local short form: Kiribati

note: pronounced keer-ree-bahss

former: Gilbert Islands

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Tarawa

geographic coordinates: 1 25 N, 173 00 E

time difference: UTC+12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

3 units; Gilbert Islands, Line Islands, Phoenix Islands; note - in addition, there are 6 districts (Banaba, Central Gilberts, Line Islands, Northern Gilberts, Southern Gilberts, Tarawa) and 21 island

councils - one for each of the inhabited islands (Abaiang, Abemama,

Aranuka, Arorae, Banaba, Beru, Butaritari, Kanton, Kiritimati, Kuria, Maiana, Makin, Marakei, Nikunau, Nonouti, Onotoa, Tabiteuea,

Tabuaeran, Tamana, Tarawa, Teraina)

Independence:

12 July 1979 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 12 July (1979)

Constitution:

12 July 1979

Legal system:

NA

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Anote TONG (since 10 July 2003); Vice President Teima ONORIO; note - the president is both the chief of

state and head of government

head of government: President Anote TONG (since 10 July 2003);

Vice

President Teima ONORIO

cabinet: 12-member cabinet appointed by the president from among the

members of the House of Parliament

elections: the House of Parliament chooses the presidential

candidates from among its members and then those candidates compete

in a general election; president is elected by popular vote for a four-year term (eligible for two more terms); election last held 4 July 2003 (next to be held not later than July 2007); vice president

appointed by the president

election results: Anote TONG 47.4%, Harry TONG 43.5%, Banuera BERINA

9.1%

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Parliament or Maneaba Ni Maungatabu (42 seats;

39 elected by popular vote, 1 ex officio member - the attorney general, 1 appointed to represent Banaba, and 1 other; members serve

four-year terms)

elections: legislative elections were held in two rounds - the first round on 9 May 2003 and the second round on 14 May 2003 (next to be

held by November 2006)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - BTK 17, MTM 16, independents 7, other 2 (includes attorney general)

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal; High Court; 26 Magistrates' courts; judges at all levels are appointed by the president

Political parties and leaders:

Boutokaan Te Koaua Party or BTK [Taberannang TIMEON];
Maneaban Te

Mauri Party or MTM [Teburoro TITO]; Maurin Kiribati Pati or MKP;

National Progressive Party or NPP [Dr. Harry TONG]

note: there is no tradition of formally organized political parties in Kiribati; they more closely resemble factions or interest groups because they have no party headquarters, formal platforms, or party structures

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AsDB, C, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs,

ILO, IMF, IMO, IOC, ITU, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

Kiribati does not have an embassy in the US; there is an honorary consulate in Honolulu

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Kiribati; the ambassador to Fiji

is accredited to Kiribati

Flag description:

the upper half is red with a yellow frigate bird flying over a

yellow rising sun, and the lower half is blue with three horizontal wavy white stripes to represent the ocean

Economy Kiribati

Economy - overview:

A remote country of 33 scattered coral atolls, Kiribati has few natural resources. Commercially viable phosphate deposits were exhausted at the time of independence from the UK in 1979.

Copra and

fish now represent the bulk of production and exports. The economy

has fluctuated widely in recent years. Economic development is constrained by a shortage of skilled workers, weak infrastructure, and remoteness from international markets. Tourism provides more

than one-fifth of GDP. The financial sector is at an early stage of development as is the expansion of private sector initiatives.

Foreign financial aid from UK, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and China equals about 20% of GDP. Remittances from seamen on merchant

ships abroad account for more than \$5 million each year. Kiribati receives around \$15 million annually for the government budget from

an Australian trust fund.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$142.9 million

note: supplemented by a nearly equal amount from external sources

(2004 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$76.4 million

GDP - real growth rate:

0.3% (2005)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,900 (2004 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: 8.9%

industry: 24.2%

services: 66.8% (1998 est.)

Labor force:

7,870 economically active, not including subsistence farmers
(2001
est.)

Labor force - by occupation:

2.70213%, 32%, 65.3%

Unemployment rate:

2% official rate; underemployment 70% (1992 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

0.5% (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$55.52 million

expenditures: \$59.71 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(FY05)

Agriculture - products:

copra, taro, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, vegetables; fish

Industries:

fishing, handicrafts

Industrial production growth rate:

0.7% (1991 est.)

Electricity - production:

12 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

11.16 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-19.87 million

Exports:

\$17 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

copra 62%, coconuts, seaweed, fish

Exports - partners:

US 22.8%, Belgium 21.5%, Japan 14.3%, Samoa 7.8%, Australia 7.5%,

Malaysia 6.7%, Taiwan 5.6%, Denmark 4.6% (2005)

Imports:

\$62 million c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, miscellaneous manufactured goods, fuel

Imports - partners:

Australia 33%, Fiji 27.1%, Japan 18.1%, NZ 6.9% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$10 million (1999 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$16.7 million largely from UK and Japan (2004)

Currency (code):

Australian dollar (AUD)

Currency code:

AUD

Exchange rates:

Australian dollars per US dollar - 1.3095 (2005), 1.3598 (2004), 1.5419 (2003), 1.8406 (2002), 1.9334 (2001)

Fiscal year:

NA

Communications Kiribati

Telephones - main lines in use:

4,500 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

600 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: generally good quality national and international service

domestic: wire line service available on Tarawa and Kiritimati (Christmas Island); connections to outer islands by HF/VHF radiotelephone; wireless service available in Tarawa since 1999

international: country code - 686; Kiribati is being linked to the Pacific Ocean Cooperative Telecommunications Network, which should

improve telephone service; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 2, shortwave 1

note: the shortwave station may be inactive (2002)

Radios:

17,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (not reported to be active) (2002)

Televisions:

1,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.ki

Internet hosts:

42 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

2,000 (2004)

Transportation Kiribati

Airports: 19 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 16 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 11 under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 670 km (1999)

Waterways:

5 km (small network of canals in Line Islands) (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 2 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,749 GRT/3,911 DWT

by type: cargo 1, passenger/cargo 1

foreign-owned: 1 (UAE 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Betio

Military Kiribati

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Police Force (carries out law enforcement functions and paramilitary duties; small police posts are on all islands)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 21,938 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 14,231 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 1,128 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Military - note:

Kiribati does not have military forces; defense assistance is provided by Australia and NZ

Transnational Issues Kiribati

Disputes - international: none

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@Korea, North

Introduction Korea, North

Background: An independent kingdom for much of its long history, Korea was occupied by Japan in 1905 following the Russo-Japanese War. Five years later, Japan formally annexed the entire peninsula. Following World War II, Korea was split with the northern half coming under Soviet-sponsored Communist domination. After failing in the Korean War (1950-53) to conquer the US-backed Republic of Korea (ROK) in the southern portion by force, North Korea (DPRK), under its founder President KIM Il-so'ng, adopted a policy of ostensible diplomatic and economic "self-reliance" as a check against excessive Soviet or Communist Chinese influence. The DPRK demonized the US as the ultimate threat to its social system through state-funded propaganda, and molded political, economic, and military policies around the core ideological objective of eventual unification of Korea under Pyongyang's control. KIM's son, the current ruler KIM Jong Il, was officially designated as his father's successor in 1980, assuming a growing political and managerial role until the elder KIM's death in 1994. After decades of economic mismanagement and resource misallocation, the DPRK since the mid-1990s has relied heavily on international aid to feed its population while continuing to expend resources to maintain an army of 1 million. North Korea's long-range missile development, as well as its nuclear, chemical, and

biological weapons programs and massive conventional armed forces, are of major concern to the international community. In December 2002, following revelations that the DPRK was pursuing a nuclear weapons program based on enriched uranium in violation of a 1994 agreement with the US to freeze and ultimately dismantle its existing plutonium-based program, North Korea expelled monitors from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In January 2003, it declared its withdrawal from the international Non-Proliferation Treaty. In mid-2003 Pyongyang announced it had completed the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel rods (to extract weapons-grade plutonium) and was developing a "nuclear deterrent." Since August 2003, North Korea has participated in the Six-Party Talks with China, Japan, Russia, South Korea, and the US designed to resolve the stalemate over its nuclear programs. The fourth round of Six-Party Talks were held in Beijing during July-September 2005. All parties agreed to a Joint Statement of Principles in which, among other things, the six parties unanimously reaffirmed the goal of verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. In the Joint Statement, the DPRK committed to "abandoning all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and returning, at an early date, to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to IAEA safeguards." The Joint Statement also commits the US and other parties to certain actions as the DPRK denuclearizes. The US offered a security assurance, specifying that it had no nuclear weapons on ROK territory and no intention to attack or invade the DPRK with nuclear or other weapons. The US and DPRK will take steps to normalize relations, subject to the DPRK's implementing its denuclearization pledge and resolving other longstanding concerns. While the Joint Statement provides a vision of the end-point of the Six-Party process, much work lies ahead to implement the elements of the agreement.

Geography Korea, North

Location:

Eastern Asia, northern half of the Korean Peninsula bordering the Korea Bay and the Sea of Japan, between China and South Korea

Geographic coordinates:

40 00 N, 127 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 120,540 sq km

land: 120,410 sq km

water: 130 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Mississippi

Land boundaries: total: 1,673 km border countries: China 1,416 km, South Korea 238 km, Russia 19 km

Coastline:

2,495 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

note: military boundary line 50 nm in the Sea of Japan and the exclusive economic zone limit in the Yellow Sea where all foreign vessels and aircraft without permission are banned

Climate:

temperate with rainfall concentrated in summer

Terrain:

mostly hills and mountains separated by deep, narrow valleys; coastal plains wide in west, discontinuous in east

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Sea of Japan 0 m

highest point: Paektu-san 2,744 m

Natural resources:

coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron ore, copper, gold, pyrites, salt, fluorspar, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 22.4% permanent crops: 1.66% other: 75.94% (2005)

Irrigated land:

14,600 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

late spring droughts often followed by severe flooding; occasional typhoons during the early fall

Environment - current issues:

water pollution; inadequate supplies of potable water; waterborne disease; deforestation; soil erosion and degradation

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

strategic location bordering China, South Korea, and Russia; mountainous interior is isolated and sparsely populated

People Korea, North

Population:

23,113,019 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 23.8% (male 2,788,944/female 2,708,331)
15-64 years: 68% (male 7,762,442/female 7,955,522)
65 years and over: 8.2% (male 667,792/female 1,229,988) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 32 years
male: 30.7 years
female: 33.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.84% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

15.54 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.13 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.54 male(s)/female
total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 23.29 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 24.97 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 21.52 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.65 years
male: 68.92 years
female: 74.51 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
2.1 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
NA

Nationality:
noun: Korean(s)
adjective: Korean

Ethnic groups:
racially homogeneous; there is a small Chinese community and a few
ethnic Japanese

Religions:
traditionally Buddhist and Confucianist, some Christian and
syncretic Chondogyo (Religion of the Heavenly Way)
note: autonomous religious activities now almost nonexistent;
government-sponsored religious groups exist to provide illusion of
religious freedom

Languages:
Korean

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99%

Government Korea, North

Country name:

conventional long form: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

conventional short form: North Korea

local long form: Choson-minjujuui-inmin-konghwaguk

local short form: Choson

abbreviation: DPRK

Government type:

Communist state one-man dictatorship

Capital:

name: Pyongyang

geographic coordinates: 39 01 N, 125 45 E

time difference: UTC+9 (14 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

9 provinces (do, singular and plural) and 4 municipalities (si, singular and plural)

provinces: Chagang-do (Chagang), Hamgyong-bukto (North Hamgyong),

Hamgyong-namdo (South Hamgyong), Hwanghae-bukto (North Hwanghae),

Hwanghae-namdo (South Hwanghae), Kangwon-do (Kangwon), P'yongan-bukto (North P'yongan), P'yongan-namdo (South P'yongan),

Yanggang-do (Yanggang)

municipalities: Kaesong-si (Kaesong), Najin Sonbong-si (Najin),

Namp'o-si (Namp'o), P'yongyang-si (Pyongyang)

Independence:

15 August 1945 (from Japan)

National holiday:

Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), 9 September (1948)

Constitution:

adopted 1948; completely revised 27 December 1972, revised again in

April 1992, and September 1998

Legal system:

based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

17 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: KIM Jong Il (since July 1994); note - on 3

September 2003, rubberstamp Supreme People's Assembly (SPA)

reelected KIM Jong Il chairman of the National Defense Commission, a

position accorded nation's "highest administrative authority"; SPA

reelected KIM Yong Nam president of its Presidium also with

responsibility of representing state and receiving diplomatic

credentials; SPA appointed PAK Pong Ju premier

head of government: Premier PAK Pong Ju (since 3 September 2003);

Vice Premiers KWAK Pom Gi (since 5 September 1998), JON Sung Hun

(since 3 September 2003), RO Tu Chol (since 3 September 2003)

cabinet: Naegak (cabinet) members, except for Minister of People's Armed Forces, are appointed by SPA

elections: last held in September 2003 (next to be held in September 2008)

election results: KIM Jong Il and KIM Yong Nam were only nominees for positions and ran unopposed

Legislative branch:

unicameral Supreme People's Assembly or Ch'oego Inmin Hoeui (687

seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 3 August 2003 (next to be held in August 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA; ruling party approves a list of candidates who are elected without opposition; some seats are held by minor parties

Judicial branch:

Central Court (judges are elected by the Supreme People's Assembly)

Political parties and leaders: major party - Korean Workers' Party or KWP [KIM Jong Il]; minor parties - Chondoist Chongu Party [RYU Mi Yong] (under KWP control), Social Democratic Party [KIM Yong Dae] (under KWP control)

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

ARF, FAO, G-77, ICAO, ICRM, IFAD, IFRCS, IHO, IMO, IOC, IPU, ISO,

ITU, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none; North Korea has a Permanent Mission to the UN in New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none; note - Swedish Embassy in Pyongyang represents the US as consular protecting power

Flag description:

three horizontal bands of blue (top), red (triple width), and blue; the red band is edged in white; on the hoist side of the red band is a white disk with a red five-pointed star

Economy Korea, North

Economy - overview:

North Korea, one of the world's most centrally planned and isolated

economies, faces desperate economic conditions. Industrial capital stock is nearly beyond repair as a result of years of underinvestment and shortages of spare parts. Industrial and power

output have declined in parallel. Despite an increased harvest in 2005 because of more stable weather conditions, fertilizer assistance from South Korea, and an extraordinary mobilization of the population to help with agricultural production, the nation has suffered its 11th year of food shortages because of on-going systemic problems, including a lack of arable land, collective farming practices, and chronic shortages of tractors and fuel. Massive international food aid deliveries have allowed the people of

North Korea to escape mass starvation since famine threatened in 1995, but the population continues to suffer from prolonged malnutrition and poor living conditions. Large-scale military spending eats up resources needed for investment and civilian

consumption. In 2004, the regime formalized an arrangement whereby

private "farmers markets" were allowed to begin selling a wider range of goods. It also permitted some private farming on an experimental basis in an effort to boost agricultural output. In October 2005, the regime reversed some of these policies by forbidding private sales of grains and reinstituting a centralized food rationing system. In December 2005, the regime confirmed that

it intended to carry out earlier threats to terminate all international humanitarian assistance operations in the DPRK (calling instead for developmental assistance only) and to restrict the activities of international and non-governmental aid organizations such as the World Food Program. Firm political control

remains the Communist government's overriding concern, which will

likely inhibit the loosening of economic regulations.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$40 billion

note: North Korea does not publish any reliable National Income Accounts data; the datum shown here is derived from purchasing power

parity (PPP) GDP estimates for North Korea that were made by Angus

Maddison in a study conducted for the OECD; his figure for 1999 was

extrapolated to 2005 using estimated real growth rates for North Korea's GDP and an inflation factor based on the US GDP deflator; the result was rounded to the nearest \$10 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 30% industry: 34% services: 36% (2002 est.)

Labor force: 9.6 million

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 36% industry and services: 64%

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Budget: revenues: \$NA expenditures: \$NA

Agriculture - products:

rice, corn, potatoes, soybeans, pulses; cattle, pigs, pork, eggs

Industries:

military products; machine building, electric power, chemicals; mining (coal, iron ore, magnesite, graphite, copper, zinc, lead, and precious metals), metallurgy; textiles, food processing; tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:
18.75 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 29% hydro: 71%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
17.43 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - consumption:
25,000 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
22,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:
\$1.275 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

minerals, metallurgical products, manufactures (including armaments), textiles, fishery products

Exports - partners:

China 45.6%, South Korea 20.2%, Japan 12.9% (2004)

Imports:

\$2.819 billion c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

petroleum, coking coal, machinery and equipment, textiles, grain

Imports - partners:

China 32.9%, Thailand 10.7%, Japan 4.8% (2004)

Debt - external:

\$12 billion (1996 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA; note - approximately 350,000 metric tons in food aid, worth approximately \$118 million, through the World Food Program appeal in 2004, plus additional aid from bilateral donors and non-governmental organizations

Currency (code):

North Korean won (KPW)

Currency code:

KPW

Exchange rates:

official: North Korean won per US dollar - 170 (December 2004), 150 (December 2002), 2.15 (December 2001); market: North Korean

won per

US dollar - 300-600 (December 2002)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Korea, North

Telephones - main lines in use:

980,000 (2003)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

NA

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: country code - 850; satellite earth stations - 1

Intelsat (Indian Ocean) and 1 Russian (Indian Ocean region); other

international connections through Moscow and Beijing

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 17 (including 11 stations of Korean Central Broadcasting Station), FM 14, shortwave 14 (2003)

Radios:

3.36 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

4 (includes Korean Central Television, Mansudae Television, Korean

Educational and Cultural Network, and Kaesong Television targeting

South Korea) (2003)

Televisions:

1.2 million (1997)

Internet country code:
.kp

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
1 (2000)

Internet users:
NA

Transportation Korea, North

Airports: 77 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 36 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 22 1,524 to 2,437 m: 8 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 41 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 20 914 to 1,523 m: 13 under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Heliports:
22 (2006)

Pipelines:
oil 154 km (2006)

Railways: total: 5,214 km standard gauge: 5,214 km 1.435-m gauge (3,500 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways: total: 31,200 km paved: 1,997 km unpaved: 29,203 km (1999 est.)

Waterways:
2,250 km (most navigable only by small craft) (2006)

Merchant marine:

total: 232 ships (1000 GRT or over) 983,182 GRT/1,370,104 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 14, cargo 176, chemical tanker 1, container

4,

livestock carrier 3, passenger/cargo 5, petroleum tanker 17,

refrigerated cargo 3, roll on/roll off 8, vehicle carrier 1

foreign-owned: 60 (British Virgin Islands 1, China 1, Denmark 1,

Egypt 2, Greece 1, India 1, Lebanon 6, Lithuania 1, Marshall Islands

1, Pakistan 3, Romania 11, Russia 1, Singapore 1, Syria 14, Turkey 4, UAE 6, US 3, Yemen 2)

registered in other countries: 5 (Belize 2, Mongolia 3) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Ch'ongjin, Haeju, Hungnam (Hamhung), Kimch'aek, Kosong, Najin, Namp'o, Sinuiju, Songnim, Sonbong (formerly Unggi), Ungsang, Wonsan

Military Korea, North

Military branches:

North Korean People's Army: Ground Force, Navy, Air Force; civil security forces (2005)

Military service age and obligation:

17 years of age (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 17-49: 5,851,801

females age 17-49: 5,850,733 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 17-49: 4,810,831

females age 17-49: 4,853,270 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 194,605

females age 17-49: 187,846 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$5,217.4 million (FY02)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Transnational Issues Korea, North

Disputes - international:

China seeks to stem illegal migration of tens of thousands of North Koreans escaping famine, economic privation, and political oppression; North Korea and China dispute the sovereignty of certain

islands in Yalu and Tumen rivers and a section of boundary around

Paektu-san (mountain) is indefinite; Military Demarcation Line within the 4-km wide Demilitarized Zone has separated North from

South Korea since 1953; periodic maritime disputes with South over

the Northern Limit Line; North Korea supports South Korea in rejecting Japan's claim to Liancourt Rocks (Tok-do/Take-shima)

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 50,000-250,000 (government repression and famine) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: North Korea is a source country for men, women,

and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation; North Korea's own system of political repression

includes forced labor in a network of prison camps where an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 persons are incarcerated; the illegal status of North Koreans in China and other countries increases their

vulnerability to trafficking schemes and sexual and physical abuse; North Koreans forcibly returned from China may be subject to hard

labor in prison camps operated by the government

tier rating: Tier 3 - North Korea does not fully comply with minimum

standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

Illicit drugs:

for years, from the 1970s into the 2000s, citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of (North) Korea (DPRK), many of them

diplomatic employees of the government, were apprehended abroad

while trafficking in narcotics, including two in Turkey in December

2004; police investigations in Taiwan and Japan in recent years have

linked North Korea to large illicit shipments of heroin and methamphetamine, including an attempt by the North Korean merchant

ship Pong Su to deliver 150 kg of heroin to Australia in April 2003

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Korea, South

Introduction Korea, South

Background:

Korea was an independent kingdom for much of its millennia-long history. Following its victory in the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, Japan occupied Korea; five years later it formally annexed the entire peninsula. After World War II, a Republic of Korea (ROK) was

set up in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula while a Communist-style government was installed in the north (the DPRK).

During the Korean War (1950-53), US troops and UN forces fought alongside soldiers from the ROK to defend South Korea from DPRK attacks supported by China and the Soviet Union. An armistice was

signed in 1953, splitting the peninsula along a demilitarized zone at about the 38th parallel. Thereafter, South Korea achieved rapid economic growth with per capita income rising to roughly 14 times

the level of North Korea. In 1993, KIM Yo'ng-sam became South Korea's first civilian president following 32 years of military rule. South Korea today is a fully functioning modern democracy. In

June 2000, a historic first North-South summit took place between the South's President KIM Dae-jung and the North's leader KIM Jong Il.

Geography Korea, South

Location:

Eastern Asia, southern half of the Korean Peninsula bordering the

Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea

Geographic coordinates:

37 00 N, 127 30 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 98,480 sq km

land: 98,190 sq km

water: 290 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Indiana

Land boundaries: total: 238 km border countries: North Korea
238 km

Coastline:

2,413 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm; between 3 nm and 12 nm in the Korea Strait

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: not specified

Climate:

temperate, with rainfall heavier in summer than winter

Terrain:

mostly hills and mountains; wide coastal plains in west and south

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Sea of Japan 0 m highest point:
Halla-san 1,950 m

Natural resources: coal, tungsten, graphite, molybdenum, lead, hydropower potential

Land use: arable land: 16.58% permanent crops: 2.01% other: 81.41% (2005)

Irrigated land:
8,780 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
occasional typhoons bring high winds and floods; low-level seismic activity common in southwest

Environment - current issues:
air pollution in large cities; acid rain; water pollution from the discharge of sewage and industrial effluents; drift net fishing

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
strategic location on Korea Strait

People Korea, South

Population:

48,846,823 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 18.9% (male 4,844,083/female 4,368,139)

15-64 years: 71.9% (male 17,886,148/female 17,250,862)

65 years and over: 9.2% (male 1,818,677/female 2,678,914)
(2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 35.2 years

male: 34.2 years

female: 36.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.42% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.85 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.08 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.11 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.68 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 6.16 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.54 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.75 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.04 years

male: 73.61 years

female: 80.75 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.27 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

8,300 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality: noun: Korean(s) adjective: Korean

Ethnic groups:

homogeneous (except for about 20,000 Chinese)

Religions:

no affiliation 46%, Christian 26%, Buddhist 26%, Confucianist 1%,
other 1%

Languages:

Korean, English widely taught in junior high and high school

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.9%

male: 99.2%

female: 96.6% (2002)

Government Korea, South

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Korea

conventional short form: South Korea

local long form: Taehan-min'guk

local short form: Han'guk

abbreviation: ROK

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Seoul

geographic coordinates: 37 34 N, 127 00 E

time difference: UTC +9 (14 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

9 provinces (do, singular and plural) and 7 metropolitan cities (gwangyoksi, singular and plural)

provinces: Cheju-do, Cholla-bukto (North Cholla), Cholla-namdo (South Cholla), Ch'ungch'ong-bukto (North Ch'ungch'ong), Ch'ungch'ong-namdo (South Ch'ungch'ong), Kangwon-do, Kyonggi-do,

Kyongsang-bukto (North Kyongsang), Kyongsang-namdo (South Kyongsang)

metropolitan cities: Inch'on-gwangyoksi (Inch'on), Kwangju-gwangyoksi (Kwangju), Pusan-gwangyoksi (Pusan), Soul-t'ukpyolsi (Seoul), Taegu-gwangyoksi (Taegu), Taejon-gwangyoksi (Taejon), Ulsan-gwangyoksi (Ulsan)

Independence:

15 August 1945 (from Japan)

National holiday:

Liberation Day, 15 August (1945)

Constitution:

17 July 1948

Legal system:

combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought

Suffrage:

19 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President ROH Moo-hyun (since 25 February 2003)

head of government: Prime Minister HAN Myeong-sook (since 20 April

2006); Deputy Prime Ministers KIM Woo-sik (since 10 February 2006);

KWON O-kyu (since 18 July 2006); KIM Shin-il (since 20 September

2006)

cabinet: State Council appointed by the president on the prime minister's recommendation

elections: president elected by popular vote for a single five-year term; election last held 19 December 2002 (next to be held in December 2007); prime minister appointed by president with consent

of National Assembly; deputy prime ministers appointed by president

on prime minister's recommendation

election results: ROH Moo-hyun elected president; percent of vote

-
ROH Moo-hyun (MDP) 48.9%; LEE Hoi-chang (GNP) 46.6%; other 4.5%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Kukhoe (299 seats - members elected

for four-year terms; 243 in single-seat constituencies, 56 by proportional representation)

elections: last held 15 April 2004 (next to be held in April 2008;

byelections held on 30 April 2005 and on 26 October 2005)

election results: percent of vote by party - Uri 51%, GNP 41%, DLP 3%, DP 3%, others 2%; seats by party - Uri 144, GNP 127, DP 11, DLP

9, ULD 3, independents 5

note: percent of vote is for 2004 general election; seats by party reflect results of April and October 2005 byelections involving six and four seats respectively; MDP became DP in May 2005; United Liberal Democrats (ULD) merged with GNP in February 2006. (2006)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (justices appointed by president with consent of National Assembly); Constitutional Court (justices appointed by president based partly on nominations by National Assembly and Chief

Justice of the court)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Labor Party or DLP [MOON Seong-hyun]; Democratic Party

or DP [HAHN Hwa-kap]; Grand National Party or GNP [KANG Jae-sup];

People-Centered Party or PCP [SHIN Kook-hwan]; Uri Party [KIM Geun-tae]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Federation of Korean Industries; Federation of Korean Trade Unions;

Korean Confederation of Trade Unions; Korean National Council of

Churches; Korean Traders Association; Korean Veterans' Association;

National Council of Labor Unions; National Democratic Alliance of Korea; National Federation of Farmers' Associations; National Federation of Student Associations

International organization participation:

AfDB, APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner), Australia

Group, BIS, CP, EAS, EBRD, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT,

ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA, MIGA, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, ONUB, OPCW, OSCE (partner), PCA, PIF (partner),

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOGIP, UNOMIG,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador LEE Tae-sik chancery: 2450 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 939-5600 FAX: [1] (202) 387-0205 consulate(s) general: Agana (Guam), Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Alexander VERSHBOW embassy: 32 Sejong-no, Jongno-gu, Seoul 110-710 mailing address: US Embassy Seoul, Unit 15550, APO AP 96205-5550 telephone: [82] (2) 397-4114 FAX: [82] (2) 738-8845

Flag description:

white with a red (top) and blue yin-yang symbol in the center; there is a different black trigram from the ancient I Ching (Book of

Changes) in each corner of the white field

Economy Korea, South

Economy - overview:

Since the early 1960s, South Korea has achieved an incredible record of growth and integration into the high-tech modern world economy. Four decades ago, GDP per capita was comparable with levels

in the poorer countries of Africa and Asia. In 2004, South Korea joined the trillion dollar club of world economies. Today its GDP per capita is equal to the lesser economies of the EU. This success through the late 1980s was achieved by a system of close government/business ties, including directed credit, import restrictions, sponsorship of specific industries, and a strong labor effort. The government promoted the import of raw materials and technology at the expense of consumer goods and encouraged savings

and investment over consumption. The Asian financial crisis of 1997-99 exposed longstanding weaknesses in South Korea's development

model, including high debt/equity ratios, massive foreign borrowing,

and an undisciplined financial sector. GDP plunged by 6.9% in 1998,

then recovered 9.5% in 1999 and 8.5% in 2000. Growth fell back to

3.3% in 2001 because of the slowing global economy, falling exports,

and the perception that much-needed corporate and financial reforms

had stalled. Led by consumer spending and exports, growth in 2002

was an impressive 7%, despite anemic global growth. Between

2003 and

2005, growth moderated to about 4%. A downturn in consumer spending

was offset by rapid export growth. In 2005, the government proposed

labor reform legislation and a corporate pension scheme to help make

the labor market more flexible, and new real estate policies to cool property speculation. Moderate inflation, low unemployment, an export surplus, and fairly equal distribution of income characterize this solid economy.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$1.101 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$801.2 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$22,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3.3% industry: 40.3% services: 56.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 23.53 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 6.4% industry: 26.4% services: 67.2% (2005 est.)

Unemployment rate:

3.7% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

15% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.9% highest 10%: 25% (2005 est.)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
35.8 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.8% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
29.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$195 billion
expenditures: \$189 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
20% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
rice, root crops, barley, vegetables, fruit; cattle, pigs,
chickens, milk, eggs; fish

Industries:
electronics, telecommunications, automobile production,
chemicals,
shipbuilding, steel

Industrial production growth rate:
5.9% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
342.1 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 62.4% hydro: 0.8%
nuclear: 36.6% other: 0.2% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
321.1 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2004)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - consumption:
2.061 million bbl/day (2004)

Oil - exports:
645,200 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - imports:
2.263 million bbl/day (2004)

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
24.09 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
21.11 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:
\$16.56 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$288.2 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

semiconductors, wireless telecommunications equipment, motor vehicles, computers, steel, ships, petrochemicals

Exports - partners:

China 21.8%, US 14.6%, Japan 8.5%, Hong Kong 5.5% (2005)

Imports:

\$256 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, electronics and electronic equipment, oil, steel, transport equipment, organic chemicals, plastics

Imports - partners:

Japan 18.5%, China 14.8%, US 11.8%, Saudi Arabia 6.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$210.4 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$153.9 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$423.3 million (2004)

Currency (code):

South Korean won (KRW)

Currency code:

KRW

Exchange rates:

South Korean won per US dollar - 1,024.1 (2005), 1,145.3 (2004), 1,191.6 (2003), 1,251.1 (2002), 1,291 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Korea, South

Telephones - main lines in use:
23.745 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
38.342 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: excellent domestic and international services
domestic: NA
international: country code - 82; 10 fiber-optic submarine cables -
1 Korea-Russia-Japan, 1 Korea-Japan-Hong Kong, 3 Korea-Japan-
China,
1 Korea-Japan-China-Europe, 1 Korea-Japan-China-US-Taiwan, 1
Korea-Japan-China, 1 Korea-Japan-Hong Kong-Taiwan, 1 Korea-
Japan;
satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Pacific Ocean and 2 Indian
Ocean) and 3 Inmarsat (1 Pacific Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 61, FM 150, shortwave 2 (2005)

Radios:
47.5 million (2000)

Television broadcast stations: terrestrial stations 43; cable
operators 59; relay cable operators 190 (2005)

Televisions:
15.9 million (1997)

Internet country code:
.kr

Internet hosts:

5,433,591 (2005)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

11 (2000)

Internet users:

33.9 million (2005)

Transportation Korea, South

Airports: 107 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 69 over 3,047 m: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 21 1,524 to 2,437 m: 14 914 to 1,523 m: 11 under 914 m: 20 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 38 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 35 (2006)

Heliports:

540 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 1,482 km; refined products 827 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 3,472 km

standard gauge: 3,472 km 1.435-m gauge (1,361 km electrified)
(2005)

Roadways:

total: 97,252 km

paved: 74,641 km (including 3,060 km of expressways)

unpaved: 22,611 km (2004)

Waterways:

1,608 km (most navigable only by small craft) (2006)

Merchant marine:

total: 669 ships (1000 GRT or over) 8,634,188 GRT/13,733,624 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 157, cargo 193, chemical tanker 98, container

81, liquefied gas 22, passenger 5, passenger/cargo 24, petroleum tanker 57, refrigerated cargo 17, roll on/roll off 6, specialized tanker 3, vehicle carrier 6

foreign-owned: 22 (France 12, Japan 1, UK 2, US 7)

registered in other countries: 365 (Belize 4, Cambodia 23, China 2, Cyprus 1, Georgia 1, Honduras 6, Hong Kong 6, Indonesia 1, Liberia

3, Malaysia 1, Malta 6, Marshall Islands 1, Panama 291, Singapore 17, unknown 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Inch'on, Masan, P'ohang, Pusan, Ulsan

Military Korea, South

Military branches:

Army, Navy, Republic of Korea Air Force (Han-guk Kong Goon), Marine

Corps, National Maritime Police (coast guard) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 20-30 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 24-28 months, depending on the military branch involved; 18 years of age for voluntary military service; some 4,000 women serve as commissioned and noncommissioned officers, approx. 2.3% of all officers; women, in service since 1950, are admitted to seven service branches, including infantry, but excluded from artillery, armor, anti-air, and chaplaincy corps (2005)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 20-49: 12,483,677
females age 20-49: 12,014,462 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 20-49: 10,115,817
females age 20-49: 9,721,914 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 344,943
females age 20-49: 312,720 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$21.06 billion FY05 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
2.6% FY05 (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Korea, South

Disputes - international:

Military Demarcation Line within the 4-km wide Demilitarized Zone

has separated North from South Korea since 1953; periodic maritime

disputes with North Korea over the Northern Limit Line; South Korea

and Japan claim Liancourt Rocks (Tok-do/Take-shima), occupied by

South Korea since 1954

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Kuwait

Introduction Kuwait

Background:

Britain oversaw foreign relations and defense for the ruling Kuwaiti AL-SABAH dynasty from 1899 until independence in 1961.

Kuwait was attacked and overrun by Iraq on 2 August 1990. Following several weeks of aerial bombardment, a US-led, UN coalition began a ground assault on 23 February 1991 that liberated Kuwait in four days. Kuwait spent more than \$5 billion to repair oil infrastructure damaged during 1990-91.

Geography Kuwait

Location:

Middle East, bordering the Persian Gulf, between Iraq and Saudi Arabia

Geographic coordinates:

29 30 N, 45 45 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 17,820 sq km

land: 17,820 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land boundaries: total: 462 km border countries: Iraq 240 km, Saudi Arabia 222 km

Coastline:

499 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate:

dry desert; intensely hot summers; short, cool winters

Terrain:

flat to slightly undulating desert plain

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Persian Gulf 0 m highest point: unnamed location 306 m

Natural resources: petroleum, fish, shrimp, natural gas

Land use: arable land: 0.84% permanent crops: 0.17% other: 98.99% (2005)

Irrigated land:

130 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

sudden cloudbursts are common from October to April and bring heavy

rain, which can damage roads and houses; sandstorms and dust storms

occur throughout the year, but are most common between March

and

August

Environment - current issues: limited natural fresh water resources; some of world's largest and most sophisticated desalination facilities provide much of the water; air and water pollution; desertification

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection signed, but not ratified: Marine Dumping

Geography - note: strategic location at head of Persian Gulf

People Kuwait

Population: 2,418,393 note: includes 1,291,354 non-nationals (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 26.9% (male 331,768/female 319,895)

15-64 years: 70.3% (male 1,085,721/female 613,746)

65 years and over: 2.8% (male 42,460/female 24,803) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 25.9 years

male: 28 years

female: 22.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

3.52%

note: this rate reflects a return to pre-Gulf crisis immigration of expatriates (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

21.94 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

2.41 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

15.66 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.77 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.71 male(s)/female

total population: 1.52 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 9.71 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 10.72 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 8.66 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.2 years

male: 76.13 years

female: 78.31 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.91 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.12% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Kuwaiti(s)

adjective: Kuwaiti

Ethnic groups:

Kuwaiti 45%, other Arab 35%, South Asian 9%, Iranian 4%, other 7%

Religions:

Muslim 85% (Sunni 70%, Shi'a 30%), Christian, Hindu, Parsi, and other 15%

Languages:

Arabic (official), English widely spoken

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 83.5%

male: 85.1%

female: 81.7% (2003 est.)

Government Kuwait

Country name:

conventional long form: State of Kuwait

conventional short form: Kuwait

local long form: Dawlat al Kuwayt

local short form: Al Kuwayt

Government type:

constitutional hereditary emirate

Capital:

name: Kuwait

geographic coordinates: 29 20 N, 47 59 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

6 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Ahmadi, Al 'Asimah, Al Farwaniyah, Al Jahra', Hawalli, Mubarak Al Kabir

Independence:

19 June 1961 (from UK)

National holiday:

National Day, 25 February (1950)

Constitution:

approved and promulgated 11 November 1962

Legal system:

civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

adult males who are not in the military forces, and adult females (as of 16 May 2005); all voters must have been citizens for 20 years

Executive branch:

chief of state: Amir SABAHI al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah (since 29 January 2006); Crown Prince NAWAF al-Ahmad al-Sabah

head of government: Prime Minister NASIR al-Muhammad al-Ahmad

al-Sabah (since 7 February 2006) First Deputy Prime Minister JABIR

Mubarak al-Hamad al-Sabah (since 9 February 2006); Deputy Prime

Ministers MUHAMMAD al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah (since 9 February

2006) and Ismail al-SHATTI (since 10 July 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister and approved by the amir

elections: none; the amir is hereditary; prime minister and deputy prime ministers appointed by the amir

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Majlis al-Umma (50 seats; members

elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 29 June 2006 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - NA; note - all cabinet ministers are also ex officio members of the National Assembly

Judicial branch:

High Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders:

none; formation of political parties is illegal

Political pressure groups and leaders:

a number of political groups act as de facto parties; several legislative blocs operate in the National Assembly: tribal groups, merchants, Shi'a activists, Islamists, and secular liberals

International organization participation:

ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, BDEAC, CAEU, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA,

NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPCW, OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNITAR,

UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador SALIM Abdallah al-Jabir al-Sabah
chancery: 2940 Tilden Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 966-0702
FAX: [1] (202) 966-0517

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Richard LEBARON
embassy: Bayan 36302, Area 14, Al-Masjed Al-Aqsa Street (near
the
Bayan palace), Kuwait City
mailing address: P. O. Box 77 Safat 13001 Kuwait; or PSC 1280
APO AE
09880-9000
telephone: [965] 259-1001
FAX: [965] 538-0282

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and red with a
black trapezoid based on the hoist side; design, which dates to
1961, based on the Arab revolt flag of World War I

Economy Kuwait

Economy - overview:

Kuwait is a small, rich, relatively open economy with self-reported
crude oil reserves of about 96 billion barrels - 10% of world
reserves. Petroleum accounts for nearly half of GDP, 95% of export
revenues, and 80% of government income. Kuwait's climate limits
agricultural development. Consequently, with the exception of
fish,
it depends almost wholly on food imports. About 75% of potable
water
must be distilled or imported. Kuwait continues its discussions
with
foreign oil companies to develop fields in the northern part of the

country.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$47.36 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$52.76 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
8.3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$20,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 0.4% industry: 47.9%
services: 51.6% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 1.67 million note: non-Kuwaitis represent about 80%
of the labor force (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Unemployment rate:
2.2% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
4.1% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
14.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$47.21 billion

expenditures: \$20.77 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

12.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

practically no crops; fish

Industries:

petroleum, petrochemicals, cement, shipbuilding and repair, desalination, food processing, construction materials

Industrial production growth rate:

13.1% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

38.19 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

35.52 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

2.418 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

305,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

1.97 million bbl/day (2003)

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

96.5 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

8.3 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

8.3 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2002 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2002 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

1.572 trillion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$26.92 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$44.43 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

oil and refined products, fertilizers

Exports - partners:

Japan 19.6%, South Korea 15.3%, US 11.8%, Taiwan 11%,

Singapore

9.5%, Netherlands 4.7% (2005)

Imports:

\$12.23 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food, construction materials, vehicles and parts, clothing

Imports - partners:

US 14%, Germany 10.7%, Japan 8.4%, Saudi Arabia 6.2%, UK 5.6%,

France 4.8%, China 4.5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$8.972 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$16.12 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA (2001)

Currency (code):

Kuwaiti dinar (KD)

Currency code:

KWD

Exchange rates:

Kuwaiti dinars per US dollar - 0.292 (2005), 0.2947 (2004), 0.298 (2003), 0.3039 (2002), 0.3067 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Kuwait

Telephones - main lines in use:

510,300 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

2.38 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: the quality of service is excellent

domestic: new telephone exchanges provide a large capacity for new

subscribers; trunk traffic is carried by microwave radio relay, coaxial cable, and open-wire and fiber-optic cable; a cellular telephone system operates throughout Kuwait, and the country is well

supplied with pay telephones

international: country code - 965; coaxial cable and microwave radio

relay to Saudi Arabia; linked to Bahrain, Qatar, UAE via the Fiber-Optic Gulf (FOG) cable; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean, 2 Indian Ocean), 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic Ocean), and

2 Arabsat

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 6, FM 11, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

1.175 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

13 (plus several satellite channels) (1997)

Televisions:

875,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.kw

Internet hosts:

2,310 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

3 (2000)

Internet users:

700,000 (2005)

Transportation Kuwait

Airports: 7 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 4 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Heliports:

5 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 269 km; oil 540 km; refined products 57 km (2006)

Roadways:

total: 4,450 km

paved: 3,587 km

unpaved: 863 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 38 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,424,983 GRT/3,996,755 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 1, container 6, liquefied gas 5,
livestock carrier 3, petroleum tanker 21
registered in other countries: 28 (Bahrain 3, Comoros 1, Liberia 1,
Libya 1, Panama 2, Qatar 7, Saudi Arabia 5, UAE 8) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Ash Shu'aybah, Ash Shuwaykh, Az Zawr (Mina' Sa'ud), Mina' 'Abd
Allah, Mina' al Ahmadi

Military Kuwait

Military branches:

Land Forces, Kuwaiti Navy, Kuwaiti Air Force (Al-Quwwat al-
Jawwiya
al-Kuwaitiya), National Guard (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for
compulsory and voluntary military service; 1 month annual training
to age 40; women have served in police forces since 1999 (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 864,745

females age 18-49: 467,120 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 737,292

females age 18-49: 405,207 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 18,743

females age 18-49: 20,065 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$3.01 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

4.2% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Kuwait

Disputes - international:

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia continue negotiating a joint maritime boundary with Iran; no maritime boundary exists with Iraq in the Persian Gulf

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Kuwait is a destination country for men and women who migrate legally from South and Southeast Asia for domestic

or low-skilled labor, but are subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude by employers in Kuwait including conditions of physical and sexual abuse, non-payment of wages, confinement to the home, and

withholding of passports to restrict their freedom of movement;

Kuwait is reportedly a transit point for South and East Asian workers recruited for low-skilled work in Iraq; some of these workers are deceived as to the true location and nature of this work, and others are subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude in Iraq; in past years, Kuwait was also a destination country for children exploited as camel jockeys, but this form of trafficking appears to have ceased

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Kuwait is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List because its efforts are based largely on pledges of future actions

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Kyrgyzstan

Introduction Kyrgyzstan

Background:

A Central Asian country of incredible natural beauty and proud nomadic traditions, Kyrgyzstan was annexed by Russia in 1864; it achieved independence from the Soviet Union in 1991.

Nationwide

demonstrations in the spring of 2005 resulted in the ouster of President Askar AKAYEV, who had run the country since 1990. Subsequent presidential elections in July 2005 were won overwhelmingly by former prime minister Kurmanbek BAKIYEV.

Current

concerns include: privatization of state-owned enterprises, expansion of democracy and political freedoms, reduction of corruption, improving interethnic relations, and combating terrorism.

Geography Kyrgyzstan

Location:

Central Asia, west of China

Geographic coordinates:

41 00 N, 75 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 198,500 sq km

land: 191,300 sq km

water: 7,200 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than South Dakota

Land boundaries:

total: 3,878 km

border countries: China 858 km, Kazakhstan 1,051 km, Tajikistan
870
km, Uzbekistan 1,099 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

dry continental to polar in high Tien Shan; subtropical in
southwest (Fergana Valley); temperate in northern foothill zone

Terrain:

peaks of Tien Shan and associated valleys and basins encompass
entire nation

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Kara-Daryya (Karadar'ya) 132 m

highest point: Jengish Chokusu (Pik Pobedy) 7,439 m

Natural resources:

abundant hydropower; significant deposits of gold and rare earth
metals; locally exploitable coal, oil, and natural gas; other
deposits of nepheline, mercury, bismuth, lead, and zinc

Land use:

arable land: 6.55%

permanent crops: 0.28%

other: 93.17%

note: Kyrgyzstan has the world's largest natural growth walnut forest (2005)

Irrigated land:

10,720 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

water pollution; many people get their water directly from contaminated streams and wells; as a result, water-borne diseases are prevalent; increasing soil salinity from faulty irrigation practices

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

landlocked; entirely mountainous, dominated by the Tien Shan range;

many tall peaks, glaciers, and high-altitude lakes

People Kyrgyzstan

Population:

5,213,898 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 30.9% (male 821,976/female 789,687)

15-64 years: 62.9% (male 1,607,396/female 1,669,612)
65 years and over: 6.2% (male 126,847/female 198,380) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 23.6 years

male: 22.8 years

female: 24.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.32% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

22.8 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.08 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-2.5 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.96 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.64 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 34.49 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 39.72 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 28.98 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 68.49 years

male: 64.48 years

female: 72.7 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.69 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

3,900 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Kyrgyzstani(s)

adjective: Kyrgyzstani

Ethnic groups:

Kyrgyz 64.9%, Uzbek 13.8%, Russian 12.5%, Dungan 1.1%,
Ukrainian

1%, Uygur 1%, other 5.7% (1999 census)

Religions:

Muslim 75%, Russian Orthodox 20%, other 5%

Languages:

Kyrgyz (official), Russian (official)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.7%

male: 99.3%

female: 98.1% (1999 est.)

Government Kyrgyzstan

Country name:

conventional long form: Kyrgyz Republic

conventional short form: Kyrgyzstan

local long form: Kyrgyz Respublikasy

local short form: Kyrgyzstan

former: Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Bishkek

geographic coordinates: 42 54 N, 74 36 E

time difference: UTC +6 (11 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

7 provinces (oblastlar, singular - oblasty) and 1 city* (shaar);
Batken Oblasty, Bishkek Shaary*, Chuy Oblasty (Bishkek), Jalal-
Abad

Oblasty, Naryn Oblasty, Osh Oblasty, Talas Oblasty, Ysyk-Kol
Oblasty
(Karakol)

note: administrative divisions have the same names as their
administrative centers (exceptions have the administrative center
name following in parentheses)

Independence:

31 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 31 August (1991)

Constitution:

adopted 5 May 1993; note - amendment proposed by President

Askar

AKAYEV and passed in a national referendum on 2 February 2003 significantly expands the powers of the president at the expense of the legislature; following the spring 2005 demonstrations, a new Constitutional Council was appointed and the reform process is ongoing

Legal system:
based on civil law system

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: President Kurmanbek BAKIYEV (since 14 August 2005);

note - former President Askar AKAYEV resigned effective 11 April 2005 following widespread protests that forced him to flee the country on 24 March 2005

head of government: Prime Minister Feliks KULOV (since 1 September

2005); First Deputy Prime Minister Daniyar USENOV (since 10 May 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister; note - the new constitution of

November 2006 calls for the legislature to appoint the prime minister and members of the Cabinet after the elections of 2010 elections: Kurmanbek BAKIYEV elected by popular vote for a five-year

term (eligible for a second term); election last held 10 July 2005 (next scheduled for 2010); prime minister nominated by the president

for approval by Parliament; note - the new constitution of November

2006 calls for the legislature to appoint the prime minister and members of the Cabinet after the elections of 2010
election results: Kurmanbek BAKIYEV elected president; percent of vote - Kurmanbek BAKIYEV 88.6%, Tursunbai BAKIR-UULU 3.9%, other candidates 7.5%; Feliks KULOV approved as prime minister 55-8

Legislative branch:
unicameral Supreme Council or Jorgorku Kenesh (75 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five year terms)
elections: elections for the new unicameral body or Jorgorku Kenesh were held 27 February 2005, but the vast majority of positions remained undecided and were contested in a runoff election on 13 March 2005; election irregularities caused widespread protests that resulted in the president being forced to flee the country
election results: Supreme Council - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are appointed for 10-year terms by the Supreme Council on the recommendation of the president);
Constitutional Court; Higher Court of Arbitration

Political parties and leaders:

Adilet (Justice) Party [Toychubek KASYMOV]; Agrarian Labor Party of

Kyrgyzstan [Uson SYDYKOV]; Agrarian Party of Kyrgyzstan [Erkin ALIYEV]; Alga, Kyrgyzstan (Forward, Kyrgyzstan) [Bolot BEGALIYEV];

Ar-Namys (Dignity) Party [Emil ALIYEV]; Asaba (Banner National Revival Party) [Azimbek BEKNAZAROV]; Ata-Meken (Fatherland) [Omurbek

TEKEBAYEV]; Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan [Klara ADZHIBEKOVA];

Democratic Movement of Kyrgyzstan or DDK [Jypar JEKSHEYEV]; Erkin

Kyrgyzstan Progressive and Democratic Party [Bektur ASANOV]; Erkindik (Freedom) Party [Topchubek TURGUNALIYEV]; Future of

Kyrgyzstan [Balbak TULEBAYEV]; Jany Kyrgyzstan (New Kyrgyzstan)

[Dosbol NUR UULU]; Kairan El [Dooronbek SADYKOV]; Kyrgyz National

Party [Bakyt BESHIMOV]; Kyrgyzstan Kelechehi [Ruslan CHYNYBAYEV];

Manas El (Party of Spiritual Restoration) [Chingiz AITMATOV]; Moya

Strana (My Country Party of Action) [Joomart OTORBAYEV]; Party of

Communists of Kyrgyzstan or KCP [Bakytbek BEKBOYEV]; Party of

Justice and Progress [Muratbek IMANALIEV]; Party of Peasants [Esengul ISAKOV]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Council of Free Trade Unions; Kyrgyz Committee on Human Rights [Ramazan DYRYLDAYEV]; National Unity Democratic Movement; Union of Entrepreneurs

International organization participation:

AsDB, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, ECO, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM (observer), OIC,

OPCW, OSCE, PCA, PFP, SCO, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS,

UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Zamira SYDYKOVA

chancery: 2360 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 338-5141

FAX: [1] (202) 386-7550

consulate(s): New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Marie L. YOVANOVITCH

embassy: 171 Prospect Mira, Bishkek 720016

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [996] (312) 551-241, (517) 777-217

FAX: [996] (312) 551-264

Flag description:

red field with a yellow sun in the center having 40 rays representing the 40 Kyrgyz tribes; on the obverse side the rays run counterclockwise, on the reverse, clockwise; in the center of the sun is a red ring crossed by two sets of three lines, a stylized representation of the roof of the traditional Kyrgyz yurt

Economy Kyrgyzstan

Economy - overview:

Kyrgyzstan is a poor, mountainous country with a predominantly agricultural economy. Cotton, tobacco, wool, and meat are the main

agricultural products, although only tobacco and cotton are exported

in any quantity. Industrial exports include gold, mercury, uranium, natural gas, and electricity. Kyrgyzstan has been progressive in carrying out market reforms, such as an improved regulatory system

and land reform. Kyrgyzstan was the first CIS country to be accepted

into the World Trade Organization. Much of the government's stock in

enterprises has been sold. Drops in production had been severe after

the breakup of the Soviet Union in December 1991, but by mid-1995,

production began to recover and exports began to increase.

Kyrgyzstan has distinguished itself by adopting relatively liberal economic policies. The drop in output at the Kumtor gold mine sparked a 0.5% decline in GDP in 2002, but GDP growth bounced back

in 2003-05. The government has made steady strides in controlling its substantial fiscal deficit and reduced the deficit to 1% of GDP in 2005. The government and international financial institutions have been engaged in a comprehensive medium-term poverty reduction

and economic growth strategy, and in 2005 agreed to pursue much-needed tax reform. Progress fighting corruption, further restructuring of domestic industry, and success in attracting foreign investment are keys to future growth.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$10.08 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$2.144 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

-0.6% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$2,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 35.3% industry: 20.8%

services: 43.9% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.7 million (2000)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 55% industry: 15% services: 30% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:

18% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:

40% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.9% highest 10%: 23.3% (2001)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

29 (2001)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5.2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

12.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$516.3 million

expenditures: \$539.9 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

tobacco, cotton, potatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruits and berries; sheep, goats, cattle, wool

Industries:

small machinery, textiles, food processing, cement, shoes, sawn

logs, refrigerators, furniture, electric motors, gold, rare earth metals

Industrial production growth rate:

7.1% (2004 est.)

Electricity - production:

13.77 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 7.6% hydro: 92.4% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

8.783 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

4.13 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

108 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

1,990 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

11,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

6 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

1.5 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

1.5 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-134 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$759 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

cotton, wool, meat, tobacco; gold, mercury, uranium, natural gas, hydropower; machinery; shoes

Exports - partners:

UAE 35.6%, Russia 18.6%, China 13.4%, Kazakhstan 12.6% (2005)

Imports:

\$937.4 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

oil and gas, machinery and equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

China 43.2%, Russia 19.8%, Kazakhstan 11.9%, Turkey 4.5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$612.3 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$2.428 billion (31 December 2004 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$50 million from the US (2001)

Currency (code):

Currency code:

KGS

Exchange rates:

soms per US dollar - 41.012 (2005), 42.65 (2004), 43.648 (2003), 46.937 (2002), 48.378 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Kyrgyzstan

Telephones - main lines in use:

438,200 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

541,700 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: development of telecommunications infrastructure is slow; fixed line penetration remains low and concentrated in Bishkek

domestic: two wireless telephony service providers, but penetration

remains low

international: country code - 996; connections with other CIS countries by landline or microwave radio relay and with other countries by leased connections with Moscow international gateway

switch and by satellite; satellite earth stations - 1 Intersputnik and 1 Intelsat; connected internationally by the Trans-Asia-Europe

(TAE) fiber-optic line

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 12 (plus 10 repeater stations), FM 14, shortwave 2 (1998)

Radios:

520,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

NA (repeater stations throughout the country relay programs from Russia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkey) (1997)

Televisions:

210,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.kg

Internet hosts:

18,928 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

NA

Internet users:

280,000 (2005)

Transportation Kyrgyzstan

Airports: 37 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 18 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 11 under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 19 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 16 (2006)

Pipelines: gas 254 km; oil 16 km (2006)

Railways: total: 470 km broad gauge: 470 km 1.520-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 18,500 km paved: 16,854 km unpaved: 1,646 km (1999)

Waterways:
600 km (2006)

Ports and terminals:
Balykchy (Ysyk-Kol or Rybach'ye)

Military Kyrgyzstan

Military branches:
Army, Air Force, National Guard (2005)

Military service age and obligation:
18 years of age for compulsory military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 1,193,529
females age 18-49: 1,219,080 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 871,493
females age 18-49: 1,024,568 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 61,091
females age 18-49: 59,784 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$19.2 million (FY01)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1.4% (FY01)

Transnational Issues Kyrgyzstan

Disputes - international:
delimitation with Kazakhstan is complete; disputes in Isfara Valley delay completion of delimitation with Tajikistan; delimitation of 130 km of border with Uzbekistan is hampered by serious disputes around enclaves and other areas

Illicit drugs:
limited illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy for CIS markets; limited government eradication of illicit crops; transit point for Southwest Asian narcotics bound for Russia and the rest of Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Laos

Introduction Laos

Background:
Modern-day Laos has its roots in the ancient Lao kingdom of Lan Xang, established in the 14th Century under King FA NGUM. For

three

hundred years Lan Xang included large parts of present-day Cambodia

and Thailand, as well as all of what is now Laos. After centuries of gradual decline, Laos came under the control of Siam (Thailand) from

the late 18th century until the late 19th century when it became part of French Indochina. The Franco-Siamese Treaty of 1907 defined

the current Lao border with Thailand. In 1975, the Communist Pathet

Lao took control of the government ending a six-century-old monarchy

and instituting a strict socialist regime closely aligned to Vietnam. A gradual return to private enterprise and the liberalization of foreign investment laws began in 1986. Laos became

a member of ASEAN in 1997.

Geography Laos

Location:

Southeastern Asia, northeast of Thailand, west of Vietnam

Geographic coordinates:

18 00 N, 105 00 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 236,800 sq km

land: 230,800 sq km

water: 6,000 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Utah

Land boundaries:

total: 5,083 km

border countries: Burma 235 km, Cambodia 541 km, China 423 km,

Thailand 1,754 km, Vietnam 2,130 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

tropical monsoon; rainy season (May to November); dry season (December to April)

Terrain:

mostly rugged mountains; some plains and plateaus

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Mekong River 70 m highest point: Phou Bia 2,817 m

Natural resources: timber, hydropower, gypsum, tin, gold, gemstones

Land use: arable land: 4.01% permanent crops: 0.34% other: 95.65% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,750 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

floods, droughts

Environment - current issues: unexploded ordnance; deforestation; soil erosion; most of the population does not have access to potable water

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

landlocked; most of the country is mountainous and thickly forested; the Mekong River forms a large part of the western boundary with Thailand

People Laos

Population:

6,368,481 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 41.4% (male 1,324,207/female 1,313,454)

15-64 years: 55.4% (male 1,744,206/female 1,786,139)

65 years and over: 3.1% (male 89,451/female 111,024) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.9 years

male: 18.6 years

female: 19.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.39% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

35.49 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

11.55 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.81 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 83.31 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 92.95 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 73.26 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 55.49 years

male: 53.45 years

female: 57.61 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.68 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

1,700 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Lao(s) or Laotian(s)

adjective: Lao or Laotian

Ethnic groups:

Lao Loum (lowland) 68%, Lao Theung (upland) 22%, Lao Soung (highland) including the Hmong and the Yao 9%, ethnic Vietnamese/Chinese 1%

Religions:

Buddhist 60%, animist and other 40% (including various Christian denominations 1.5%)

Languages:

Lao (official), French, English, and various ethnic languages

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 66.4%

male: 77.4%

female: 55.5% (2002)

Government Laos

Country name:

conventional long form: Lao People's Democratic Republic

conventional short form: Laos PDR or Laos

local long form: Sathalanalat Paxathipatai Paxaxon Lao

local short form: none

Government type:

Communist state

Capital:

name: Vientiane

geographic coordinates: 17 58 N, 102 36 E

time difference: UTC +7 (12 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

16 provinces (khoueng, singular and plural), 1 municipality*
(kampheng nakhon, singular and plural), and 1 special zone**
(khetphiset, singular and plural); Attapu, Bokeo, Bolikhamxai,
Champasak, Houaphan, Khammouan, Louangnamtha,
Louangphrabang,
Oudomxai, Phongsali, Salavan, Savannakhet, Viangchan
(Vientiane)*,
Viangchan, Xaignabouli, Xaisomboun**, Xekong, Xiangkhoang

Independence:

19 July 1949 (from France)

National holiday:

Republic Day, 2 December (1975)

Constitution:

promulgated 14 August 1991

Legal system:

based on traditional customs, French legal norms and procedures,
and socialist practice

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Lt. Gen. CHOUMMALI Saignason (since 8
June 2006) and Vice President BOUN-GNANG Volachit (since 8
June 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister BOUASONE Boupavanh
(since 8 June

2006); Deputy Prime Minister Maj. Gen. ASANG Laoli (since May
2002),

Deputy Prime Minister Maj. Gen. DOUANGCHAI Phichit [since 8 June

2006], Deputy Prime Minister SOMSAVAT Lengsavat (since 26 February

1998), and Deputy Prime Minister THONGLOUN Sisolit (since 27 March

2001)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president, approved by the National Assembly

elections: president and vice president elected by the National Assembly for five-year terms; election last held 8 June 2006 (next to be held in 2011); prime minister nominated by the president and

elected by the National Assembly for a five-year term

election results: CHOUMMALI Saignason elected president; BOUNGNANG

Volachit elected vice president; percent of National Assembly vote

-

100%; BOUASONE Bouphavanh elected prime minister; percent of National Assembly vote - 97%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (115 seats; members elected by popular

vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 30 April 2006 (next to be held in 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - LPRP 113, independents 2

Judicial branch:

People's Supreme Court (the president of the People's Supreme Court

is elected by the National Assembly on the recommendation of the National Assembly Standing Committee; the vice president of the People's Supreme Court and the judges are appointed by the

National

Assembly Standing Committee)

Political parties and leaders:

Lao People's Revolutionary Party or LPRP [CHOUMMALY Sayasone];

other parties proscribed

Political pressure groups and leaders:

noncommunist political groups proscribed; most opposition leaders

fled the country in 1975

International organization participation:

ACCT, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, CP, EAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM,

IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ITU, MIGA, NAM,

OIF, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador PHANTHONG Phommahaxay

chancery: 2222 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 332-6416

FAX: [1] (202) 332-4923

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Patricia M. HASLACH embassy: 19 Rue Bartholonie, That Dam Road, Vientiane mailing address: American Embassy Vientiane, Box V, APO AP 96546 telephone: [856] 21-26 7000 FAX: [856] 21-26 7074

Flag description:

three horizontal bands of red (top), blue (double width), and red

with a large white disk centered in the blue band

Economy Laos

Economy - overview:

The government of Laos, one of the few remaining official Communist

states, began decentralizing control and encouraging private enterprise in 1986. The results, starting from an extremely low base, were striking - growth averaged 6% in 1988-2004 except during

the short-lived drop caused by the Asian financial crisis beginning in 1997. Despite this high growth rate, Laos remains a country with

a primitive infrastructure. It has no railroads, a rudimentary road system, and limited external and internal telecommunications, though

the government is sponsoring major improvements in the road system

with possible support from Japan. Electricity is available in only a few urban areas. Subsistence agriculture, dominated by rice, accounts for about half of GDP and provides 80% of total employment.

The economy will continue to benefit from aid by the IMF and other

international sources and from new foreign investment in food processing and mining. Construction will be another strong economic

driver, especially as hydroelectric dam and road projects gain steam. In late 2004, Laos gained Normal Trade Relations status with

the US, allowing Laos-based producers to face lower tariffs on exports. This new status may help spur growth. In addition, the European Union has agreed to provide \$1 million to the Lao

Government for technical assistance in preparations for WTO membership. If the avian flu worsens and spreads in the region, however, prospects for tourism could dim.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$12.29 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$2.523 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
7.3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$2,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 45.5% industry: 28.7% services: 25.8% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.8 million (2002 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 80% industry and services: 20% (1997 est.)

Unemployment rate:
2.4% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
34% (2005 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.2% highest 10%: 30.6% (1997)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
37 (1997)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
7% (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$319.3 million

expenditures: \$434.6 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

sweet potatoes, vegetables, corn, coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, tea, peanuts, rice; water buffalo, pigs, cattle, poultry

Industries:

copper, tin, and gypsum mining; timber, electric power, agricultural processing, construction, garments, tourism, cement

Industrial production growth rate:

13% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

3.767 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 1.4% hydro: 98.6% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

3.298 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

435 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

230 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

2,950 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-134 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$379 million (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

garments, wood products, coffee, electricity, tin

Exports - partners:

Thailand 29.6%, Vietnam 12%, France 6.1%, Germany 4.6%
(2005)

Imports:

\$541 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, vehicles, fuel, consumer goods

Imports - partners:

Thailand 66.1%, China 9%, Vietnam 6.7% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$249 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$2.49 billion (2001)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$243 million (2001 est.)

Currency (code):
kip (LAK)

Currency code:
LAK

Exchange rates:
kips per US dollar - 10,820 (2005), 10,585.5 (2004), 10,569
(2003),
10,056.3 (2002), 8,954.6 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 October - 30 September

Communications Laos

Telephones - main lines in use:
90,067 (2006)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
520,546 (2006)

Telephone system:
general assessment: service to general public is poor but
improving; the government relies on a radiotelephone network to
communicate with remote areas
domestic: radiotelephone communications
international: country code - 856; satellite earth station - 1
Intersputnik (Indian Ocean region)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 7, FM 13, shortwave 2 (2006)

Radios:

730,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

7; note - including one station relaying Vietnam Television from Hanoi (2006)

Televisions:

52,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.la

Internet hosts:

1,108 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

25,000 (2005)

Transportation Laos

Airports:

44 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 9

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 35

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 13
under 914 m: 21 (2006)

Pipelines:
refined products 540 km (2006)

Roadways:
total: 32,620 km
paved: 4,590 km
unpaved: 28,030 km (2002)

Waterways:
4,600 km
note: primarily Mekong and tributaries; 2,897 additional km are
intermittently navigable by craft drawing less than 0.5 m (2005)

Merchant marine:
total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 2,370 GRT/3,110 DWT
by type: cargo 1 (2006)

Military Laos

Military branches:
Lao People's Army (LPA; includes Riverine Force), Air Force

Military service age and obligation:
15 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service
obligation - minimum 18 months (2004)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 15-49: 1,500,625
females age 15-49: 1,521,116 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 15-49: 954,816

females age 15-49: 1,006,082 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 73,167

females age 15-49: 71,432 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$11.04 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.4% (2005 est.)

Military - note:

Laos is one of the world's least developed countries; the Lao People's Armed Forces are small, poorly funded, and ineffectively resourced; there is little political will to allocate sparse funding to the military, and the armed forces' gradual degradation is likely to continue; the massive drug production and trafficking industry centered in the Golden Triangle makes Laos an important narcotics transit country, and armed Wa and Chinese smugglers are active on the Lao-Burma border (2005)

Transnational Issues Laos

Disputes - international:

Southeast Asian states have enhanced border surveillance to check the spread of avian flu; talks continue on completion of demarcation

with Thailand but disputes remain over several areas along Mekong

River and Thai squatters; concern among Mekong Commission members

that China's construction of dams on the Mekong River will affect water levels

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Laos is a source country for men and women trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation; a significant number are economic migrants who are subjected to commercial sexual exploitation or conditions of forced or bonded labor in Thailand; to a lesser extent, Laos is a transit and destination country for women who are trafficked for sexual exploitation including a small number of victims from China and Vietnam trafficked to work as street vendors and for sexual exploitation in prostitution

tier rating: Tier 3 - Laos does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

Illicit drugs:

estimated cultivation in 2004 - 10,000 hectares, a 45% decrease from 2003; estimated potential production in 2004 - 49 metric tons,

a significant decrease from 200 metric tons in 2003 (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Latvia

Introduction Latvia

Background:

After a brief period of independence between the two World Wars, Latvia was annexed by the USSR in 1940. It reestablished its independence in 1991 following the breakup of the Soviet Union. Although the last Russian troops left in 1994, the status of the Russian minority (some 30% of the population) remains of concern to

Moscow. Latvia joined both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004.

Geography Latvia

Location:

Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, between Estonia and Lithuania

Geographic coordinates:

57 00 N, 25 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 64,589 sq km

land: 63,589 sq km

water: 1,000 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

total: 1,368 km

border countries: Belarus 167 km, Estonia 343 km, Lithuania 576 km,

Russia 282 km

Coastline:

531 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

maritime; wet, moderate winters

Terrain:

low plain

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Baltic Sea 0 m highest point: Gaizinkalns 312 m

Natural resources: peat, limestone, dolomite, amber, hydropower, wood, arable land

Land use: arable land: 28.19% permanent crops: 0.45% other: 71.36% (2005)

Irrigated land:

200 sq km

note: land in Latvia is often too wet, and in need of drainage, not irrigation; approximately 16,000 sq km or 85% of agricultural land

has been improved by drainage (2003)

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

Latvia's environment has benefited from a shift to service industries after the country regained independence; the main environmental priorities are improvement of drinking water quality

and sewage system, household, and hazardous waste management,

as

well as reduction of air pollution; in 2001, Latvia closed the EU accession negotiation chapter on environment committing to full enforcement of EU environmental directives by 2010

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

most of the country is composed of fertile, low-lying plains, with some hills in the east

People Latvia

Population:

2,274,735 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 14% (male 162,562/female 155,091)

15-64 years: 69.6% (male 769,004/female 815,042)

65 years and over: 16.4% (male 121,646/female 251,390) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 39.4 years

male: 36.3 years

female: 42.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.67% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

9.24 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

13.66 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-2.26 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.48 male(s)/female

total population: 0.86 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 9.35 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 11.31 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 7.29 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.33 years

male: 66.08 years

female: 76.85 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.27 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.6% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

7,600 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 500 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Latvian(s)

adjective: Latvian

Ethnic groups:

Latvian 57.7%, Russian 29.6%, Belarusian 4.1%, Ukrainian 2.7%, Polish 2.5%, Lithuanian 1.4%, other 2% (2002)

Religions:

Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Russian Orthodox

Languages:

Latvian (official) 58.2%, Russian 37.5%, Lithuanian and other 4.3%
(2000 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.8%

male: 99.8%

female: 99.8% (2003 est.)

Government Latvia

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Latvia

conventional short form: Latvia

local long form: Latvijas Republika

local short form: Latvija

former: Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Riga

geographic coordinates: 56 57 N, 24 06 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

26 counties (singular - rajons) and 7 municipalities*: Aizkraukles Rajons, Aluksnes Rajons, Balvu Rajons, Bauskas Rajons, Cesu Rajons, Daugavpils*, Daugavpils Rajons, Dobeles Rajons, Gulbenes Rajons, Jekabpils Rajons, Jelgava*, Jelgavas Rajons, Jurmala*, Kraslavas Rajons, Kuldigas Rajons, Liepaja*, Liepajas Rajons, Limbazu Rajons, Ludzas Rajons, Madonas Rajons, Ogres Rajons, Preilu Rajons, Rezekne*, Rezeknes Rajons, Riga*, Rigas Rajons, Saldus Rajons, Talsu Rajons, Tukuma Rajons, Valkas Rajons, Valmieras Rajons, Ventspils*, Ventspils Rajons

Independence:

21 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 18 November (1918); note - 18 November 1918 is

the date Latvia declared itself independent from Soviet Russia; 4 May 1990 is when it declared the renewal of independence; 21 August

1991 is the date of de facto independence from the Soviet Union

Constitution:

15 February 1922; an October 1998 amendment on Fundamental Human

Rights replaced the 1991 Constitutional Law, which had supplemented the constitution

Legal system:
based on civil law system

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal for Latvian citizens

Executive branch:
chief of state: President Vaira VIKE-FREIBERGA (since 8 July 1999)
head of government: Prime Minister Aigars KALVITIS (since 2 December 2004)
cabinet: Council of Ministers nominated by the prime minister and appointed by the Parliament
elections: president reelected by Parliament for a four-year term (no term limits); election last held 20 June 2003 (next to be held by June 2007); prime minister appointed by the president
election results: Vaira VIKE-FREIBERGA reelected president;
parliamentary vote - Vaira VIKE-FREIBERGA 88 of 94 votes cast

Legislative branch:
unicameral Parliament or Saeima (100 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve four-year terms)
elections: last held 7 October 2006 (next to be held October 2010)
election results: percent of vote by party - TP 19.5%, ZZS 16.7%, JL 16.4%, SC 14.4%; LPP/LC 8.6%; TB/LNNK 7%; PCTVL 6%; seats by party - TP 23, ZZS 18, JL 18, SC 17, LPP/LC 10, TB/LNNK 8, PCTVL 6

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges' appointments are confirmed by Parliament)

Political parties and leaders:

First Party of Latvia or LPP [Juris LUJANS]; For Human Rights in a

United Latvia or PCTVL [Tatjana ZDANOKA, Jakovs PLINERS]; For the

Fatherland and Freedom/Latvian National Independence Movement or

TB/LNNK [Janis STRAUME]; Harmony Center or SC [Sergejs DOLGOPOLOVS];

Latvian Green Party or ZZS [Indulis EMSIS, Viesturs SILENIEKS, Raimonds VEJONIS]; Latvian Farmer's Union or LZS [Augusts BRIGMANIS]; Latvian Social Democratic Workers Party (Social Democrats) or LSDSP [Juris BOJARS]; Latvian Socialist Party or LSP

[Alfreds RUBIKS]; Latvia's Way or LC [Ivars GODMANIS]; New Democrats

or JD [Maris GULBIS]; New Era Party or JL [Einars REPSE]; People's

Harmony Party or TSP [Aivars DATAVS]; People's Party or TP [Atis

SLAKTERIS]; Social Democratic Union or SDS [Egils BALDZENS]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Headquarters for the Protection of Russian Schools (SHTAB) [Aleksandr KAZAKOV]

International organization participation:

Australia Group, BA, BIS, CBSS, CE, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EU (new member), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRCs,

IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NATO, NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA,

UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WCO, WEU (associate partner), WHO,
WIPO, WMO,
WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Maris RIEKSTINS

chancery: 2306 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 328-2840

FAX: [1] (202) 328-2860

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Catherine TODD BAILEY

embassy: 7 Raina Boulevard, Riga LV-1510

mailing address: American Embassy Riga, PSC 78, Box Riga, APO
AE

09723

telephone: [371] 703-6200

FAX: [371] 782-0047

Flag description:

three horizontal bands of maroon (top), white (half-width), and
maroon

Economy Latvia

Economy - overview:

Latvia's transitional economy recovered from the 1998 Russian financial crisis, largely due to the government's budget stringency and a gradual reorientation of exports toward EU countries, lessening Latvia's trade dependency on Russia. The majority of companies, banks, and real estate have been privatized, although the

state still holds sizable stakes in a few large enterprises. Latvia officially joined the World Trade Organization in February 1999.

EU

membership, a top foreign policy goal, came in May 2004. The current

account deficit - 11.5% of GDP in 2005 - remains a major concern.

A

growing perception that many of Latvia's banks facilitate illicit activity could damage the country's vibrant financial sector.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$31.46 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$14.43 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

10.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$13,700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 4% industry: 26.1% services: 69.9% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 1.11 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 15% industry: 25% services: 60% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:

7.5% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

Below \$2.15 per day (PPP): 3%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.8% highest 10%: 26.1% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
35 (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
6.8% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
27.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$5.673 billion
expenditures: \$5.889 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
10.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables; beef, pork, milk, eggs;
fish

Industries:
buses, vans, street and railroad cars; synthetic fibers,
agricultural machinery, fertilizers, washing machines, radios,
electronics, pharmaceuticals, processed foods, textiles; note -
dependent on imports for energy and raw materials

Industrial production growth rate:
5.6% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
3.97 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 29.1% hydro: 70.9%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
5.839 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
38 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
2.7 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - consumption:
47,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - exports:
0 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - imports:
47,000 bbl/day (2004)

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m NA (2003)

Natural gas - consumption:
1.76 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
1.76 billion cu m (2004)

Current account balance:
\$-1.959 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$4.86 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

wood and wood products, machinery and equipment, metals, textiles,
foodstuffs

Exports - partners:

Lithuania 11%, Estonia 10.8%, Germany 10.2%, UK 10.2%, Russia 7.9%,
Sweden 7.8%, Denmark 5.3%, Poland 5.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$8.19 billion f.o.b. (2005)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, vehicles

Imports - partners:

Germany 13.9%, Lithuania 13.6%, Russia 8.6%, Estonia 7.9%, Poland
6.4%, Finland 5.9%, Belarus 5.8%, Sweden 5.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$2.361 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$10.8 billion (1 January 2006)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$1.2 billion (2004-06)

Currency (code):

Latvian lat (LVL)

Currency code:

LVL

Exchange rates:

lati per US dollar - 0.5647 (2005), 0.5402 (2004), 0.5715 (2003), 0.6182 (2002), 0.6279 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Latvia

Telephones - main lines in use:
731,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
1.872 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: recent efforts focused on bringing competition to the telecommunications sector, beginning in 2003; the number of
fixed lines is decreasing as wireless telephony expands
domestic: two wireless service providers in addition to Lattelekom, the incumbent monopoly
international: country code - 371; the Latvian network is now connected via fiber optic cable to Estonia, Finland, and Sweden

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 8, FM 56, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:
1.76 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
44 (plus 31 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:
1.22 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.lv

Internet hosts:

65,858 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

41 (2001)

Internet users:

1.03 million (2005)

Transportation Latvia

Airports: 46 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 24 2,438 to 3,047 m: 7
1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 13 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 22 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 19 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 1,097 km; oil 82 km; refined products 415 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 2,303 km

broad gauge: 2,270 km 1.520-m gauge (257 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 33 km 0.750-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 69,919 km paved: 69,919 km (2003)

Waterways:

300 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 21 ships (1000 GRT or over) 250,559 GRT/336,136 DWT

by type: cargo 7, chemical tanker 1, liquefied gas 2, passenger/cargo 3, petroleum tanker 7, roll on/roll off 1 registered in other countries: 105 (Antigua and Barbuda 5, Bahamas 1, Belize 6, Cambodia 2, Cyprus 4, Dominica 1, Gibraltar 2, Liberia 14, Malta 40, Marshall Islands 7, Panama 3, Russia 2, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 18) (2006)

Ports and terminals:
Riga, Ventspils

Military Latvia

Military branches:

Latvian Republic Defense Force: Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, Border Guard, Home Guard (Zemessardze) (2005)

Military service age and obligation: 19 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 12 months; 18 years of age for volunteers; plans are to phase out conscription, tentatively moving to an all-professional force by 2007; under current law, every citizen is entitled to serve in the armed forces for life (2004)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 19-49: 517,713
females age 19-49: 519,631 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 19-49: 361,098
females age 19-49: 422,913 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 19,137

females age 19-49: 18,505 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$87 million (FY01)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1.2% (FY01)

Transnational Issues Latvia

Disputes - international:

Russia refuses to sign the 1997 boundary treaty due to Latvian insistence on a unilateral clarificatory declaration referencing Soviet occupation of Latvia and territorial losses; Russia demands better Latvian treatment of ethnic Russians in Latvia; the Latvian parliament has not ratified its 1998 maritime boundary treaty with Lithuania, primarily due to concerns over oil exploration rights; as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Latvia must implement the strict Schengen border rules

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for opiates and cannabis from Central and Southwest Asia to Western Europe and Scandinavia and Latin American

cocaine and some synthetics from Western Europe to CIS; despite improved legislation, vulnerable to money laundering due to nascent

enforcement capabilities and comparatively weak regulation of offshore companies and the gaming industry; CIS organized crime (including counterfeiting, corruption, extortion, stolen cars, and prostitution) accounts for most laundered proceeds

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Lebanon

Introduction Lebanon

Background:

Following the capture of Syria from the Ottoman Empire by Anglo-French forces in 1918, France received a mandate over this territory and separated out a region of Lebanon in 1920. France granted this area independence in 1943. A 15-year civil war (1976-1991) devastated the country, but Lebanon has since made progress toward rebuilding its political institutions. Under the Ta'if Accord - the blueprint for national reconciliation - the Lebanese established a more equitable political system, particularly

by giving Muslims a greater voice in the political process while institutionalizing sectarian divisions in the government. Since the end of the war, Lebanon has conducted several successful elections,

most militias have been disbanded, and the Lebanese Armed Forces

(LAF) have extended authority over about two-thirds of the country.

Hizballah, a radical Shi'a organization listed by the US State Department as a Foreign Terrorist Organization, retains its weapons.

During Lebanon's civil war, the Arab League legitimized in the Ta'if

Accord Syria's troop deployment, numbering about 16,000 based mainly

east of Beirut and in the Bekaa Valley. Damascus justified its

continued military presence in Lebanon by citing Beirut's requests and the failure of the Lebanese Government to implement all of the

constitutional reforms in the Ta'if Accord. Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon in May 2000, however, encouraged some Lebanese

groups to demand that Syria withdraw its forces as well. The passage

of UNSCR 1559 in early October 2004 - a resolution calling for Syria

to withdraw from Lebanon and end its interference in Lebanese affairs - further emboldened Lebanese groups opposed to Syria's presence in Lebanon. The assassination of former Prime Minister Rafiq HARIRI and 20 others in February 2005 led to massive demonstrations in Beirut against the Syrian presence ("the Cedar Revolution"). Syria finally withdrew the remainder of its military forces from Lebanon in April 2005. In May-June 2005, Lebanon held

its first legislative elections since the end of the civil war free of foreign interference, handing a two-thirds majority to the bloc led by Saad HARIRI, the slain prime minister's son.

Geography Lebanon

Location:

Middle East, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Israel and Syria

Geographic coordinates:

33 50 N, 35 50 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 10,400 sq km

land: 10,230 sq km

water: 170 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 0.7 times the size of Connecticut

Land boundaries: total: 454 km border countries: Israel 79 km,
Syria 375 km

Coastline:

225 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate:

Mediterranean; mild to cool, wet winters with hot, dry summers;
Lebanon mountains experience heavy winter snows

Terrain:

narrow coastal plain; El Beqaa (Bekaa Valley) separates Lebanon
and

Anti-Lebanon Mountains

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m

highest point: Qurnat as Sawda' 3,088 m

Natural resources:

limestone, iron ore, salt, water-surplus state in a water-deficit
region, arable land

Land use:

arable land: 16.35%

permanent crops: 13.75%

other: 69.9% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,040 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

dust storms, sandstorms

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; air pollution in Beirut from vehicular traffic and the burning of industrial wastes; pollution of coastal waters from raw sewage and oil spills

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification, Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

Nahr el Litani is the only major river in Near East not crossing an international boundary; rugged terrain historically helped isolate, protect, and develop numerous factional groups based on religion, clan, and ethnicity

People Lebanon

Population:

3,874,050 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 26.5% (male 523,220/female 502,372)

15-64 years: 66.6% (male 1,235,915/female 1,342,540)

65 years and over: 7% (male 122,155/female 147,848) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 27.8 years

male: 26.7 years

female: 28.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.23% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

18.52 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.21 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female

total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 23.72 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 26.34 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 20.97 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.88 years

male: 70.41 years

female: 75.48 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.9 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
2,800 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Lebanese (singular and plural)
adjective: Lebanese

Ethnic groups:
Arab 95%, Armenian 4%, other 1%
note: many Christian Lebanese do not identify themselves as Arab
but
rather as descendents of the ancient Canaanites and prefer to be
called Phoenicians

Religions:
Muslim 59.7% (Shi'a, Sunni, Druze, Isma'ilite, Alawite or Nusayri),
Christian 39% (Maronite Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Melkite
Catholic,
Armenian Orthodox, Syrian Catholic, Armenian Catholic, Syrian
Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Chaldean, Assyrian, Copt, Protestant),
other 1.3%
note: 17 religious sects recognized

Languages:
Arabic (official), French, English, Armenian

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 87.4%
male: 93.1%
female: 82.2% (2003 est.)

Government Lebanon

Country name:

conventional long form: Lebanese Republic

conventional short form: Lebanon

local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Lubnaniyah

local short form: Lubnan

former: Greater Lebanon

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Beirut

geographic coordinates: 33 53 N, 35 30 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

8 governorates (mohafazat, singular - mohafazah); Aakkar, Baalbek-Hermel, Beyrouth, Beqaa, Liban-Nord, Liban-Sud, Mont-Liban, Nabatiye

Independence:

22 November 1943 (from League of Nations mandate under French administration)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 22 November (1943)

Constitution:

23 May 1926; amended a number of times, most recently Charter of

Lebanese National Reconciliation (Ta'if Accord) of October 1989

Legal system:

mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, Napoleonic code, and civil law;

no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

21 years of age; compulsory for all males; authorized for women at age 21 with elementary education

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Emile LAHUD (since 24 November 1998)

head of government: Prime Minister Fuad SINIORA (since 30 June 2005); Deputy Prime Minister Elias MURR (since April 2005)

cabinet: Cabinet chosen by the prime minister in consultation with the president and members of the National Assembly

elections: president elected by the National Assembly for a six-year term (may not serve consecutive terms); election last held 15 October 1998 (next to be held in 2007 based on three-year extension); note - on 3 September 2004 the National Assembly voted

96 to 29 to extend Emile LAHUD's six-year term by three years; the

prime minister and deputy prime minister appointed by the president

in consultation with the National Assembly; by agreement, the president is a Maronite Christian, the prime minister is a Sunni Muslim, and the speaker of the legislature is a Shi'a Muslim

election results: for 15 October 1998 election: Emile LAHUD elected

president; National Assembly vote - 118 votes in favor, 0 against, 10 abstentions

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Majlis Alnuwab (Arabic) or

Assemblée Nationale (French) (128 seats; members elected by popular

vote on the basis of sectarian proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held in four rounds on 29 May, 5, 12, 19 June 2005 (next to be held 2009)

election results: percent of vote by group - NA; seats by group -

Future Movement Bloc 36; Democratic Gathering 15; Development and

Resistance Bloc 15; Loyalty to the Resistance 14; Free Patriotic Movement 14; Lebanese Forces 6; Qornet Shewan 5; Popular Bloc 4;

Tripoli Independent Bloc 3; Syrian National Socialist Party 2; Kataeb Reform Movement 2; Tachnaq Party 2; Democratic Renewal

Movement 1; Democratic Left 1; Nasserite Popular Movement 1; Ba'th

Party 1; Kataeb Party 1; independent 5

Judicial branch:

four Courts of Cassation (three courts for civil and commercial cases and one court for criminal cases); Constitutional Council

(called for in Ta'if Accord - rules on constitutionality of laws);

Supreme Council (hears charges against the president and prime minister as needed)

Political parties and leaders:

Ba'th Party; Democratic Gathering [Walid JUMBLATT]; Democratic Left

[Ilyas ATALLAH]; Democratic Renewal Movement [Nassib LAHUD];

Development and Resistance Bloc [Nabih BERRI, Amal Movement leader/Speaker of the National Assembly]; Free Patriotic Movement

[Michel AWN]; Future Movement Bloc [Sa'ad HARIRI]; Kataeb

Party

[Karim PAKRADONI]; Kataeb Reform Movement [Amine GEMAYAL]; Lebanese

Forces [Samir JA'JA]; Loyalty to the Resistance [Mohammad RA'AD];

Metn Bloc [Michel MURR]; Nasserite Popular Movement [Ussama SAAD];

National Bloc [Carlos EDDE]; Popular Bloc [Elias SKAFF]; Qornet Shewan Gathering [a grouping with no individual leader]; Syrian National Socialist Party [Ali QANSU]; Tachnaq Party; Tripoli Independent Bloc [a grouping with no individual leader]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

ABEDA, ACCT, AFESD, AMF, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC,

ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,

IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAS (observer), OIC, OIF, PCA,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant)

chancery: 2560 28th Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 939-6320

FAX: [1] (202) 939-6324

consulate(s) general: Detroit, New York, Los Angeles

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:

Ambassador Jeffrey D. FELTMAN embassy: Awkar, Lebanon;

(Akwar facing the Municipality) mailing address: P. O. Box 70-840, Antelias, Lebanon; PSC 815, Box 2, FPO AE 09836-0002; from US: US Embassy Beirut, 6070 Beirut Place, Washington, DC 20521-6070 telephone: [961] (4) 542600, 543600 FAX: [961] (4) 544136

Flag description:

three horizontal bands consisting of red (top), white (middle, double width), and red (bottom) with a green cedar tree centered in the white band

Economy Lebanon

Economy - overview:

The 1975-91 civil war seriously damaged Lebanon's economic infrastructure, cut national output by half, and all but ended Lebanon's position as a Middle Eastern entrepot and banking hub. In the years since, Lebanon has rebuilt much of its war-torn physical and financial infrastructure by borrowing heavily - mostly from domestic banks. In an attempt to reduce the ballooning national debt, the Rafiq HARIRI government began an austerity program, reining in government expenditures, increasing revenue collection, and privatizing state enterprises. In November 2002, the government met with international donors at the Paris II conference to seek bilateral assistance in restructuring its massive domestic debt at lower interest rates. Substantial receipts from donor nations stabilized government finances in 2003, but did little to reduce the debt, which stands at nearly 170% of GDP. In 2004 the HARIRI government issued Eurobonds in an effort to manage maturing debt.

The downturn in economic activity that followed the assassination of

Rafiq al-HARIRI has eased, but has yet to be reversed. Tourism remains below the level of 2004. The new Prime Minister, Fuad SINIORA, has pledged to push ahead with economic reform, including

privatization and more efficient government. The Core Group of nations has announced plans to hold a Donor's Conference in early 2006 to assist the government of Lebanon in restructuring its debt and increasing foreign investment.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$22.78 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$20.7 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
0.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$6,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:
agriculture: 12%
industry: 21%
services: 67% (2000)

Labor force:
2.6 million
note: in addition, there are as many as 1 million foreign workers (2001 est.)

Labor force - by occupation:
agriculture: NA%
industry: NA%
services: NA%

Unemployment rate:

18% (1997 est.)

Population below poverty line:

28% (1999 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

18.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$4.953 billion

expenditures: \$6.595 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

180.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

citrus, grapes, tomatoes, apples, vegetables, potatoes, olives, tobacco; sheep, goats

Industries:

banking, tourism, food processing, jewelry, cement, textiles, mineral and chemical products, wood and furniture products, oil refining, metal fabricating

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:
10.67 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 97.2% hydro: 2.8%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
10.67 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
750 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
102,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:
\$-4.239 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$1.782 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

authentic jewelry, inorganic chemicals, miscellaneous consumer goods, fruit, tobacco, construction minerals, electric power machinery and switchgear, textile fibers, paper

Exports - partners:

Syria 25.3%, UAE 11.4%, Switzerland 8.1%, Turkey 6%, Saudi Arabia 6% (2005)

Imports:

\$8.855 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

petroleum products, cars, medicinal products, clothing, meat and live animals, consumer goods, paper, textile fabrics, tobacco

Imports - partners:

Italy 11.1%, Syria 10.7%, France 9.2%, Germany 6.5%, China 5.4%, US 5.3%, UK 4.4%, Saudi Arabia 4.3% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$16.62 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$26 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$2.2 billion received (2003), out of the \$4.2 billion in soft loans pledged at the November 2002 Paris II Aid Conference

Currency (code):

Lebanese pound (LBP)

Currency code:

LBP

Exchange rates:

Lebanese pounds per US dollar - 1,507.5 (2005), 1,507.5 (2004), 1,507.5 (2003), 1,507.5 (2002), 1,507.5 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Lebanon

Telephones - main lines in use:

990,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

990,000 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: repair of the telecommunications system, severely damaged during the civil war, now complete

domestic: two commercial wireless networks provide good service; political instability hampers privatization and deployment of new technologies

international: country code - 961; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean) (erratic operations);

coaxial cable to Syria; 3 submarine coaxial cables

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 20, FM 22, shortwave 4 (1998)

Radios:

2.85 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

15 (plus 5 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

1.18 million (1997)

Internet country code:
.lb

Internet hosts:
3,307 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
22 (2000)

Internet users:
700,000 (2005)

Transportation Lebanon

Airports: 7 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 5 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 43 km (2006)

Railways:
total: 401 km
standard gauge: 319 km 1.435 m
narrow gauge: 82 km 1.050 m
note: rail system became unusable because of damage done during fighting in the 1980s and in 2006 (2006)

Roadways:
total: 7,300 km

paved: 6,198 km

unpaved: 1,102 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 39 ships (1000 GRT or over) 150,598 GRT/178,295 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 4, cargo 18, livestock carrier 10,
refrigerated cargo 1, roll on/roll off 3, vehicle carrier 3

foreign-owned: 4 (Greece 3, Syria 1)

registered in other countries: 59 (Antigua and Barbuda 1,
Barbados

1, Cambodia 6, Comoros 6, Egypt 2, Georgia 7, Honduras 1, North
Korea 6, Liberia 2, Malta 10, Mongolia 1, Panama 2, Saint Vincent
and the Grenadines 4, Sao Tome and Principe 1, Syria 7, unknown
2)

(2006)

Ports and terminals:

Beirut, Chekka, Jounie, Tripoli

Military Lebanon

Military branches:

Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF): Army, Navy, and Air Force

Military service age and obligation:

18-30 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service;
conscript service obligation - 12 months (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 974,363

females age 18-49: 1,024,273 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 821,762

females age 18-49: 865,770 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$540.6 million (2004)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
3.1% (2004)

Transnational Issues Lebanon

Disputes - international:
Lebanese Government claims Shab'a Farms area of Israeli-occupied Golan Heights; the roughly 2,000-strong UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has been in place since 1978

Refugees and internally displaced persons:
refugees (country of origin): 404,170 (Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA))
IDPs: 300,000 (1975-90 civil war, Israeli invasions) (2005)

Illicit drugs:
cannabis cultivation dramatically reduced to 2,500 hectares in 2002; opium poppy cultivation minimal; small amounts of Latin American cocaine and Southwest Asian heroin transit country on way
to European markets and for Middle Eastern consumption

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Lesotho

Introduction Lesotho

Background:

Basutoland was renamed the Kingdom of Lesotho upon independence

from the UK in 1966. The Basuto National Party ruled for the first two decades. King MOSHOESHOE was exiled in 1990, but returned to

Lesotho in 1992 and reinstated in 1995. Constitutional government

was restored in 1993 after 7 years of military rule. In 1998, violent protests and a military mutiny following a contentious election prompted a brief but bloody intervention by South African

and Botswanan military forces under the aegis of the Southern African Development Community. Constitutional reforms have since

restored political stability; peaceful parliamentary elections were held in 2002.

Geography Lesotho

Location:

Southern Africa, an enclave of South Africa

Geographic coordinates:

29 30 S, 28 30 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 30,355 sq km

land: 30,355 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Maryland

Land boundaries: total: 909 km border countries: South Africa
909 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

temperate; cool to cold, dry winters; hot, wet summers

Terrain:

mostly highland with plateaus, hills, and mountains

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: junction of the Orange and Makhaleng Rivers 1,400
m

highest point: Thabana Ntlenyana 3,482 m

Natural resources:

water, agricultural and grazing land, diamonds, sand, clay,
building stone

Land use: arable land: 10.87% permanent crops: 0.13% other:
89% (2005)

Irrigated land:

30 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

periodic droughts

Environment - current issues:

population pressure forcing settlement in marginal areas results in overgrazing, severe soil erosion, and soil exhaustion; desertification; Highlands Water Project controls, stores, and redirects water to South Africa

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

landlocked, completely surrounded by South Africa; mountainous, more than 80% of the country is 1,800 meters above sea level

People Lesotho

Population:

2,022,331

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 36.8% (male 374,102/female 369,527)

15-64 years: 58.3% (male 572,957/female 606,846)

65 years and over: 4.9% (male 39,461/female 59,438) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 20.3 years
male: 19.7 years
female: 21 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
-0.46% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
24.75 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
28.71 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
-0.68 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.66 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 87.24 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 92.04 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 82.28 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 34.4 years
male: 35.55 years
female: 33.21 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
3.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

28.9% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
320,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
29,000 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Mosotho (singular), Basotho (plural)
adjective: Basotho

Ethnic groups:
Sotho 99.7%, Europeans, Asians, and other 0.3%,

Religions:
Christian 80%, indigenous beliefs 20%

Languages:
Sesotho (southern Sotho), English (official), Zulu, Xhosa

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 84.8%
male: 74.5%
female: 94.5% (2003 est.)

Government Lesotho

Country name:
conventional long form: Kingdom of Lesotho
conventional short form: Lesotho
local long form: Kingdom of Lesotho
local short form: Lesotho
former: Basutoland

Government type:
parliamentary constitutional monarchy

Capital:
name: Maseru
geographic coordinates: 29 28 S, 27 30 E
time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
10 districts; Berea, Butha-Buthe, Leribe, Mafeteng, Maseru,
Mohale's Hoek, Mokhotlong, Qacha's Nek, Quthing, Thaba-Tseka

Independence:
4 October 1966 (from UK)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 4 October (1966)

Constitution:
2 April 1993

Legal system:
based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; judicial
review of
legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; accepts
compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: King LETSIE III (since 7 February 1996); note -
King LETSIE III formerly occupied the throne from November
1990 to
February 1995, while his father was in exile

head of government: Prime Minister Pakalitha MOSISILI (since 23 May

1998)

cabinet: Cabinet

elections: none - according to the constitution, the leader of the majority party in the Assembly automatically becomes prime minister;

the monarch is hereditary, but, under the terms of the constitution,

which came into effect after the March 1993 election, the monarch is

a "living symbol of national unity" with no executive or legislative powers; under traditional law the college of chiefs has the power to

depose the monarch, determine who is next in the line of succession,

or who shall serve as regent in the event that the successor is not of mature age

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (33 members - 22 principal chiefs and 11 other members appointed by the ruling party)

and the Assembly (120 seats, 80 by direct popular vote and 40 by proportional vote; members elected by popular vote for five-year terms); note - number of seats in the Assembly rose from 80 to 120 in the May 2002 election

elections: last held 25 May 2002 (next to be held by May 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - LCD 54%, BNP 21%, LPC

7%, other 18%; seats by party - LCD 76, BNP 21, LPC 5, other 18

Judicial branch:

High Court (chief justice appointed by the monarch acting on the advice of the Prime Minister); Court of Appeal; Magistrate's Court;

customary or traditional court

Political parties and leaders:

Basotholand African Congress or BAC [Khauhelo RALITAPOLE];

Basotholand Congress Party or BCP [Ntsukunyane MPHANYA];

Basotho

National Party or BNP [Maj. Gen. Justine Metsing LEKHANYA];

Kopanang

Basotho Party or KPB [MOSALA]; Lesotho Congress for Democracy or LCD

[Pakalitha MOSISILI] (the governing party); Lesotho Education Party

or LEP [Thabo PITSO]; Lesotho People's Congress or LPC [Kelebone

MAOPE]; Lesotho Workers Party of LWP [Macaefa BILLY]; Marematlou

Freedom Party or MFP [Vincent MALEBO]; National Independent Party or

NIP [Anthony MANYELI]; National Progressive Party or NPP [Chief

Peete Nkoebe PEETE]; Popular Front for Democracy or PFD [Lekhetho

RAKUOANE]; Sefate Democratic Union or SDU [Bofihla NKUEBE]; Social

Democratic Party of SDP [Masitise SELESO]; United Democratic Party

or UDP [C.D. MOFELI]; United Party or UP [Makara SEKAUTU]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICRM, IDA, IFAD,

IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, ISO (subscriber), ITU, MIGA,

NAM, OPCW, SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Molelekeng E. RAPOLAKI

chancery: 2511 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 797-5533 through 5536

FAX: [1] (202) 234-6815

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador June Carter PERRY

embassy: 254 Kingsway, Maseru West (Consular Section)

mailing address: P. O. Box 333, Maseru 100, Lesotho

telephone: [266] 22 312666

FAX: [266] 22 310116

Flag description:

three horizontal stripes of blue (top), white, and green in the proportions of 3:4:3; the colors represent rain, peace, and prosperity respectively; centered in the white stripe is a black Basotho hat representing the indigenous people; the flag was unfurled in October 2006 to celebrate 40 years of independence

Economy Lesotho

Economy - overview:

Small, landlocked, and mountainous, Lesotho relies on remittances from miners employed in South Africa and customs duties from the

Southern Africa Customs Union for the majority of government revenue. However, the government has recently strengthened its tax

system to reduce dependency on customs duties. Completion of a major

hydropower facility in January 1998 now permits the sale of water to

South Africa, also generating royalties for Lesotho. As the number of mineworkers has declined steadily over the past several years, a small manufacturing base has developed based on farm products that

support the milling, canning, leather, and jute industries, as well as a rapidly expanding apparel-assembly sector. The latter has grown

significantly, mainly due to Lesotho qualifying for the trade benefits contained in the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. The economy is still primarily based on subsistence agriculture, especially livestock, although drought has decreased agricultural activity. The extreme inequality in the distribution of income remains a major drawback. Lesotho has signed an Interim Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility with the IMF.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$5.008 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$1.362 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

1.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$2,500 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 16.3% industry: 44.3% services: 39.4% (2005 est.)

Labor force:

838,000 (2000)

Labor force - by occupation:

agriculture: 86% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; roughly 35% of the active male wage earners work in South Africa
industry and services: 14%

Unemployment rate:
45% (2002)

Population below poverty line:
49% (1999)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 0.9% highest 10%: 43.4%

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
63.2 (1995)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
4.7% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
29.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$738.5 million
expenditures: \$792.1 million; including capital expenditures of NA (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley; livestock

Industries:
food, beverages, textiles, apparel assembly, handicrafts, construction, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:
15.5% (1999)

Electricity - production:

350 million kWh; note - electricity supplied by South Africa (2003)

Electricity - consumption:

363.5 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

38 million kWh; note - electricity supplied by South Africa (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

1,400 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-92 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$602.8 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

manufactures 75% (clothing, footwear, road vehicles), wool and mohair, food and live animals (2000)

Exports - partners:

Hong Kong 43.6%, China 35.4%, Germany 8.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.166 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food; building materials, vehicles, machinery, medicines, petroleum products (2000)

Imports - partners:

US 84%, Belgium 12.8%, Canada 2.4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$573 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$735 million (2002)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$4.4 million

Economic aid - recipient:

\$41.5 million (2000)

Currency (code):

loti (LSL); South African rand (ZAR)

Currency code:

LSL; ZAR

Exchange rates:

maloti per US dollar - 6.3593 (2005), 6.4597 (2004), 7.5648

(2003),
10.5407 (2002), 8.6092 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

Communications Lesotho

Telephones - main lines in use:
48,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
245,100 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: rudimentary system
domestic: consists of a modest but growing number of landlines, a small microwave radio relay system, and a minor radiotelephone communication system; a cellular mobile telephone system is growing
international: country code - 266; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 1, FM 2, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:
NA (2002)

Television broadcast stations:
1 (2000)

Televisions:
NA

Internet country code:

.ls

Internet hosts:

168 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

43,000 (2005)

Transportation Lesotho

Airports: 28 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 3 over 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 25

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 21 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 5,940 km

paved: 1,087 km

unpaved: 4,853 km (1999)

Military Lesotho

Military branches:

Lesotho Defense Force (LDF): Army and Air Wing

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 428,982

females age 18-49: 440,102 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 180,797

females age 18-49: 160,681 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$41.1 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.1% (2005 est.)

Military - note:

the Lesotho Government in 1999 began an open debate on the future

structure, size, and role of the armed forces, especially considering the Lesotho Defense Force's (LDF) history of intervening in political affairs

Transnational Issues Lesotho

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Liberia

Introduction Liberia

Background:

Settlement of freed slaves from the US in what is today Liberia began in 1822; by 1847, the Americo-Liberians were able to establish a republic. William TUBMAN, president from 1944-71, did much to promote foreign investment and to bridge the economic, social, and political gaps between the descendants of the original settlers and the inhabitants of the interior. In 1980, a military coup led by Samuel DOE assassinated President William TOLBERT (1971-80) and ushered in a decade of authoritarian rule followed by a prolonged civil war, in which DOE himself was killed. In August 2003, a comprehensive peace agreement ended 14 years of intermittent fighting and prompted the resignation of former president Charles TAYLOR, who was exiled to Nigeria. After two years of rule by a transitional government, democratic elections in late 2005 brought President Ellen JOHNSON-SIRLEAF to power. The UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), which maintains a strong presence throughout the country, completed a disarmament program for former combatants in late 2004, but the security situation is still volatile and the process of rebuilding the social and economic structure of this war-torn country remains sluggish.

Geography Liberia

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Cote d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone

Geographic coordinates:

6 30 N, 9 30 W

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 111,370 sq km

land: 96,320 sq km

water: 15,050 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Tennessee

Land boundaries:

total: 1,585 km

border countries: Guinea 563 km, Cote d'Ivoire 716 km, Sierra Leone 306 km

Coastline:

579 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid; dry winters with hot days and cool to cold nights; wet, cloudy summers with frequent heavy showers

Terrain:

mostly flat to rolling coastal plains rising to rolling plateau and low mountains in northeast

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Wuteve 1,380 m

Natural resources:

iron ore, timber, diamonds, gold, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 3.43% permanent crops: 1.98% other: 94.59% (2005)

Irrigated land:

30 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

dust-laden harmattan winds blow from the Sahara (December to March)

Environment - current issues: tropical rain forest deforestation; soil erosion; loss of biodiversity; pollution of coastal waters from oil residue and raw sewage

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94 signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

facing the Atlantic Ocean, the coastline is characterized by lagoons, mangrove swamps, and river-deposited sandbars; the inland

grassy plateau supports limited agriculture

People Liberia

Population:

3,042,004 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 43.1% (male 656,016/female 653,734)

15-64 years: 54.2% (male 816,443/female 832,152)

65 years and over: 2.8% (male 40,591/female 43,068) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.1 years

male: 18 years

female: 18.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

4.91% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

44.77 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

23.1 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

27.39 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: at least 238,500 Liberian refugees are in surrounding countries; the uncertain security situation has hindered their ability to return (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.94 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 155.76 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 171.96 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 139.06 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 39.65 years
male: 37.99 years
female: 41.35 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
6.02 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
5.9% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
100,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
7,200 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:
degree of risk: very high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever
vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever are high risks in some locations
water contact disease: schistosomiasis
aerosolized dust or soil contact disease: Lassa fever (2005)

Nationality:
noun: Liberian(s)
adjective: Liberian

Ethnic groups:
indigenous African 95% (including Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, Grebo,

Mano, Krahn, Gola, Gbandi, Loma, Kissi, Vai, Dei, Bella, Mandingo,
and Mende), Americo-Liberians 2.5% (descendants of immigrants from
the US who had been slaves), Congo People 2.5% (descendants of
immigrants from the Caribbean who had been slaves)

Religions:

indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian 40%, Muslim 20%

Languages:

English 20% (official), some 20 ethnic group languages, of which a
few can be written and are used in correspondence

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 57.5%

male: 73.3%

female: 41.6% (2003 est.)

Government Liberia

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Liberia

conventional short form: Liberia

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Monrovia

geographic coordinates: 6 18 N, 10 47 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

15 counties; Bomi, Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount,
Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, Margibi, Maryland, Montserrado, Nimba,
River Cess, River Gee, Sinoe

Independence:

26 July 1847

National holiday:

Independence Day, 26 July (1847)

Constitution:

6 January 1986

Legal system:

dual system of statutory law based on Anglo-American common law for

the modern sector and customary law based on unwritten tribal practices for indigenous sector; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ellen JOHNSON-SIRLEAF (since 16 January

2006); note - the President is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Ellen JOHNSON-SIRLEAF (since 6 January

2006); note - the President is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate

elections: president elected by popular vote for a six-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 8 November 2005 (next to be held NA 2011)

election results: Ellen JOHNSON-SIRLEAF elected president; percent

of vote, second round - Ellen JOHNSON-SIRLEAF (UP) 59.6%, George

WEAH (CDC) 40.4%

note: a UN-brokered cease-fire among warring factions and the Liberian Government resulted in the August 2003 resignation of former president, Charles TAYLOR; a jointly agreed upon replacement,

Chairman Gyude BRYANT, assumed office as head of the National Transitional Government on 14 October 2003; free elections were held

11 October 2005, with a runoff election between the two leading candidates on 8 November 2005

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Assembly consists of the Senate (30 seats - number of seats changed in 11 October 2005 elections; members elected by popular vote to serve nine-year terms) and the House of Representatives (64 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve

six-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 11 October 2005 (next to be held in 2014); House of Representatives - last held 11 October 2005 (next to

be held NA 2011)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - COTOL 7, NPP 4, CDC 3, LP 3, UP 3, APD 3, other 7; House of

Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - CDC 15, LP 9, UP 8, COTOL 8, APD 5, NPP 4, other 15

note: the current six-year term for junior senators - those who received the second most votes in the election - is mandated by the

Liberian constitution to stagger Senate elections and ensure continuity of government

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance for Peace and Democracy or APD [Togba-na TIPOTEH]; Coalition for the Transformation of Liberia or COTOL; Congress for Democratic Change or CDC [George WEAH]; Liberian Action Party or LAP

[H. Varney SHERMAN]; Liberty Party or LP [Charles BRUMSKINE];

National Patriotic Party or NPP [Cyril ALLEN]; Unity Party or UP [Charles CLARKE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU,

ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU,

ITU, NAM, OPCW (signatory), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Charles A. MINOR chancery: 5201 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011 telephone: [1] (202) 723-0437 FAX: [1] (202) 723-0436 consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Donald E. BOOTH
embassy: 111 United Nations Drive, P. O. Box 10-0098, Mamba Point,
1000 Monrovia, 10
mailing address: use embassy street address
telephone: [231] 226-370 through 226-380
FAX: [231] 226-148

Flag description:

11 equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white; there is a white five-pointed star on a blue square in the upper hoist-side corner; the design was based on the US flag

Economy Liberia

Economy - overview:

Civil war and government mismanagement have destroyed much of

Liberia's economy, especially the infrastructure in and around Monrovia, while continued international sanctions on diamonds and

timber exports will limit growth prospects for the foreseeable future. Many businessmen have fled the country, taking capital and

expertise with them. Some have returned, but many will not. Richly

endowed with water, mineral resources, forests, and a climate favorable to agriculture, Liberia had been a producer and exporter of basic products - primarily raw timber and rubber. Local manufacturing, mainly foreign owned, had been small in scope.

The

departure of the former president, Charles TAYLOR, to Nigeria in August 2003, the establishment of the all-inclusive Transitional

Government, and the arrival of a UN mission have helped defuse the

political crisis, but have done little to encourage economic development. Wealthy international donors, who are ready to assist

reconstruction efforts, are withholding funding until Liberia's National Assembly signs onto a Governance and Economic Management

Action Plan (GEMAP). The Plan was created in October 2005 by the

International Contact Group for Liberia to help ensure transparent revenue collection and allocation - something that was lacking under

the Transitional Government and that has limited Liberia's economic

recovery. The reconstruction of infrastructure and the raising of incomes in this ravaged economy will largely depend on generous financial support and technical assistance from donor countries.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$2.643 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$902.9 million

GDP - real growth rate:
9.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:
agriculture: 76.9%
industry: 5.4%
services: 17.7% (2002 est.)

Labor force - by occupation:

agriculture: 70%

industry: 8%

services: 22% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:

85% (2003 est.)

Population below poverty line:

80%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

15% (2003 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$85.4 million

expenditures: \$90.5 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2000 est.)

Agriculture - products: rubber, coffee, cocoa, rice, cassava
(tapioca), palm oil, sugarcane, bananas; sheep, goats; timber

Industries:

rubber processing, palm oil processing, timber, diamonds

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

509.4 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

473.8 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

3,400 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$910 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

rubber, timber, iron, diamonds, cocoa, coffee

Exports - partners:

Belgium 41.4%, Spain 11.6%, US 9.1%, Malaysia 5.5%, Thailand 4.6%,

Poland 4.6%, Germany 4.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$4.839 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

fuels, chemicals, machinery, transportation equipment,
manufactured
goods; foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

South Korea 37.9%, Japan 21.1%, Singapore 14.2%, Croatia 4.7%
(2005)

Debt - external:

\$3.2 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$94 million (1999)

Currency (code):

Liberian dollar (LRD)

Currency code:

LRD

Exchange rates:

Liberian dollars per US dollar - NA (2005), 54.906 (2004), 59.379
(2003), 61.754 (2002), 48.583 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Liberia

Telephones - main lines in use:

6,900 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

160,000 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: the limited services available are found almost exclusively in the capital Monrovia

domestic: fully automatic system with very low density of .23 fixed

main lines per 100 persons; limited wireless service available

international: country code - 231; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 0, FM 7, shortwave 2 (2001)

Radios:

790,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (plus four low-power repeaters) (2001)

Televisions:

70,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.lr

Internet hosts:

8 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2001)

Internet users:

1,000 (2002)

Transportation Liberia

Airports: 53 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 2 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to

2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 51 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5
914 to 1,523 m: 8 under 914 m: 38 (2006)

Railways:

total: 490 km

standard gauge: 345 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 145 km 1.067-m gauge

note: railway is inoperable because of damage suffered during the civil war (2005)

Roadways:

total: 10,600 km

paved: 657 km

unpaved: 9,943 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 1,687 ships (1000 GRT or over) 62,522,787
GRT/96,776,521 DWT

by type: barge carrier 3, bulk carrier 322, cargo 83, chemical
tanker 199, combination ore/oil 2, container 477, liquefied gas 75,
passenger 2, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 397,
refrigerated

cargo 76, roll on/roll off 4, specialized tanker 11, vehicle carrier
35

foreign-owned: 1,611 (Argentina 7, Australia 2, Austria 13,
Bahamas,

The 1, Bermuda 1, Brazil 3, Canada 2, China 35, Croatia 7, Cyprus
3,

Denmark 8, Estonia 1, France 3, Germany 587, Greece 267, Hong
Kong

37, India 3, Indonesia 1, Isle of Man 5, Israel 5, Italy 16, Japan

102, South Korea 3, Kuwait 1, Latvia 14, Lebanon 2, Mexico 1,
Monaco

10, Netherlands 29, Norway 38, Poland 14, Qatar 2, Russia 77, Saudi

Arabia 24, Singapore 28, Slovenia 2, Sweden 8, Switzerland 7, Taiwan

69, Turkey 1, UAE 18, UK 41, Ukraine 16, Uruguay 3, US 93, unknown

1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Buchanan, Monrovia

Military Liberia

Military branches:

Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL): Army, Navy, Air Force

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 575,384

females age 18-49: 588,780 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 267,430

females age 18-49: 286,231 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$67.4 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

7.5% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Liberia

Disputes - international:

although Liberia's domestic fighting among disparate rebel groups, warlords, and youth gangs was declared over in 2003, civil unrest persists, and in 2004, 133,000 Liberian refugees remained in Guinea,

72,000 in Cote d'Ivoire, 67,000 in Sierra Leone, and 43,000 in Ghana; Liberia, in turn, shelters refugees fleeing turmoil in Cote d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone; since 2003, the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has maintained about 18,000 peacekeepers in Liberia; the

Cote d'Ivoire Government accuses Liberia of supporting Ivoirian rebels; UN sanctions ban Liberia from exporting diamonds and timber

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 13,941 (Sierra Leone) 12,408 (Cote d'Ivoire)

IDPs: 464,000 (civil war from 1990-2004; IDP resettlement began in November 2004) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin and South American cocaine for the European and US markets; corruption,

criminal activity, arms-dealing, and diamond trade provide significant potential for money laundering, but the lack of well-developed financial system limits the country's utility as a major money-laundering center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Libya

Introduction Libya

Background:

The Italians supplanted the Ottoman Turks from the area around Tripoli in 1911 and did not relinquish their hold until 1943 when defeated in World War II. Libya then passed to UN administration and achieved independence in 1951. Following a 1969 military coup, Col.

Muammar Abu Minyar al-QADHAFI began to espouse his own political system, the Third Universal Theory. The system is a combination of

socialism and Islam derived in part from tribal practices and is supposed to be implemented by the Libyan people themselves in a unique form of "direct democracy." QADHAFI has always seen himself

as a revolutionary and visionary leader. He used oil funds during the 1970s and 1980s to promote his ideology outside Libya, supporting subversives and terrorists abroad to hasten the end of Marxism and capitalism. In addition, beginning in 1973, he engaged

in military operations in northern Chad's Aozou Strip - to gain access to minerals and to use as a base of influence in Chadian politics - but was forced to retreat in 1987. UN sanctions in 1992 isolated QADHAFI politically following the downing of Pan AM Flight

103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. Libyan support for terrorism

appeared

to have decreased after the imposition of sanctions. During the 1990s, QADHAFI also began to rebuild his relationships with Europe.

UN sanctions were suspended in April 1999 and finally lifted in September 2003 after Libya resolved the Lockerbie case. In December

2003, Libya announced that it had agreed to reveal and end its programs to develop weapons of mass destruction, and QADHAFI has

made significant strides in normalizing relations with western nations since then. He has received various Western European leaders

as well as many working-level and commercial delegations, and made

his first trip to Western Europe in 15 years when he traveled to Brussels in April 2004. QADHAFI also finally resolved in 2004 several outstanding cases against his government for terrorist activities in the 1980s by compensating the families of victims of the UTA and La Belle disco bombings.

Geography Libya

Location:

Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt and Tunisia

Geographic coordinates:

25 00 N, 17 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 1,759,540 sq km

land: 1,759,540 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Alaska

Land boundaries:

total: 4,348 km

border countries: Algeria 982 km, Chad 1,055 km, Egypt 1,115 km,

Niger 354 km, Sudan 383 km, Tunisia 459 km

Coastline:

1,770 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

note: Gulf of Sidra closing line - 32 degrees, 30 minutes north

Climate:

Mediterranean along coast; dry, extreme desert interior

Terrain:

mostly barren, flat to undulating plains, plateaus, depressions

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Sabkhat Ghuzayil -47 m

highest point: Bikku Bitti 2,267 m

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, gypsum

Land use: arable land: 1.03% permanent crops: 0.19% other: 98.78% (2005)

Irrigated land:

4,700 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

hot, dry, dust-laden ghibli is a southern wind lasting one to four days in spring and fall; dust storms, sandstorms

Environment - current issues:

desertification; very limited natural fresh water resources; the Great Manmade River Project, the largest water development scheme in

the world, is being built to bring water from large aquifers under the Sahara to coastal cities

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note: more than 90% of the country is desert or semidesert

People Libya

Population: 5,900,754 note: includes 166,510 non-nationals (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 33.6% (male 1,012,748/female 969,978)

15-64 years: 62.2% (male 1,891,643/female 1,778,621)

65 years and over: 4.2% (male 121,566/female 126,198) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 23 years

male: 23.1 years

female: 22.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.3% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

26.49 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

3.48 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.96 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 23.71 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 25.99 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 21.32 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.69 years

male: 74.46 years

female: 79.02 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.3% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

10,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: intermediate

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: may be a significant risk in some locations during the transmission season (typically April through October) (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Libyan(s)

adjective: Libyan

Ethnic groups:

Berber and Arab 97%, Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, Tunisians

Religions:

Sunni Muslim 97%

Languages:

Arabic, Italian, English, all are widely understood in the major cities

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 82.6%

male: 92.4%

female: 72% (2003 est.)

Government Libya

Country name:

conventional long form: Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya

conventional short form: Libya

local long form: Al Jumahiriyah al Arabiyah al Libiyah ash Shabiyah

al Ishtirakiyah al Uzma

local short form: none

Government type:

Jamahiriya (a state of the masses) in theory, governed by the populace through local councils; in fact, a military dictatorship

Capital:

name: Tripoli

geographic coordinates: 32 54 N, 13 11 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

25 municipalities (baladiyat, singular - baladiyah); Ajdabiya, Al 'Aziziyah, Al Fatih, Al Jabal al Akhdar, Al Jufrah, Al Khums, Al Kufrah, An Nuqat al Khams, Ash Shati', Awbari, Az Zawiyah, Banghazi,

Darnah, Ghadamis, Gharyan, Misratah, Murzuq, Sabha, Sawfajjin, Surt,

Tarabulus, Tarhunah, Tubruq, Yafran, Zlitan; note - the 25 municipalities may have been replaced by 13 regions

Independence:

24 December 1951 (from UN trusteeship)

National holiday:

Revolution Day, 1 September (1969)

Constitution:

11 December 1969; amended 2 March 1977

Legal system:

based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: Revolutionary Leader Col. Muammar Abu Minyar al-QADHAFI (since 1 September 1969); note - holds no official title,

but is de facto chief of state

head of government: Secretary of the General People's Committee (Prime Minister) al-Baghdadi Ali al-MAHMUDI (since 5 March 2006)

cabinet: General People's Committee established by the General People's Congress

elections: national elections are indirect through a hierarchy of people's committees; head of government elected by the General People's Congress; election last held 2 March 2000 (next to be held NA)

election results: NA

Legislative branch:

unicameral General People's Congress (NA seats; members elected indirectly through a hierarchy of people's committees)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

various Arab nationalist movements with almost negligible

memberships may be functioning clandestinely, as well as some Islamic elements; an anti-QADHAFI Libyan exile movement exists, primarily based in London, but has little influence

International organization participation:

ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AMU, AU, CAEU, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPCW, OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Ali AUJALI

chancery: 2600 Virginia Avenue NW, Suite 705, Washington, DC 20037

telephone: [1] (202) 944-9601

FAX: [1] (202) 944-9060

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

Gregory L. BERRY

embassy: Corinthia Bab Africa Hotel, Souq At-Tlat Al-Qadim, Tripoli

mailing address: US Embassy, 8850 Tripoli Place, Washington, DC 20521-8850

telephone: [218] 21-335-1848

Flag description:

plain green; green is the traditional color of Islam (the state religion)

Economy Libya

Economy - overview:

The Libyan economy depends primarily upon revenues from the oil

sector, which contribute about 95% of export earnings, about one-quarter of GDP, and 60% of public sector wages. Substantial revenues from the energy sector coupled with a small population give

Libya one of the highest per capita GDPs in Africa, but little of this income flows down to the lower orders of society. Libyan officials in the past four years have made progress on economic reforms as part of a broader campaign to reintegrate the country into the international fold. This effort picked up steam after UN sanctions were lifted in September 2003 and as Libya announced that

it would abandon programs to build weapons of mass destruction in

December 2003. Almost all US unilateral sanctions against Libya were

removed in April 2004, helping Libya attract more foreign direct investment, mostly in the energy sector. Libya faces a long road ahead in liberalizing the socialist-oriented economy, but initial steps - including applying for WTO membership, reducing some subsidies, and announcing plans for privatization - are laying the groundwork for a transition to a more market-based economy. The non-oil manufacturing and construction sectors, which account for about 20% of GDP, have expanded from processing mostly agricultural

products to include the production of petrochemicals, iron, steel, and aluminum. Climatic conditions and poor soils severely limit agricultural output, and Libya imports about 75% of its food.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$68 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$31.49 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
8.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$11,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 7.6% industry: 49.9%
services: 42.5% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 1.64 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 17% industry: 23%
services: 59% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:
30% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
3.4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
11.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$25.34 billion
expenditures: \$15.47 billion; including capital expenditures of

\$5.6

billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

8.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus, vegetables, peanuts,
soybeans; cattle

Industries:

petroleum, iron and steel, food processing, textiles, handicrafts,
cement

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

14.4 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

13.39 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

1.643 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

237,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:

1.34 million bbl/day NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

0 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

40 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

7 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

6.25 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

770 million cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

1.321 trillion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$10.73 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$30.79 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas

Exports - partners:

Italy 37.9%, Germany 15.2%, Spain 8.7%, Turkey 6.3%, France 6.2%,

US 5.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$10.82 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, transport equipment, semi-finished goods, food, consumer products

Imports - partners:

Italy 21.5%, Germany 10.4%, Tunisia 5.6%, Turkey 4.9%, UK 4.9%, France 4.8%, South Korea 4.7%, China 4.6% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$39.7 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$4.267 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

ODA, \$4.4 million (2002)

Currency (code):

Libyan dinar (LYD)

Currency code:

LYD

Exchange rates:

Libyan dinars per US dollar - 1.3084 (2005), 1.305 (2004), 1.2929 (2003), 1.2707 (2002), 0.6051 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Libya

Telephones - main lines in use:

750,000 (2003)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

234,800 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: telecommunications system is being modernized;

mobile cellular telephone system became operational in 1996

domestic: microwave radio relay, coaxial cable, cellular, tropospheric scatter, and a domestic satellite system with 14 earth stations

international: country code - 218; satellite earth stations - 4

Intelsat, NA Arabsat, and NA Intersputnik; submarine cables to

France and Italy; microwave radio relay to Tunisia and Egypt;

tropospheric scatter to Greece; participant in Medarabtel (1999)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 16, FM 3, shortwave 3 (2002)

Radios:

1.35 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

12 (plus one low-power repeater) (1999)

Televisions:

730,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.ly

Internet hosts:

31 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2002)

Internet users:

205,000 (2005)

Transportation Libya

Airports: 141 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 60

over 3,047 m: 23

2,438 to 3,047 m: 6

1,524 to 2,437 m: 23

914 to 1,523 m: 6

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 81

over 3,047 m: 5

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 15

914 to 1,523 m: 41

under 914 m: 18 (2006)

Heliports:

2 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 882 km; gas 3,481 km; oil 6,916 km (2006)

Railways:

0 km

note: Libya is working on seven lines totaling 2,757 km of 1.435-m gauge track; it hopes to have trains running by 2008 (2005)

Roadways:

total: 83,200 km

paved: 47,590 km

unpaved: 35,610 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 18 ships (1000 GRT or over) 86,034 GRT/89,820 DWT

by type: cargo 10, liquefied gas 3, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 2, roll on/roll off 2

foreign-owned: 4 (Kuwait 1, Norway 1, Turkey 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

As Sidrah, Az Zuwaytinah, Marsa al Burayqah, Ra's Lanuf, Tripoli, Zawiyah

Military Libya

Military branches:

Armed Peoples on Duty (APOD, Army), Libyan Arab Navy, Libyan Arab

Air Force (LAAF) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

17 years of age (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 17-49: 1,505,675

females age 17-49: 1,429,152 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 17-49: 1,291,624

females age 17-49: 1,230,824 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 62,034

females age 17-49: 59,533 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$1.3 billion (FY99)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
3.9% (FY99)

Transnational Issues Libya

Disputes - international:

Libya has claimed more than 32,000 sq km in southeastern Algeria and about 25,000 sq km in Niger in currently dormant disputes; various Chadian rebels from the Aozou region reside in southern Libya

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Libya is a transit and destination country for men, women, and children from sub-Saharan Africa and Asia trafficked

for forced labor and sexual exploitation; many victims willingly migrate to Libya en route to Europe with the help of smugglers, but

may be forced into prostitution or work as laborers and beggars to pay off their \$800-\$1,200 smuggling debt; laborers from Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia are reportedly trafficked to Libya for the purpose of labor exploitation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Libya is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its lack of evidence of increasing efforts to address trafficking since 2004

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Liechtenstein

Introduction Liechtenstein

Background:

The Principality of Liechtenstein was established within the Holy Roman Empire in 1719; it became a sovereign state in 1806. Until the

end of World War I, it was closely tied to Austria, but the economic

devastation caused by that conflict forced Liechtenstein to enter into a customs and monetary union with Switzerland. Since World War

II (in which Liechtenstein remained neutral), the country's low taxes have spurred outstanding economic growth. Shortcomings in banking regulatory oversight have resulted in concerns about the use

of the financial institutions for money laundering. Liechtenstein has, however, implemented new anti-money-laundering legislation and

recently concluded a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with the US.

Geography Liechtenstein

Location:

Central Europe, between Austria and Switzerland

Geographic coordinates:

47 16 N, 9 32 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 160 sq km

land: 160 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 0.9 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries: total: 76 km border countries: Austria 34.9 km, Switzerland 41.1 km

Coastline:

0 km (doubly landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

continental; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow or rain; cool to moderately warm, cloudy, humid summers

Terrain:

mostly mountainous (Alps) with Rhine Valley in western third

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Ruggeller Riet 430 m highest point: Vorder-Grauspitz 2,599 m

Natural resources: hydroelectric potential, arable land

Land use: arable land: 25% permanent crops: 0% other: 75% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

NA

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer

Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

along with Uzbekistan, one of only two doubly landlocked countries

in the world; variety of microclimatic variations based on elevation

People Liechtenstein

Population:

33,987 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 17.4% (male 2,922/female 2,988)

15-64 years: 70.2% (male 11,842/female 12,022)

65 years and over: 12.4% (male 1,773/female 2,440) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 39.6 years

male: 39.2 years

female: 40.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.78% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.21 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.18 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

4.77 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.01 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.73 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 4.64 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.24 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.04 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.68 years

male: 76.1 years

female: 83.28 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.51 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Liechtensteiner(s)

adjective: Liechtenstein

Ethnic groups:

Alemannic 86%, Italian, Turkish, and other 14%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 76.2%, Protestant 7%, unknown 10.6%, other 6.2%

(June 2002)

Languages:

German (official), Alemannic dialect

Literacy:

definition: age 10 and over can read and write

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100%

Government Liechtenstein

Country name:

conventional long form: Principality of Liechtenstein

conventional short form: Liechtenstein

local long form: Fuerstentum Liechtenstein

local short form: Liechtenstein

Government type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Vaduz

geographic coordinates: 47 09 N, 9 31 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

11 communes (Gemeinden, singular - Gemeinde); Balzers, Eschen, Gamprin, Mauren, Planken, Ruggell, Schaan, Schellenberg, Triesen, Triesenberg, Vaduz

Independence:

23 January 1719 (Principality of Liechtenstein established); 12 July 1806 (independence from the Holy Roman Empire)

National holiday:

Assumption Day, 15 August

Constitution:

5 October 1921

Legal system:

local civil and penal codes; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Prince HANS ADAM II (since 13 November 1989, assumed executive powers 26 August 1984); Heir Apparent Prince ALOIS, son of the monarch (born 11 June 1968); note - on 15 August

2004, HANS ADAM transferred the official duties of the ruling prince

to ALOIS, but HANS ADAM retains status of chief of state

head of government: Head of Government Ottmar HASLER (since

5 April

2001) and Deputy Head of Government Rita KIEBER-BECK (since

5 April

2001)

cabinet: Cabinet elected by the Parliament, confirmed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party in the Landtag is usually appointed the head of government by the monarch and the leader of the largest minority party in the Landtag is usually appointed the deputy head of government by the monarch

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament or Landtag (25 seats; members are elected by

direct, popular vote under proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 11 and 13 March 2005 (next to be held by NA 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - FBP 48.7%, VU 38.2%, FL

13%; seats by party - FBP 12, VU 10, FL 3

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Oberster Gerichtshof; Court of Appeal or Obergericht

Political parties and leaders:

Patriotic Union (was Fatherland Union) or VU [Adolf HEEB]; Progressive Citizens' Party or FBP [Otmar HASLER]; The Free List or

FL

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

CE, EBRD, EFTA, IAEA, ICCT, ICRM, IFRCs, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ITU,

OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UPU, WCL, WIPO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Claudia FRITSCHÉ chancery: 888 17th Street NW, Suite 1250, Washington, DC 20006 telephone: [1] (202) 331-0590 FAX: [1] (202) 331-3221

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Liechtenstein, but the US Ambassador to Switzerland is also accredited to Liechtenstein

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of blue (top) and red with a gold crown

on the hoist side of the blue band

Economy Liechtenstein

Economy - overview:

Despite its small size and limited natural resources, Liechtenstein has developed into a prosperous, highly industrialized, free-enterprise economy with a vital financial service sector and living standards on a par with its large European neighbors. The Liechtenstein economy is widely diversified with a large number of

small businesses. Low business taxes - the maximum tax rate is 20% -

and easy incorporation rules have induced many holding or so-called

letter box companies to establish nominal offices in Liechtenstein, providing 30% of state revenues. The country participates in a customs union with Switzerland and uses the Swiss franc as its

national currency. It imports more than 90% of its energy requirements. Liechtenstein has been a member of the European Economic Area (an organization serving as a bridge between the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the EU) since May 1995.

The government is working to harmonize its economic policies with those of an integrated Europe.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$1.786 billion (2001 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$2.487 billion

GDP - real growth rate:
11% (1999 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$25,000 (1999 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:
agriculture: 6% NA%
industry: 39%
services: 55% NA% (1999)

Labor force:
29,500 of whom 13,900 commute from Austria, Switzerland, and Germany to work each day (31 December 2001)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 2% industry: 47%
services: 51% (31 December 2001)

Unemployment rate:
1.3% (September 2002)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1% (2001)

Budget:

revenues: \$424.2 million

expenditures: \$414.1 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(1998 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, barley, corn, potatoes; livestock, dairy products

Industries:

electronics, metal manufacturing, dental products, ceramics,
pharmaceuticals, food products, precision instruments, tourism,
optical instruments

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Exports:

\$2.47 billion (1996)

Exports - commodities:

small specialty machinery, connectors for audio and video, parts
for motor vehicles, dental products, hardware, prepared foodstuffs,
electronic equipment, optical products

Exports - partners:

EU 62.6% (Germany 24.3%, Austria 9.5%, France 8.9%, Italy
6.6%, UK

4.6%), US 18.9%, Switzerland 15.7% (2004)

Imports:

\$917.3 million (1996)

Imports - commodities:

agricultural products, raw materials, machinery, metal goods, textiles, foodstuffs, motor vehicles

Imports - partners:

EU, Switzerland (2004)

Debt - external:

\$0 (2001)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$0

Currency (code):

Swiss franc (CHF)

Currency code:

CHF

Exchange rates:

Swiss francs per US dollar - 1.2452 (2005), 1.2435 (2004), 1.3467 (2003), 1.5586 (2002), 1.6876 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Liechtenstein

Telephones - main lines in use:

19,900 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

11,400 (2002)

Telephone system:

general assessment: automatic telephone system

domestic: NA

international: country code - 423; linked to Swiss networks by cable

and microwave radio relay

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 0, FM 4, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

21,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

NA (linked to Swiss networks) (1997)

Televisions:

12,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.li

Internet hosts:

4,697 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

44 (Liechtenstein and Switzerland) (2000)

Internet users:

20,000 (2002)

Transportation Liechtenstein

Pipelines:

gas 20 km (2006)

Railways:

9 km 1.435-m gauge (electrified)

note: belongs to the Austrian Railway System connecting Austria and

Switzerland (2006)

Roadways: total: 380 km paved: 380 km (2006)

Waterways:

28 km (2005)

Ports and terminals:

none

Military Liechtenstein

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 7,736 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 6,250 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 208 (2005 est.)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of Switzerland

Transnational Issues Liechtenstein

Disputes - international:

in February 2005, the ICJ refused to rule on the restitution of Liechtenstein's land and property assets in the Czech Republic confiscated in 1945 as German property

Illicit drugs:

has strengthened money-laundering controls, but money laundering remains a concern due to Liechtenstein's sophisticated offshore financial services sector

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Lithuania

Introduction Lithuania

Background:

Independent between the two World Wars, Lithuania was annexed by the USSR in 1940. On 11 March 1990, Lithuania became the first of the Soviet republics to declare its independence, but Moscow did not recognize this proclamation until September of 1991 (following the abortive coup in Moscow). The last Russian troops withdrew in 1993.

Lithuania subsequently restructured its economy for integration into Western European institutions; it joined both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004.

Geography Lithuania

Location:

Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, between Latvia and Russia

Geographic coordinates:

56 00 N, 24 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 65,200 sq km

land: NA sq km

water: NA sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

total: 1,613 km

border countries: Belarus 653.5 km, Latvia 588 km, Poland 103.7 km,

Russia (Kaliningrad) 267.8 km

Coastline:

90 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate:

transitional, between maritime and continental; wet, moderate winters and summers

Terrain:

lowland, many scattered small lakes, fertile soil

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Baltic Sea 0 m highest point:
Juozapines Kalnas 293.6 m

Natural resources: peat, arable land, amber

Land use: arable land: 44.81% permanent crops: 0.9% other:
54.29% (2005)

Irrigated land:

70 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues: contamination of soil and
groundwater with petroleum products and chemicals at military
bases

Environment - international agreements: party to: Air Pollution,
Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol,
Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone
Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified:
Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Geography - note:

fertile central plains are separated by hilly uplands that are
ancient glacial deposits

People Lithuania

Population:

3,585,906 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 15.5% (male 284,888/female 270,458)
15-64 years: 69.1% (male 1,210,557/female 1,265,542)
65 years and over: 15.5% (male 190,496/female 363,965) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 38.2 years

male: 35.7 years

female: 40.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.3% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

8.75 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

10.98 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.71 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.96 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.52 male(s)/female

total population: 0.89 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 6.78 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.12 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.37 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.2 years

male: 69.2 years

female: 79.49 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.2 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

1,300 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Lithuanian(s)

adjective: Lithuanian

Ethnic groups:

Lithuanian 83.4%, Polish 6.7%, Russian 6.3%, other or unspecified 3.6% (2001 census)

Religions:

Roman Catholic 79%, Russian Orthodox 4.1%, Protestant (including

Lutheran and Evangelical Christian Baptist) 1.9%, other or unspecified 5.5%, none 9.5% (2001 census)

Languages:

Lithuanian (official) 82%, Russian 8%, Polish 5.6%, other and unspecified 4.4% (2001 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.6%

male: 99.7%

female: 99.6% (2003 est.)

Government Lithuania

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Lithuania

conventional short form: Lithuania

local long form: Lietuvos Respublika

local short form: Lietuva

former: Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Vilnius

geographic coordinates: 54 41 N, 25 19 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

10 counties (apskritis, singular - apskritis); Alytaus, Kauno, Klaipėdos, Marijampolės, Panevėžys, Šiauliai, Tauragės, Telšiai, Utenos, Vilniaus

Independence:

11 March 1990 (independence declared from Soviet Union); 6 September 1991 (Soviet Union recognizes Lithuania's independence)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 16 February (1918); note - 16 February 1918 is

the date Lithuania declared its independence from Soviet Russia and established its statehood; 11 March 1990 is the date it declared its independence from the Soviet Union

Constitution:
adopted 25 October 1992

Legal system:
based on civil law system; legislative acts can be appealed to the constitutional court

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: President Valdas ADAMKUS (since 12 July 2004)
head of government: Prime Minister Gediminas KIRKILAS (since 4 July 2006)
cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the nomination of the prime minister
elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 13 and 27 June 2004 (next to be held June 2009); prime minister appointed by the president on the approval of the Parliament
election results: Valdas ADAMKUS elected president; percent of vote
- Valdas ADAMKUS 52.2%, Kazimiera PRUNSKIENE 47.8%; Gediminas KIRKILAS approved by Parliament 85-13, with 5 abstentions

Legislative branch:
unicameral Parliament or Seimas (141 seats, 71 members are directly

elected by popular vote, 70 are elected by proportional representation; members serve four-year terms)
elections: last held 10 and 24 October 2004 (next to be held October 2008)
election results: percent of vote by party - Labor 28.6%, Working for Lithuania (Social Democrats and Social Liberals) 20.7%, TS 14.6%, For Order and Justice (Liberal Democrats and Lithuanian People's Union) 11.4%, Liberal and Center Union 9.1%, Farmers and New Democracy Union 6.6%, other 9%; seats by faction - Labor 29, Homeland Union 26, Social Democrats 23, Civil Democracy (split from Labor) 11, Liberal Movement (formerly Liberal Political Group) 11, National Farmer's Union (formerly Farmers and New Democracy Union) 11, Social Liberal 10, Liberal Democrats 9, Liberal and Center Political Group 8, independents 3 (as of late-July 2006)

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court; Supreme Court; Court of Appeal; judges for all courts appointed by the President

Political parties and leaders:

Civil Democracy Party [Viktor MUNTIANAS, chairman]; Electoral Action of Lithuanian Poles [Valdemar TOMASZEWSKI, chairman]; National Farmer's Union [Kazimiera PRUNSKIENE, chairman]; Homeland Union/Conservative Party or TS [Andrius KUBILIUS, chairman]; Labor Party; Liberal and Center Political Group [Arturas ZUOKAS, chairman]; Liberal Democratic Party [Valentinas MAZURONIS, chairman]; Liberal Movement; Lithuanian Christian Democrats or

LKD

[Valentinas STUNDYS, chairman]; Lithuanian People's Union for a Fair

Lithuania; Lithuanian Social Democratic Coalition [Algirdas BRAZAUSKAS, chairman] consists of the Lithuanian Democratic Labor

Party or LDDP and the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party or LSDP;

Social Liberal/New Union [Arturas PAULAUSKAS, chairman]; Social

Union of Christian Conservatives [Gediminas VAGNORIUS, chairman];

Young Lithuania and New Nationalists

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT (observer), Australia Group, BA, BIS, CBSS, CE, EAPC, EBRD,

EIB, EU (new member), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM,

IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NATO, NIB, NSG, OIF (observer), OPCW,

OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU (associate

partner), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Kornelija JURGAITIENE

chancery: 4590 MacArthur Blvd. NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: [1] (202) 234-5860

FAX: [1] (202) 328-0466

consulate(s) general: Chicago, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador John A. CLOUD embassy: Akmenu Gatve 6, Vilnius, LT-03106 mailing address: American Embassy, Almeny gatve 6, Vilnius LT-03106 telephone: [370] (5) 266 5500 FAX: [370] (5) 266 5510

Flag description: three equal horizontal bands of yellow (top), green, and red

Economy Lithuania

Economy - overview:

Lithuania, the Baltic state that has conducted the most trade with Russia, has slowly rebounded from the 1998 Russian financial crisis.

Unemployment dropped from 11% in 2003 to about 8% in 2005. Growing

domestic consumption and increased investment have furthered recovery. Trade has been increasingly oriented toward the West. Lithuania has gained membership in the World Trade Organization and

joined the EU in May 2004. Privatization of the large, state-owned utilities, particularly in the energy sector, is nearing completion. Overall, more than 80% of enterprises have been privatized. Foreign

government and business support have helped in the transition from the old command economy to a market economy.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$49.41 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$23.5 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

7.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$14,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 5.5% industry: 32.5% services: 62% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 1.61 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 15.8% industry: 28.2% services: 56% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:

8.2% (2005)

Population below poverty line:

Less than \$2.15 per day (PPP): 4%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.2% highest 10%: 24.9% (2000)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

32.5 (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.7% (2005)

Investment (gross fixed):

21.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$8.429 billion

expenditures: \$9.103 billion; including capital expenditures of

\$NA

(2004 est.)

Public debt:

18.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

grain, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, vegetables; beef, milk, eggs;
fish

Industries:

metal-cutting machine tools, electric motors, television sets,
refrigerators and freezers, petroleum refining, shipbuilding (small
ships), furniture making, textiles, food processing, fertilizers,
agricultural machinery, optical equipment, electronic components,
computers, amber jewelry

Industrial production growth rate:

7.3% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

19 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 16.5% hydro: 5.7%
nuclear: 77.7% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

12.079 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

11.7 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

4.144 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

14,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - consumption:

52,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

93,000 bbl/day bbl/day (2004)

Oil - proved reserves:

12 million bbl (2004)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2004)

Natural gas - consumption:

3.1 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2004)

Natural gas - imports:

3.1 billion cu m (2004)

Current account balance:

\$-1.771 billion (2005)

Exports:

\$11.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

mineral products 23%, textiles and clothing 16%, machinery and equipment 11%, chemicals 6%, wood and wood products 5%, foodstuffs
5% (2001)

Exports - partners:

Russia 10.4%, Latvia 10.2%, Germany 9.4%, France 7%, Estonia 5.9%,

Poland 5.5%, Sweden 5%, US 4.7%, UK 4.7%, Denmark 4.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$15.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

mineral products, machinery and equipment, transport equipment, chemicals, textiles and clothing, metals

Imports - partners:

Russia 27.9%, Germany 15.2%, Poland 8.3% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$3.815 billion (2005)

Debt - external:

\$11.7 billion (2 February 2006)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$1.6 billion in committed EU structural and cohesion funds (2004-06)

Currency (code):

litas (LTL)

Currency code:

LTL

Exchange rates:

litai per US dollar - 2.774 (2005), 2.7806 (2004), 3.0609 (2003), 3.677 (2002), 4 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Lithuania

Telephones - main lines in use:
801,100 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
4.353 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: inadequate, but is being modernized to provide
an improved international capability and better residential access
domestic: a national, fiber-optic cable, interurban, trunk system is
nearing completion; rural exchanges are being improved and
expanded;
mobile cellular systems are being installed; access to the Internet
is available; still many unsatisfied telephone subscriber
applications
international: country code - 370; landline connections to Latvia
and Poland; major international connections to Denmark, Sweden,
and
Norway by submarine cable for further transmission by satellite

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 29, FM 142, shortwave 1 (2001)

Radios:
1.9 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
27
note: Lithuania has approximately 27 broadcasting stations, but
may
have as many as 100 transmitters, including repeater stations
(2001)

Televisions:

1.7 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.lt

Internet hosts:

148,675 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

32 (2001)

Internet users:

1,221,700 (2005)

Transportation Lithuania

Airports: 91 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 34 over 3,047 m: 4 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 7 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 20 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 57 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 53 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 1,696 km; oil 228 km; refined products 121 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 1,771 km

broad gauge: 1,749 km 1.524-m gauge (122 km electrified)

standard gauge: 22 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 79,497 km

paved: 70,549 km (including 417 km of expressways)

unpaved: 8,948 km (2005)

Waterways:
425 km (2005)

Merchant marine:
total: 49 ships (1000 GRT or over) 353,094 GRT/352,883 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 6, cargo 20, chemical tanker 1, container 1,
passenger/cargo 5, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 14, roll
on/roll off 1
foreign-owned: 10 (Denmark 10)
registered in other countries: 17 (Antigua and Barbuda 3, Belize 1,
North Korea 1, Norway 1, Panama 5, Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines
3, unknown 3) (2006)

Ports and terminals:
Klaipeda

Military Lithuania

Military branches:
Ground Forces, Naval Force, Lithuanian Military Air Forces,
National Defense Volunteer Forces (2005)

Military service age and obligation:
19-45 years of age for compulsory military service, conscript
service obligation - 12 months; 18 years of age for volunteers
(2004)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 19-49: 830,368
females age 19-49: 830,524 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 19-49: 590,606

females age 19-49: 676,102 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 29,689

females age 19-49: 28,543 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$230.8 million (FY01)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.9% (FY01)

Transnational Issues Lithuania

Disputes - international:

Lithuania and Russia committed to demarcating their boundary in 2006 in accordance with the land and maritime treaty ratified by Russia in May 2003 and by Lithuania in 1999; Lithuania operates a simplified transit regime for Russian nationals traveling from the Kaliningrad coastal exclave into Russia, while still conforming, as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, to strict Schengen border rules; the Latvian parliament has not ratified its 1998 maritime boundary treaty with Lithuania, primarily due to concerns over potential hydrocarbons

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for opiates and other illicit drugs from Southwest Asia, Latin America, and Western Europe to Western Europe and Scandinavia; limited production of methamphetamine and ecstasy; susceptible to money laundering despite changes to banking legislation

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Luxembourg

Introduction Luxembourg

Background:

Founded in 963, Luxembourg became a grand duchy in 1815 and an

independent state under the Netherlands. It lost more than half of its territory to Belgium in 1839, but gained a larger measure of autonomy. Full independence was attained in 1867. Overrun by Germany

in both World Wars, it ended its neutrality in 1948 when it entered

into the Benelux Customs Union and when it joined NATO the following

year. In 1957, Luxembourg became one of the six founding countries

of the European Economic Community (later the European Union), and

in 1999 it joined the euro currency area.

Geography Luxembourg

Location:

Western Europe, between France and Germany

Geographic coordinates:

49 45 N, 6 10 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 2,586 sq km

land: 2,586 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Rhode Island

Land boundaries: total: 359 km border countries: Belgium 148 km, France 73 km, Germany 138 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

modified continental with mild winters, cool summers

Terrain:

mostly gently rolling uplands with broad, shallow valleys; uplands to slightly mountainous in the north; steep slope down to Moselle flood plain in the southeast

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Moselle River 133 m highest point: Buurgplaatz 559 m

Natural resources: iron ore (no longer exploited), arable land

Land use: arable land: 23.94% permanent crops: 0.39% other:

75.67% (includes Belgium) (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

air and water pollution in urban areas, soil pollution of farmland

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Geography - note:

landlocked; the only Grand Duchy in the world

People Luxembourg

Population:

474,413 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 18.9% (male 46,118/female 43,356)

15-64 years: 66.5% (male 159,498/female 156,075)

65 years and over: 14.6% (male 28,027/female 41,339) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 38.7 years
male: 37.7 years
female: 39.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
1.23% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
11.94 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
8.41 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
8.75 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.68 male(s)/female
total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 4.74 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 4.73 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 4.76 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 78.89 years
male: 75.6 years
female: 82.38 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.78 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.2% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
less than 500 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Luxembourger(s)
adjective: Luxembourg

Ethnic groups:
Celtic base (with French and German blend), Portuguese, Italian,
Slavs (from Montenegro, Albania, and Kosovo) and European
(guest and
resident workers)

Religions:
87% Roman Catholic, 13% Protestants, Jews, and Muslims (2000)

Languages:
Luxembourgish (national language), German (administrative
language), French (administrative language)

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 100%
male: 100%
female: 100% (2000 est.)

Government Luxembourg

Country name:
conventional long form: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
conventional short form: Luxembourg

local long form: Grand Duche de Luxembourg

local short form: Luxembourg

Government type:
constitutional monarchy

Capital:
name: Luxembourg
geographic coordinates: 49 45 N, 6 10 E
time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)
daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last
Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:
3 districts; Diekirch, Grevenmacher, Luxembourg

Independence:
1839 (from the Netherlands)

National holiday:
National Day (Birthday of Grand Duchess Charlotte) 23 June

Constitution:
17 October 1868; occasional revisions

Legal system:
based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:
chief of state: Grand Duke HENRI (since 7 October 2000); Heir
Apparent Prince GUILLAUME (son of the monarch, born 11
November 1981)
head of government: Prime Minister Jean-Claude JUNCKER (since

January 1995) and Vice Prime Minister Jean ASSELBORN (since 31 July

2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers recommended by the prime minister and

appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; following popular

elections to the Chamber of Deputies, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed

prime minister by the monarch; the deputy prime minister is

appointed by the monarch; they are responsible to the Chamber of Deputies

note: government coalition - CSV and LSAP

Legislative branch:

unicameral Chamber of Deputies or Chambre des Deputes (60 seats;

members are elected by direct popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 13 June 2004 (next to be held by June 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - CSV 36.1%, LSAP 23.4%,

DP 16.1%, Green Party 11.6%, ADR 10%; seats by party - CSV 24, LSAP

14, DP 10, Green Party 7, ADR 5

note: there is also a Council of State that serves as an advisory body to the Chamber of Deputies; the Council of State has 21 members

appointed by the Grand Duke on the advice of the prime minister

Judicial branch:

judicial courts and tribunals (3 Justices of the Peace, 2 district courts, and 1 Supreme Court of Appeals); administrative courts and

tribunals (State Prosecutor's Office, administrative courts and tribunals, and the Constitutional Court); judges for all courts are appointed for life by the monarch

Political parties and leaders:

Action Committee for Democracy and Justice or ADR [Gast GIBERYEN];

Christian Social People's Party or CSV (also known as Christian Social Party or PCS) [Francois BILTGEN]; Democratic Party or DP [Claude MEISCH]; Green Party [Francois BAUSCH]; Luxembourg Socialist

Workers' Party or LSAP [Alex BODRY]; Marxist and Reformed Communist

Party dei Lenk/la Gauche (the Left) [no formal leadership]; other minor parties

Political pressure groups and leaders: ABBL (bankers' association); ALEBA (financial sector trade union); Centrale Paysanne (federation of agricultural producers); CEP (professional sector chamber); CGFP (trade union representing civil service); Chambre de Commerce (Chamber of Commerce); Chambre des Metiers (Chamber of Artisans); FEDIL (federation of industrialists); Greenpeace (environment protection); LCGP (center-right trade union); Mouvement Ecologique (protection of ecology); OGBL (center-left trade union)

International organization participation:

ACCT, AsDB, Australia Group, Benelux, CE, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU,

ESA, EU, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA,

IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU,

MIGA, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OIF, OPCW, OSCE, PCA,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Joseph WEYLAND chancery: 2200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 265-4171/72 FAX: [1] (202) 328-8270 consulate(s) general: New York, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ann WAGNER embassy: 22 Boulevard Emmanuel Servais, L-2535 Luxembourg City mailing address: American Embassy Luxembourg, Unit 1410, APO AE 09126-1410 (official mail); American Embassy Luxembourg, PSC 9, Box 9500, APO AE 09123 (personal mail) telephone: [352] 46 01 23 FAX: [352] 46 14 01

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and light blue; similar to the flag of the Netherlands, which uses a darker blue and

is shorter; design was based on the flag of France

Economy Luxembourg

Economy - overview:

This stable, high-income economy - benefitting from its proximity to France, Belgium, and Germany - features solid growth, low inflation, and low unemployment. The industrial sector, initially dominated by steel, has become increasingly diversified to include chemicals, rubber, and other products. Growth in the financial sector, which now accounts for about 28% of GDP, has more than compensated for the decline in steel. Most banks are foreign-owned

and have extensive foreign dealings. Agriculture is based on small family-owned farms. The economy depends on foreign and cross-border

workers for more than 30% of its labor force. Although Luxembourg,

like all EU members, has suffered from the global economic slump, the country enjoys an extraordinarily high standard of living - GDP per capita ranks first in the world.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$30.9 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$31.76 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$65,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:
agriculture: 1%
industry: 13%
services: 86% (2005 est.)

Labor force:
316,500 of whom 121,600 are foreign cross-border workers commuting
primarily from France, Belgium, and Germany (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 1% industry: 13%
services: 86% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:
4.5% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

20.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$9.195 billion

expenditures: \$9.573 billion; including capital expenditures of \$975.5 million (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wine, grapes, barley, oats, potatoes, wheat, fruits; dairy products, livestock products

Industries:

banking and financial services, iron and steel, information technology, telecommunications, cargo transportation, food processing, chemicals, metal products, engineering, tires, glass, aluminum, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

4.5% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

3.203 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 57.3% hydro: 25.2% nuclear: 0% other: 17.5% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

6.14 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Electricity - exports:

2.346 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Electricity - imports:

5.287 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

55,700 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

634 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

50,700 bbl/day (2001)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

1.205 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

867 million cu m (2001 est.)

Current account balance:

\$3.56 billion

Exports:

\$13.39 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, steel products, chemicals, rubber products, glass

Exports - partners:

Germany 21%, France 16.3%, Belgium 9.2%, UK 8.3%, Italy 7.5%, Spain 6.6%, Netherlands 4.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$18.74 billion c.i.f. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

minerals, metals, foodstuffs, quality consumer goods

Imports - partners:

Belgium 28.2%, Germany 21.8%, China 12.8%, France 9.6%, Netherlands 5.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$279.1 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$235.59 million (2004)

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003),
1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Luxembourg

Telephones - main lines in use:

244,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

720,000 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: highly developed, completely automated and
efficient system, mainly buried cables

domestic: nationwide cellular telephone system; buried cable

international: country code - 352; 3 channels leased on TAT-6

coaxial submarine cable (Europe to North America)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 9, shortwave 2 (1999)

Radios:

285,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

5 (1999)

Televisions:

285,000 (1998 est.)

Internet country code:

.lu

Internet hosts:

88,661 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

8 (2000)

Internet users:

315,000 (2005)

Transportation Luxembourg

Airports: 2 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 1

over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 155 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 274 km

standard gauge: 274 km 1.435-m gauge (262 km electrified)
(2005)

Roadways:

total: 5,210 km

paved: 5,210 km (including 147 km of expressways) (2002)

Waterways:

37 km (on Moselle River) (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 42 ships (1000 GRT or over) 557,636 GRT/792,069 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 6, chemical tanker 16, container 7, liquefied gas 2, passenger 3, petroleum tanker 3, roll on/roll off 5

foreign-owned: 42 (Belgium 9, Finland 4, France 14, Germany 10, Netherlands 2, US 3) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Merttert

Military Luxembourg

Military branches:

Army

Military service age and obligation: a 1967 law made the Army an all-volunteer force; 17 years of age for voluntary military service; soldiers under 18 are not deployed into combat or with peacekeeping missions (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 17-49: 110,867

females age 17-49: 108,758 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 17-49: 90,279

females age 17-49: 88,638 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 2,775

females age 17-49: 2,703 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$231.6 million (2003)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
0.9% (2003)

Transnational Issues Luxembourg

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Macau

Introduction Macau

Background:

Colonized by the Portuguese in the 16th century, Macau was the first European settlement in the Far East. Pursuant to an agreement

signed by China and Portugal on 13 April 1987, Macau became the

Macau Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China on 20 December

1999. China has promised that, under its "one country, two systems"

formula, China's socialist economic system will not be practiced in

Macau, and that Macau will enjoy a high degree of autonomy in all matters except foreign and defense affairs for the next 50 years.

Geography Macau

Location:

Eastern Asia, bordering the South China Sea and China

Geographic coordinates:

22 10 N, 113 33 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 28.2 sq km

land: 28.2 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

less than one-sixth the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries: total: 0.34 km regional border: China 0.34 km

Coastline:

41 km

Maritime claims:

not specified

Climate:

subtropical; marine with cool winters, warm summers

Terrain:

generally flat

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: South China Sea 0 m

highest point: Coloane Alto 172.4 m

Natural resources:

NEGL

Land use:

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

typhoons

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

essentially urban; an area of land reclaimed from the sea measuring

5.2 sq km and known as Cotai now connects the islands of Coloane and

Taipa; the island area is connected to the mainland peninsula by three bridges

People Macau

Population:

453,125 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 16.2% (male 37,934/female 35,412)

15-64 years: 75.9% (male 163,975/female 179,830)

65 years and over: 7.9% (male 15,099/female 20,875) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 36.1 years

male: 35.7 years

female: 36.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.86% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

8.48 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.47 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

4.56 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.91 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female

total population: 0.92 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 4.35 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.54 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.15 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 82.19 years

male: 79.36 years

female: 85.17 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.02 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Chinese

adjective: Chinese

Ethnic groups:

Chinese 95.7%, Macanese (mixed Portuguese and Asian ancestry)
1%,
other 3.3% (2001 census)

Religions:

Buddhist 50%, Roman Catholic 15%, none and other 35% (1997
est.)

Languages:

Cantonese 87.9%, Hokkien 4.4%, Mandarin 1.6%, other Chinese
dialects 3.1%, other 3% (2001 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 94.5%

male: 97.2%

female: 92% (2003 est.)

Government Macau

Country name:

conventional long form: Macau Special Administrative Region

conventional short form: Macau

local long form: Aomen Tebie Xingzhengqu (Chinese); Regiao Administrativa Especial de Macau (Portuguese)

local short form: Aomen (Chinese); Macau (Portuguese)

Dependency status:

special administrative region of China

Government type:

limited democracy

Administrative divisions:

none (special administrative region of China)

Independence:

none (special administrative region of China)

National holiday:

National Day (Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic

of China), 1 October (1949); note - 20 December 1999 is celebrated

as Macau Special Administrative Region Establishment Day

Constitution:

Basic Law, approved in March 1993 by China's National People's Congress, is Macau's "mini-constitution"

Legal system:

based on Portuguese civil law system

Suffrage:

direct election 18 years of age, universal for permanent residents living in Macau for the past seven years; indirect election limited

to organizations registered as "corporate voters" (257 are currently registered) and a 300-member Election Committee drawn from broad

regional groupings, municipal organizations, and central government bodies

Executive branch:

chief of state: President of China HU Jintao (since 15 March 2003)

head of government: Chief Executive Edmund HO Hau-wah (since 20

December 1999)

cabinet: Executive Council consists of one government secretary, three legislators, four businessmen, one pro-Beijing unionist, and one pro-Beijing educator

elections: chief executive chosen by a 300-member Election Committee

for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 29 August 2004 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: Edmund HO Hau-wah reelected received 296 votes;

three members submitted blank ballots; one member was absent

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Assembly (29 seats; 12 elected by popular vote, 10 by indirect vote, and 7 appointed by the chief executive; members serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 25 September 2005 (next in September 2009)

election results: percent of vote - Development Union 12.8%, Macau

Development Alliance 9%, Macau United Citizens' Association 16%, New

Democratic Macau Association 18.2%, others NA; seats by political group - Development Union 2, Macau Development Alliance 1, Macau

United Citizens' Association 2, New Democratic Macau Association 2,
New Hope 1, United Forces 2, others 2; 10 seats filled by professional and business groups; seven members appointed by chief executive

Judicial branch:

Court of Final Appeal in Macau Special Administrative Region

Political parties and leaders:

Civil Service Union [Jose Maria Pereira COUTINHO]; Development

Union [KWAN Tsui-hang]; Macau Development Alliance [Angela LEONG

On-kei]; Macau United Citizens' Association [CHAN Meng-kam]; New

Democratic Macau Association [Antonio NG Kuok-cheong]; United Forces

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

IHO, IMF, IMO (associate), ISO (correspondent), UNESCO (associate),

UPU, WCO, WMO, WToO (associate), WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (special administrative region of China)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US has no offices in Macau; US interests are monitored by the US Consulate General in Hong Kong

Flag description:

light green with a lotus flower above a stylized bridge and water in white, beneath an arc of five gold, five-pointed stars: one large in center of arc and four smaller

Economy Macau

Economy - overview:

Macau's well-to-do economy has remained one of the most open in the

world since its reversion to China in 1999. Apparel exports and tourism are mainstays of the economy. Although the territory was hit

hard by the 1997-98 Asian financial crisis and the global downturn

in 2001, its economy grew 10.1% in 2002, 14.2% in 2003, and 28.6% in

2004. During the first three quarters of 2005, Macau registered year-on-year GDP increases of 6.2%. A rapid rise in the number of mainland visitors because of China's easing of travel restrictions, increased public works expenditures, and significant investment inflows associated with the liberalization of Macau's gaming industry drove the four-year recovery. The budget also returned to surplus since 2002 because of the surge in visitors from China and

a hike in taxes on gambling profits, which generated about 70% of government revenue. The three companies awarded gambling licenses

have pledged to invest \$2.2 billion in the territory, which will boost GDP growth. Much of Macau's textile industry may move to the

mainland as the Multi-Fiber Agreement is phased out. The territory

may have to rely more on gambling and trade-related services to generate growth. Two new casinos were opened by new foreign

gambling

licensees in 2004; development of new infrastructure and facilities in preparation for Macau's hosting of the 2005 East Asian Games led

the construction sector. The Closer Economic Partnership Agreement

(CEPA) between Macau and mainland China that came into effect on 1

January 2004 offers many Macau-made products tariff-free access to

the mainland, and the range of products covered by CEPA was expanded

on 1 January 2005.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$10 billion (2004)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$10.05 billion (2004)

GDP - real growth rate:

2.8% (3rd Quarter 2005)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$22,000 (2004)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 0.1% industry: 7.2% services: 92.7% (2002 est.)

Labor force: 251,200 (3rd Quarter, 2005)

Labor force - by occupation: manufacturing 13.7%, construction 10.5%, transport and communications 5.9%, wholesale and retail trade 14.6%, restaurants and hotels 10.3%, gambling 17.9%, public sector 7.8%, other services and agriculture 19.3% (2005 est.)

Unemployment rate:
4.1% (3rd Quarter 2005)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
3.8% (2nd quarter, 2005)

Budget:
revenues: \$3.16 billion
expenditures: \$3.16 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(FY05/06)

Agriculture - products:
only 2% of land area is cultivated, mainly by vegetable growers;
fishing, mostly for crustaceans, is important; some of the catch is
exported to Hong Kong

Industries:
tourism, gambling, clothing, textiles, electronics, footwear, toys

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production:
1.893 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
1.899 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

153.3 million kWh (2004)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - consumption:

12,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$3.465 billion f.o.b.; note - includes reexports (2004)

Exports - commodities:

clothing, textiles, footwear, toys, electronics, machinery and parts

Exports - partners:

US 48.7%, China 14.9%, Hong Kong 9.8%, Germany 5.9% (2005)

Imports:

\$3.478 billion c.i.f. (2004)

Imports - commodities:

raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, consumer goods

(foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco), capital goods, mineral fuels and oils

Imports - partners:

China 43.1%, Japan 10.9%, Hong Kong 10%, Singapore 5.2%, US 4.1%,
Taiwan 4% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$3.1 billion (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

pataca (MOP)

Currency code:

MOP

Exchange rates:

patacas per US dollar - 8.011 (2005), 8.022 (2004), 8.021 (2003), 8.033 (2002), 8.034 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Macau

Telephones - main lines in use:

174,400 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

532,800 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: fairly modern communication facilities

maintained for domestic and international services

domestic: NA

international: country code - 853; HF radiotelephone
communication

facility; access to international communications carriers provided
via Hong Kong and China; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat
(Indian Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 0, FM 2, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

160,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (2006)

Televisions:

49,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.mo

Internet hosts:

108 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

201,000 (2004)

Transportation Macau

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 1

over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 368 km

paved: 368 km (2005)

Ports and terminals:

Macau

Military Macau

Military branches:

no regular military forces

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 112,744 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 91,299 (2005 est.)

Military - note:
defense is the responsibility of China

Transnational Issues Macau

Disputes - international:
none

Trafficking in persons:
current situation: Macau is a transit and destination territory for women trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation;
most females in Macau's sizeable sex industry come from the interior regions of China or Mongolia, though a significant number also come from Russia, Eastern Europe, Thailand, and Vietnam; the majority of women in Macau's prostitution trade appear to have entered Macau and the sex trade voluntarily, though there is evidence that some are deceived or coerced into sexual servitude, often through the use of debt bondage; organized criminal syndicates are reportedly involved in bringing women to Macau, and fear of reprisals from these groups may prevent some women from seeking help
tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Macau is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for failing to show evidence of increasing efforts to address trafficking since 2004

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Macedonia

Introduction Macedonia

Background:

Macedonia gained its independence peacefully from Yugoslavia in 1991, but Greece's objection to the new state's use of what it considered a Hellenic name and symbols delayed international recognition, which occurred under the provisional designation of the

"Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia." In 1995, Greece lifted a 20-month trade embargo and the two countries agreed to normalize

relations, although differences over Macedonia's name remain. The undetermined status of neighboring Kosovo, implementation of the Framework Agreement - which ended the 2001 ethnic Albanian armed

insurgency - and a weak economy continue to be challenges for Macedonia.

Geography Macedonia

Location:

Southeastern Europe, north of Greece

Geographic coordinates:

41 50 N, 22 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 25,333 sq km

land: 24,856 sq km

water: 477 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Vermont

Land boundaries:

total: 766 km

border countries: Albania 151 km, Bulgaria 148 km, Greece 246 km,
Serbia 221 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

warm, dry summers and autumns; relatively cold winters with heavy
snowfall

Terrain:

mountainous territory covered with deep basins and valleys; three large lakes, each divided by a frontier line; country bisected by the Vardar River

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Vardar River 50 m

highest point: Golem Korab (Maja e Korabit) 2,764 m

Natural resources:

low-grade iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, manganese,

nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, asbestos, gypsum, timber, arable land

Land use: arable land: 22.01% permanent crops: 1.79% other: 76.2% (2005)

Irrigated land:
550 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
high seismic risks

Environment - current issues:
air pollution from metallurgical plants

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
landlocked; major transportation corridor from Western and Central Europe to Aegean Sea and Southern Europe to Western Europe
People Macedonia

Population:
2,050,554 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 20.1% (male 213,486/female 199,127)
15-64 years: 68.9% (male 711,853/female 701,042)
65 years and over: 11% (male 98,618/female 126,428) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 34.1 years

male: 33.2 years

female: 35.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.26% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

12.02 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.77 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.65 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.08 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 9.81 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.94 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 9.66 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.97 years

male: 71.51 years

female: 76.62 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.57 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
less than 200 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Macedonian(s)
adjective: Macedonian

Ethnic groups:
Macedonian 64.2%, Albanian 25.2%, Turkish 3.9%, Roma 2.7%,
Serb
1.8%, other 2.2% (2002 census)

Religions:
Macedonian Orthodox 64.7%, other Christian 0.37%, Muslim
33.3%,
other and unspecified 1.63% (2002 census)

Languages:
Macedonian 66.5%, Albanian 25.1%, Turkish 3.5%, Roma 1.9%,
Serbian
1.2%, other 1.8% (2002 census)

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 96.1%
male: 98.2%
female: 94.1% (2002 est.)

Government Macedonia

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Macedonia

conventional short form: Macedonia

local long form: Republika Makedonija

local short form: Makedonija

note: the provisional designation used by the UN, EU, and NATO is Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

former: People's Republic of Macedonia, Socialist Republic of Macedonia

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Skopje

geographic coordinates: 41 59 N, 21 26 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

85 municipalities (opštini, singular - opština); Aerodrom (Skopje), Aracinovo, Berovo, Bitola, Bogdanci, Bogovinje, Bosilovo, Brvenica,

Butel (Skopje), Cair (Skopje), Caska, Centar (Skopje), Centar Zupa, Cesinovo, Cucer-Sandevo, Debar, Debarca, Delcevo, Demir Hisar, Demir Kapija, Dojran, Dolneni, Drugovo, Gazi Baba (Skopje), Gevgelija, Gjorce Petrov (Skopje), Gostivar, Gradsko, Ilinden, Jegunovce, Karbinci, Karpos (Skopje), Kavadarci, Kicevo, Kisela Voda

(Skopje), Kocani, Konce, Kratovo, Kriva Palanka, Krivogastani, Krusevo, Kumanovo, Lipkovo, Lozovo, Makedonska Kamenica, Makedonski

Brod, Mavrovo i Rastusa, Mogila, Negotino, Novaci, Novo Selo,

Ohrid,

Oslomej, Pehcevo, Petrovec, Plasnica, Prilep, Probistip, Radovis, Rankovce, Resen, Rosoman, Saraj (Skopje), Skopje, Sopiste, Staro Nagoricane, Stip, Struga, Strumica, Studenicani, Suto Orizari (Skopje), Sveti Nikole, Tearce, Tetovo, Valandovo, Vasilevo, Veles, Vevcani, Vinica, Vranestica, Vrapciste, Zajas, Zelenikovo, Zelino, Zrnovci

note: the ten municipalities followed by Skopje in parentheses collectively constitute "greater Skopje"

Independence:

8 September 1991 (referendum by registered voters endorsing independence from Yugoslavia)

National holiday:

Uprising Day, 2 August (1903); note - also known as Saint Elijah's Day and Ilinden

Constitution:

adopted 17 November 1991, effective 20 November 1991; amended

November 2001 by a series of new constitutional amendments strengthening minority rights and in 2005 with amendments related to the judiciary

Legal system:

based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Branko CRVENKOVSKI (since 12 May 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Nikola GRUEVSKI (since 28

August

2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers elected by the majority vote of all the deputies in the Assembly; note - current cabinet formed by the government coalition parties VMRO/DPMNE, NSDP, PDSH/DPA, and several

small parties

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); two-round election last held 14 April and 28 April 2004 (next to be held by April 2009); prime minister elected by the Assembly following legislative elections

election results: Branko CRVENKOVSKI elected president on second-round ballot; percent of vote - Branko CRVENKOVSKI 62.7%,

Sasko KEDEV 37.3%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Assembly or Sobranie (120 seats - members elected by popular vote from party lists based on the percentage of the overall

vote the parties gain in each of six electoral districts; all serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 5 July 2006 (next to be held by July 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - VMRO-DPMNE 32.5%, SDSM

23.3%, DUI 12.2%, PDSH/DPA 7.5%; seats by party - VMRO-DPMNE 44,

SDSM 32, DUI 28, PDSH/DPA 11, other 5

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court - the Assembly appoints the judges; Constitutional

Court - the Assembly appoints the judges; Republican Judicial

Council - the Assembly appoints the judges

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Alliance [Pavle TRAJANOV]; Democratic Alternative or DA

[Vasil TUPURKOVSKI]; Democratic League of the Bosniaks [Rafet MUMINOVIC]; Democratic Party of Albanians or PDSH/DPA [Arben

XHAFERI]; Democratic Party of Serbs [Ivan STOILJKOVIC]; Democratic

Party of Turks [Kenan HASIPI]; Democratic Renewal of Macedonia [Liljana POPOVSKA]; Democratic Republican Union of Macedonia or DRUM

[Goran RAFAJLOVSKI]; Democratic Union of Vlachs for Macedonia [Mitko

KOSTOV]; Democratic Union for Integration or DUI [Ali AHMETI]; Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization-Democratic Party for

Macedonian National Unity or VMRO-DPMNE [Nikola GRUEVSKI]; Internal

Macedonian Revolutionary Organization-Macedonian [Boris STOJMENOV];

Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization-People's Party or VMRO-Narodna [Vesna JANEVSKA, acting]; League for Democracy [Gjorgi

MARJANOVIC]; Liberal Democratic Party or LDP [Risto PENOV]; Liberal

Party [Stojan ANDOV]; National Alternative [Harun ALIU]; National

Democratic Party or PDK [Basri HALITI]; National Farmers' Party [Vejljo TANTAROV]; New Democratic Forces [Hysni SHAQIRI]; New Social

Democratic Party or NSDP [Tito PETKOVSKI]; Party for Democratic

Future [Alajdin DEMIRI]; Party for Democratic Prosperity or PPD/PDP

[Abduljhadi VEJSELI]; Social Democratic Alliance of Macedonia or

SDSM [Vlado BUCKOVSKI]; Socialist Party of Macedonia or SP [Ljubisav IVANOV-ZINGO]; United Party for Emancipation or OPE [Nezdet MUSTAFA]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Civic Movement of Macedonia [Gordana SILJANOVSKA]; World Macedonian

Congress [Todor PETROV]

International organization participation:

BIS, CE, CEI, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICRM, IDA,

IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU,

ISO, ITU, MIGA, OIF, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, PFP, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ljupco JORDANOVSKI chancery: 2129 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 667-0501 FAX: [1] (202) 667-2131 consulate(s) general: Southfield (Michigan)

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Gillian A. MILOVANOVIC embassy: Bul. Ilindenska bb, 1000 Skopje mailing address: American Embassy Skopje, US Department of State, 7120 Skopje Place, Washington, DC 20521-7120 (pouch) telephone: [389] 2 311-6180 FAX: [389] 2 311-7103

Flag description:

a yellow sun with eight broadening rays extending to the edges of the red field

Economy Macedonia

Economy - overview:

At independence in September 1991, Macedonia was the least developed of the Yugoslav republics, producing a mere 5% of the total federal output of goods and services. The collapse of Yugoslavia ended transfer payments from the central government and eliminated advantages from inclusion in a de facto free trade area. An absence of infrastructure, UN sanctions on the downsized Yugoslavia, one of its largest markets, and a Greek economic embargo over a dispute about the country's constitutional name and flag hindered economic growth until 1996. GDP subsequently rose each year through 2000. However, the leadership's commitment to economic reform, free trade, and regional integration was undermined by the ethnic Albanian insurgency of 2001. The economy shrank 4.5% because of decreased trade, intermittent border closures, increased deficit spending on security needs, and investor uncertainty. Growth barely recovered in 2002 to 0.9%, then rose by 3.4% in 2003, 4.1% in 2004, and 3.7% in 2005. Macedonia has maintained macroeconomic stability with low inflation, but it has lagged the region in attracting foreign investment and job growth has been anemic. Macedonia has an extensive grey market, estimated to be more than 20 percent of GDP, that falls outside official statistics.

GDP (purchasing power parity): \$15.94 billion note: Macedonia has a large informal sector (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$5.304 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$7,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 11.8% industry: 31.9% services: 56.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 855,000 (2004 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA% services: NA%

Unemployment rate:
37.3% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
29.6% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
28.2 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
0% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
18.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$2.105 billion

expenditures: \$2.15 billion; including capital expenditures of \$114 million (2005 est.)

Public debt:

33.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

grapes, wine, tobacco, vegetables; milk, eggs

Industries:

food processing, beverages, textiles, chemicals, steel, cement, energy, pharmaceuticals

Industrial production growth rate:

6.8% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

6.271 billion kWh (2005)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 83.7% hydro: 16.3% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

7.933 billion kWh (2005)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2005)

Electricity - imports:

1.662 billion kWh (2005)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

23,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-81.1 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$2.047 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

food, beverages, tobacco; miscellaneous manufactures, iron and steel

Exports - partners:

Germany 17.8%, Greece 15.3%, Italy 8.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$3.196 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, automobiles, chemicals, fuels, food products

Imports - partners:

Russia 13.2%, Germany 10.4%, Greece 9.2%, Bulgaria 7.3%, Italy 6%

(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$1.341 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$2.19 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$250 million (2003 est.)

Currency (code):
Macedonian denar (MKD)

Currency code:
MKD

Exchange rates:
Macedonian denars per US dollar - 48.92 (2005), 49.41 (2004),
54.322 (2003), 64.35 (2002), 68.037 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Macedonia

Telephones - main lines in use:
533,200 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
1.261 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: NA
domestic: NA
international: country code - 389

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 29, FM 20, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:
410,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
31 (plus 166 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:
510,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.mk

Internet hosts:
3,716 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
6 (2000)

Internet users:
392,671 (2005)

Transportation Macedonia

Airports: 17 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 10
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
under 914 m: 8 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 7
914 to 1,523 m: 3
under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 268 km; oil 120 km (2006)

Railways: total: 699 km standard gauge: 699 km 1.435-m gauge (233 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways: total: 8,684 km paved: 5,540 km unpaved: 3,144 km (1999)

Military Macedonia

Military branches:

Army of the Republic of Macedonia (ARM): Joint Operational Command,

with subordinate Air Wing (Makedonsko Voeno Vozduhoplovstvo, MVV),

Special Force Command (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

conscription to be phased out by 2007; current tour of conscript duty is six months; 18 years of age for voluntary military service (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 498,259

females age 18-49: 481,317 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 411,156

females age 18-49: 397,839 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 16,686

females age 18-49: 15,664 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$200 million (FY01/02 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
6% (FY01/02 est.)

Transnational Issues Macedonia

Disputes - international:
ethnic Albanians in Kosovo object to demarcation of the boundary with Macedonia in accordance with the 2000 Macedonia-Serbia and

Montenegro delimitation agreement; Greece continues to reject the use of the name Macedonia or Republic of Macedonia

Refugees and internally displaced persons:
IDPs: 2,678 (ethnic conflict in 2001) (2005)

Illicit drugs:
major transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and hashish;

minor transit point for South American cocaine destined for Europe;

although not a financial center and most criminal activity is thought to be domestic, money laundering is a problem due to a mostly cash-based economy and weak enforcement (no arrests or prosecutions for money laundering to date)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Madagascar

Introduction Madagascar

Background:

Formerly an independent kingdom, Madagascar became a French colony

in 1896, but regained its independence in 1960. During 1992-93, free

presidential and National Assembly elections were held, ending 17 years of single-party rule. In 1997, in the second presidential race, Didier RATSIRAKA, the leader during the 1970s and 1980s, was

returned to the presidency. The 2001 presidential election was contested between the followers of Didier RATSIRAKA and Marc RAVALOMANANA, nearly causing secession of half of the country.

In

April 2002, the High Constitutional Court announced RAVALOMANANA the winner.

Geography Madagascar

Location:

Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean, east of Mozambique

Geographic coordinates:

20 00 S, 47 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 587,040 sq km

land: 581,540 sq km

water: 5,500 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of Arizona

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

4,828 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or 100
nm from the 2,500-m deep isobath

Climate:

tropical along coast, temperate inland, arid in south

Terrain:

narrow coastal plain, high plateau and mountains in center

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Maromokotro 2,876 m

Natural resources:

graphite, chromite, coal, bauxite, salt, quartz, tar sands,
semiprecious stones, mica, fish, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 5.03% permanent crops: 1.02% other:
93.95% (2005)

Irrigated land:

10,860 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

periodic cyclones, drought, and locust infestation

Environment - current issues: soil erosion results from deforestation and overgrazing; desertification; surface water contaminated with raw sewage and other organic wastes; several endangered species of flora and fauna unique to the island

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law

of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

world's fourth-largest island; strategic location along Mozambique Channel

People Madagascar

Population:

18,595,469 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 44.8% (male 4,171,821/female 4,158,288)

15-64 years: 52.2% (male 4,809,173/female 4,900,675)

65 years and over: 3% (male 249,414/female 306,098) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 17.5 years

male: 17.3 years

female: 17.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

3.03% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

41.41 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

11.11 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.82 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 75.21 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 83.34 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 66.84 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 57.34 years

male: 54.93 years

female: 59.82 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.62 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

1.7% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

140,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

7,500 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and plague are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Malagasy (singular and plural)

adjective: Malagasy

Ethnic groups:

Malayo-Indonesian (Merina and related Betsileo), Cotiers (mixed African, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry - Betsimisaraka, Tsimihety, Antaisaka, Sakalava), French, Indian, Creole, Comoran

Religions:

indigenous beliefs 52%, Christian 41%, Muslim 7%

Languages:

French (official), Malagasy (official)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 68.9%

male: 75.5%

female: 62.5% (2003 est.)

Government Madagascar

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Madagascar

conventional short form: Madagascar

local long form: Republique de Madagascar/Repoblikan'i

Madagasikara

local short form: Madagascar/Madagasikara

former: Malagasy Republic

Government type:
republic

Capital:

name: Antananarivo

geographic coordinates: 18 52 S, 47 30 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

6 provinces (faritany); Antananarivo, Antsiranana, Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga, Toamasina, Toliara

Independence:

26 June 1960 (from France)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 26 June (1960)

Constitution:

19 August 1992 by national referendum

Legal system:

based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Marc RAVALOMANANA (since 6 May 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Jacques SYLLA (27 May

2002)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term

(eligible for a second term); election last held 16 December 2001

(next to be held December 2006); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: percent of vote - Marc RAVALOMANANA (TIM) 50.5%,

Didier RATSIRAKA (AREMA) 37.7%

Legislative branch:

bicameral legislature consists of a National Assembly or Assemblée

Nationale (160 seats; members are directly elected by popular vote

to serve four-year terms) and a Senate or Senat (100 seats;

two-thirds of the seats filled by regional assemblies whose members

will be elected by popular vote; the remaining one-third of the

seats appointed by the president; all members will serve four-year terms)

elections: National Assembly - last held 15 December 2002 (next to

be held December 2006)

election results: National Assembly - percent of vote by party -

NA%; seats by party - TIM 103, FP 22, AREMA 3, LEADER/Fanilo 2, RPSD

5, others 3, independents 22

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme; High Constitutional Court or Haute

Cour Constitutionnelle

Political parties and leaders:

Association for the Rebirth of Madagascar or AREMA [Pierrot

RAJAONARIVO]; Economic Liberalism and Democratic Action for

National

Recovery or LEADER/Fanilo [Herizo RAZAFIMAHALEO];
Fihaonana Party or

FP [Guy-Willy RAZANAMASY]; I Love Madagascar or TIM [Marc
RAVALOMANANA]; Renewal of the Social Democratic Party or
RPSD

[Evariste MARSON]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Committee for the Defense of Truth and Justice or KMMR;
Committee

for National Reconciliation or CRN [Albert Zafy]; National Council
of Christian Churches or FFKM

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,
ICC, ICCT

(signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO,
InOC, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA,
NAM,

OIF, OPCW, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,
UPU, WCL, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Rajaonarivony NARISOA

chancery: 2374 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 265-5525, 5526

FAX: [1] (202) 265-3034

consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador James D. MCGEE

embassy: 14-16 Rue Rainitovo, Antsahavola, Antananarivo 101

mailing address: B. P. 620, Antsahavola, Antananarivo

telephone: [261] (20) 22-212-57, 22-212-73, 22-209-56

FAX: [261] (20) 22-345-39

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and green with a vertical white band of the same width on hoist side

Economy Madagascar

Economy - overview:

Having discarded past socialist economic policies, Madagascar has since the mid 1990s followed a World Bank- and IMF-led policy of privatization and liberalization. This strategy placed the country on a slow and steady growth path from an extremely low level. Agriculture, including fishing and forestry, is a mainstay of the economy, accounting for more than one-fourth of GDP and employing

80% of the population. Exports of apparel have boomed in recent years primarily due to duty-free access to the United States.

Deforestation and erosion, aggravated by the use of firewood as the

primary source of fuel, are serious concerns. President RAVALOMANANA

has worked aggressively to revive the economy following the 2002 political crisis, which triggered a 12% drop in GDP that year.

Poverty reduction and combating corruption will be the centerpieces

of economic policy for the next few years.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$16.05 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$4.719 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 27.6% industry: 16.5% services: 55.9% (2005 est.)

Labor force:

7.3 million (2000)

Population below poverty line:

50% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: 3%

highest 10%: 29% (1999)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

47.5 (2001)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

15% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

26.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$703.6 million

expenditures: \$853 million; including capital expenditures of \$331 million (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coffee, vanilla, sugarcane, cloves, cocoa, rice, cassava (tapioca), beans, bananas, peanuts; livestock products

Industries:

meat processing, soap, breweries, tanneries, sugar, textiles, glassware, cement, automobile assembly plant, paper, petroleum, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

3% (2000 est.)

Electricity - production:

825.4 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 36.1% hydro: 63.9% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

767.7 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

89.27 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

15,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

0 cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-438 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$951 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

coffee, vanilla, shellfish, sugar, cotton cloth, chromite,
petroleum products

Exports - partners:

France 30.9%, US 30.3%, Germany 8.6% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.4 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

capital goods, petroleum, consumer goods, food

Imports - partners:

France 16.6%, China 10.6%, Iran 7.9%, Mauritius 6.5%, South
Africa
5.9%, Hong Kong 5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$572 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$4.6 billion (2002)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$354 million (2001)

Currency (code):
Madagascar ariary (MGA)

Currency code:
MGF

Exchange rates:
Malagasy ariary per US dollar - 2,003 (2005), 1,868.9 (2004),
1,238.3 (2003), 1,366.4 (2002), 1,317.7 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Madagascar

Telephones - main lines in use:
66,900 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
504,700 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: system is above average for the region
domestic: open-wire lines, coaxial cables, microwave radio relay,
and tropospheric scatter links connect regions
international: country code - 261; submarine cable to Bahrain;
satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean) and 1
Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 2 (plus a number of repeater stations), FM 9, shortwave 6

(2001)

Radios:

3.05 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (plus 36 repeaters) (2001)

Televisions:

325,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.mg

Internet hosts:

1,504 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

90,000 (2005)

Transportation Madagascar

Airports: 116 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 29 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 20 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 87 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 42 under 914 m: 43 (2006)

Railways: total: 854 km narrow gauge: 854 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 49,827 km paved: 5,780 km unpaved: 44,047 km (1999)

Waterways:
600 km (2005)

Merchant marine:
total: 9 ships (1000 GRT or over) 13,896 GRT/18,466 DWT
by type: cargo 5, passenger 2, petroleum tanker 2 (2006)

Ports and terminals:
Antsiranana, Mahajanga, Toamasina, Toliara

Military Madagascar

Military branches:
People's Armed Forces: Intervention Force, Development Force,
and
Aeronaval Force (navy and air); National Gendarmerie

Military service age and obligation:
18-50 years of age; conscript service obligation - 18 months
(either military or equivalent civil service) (2004)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 3,542,797
females age 18-49: 3,551,447 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 2,218,662
females age 18-49: 2,408,810 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 187,000
females age 18-49: 184,833 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$329 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
7.2% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Madagascar

Disputes - international:
claims Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, and Juan de Nova Island (all administered by France)

Illicit drugs:
illicit producer of cannabis (cultivated and wild varieties) used mostly for domestic consumption; transshipment point for heroin

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Malawi

Introduction Malawi

Background:

Established in 1891, the British protectorate of Nyasaland became the independent nation of Malawi in 1964. After three decades of one-party rule under President Hastings Kamuzu BANDA the country held multiparty elections in 1994, under a provisional constitution

which came into full effect the following year. Current President Bingu wa MUTHARIKA, elected in May 2004 after a failed attempt by

the previous president to amend the constitution to permit another term, has struggled to assert his authority against his predecessor, who still leads their shared political party. MUTHARIKA's anti-corruption efforts have led to several high-level arrests and one prominent conviction. Increasing corruption, population growth,

increasing pressure on agricultural lands, and the spread of HIV/AIDS pose major problems for the country.

Geography Malawi

Location:

Southern Africa, east of Zambia

Geographic coordinates:

13 30 S, 34 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 118,480 sq km

land: 94,080 sq km

water: 24,400 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Pennsylvania

Land boundaries: total: 2,881 km border countries: Mozambique 1,569 km, Tanzania 475 km, Zambia 837 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

sub-tropical; rainy season (November to May); dry season (May to November)

Terrain:

narrow elongated plateau with rolling plains, rounded hills, some mountains

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: junction of the Shire River and international boundary with Mozambique 37 m

highest point: Sapitwa (Mount Mlanje) 3,002 m

Natural resources:

limestone, arable land, hydropower, unexploited deposits of uranium, coal, and bauxite

Land use: arable land: 20.68% permanent crops: 1.18% other: 78.14% (2005)

Irrigated land:

560 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues: deforestation; land degradation; water pollution from agricultural runoff, sewage, industrial wastes; siltation of spawning grounds endangers fish populations

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship

Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

landlocked; Lake Nyasa, some 580 km long, is the country's most prominent physical feature

People Malawi

Population:

13,013,926

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 46.5% (male 3,056,522/female 3,000,493)

15-64 years: 50.8% (male 3,277,573/female 3,332,907)

65 years and over: 2.7% (male 139,953/female 206,478) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 16.5 years

male: 16.2 years

female: 16.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.38% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

43.13 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

19.33 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.68 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 94.37 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 98.66 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 89.96 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 41.7 years

male: 41.93 years

female: 41.45 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.92 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

14.2% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

900,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

84,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and plague are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Malawian(s)

adjective: Malawian

Ethnic groups:

Chewa, Nyanja, Tumbuka, Yao, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, Ngonde, Asian, European

Religions:

Christian 79.9%, Muslim 12.8%, other 3%, none 4.3% (1998 census)

Languages:

Chichewa 57.2% (official), Chinyanja 12.8%, Chiyao 10.1%, Chitumbuka 9.5%, Chisena 2.7%, Chilomwe 2.4%, Chitonga 1.7%, other 3.6% (1998 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 62.7%

male: 76.1%

female: 49.8% (2003 est.)

Government Malawi

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Malawi

conventional short form: Malawi

local long form: Dziko la Malawi

local short form: Malawi

former: British Central African Protectorate, Nyasaland
Protectorate, Nyasaland

Government type:
multiparty democracy

Capital:

name: Lilongwe

geographic coordinates: 13 59 S, 33 44 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

27 districts; Balaka, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Chitipa,
Dedza, Dowa, Karonga, Kasungu, Likoma, Lilongwe, Machinga
(Kasupe),

Mangochi, Mchinji, Mulanje, Mwanza, Mzimba, Ntcheu, Nkhata
Bay,

Nkhotakota, Nsanje, Ntchisi, Phalombe, Rumphi, Salima, Thyolo,
Zomba

Independence:

6 July 1964 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day (Republic Day), 6 July (1964)

Constitution:

18 May 1994

Legal system:

based on English common law and customary law; judicial review
of

legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeal; accepts
compulsory

ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Bingu wa MUTHARIKA (since 24 May 2004);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Bingu wa MUTHARIKA (since 24 May

2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: 46-member Cabinet named by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 20 May 2004 (next to be held May 2009)

election results: Bingu wa MUTHARIKA elected president; percent of

vote - Bingu wa MUTHARIKA (UDF) 35.9%, John TEMBO (MCP) 27.1%,

Gwandaguluwe CHAKUAMBA (MC) 25.7%, Brown MPINGANJIRA (NDA) 8.7%,

Justin MALEWEZI (independent) 2.5%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (193 seats; members elected by popular

vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 20 May 2004 (next to be held May 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - UDF 74, MCP 60, Independents 24, RP 16, others 18, vacancies 1

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Appeal; High Court (chief justice appointed by the

president, puisne judges appointed on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission); magistrate's courts

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance for Democracy or AFORD [Chakufwa CHIHANA]; Congress for

National Unity or CONU; Democratic Progressive Party or DPP [Bingu

wa MUTHARIKA]; Malawi Congress Party or MCP [John TEMBO]; Malawi

Democratic Party or MDP [Kampelo KALUA]; Malawi Forum for Unity and

Development or MAFUNDE [George MNESA]; Mgwirizano Coalition or MC

[Gwandaguluwe CHAKUAMBA] (coalition of MAFUNDE, MDP, MCODE, NUP,

PETRA, PPM, RP); Movement for Genuine Democratic Change or MCODE

[Sam Kandodo BANDA]; National Democratic Alliance or NDA [Brown

MPINGANJIRA]; National Unity Party or NUP [Harry CHIUME]; People's

Progressive Movement or PPM [Aleke BANDA]; People's Transformation

Movement or PETRA [Kamuzu CHIBAMBO]; Republican Party or RP

[Gwandaguluwe CHAKUAMBA]; United Democratic Front or UDF

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt,

ICFTU,

ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO
(correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM, ONUB, OPCW, SADC,
UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UPU, WCL, WCO,
WFTU, WHO, WIPO,
WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Bernard Herbert SANDE

chancery: 1156 15th Street, NW, Suite 320, Washington, DC
20005

telephone: [1] (202) 721-0270

FAX: [1] (202) 721-0288

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires David
GILMOUR

embassy: Area 40, Plot 24, Kenyatta Road

mailing address: P. O. Box 30016, Lilongwe 3, Malawi

telephone: [265] (1) 773 166

FAX: [265] (1) 770 471

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and green with a
radiant, rising, red sun centered in the black band

Government - note:

the executive exerts considerable influence over the legislature

Economy Malawi

Economy - overview:

Landlocked Malawi ranks among the world's least developed
countries. The economy is predominately agricultural, with about

90%

of the population living in rural areas. Agriculture accounted for nearly 36% of GDP and 80% of export revenues in 2005. The performance of the tobacco sector is key to short-term growth as tobacco accounts for over 60% of exports. The economy depends on

substantial inflows of economic assistance from the IMF, the World

Bank, and individual donor nations. In late 2000, Malawi was approved for relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

program. The government faces strong challenges, including developing a market economy, improving educational facilities, facing up to environmental problems, dealing with the rapidly growing problem of HIV/AIDS, and satisfying foreign donors that fiscal discipline is being tightened. In 2005, President MUTHARIKA

championed an anticorruption campaign. Malawi's recent fiscal policy

performance has been very strong, but a serious drought in 2005 and

2006 will heighten pressure on the government to increase spending.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$7.364 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$1.984 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

1.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 34.2% industry: 15.8% services: 49.9% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 4.5 million (2001 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 90% industry and services: 10% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
55% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
50.3 (1997)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
15.4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
10.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$844.6 million
expenditures: \$913.9 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
195.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products: tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, tea, corn,

potatoes, cassava (tapioca), sorghum, pulses, groundnuts, Macadamia nuts; cattle, goats

Industries:

tobacco, tea, sugar, sawmill products, cement, consumer goods

Industrial production growth rate:

7.9% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

1.296 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 3.3% hydro: 96.7% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.206 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

5,450 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-218 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$364 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

tobacco 60%, tea, sugar, cotton, coffee, peanuts, wood products, apparel

Exports - partners:

US 18%, South Africa 12.2%, Egypt 7.6%, Germany 7%, Netherlands 6.9%, Japan 4.8%, Russia 4.6%, UK 4.2%, Mozambique 4% (2005)

Imports:

\$645 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food, petroleum products, semimanufactures, consumer goods, transportation equipment

Imports - partners:

South Africa 37.9%, Zambia 8.7%, Mozambique 7.8%, Zimbabwe 7.3%, India 6.4%, Tanzania 4.6% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$151 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$3.287 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$401.5 million (2001)

Currency (code):
Malawian kwacha (MWK)

Currency code:
MWK

Exchange rates:
Malawian kwachas per US dollar - 108.894 (2005), 108.898 (2004),
97.433 (2003), 76.687 (2002), 72.197 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 July - 30 June

Communications Malawi

Telephones - main lines in use:
102,700 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
429,300 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: NA
domestic: system employs open-wire lines, microwave radio relay links, and radiotelephone communications stations
international: country code - 265; satellite earth stations - 2
Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 9, FM 5 (plus 15 repeater stations), shortwave 2 (plus a third station held in standby status) (2001)

Radios:

2.6 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
1 (2001)

Televisions:
NA

Internet country code:
.mw

Internet hosts:
377 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
3 (2002)

Internet users:
52,500 (2005)

Transportation Malawi

Airports: 42 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 6
over 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 4 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 36
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 15
under 914 m: 20 (2006)

Railways: total: 797 km narrow gauge: 797 km 1.067-m gauge

(2005)

Roadways: total: 28,400 km paved: 5,254 km unpaved: 23,146 km (1999)

Waterways:

700 km (on Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) and Shire River) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Chipoka, Monkey Bay, Nkhata Bay, Nkhotakota, Chilumba

Military Malawi

Military branches:

Malawi Armed Forces: Army (includes Air Wing and Naval Detachment),

Police (includes Mobile Force Unit)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,430,514 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,226,802 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$15.81 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.8% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Malawi

Disputes - international: disputes with Tanzania over the boundary in Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) and the meandering Songwe River remain dormant

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Malaysia

Introduction Malaysia

Background:

During the late 18th and 19th centuries, Great Britain established colonies and protectorates in the area of current Malaysia; these were occupied by Japan from 1942 to 1945. In 1948, the British-ruled

territories on the Malay Peninsula formed the Federation of Malaya,

which became independent in 1957. Malaysia was formed in 1963 when

the former British colonies of Singapore and the East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak on the northern coast of Borneo joined

the Federation. The first several years of the country's history were marred by Indonesian efforts to control Malaysia, Philippine claims to Sabah, and Singapore's secession from the Federation in 1965. During the 22-year term of Prime Minister MAHATHIR bin Mohamad

(1981-2003), Malaysia was successful in diversifying its economy from dependence on exports of raw materials, to expansion in manufacturing, services, and tourism.

Geography Malaysia

Location:

Southeastern Asia, peninsula bordering Thailand and northern one-third of the island of Borneo, bordering Indonesia, Brunei, and the South China Sea, south of Vietnam

Geographic coordinates:

2 30 N, 112 30 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 329,750 sq km

land: 328,550 sq km

water: 1,200 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than New Mexico

Land boundaries: total: 2,669 km border countries: Brunei 381 km, Indonesia 1,782 km, Thailand 506 km

Coastline:

4,675 km (Peninsular Malaysia 2,068 km, East Malaysia 2,607 km)

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation;
specified boundary in the South China Sea

Climate:

tropical; annual southwest (April to October) and northeast (October to February) monsoons

Terrain:

coastal plains rising to hills and mountains

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m highest point: Gunung Kinabalu 4,100 m

Natural resources: tin, petroleum, timber, copper, iron ore, natural gas, bauxite

Land use: arable land: 5.46% permanent crops: 17.54% other: 77% (2005)

Irrigated land:

3,650 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

flooding, landslides, forest fires

Environment - current issues: air pollution from industrial and vehicular emissions; water pollution from raw sewage; deforestation; smoke/haze from Indonesian forest fires

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands

Geography - note:

strategic location along Strait of Malacca and southern South China Sea

People Malaysia

Population:

24,385,858 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 32.6% (male 4,093,859/female 3,862,730)

15-64 years: 62.6% (male 7,660,680/female 7,613,537)

65 years and over: 4.7% (male 509,260/female 645,792) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 24.1 years

male: 23.6 years

female: 24.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.78% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

22.86 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.05 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: does not reflect net flow of an unknown number of illegal immigrants from other countries in the region (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 17.16 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 19.87 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 14.25 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.5 years

male: 69.8 years

female: 75.38 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.04 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.4% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

52,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

2,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria are high risks in some locations (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Malaysian(s)

adjective: Malaysian

Ethnic groups:

Malay 50.4%, Chinese 23.7%, Indigenous 11%, Indian 7.1%, others

7.8% (2004 est.)

Religions:

Muslim, Buddhist, Daoist, Hindu, Christian, Sikh; note - in addition, Shamanism is practiced in East Malaysia

Languages:

Bahasa Melayu (official), English, Chinese (Cantonese, Mandarin, Hokkien, Hakka, Hainan, Foochow), Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Panjabi,

Thai

note: in East Malaysia there are several indigenous languages; most

widely spoken are Iban and Kadazan

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 88.7%

male: 92%

female: 85.4% (2002)

Government Malaysia

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Malaysia local long form: none local short form: Malaysia former: Federation of Malaysia

Government type:

constitutional monarchy

note: nominally headed by paramount ruler and a bicameral Parliament

consisting of a nonelected upper house and an elected lower house;

all Peninsular Malaysian states have hereditary rulers except Melaka

and Pulau Pinang (Penang); those two states along with Sabah and Sarawak in East Malaysia have governors appointed by government;

powers of state governments are limited by federal constitution; under terms of federation, Sabah and Sarawak retain certain constitutional prerogatives (e.g., right to maintain their own immigration controls); Sabah holds 25 seats in House of Representatives; Sarawak holds 28 seats in House of Representatives

Capital:

name: Kuala Lumpur

geographic coordinates: 3 10 N, 101 42 E

time difference: UTC+8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Putrajaya is referred to as administrative center not capital; Parliament meets in Kuala Lumpur

Administrative divisions:

13 states (negeri-negeri, singular - negeri) Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, and Terengganu; and one federal

territory (wilayah persekutuan) with three components, city of Kuala

Lumpur, Labuan, and Putrajaya

Independence:

31 August 1957 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day/Malaysia Day, 31 August (1957)

Constitution:

31 August 1957; amended 16 September 1963

Legal system:

based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of supreme head of the federation; has

not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; Islamic law is applied to Muslims in matters of family law

Suffrage:

21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Paramount Ruler Sultan MIZAN Zainal Abidin (since 13 December 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister ABDULLAH bin Ahmad Badawi (since

31 October 2003); Deputy Prime Minister Mohamed NAJIB bin Abdul

Razak (since 7 January 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister from among the members of Parliament with consent of the paramount ruler

elections: paramount ruler elected by and from the hereditary rulers

of nine of the states for five-year terms; election last held 3 November 2006 (next to be held in 2011); prime minister designated

from among the members of the House of Representatives; following

legislative elections, the leader of the party that wins a plurality of seats in the House of Representatives becomes prime minister
election results: Sultan MIZAN Zainal Abidin elected paramount ruler

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament or Parlimen consists of the Senate or Dewan Negara (70 seats; 44 appointed by the paramount ruler, 26

appointed

by the state legislatures) and the House of Representatives or Dewan

Rakyat (219 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: House of Representatives - last held 21 March 2004 (next

must be held by 2009)

election results: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - BN 91%, DAP 5%, PAS 3%, other 1%; seats by party - BN 199,

DAP 12, PAS 6, PKR 1, independent 1

Judicial branch:

Federal Court (judges appointed by the paramount ruler on the advice of the prime minister)

Political parties and leaders:

ruling-coalition National Front (Barisan Nasional) or BN, consisting of the following parties: Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia Party or PGRM [LIM Keng Yaik]; Liberal Democratic Party (Parti Liberal Demokratik - Sabah) or LDP [LIEW Vui Keong]; Malaysian Chinese Association (Persatuan China Malaysia) or MCA [ONG Ka Ting]; Malaysian Indian Congress (Kongresi India Malaysia) or MIC [S. Samy

VELLU]; Parti Bersatu Pakyat Sabah or PBRS [Joseph KURUP]; Parti

Bersatu Sabah or PBS [Joseph PAIRIN Kitingan]; Parti Pesaka Bumiputra Bersatu or PBB [Patinggi Haji Abdul TAIB Mahmud]; Parti

Rakyat Sarawak or PRS [James MASING]; Sabah Progressive Party (Parti

Progresif Sabah) or SAPP [YONG Teck Lee]; Sarawak United People's

Party (Parti Bersatu Rakyat Sarawak) or SUPP [George CHAN

Hong Nam];

United Malays National Organization or UMNO [ABDULLAH bin Ahmad

Badawi]; United Pasokmomogun Kadazandusun Murut Organization

(Pertubuhan Pasko Momogun Kadazan Dusun Bersatu) or UPKO [Bernard

DOMPOK]; People's Progressive Party (Parti Progresif Penduduk Malaysia) or PPP [M.Keyveas]; Sarawak Progressive Democratic Party

or SPDP [William MAWANI]; opposition parties: Democratic Action

Party (Parti Tindakan Demokratik) or DAP [KARPAL Singh]; Islamic

Party of Malaysia (Parti Islam se Malaysia) or PAS [Abdul HADI Awang]; People's Justice Party (Parti Keadilan Rakyat) or PKR [WAN

AZIZAH Wan Ismael]; Sarawak National Party or SNAP [Edwin DUNDANG];

opposition coalition Alternative Front (Barisan Alternatif) or BA - consists of PAS and PKR

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, BIS, C, CP, EAS, FAO, G-15, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO,

ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC,

NAM, OIC, OPCW, PCA, PIF (partner), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,

UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador GHAZZALI bin Sheikh Abdul Khalid

chancery: 3516 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 572-9700

FAX: [1] (202) 572-9882

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Christopher J. LAFLEUR

embassy: 376 Jalan Tun Razak, Kuala Lumpur 50440

mailing address: US Embassy Kuala Lumpur, APO AP 96535-8152

telephone: [60] (3) 2168-5000

FAX: [60] (3) 2142-2207

Flag description:

14 equal horizontal stripes of red (top) alternating with white (bottom); there is a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing a yellow crescent and a yellow 14-pointed star; the crescent

and the star are traditional symbols of Islam; the design was based on the flag of the US

Economy Malaysia

Economy - overview:

Malaysia, a middle-income country, transformed itself from 1971 through the late 1990s from a producer of raw materials into an emerging multi-sector economy. Growth was almost exclusively driven

by exports - particularly of electronics. As a result, Malaysia was hard hit by the global economic downturn and the slump in the information technology (IT) sector in 2001 and 2002. GDP in 2001 grew only 0.5% because of an estimated 11% contraction in exports,

but a substantial fiscal stimulus package equal to US \$1.9 billion

mitigated the worst of the recession, and the economy rebounded in

2002 with a 4.1% increase. The economy grew 4.9% in 2003, notwithstanding a difficult first half, when external pressures from Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and the Iraq War led to

caution in the business community. Growth topped 7% in 2004 and 5%

in 2005. As an oil and gas exporter, Malaysia has profited from higher world energy prices, although the cost of government subsidies for domestic gasoline and diesel fuel has risen and offset some of the benefit. Malaysia "unpegged" the ringgit from the US dollar in 2005, but so far there has been little movement in the exchange rate. Healthy foreign exchange reserves, low inflation, and

a small external debt are all strengths that make it unlikely that Malaysia will experience a financial crisis over the near term similar to the one in 1997. The economy remains dependent on continued growth in the US, China, and Japan - top export destinations and key sources of foreign investment.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$287 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$122 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
5.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$12,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 8.4% industry: 48% services: 43.6% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 10.67 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 14.5% industry: 36% services: 49.5% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:
3.6% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
8% (1998 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 1.4% highest 10%: 39.2% (2003 est.)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
49.2 (1997)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
20% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$30.57 billion
expenditures: \$34.62 billion; including capital expenditures of \$9.4 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:
46.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
Peninsular Malaysia - rubber, palm oil, cocoa, rice; Sabah - subsistence crops, rubber, timber, coconuts, rice; Sarawak - rubber, pepper, timber

Industries:

Peninsular Malaysia - rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin mining and smelting, logging, timber processing; Sabah - logging, petroleum production; Sarawak - agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging

Industrial production growth rate:

4.1% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

79.28 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 89.5% hydro: 10.5% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

73.63 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

100 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

770,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

510,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

230,200 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

3.1 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

53.5 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

28.53 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

22.41 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

2.124 trillion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$14.06 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$147.1 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

electronic equipment, petroleum and liquefied natural gas, wood
and

wood products, palm oil, rubber, textiles, chemicals

Exports - partners:

US 19.7%, Singapore 15.6%, Japan 9.3%, China 6.6%, Hong Kong
5.8%,

Thailand 5.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$118.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

electronics, machinery, petroleum products, plastics, vehicles,
iron and steel products, chemicals

Imports - partners:

Japan 14.6%, US 13%, Singapore 11.8%, China 11.6%, Taiwan
5.6%,

Thailand 5.3%, South Korea 5%, Germany 4.5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$70.23 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$52 billion (2005 est.)

Currency (code):

ringgit (MYR)

Currency code:

MYR

Exchange rates:

ringgits per US dollar - 3.8 (2005), 3.8 (2004), 3.8 (2003), 3.8
(2002), 3.8 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Malaysia

Telephones - main lines in use:

4.366 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

19.545 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern system; international service excellent
domestic: good intercity service provided on Peninsular Malaysia
mainly by microwave radio relay; adequate intercity microwave
radio

relay network between Sabah and Sarawak via Brunei; domestic
satellite system with 2 earth stations

international: country code - 60; submarine cables to India, Hong
Kong, and Singapore; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Indian
Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean) (2001)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 35, FM 391, shortwave 15 (2001)

Radios:

10.9 million (1999)

Television broadcast stations: mainland Malaysia 51; Sabah 16;
Sarawak 21; note - many are low power stations (2006)

Televisions:

10.8 million (1999)

Internet country code:

.my

Internet hosts:

158,650 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

7 (2000)

Internet users:

11.016 million (2005)

Transportation Malaysia

Airports: 117 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 37 over 3,047 m: 5 2,438 to 3,047 m: 9 1,524 to 2,437 m: 8 914 to 1,523 m: 8 under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 80 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 7 under 914 m: 72 (2006)

Heliports:

2 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 282 km; gas 5,372 km; oil 1,715 km; oil/gas/water 19 km;

refined products 114 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 1,890 km

standard gauge: 57 km 1.435-m gauge (57 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 1,833 km 1.000-m gauge (150 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 71,814 km

paved: 55,943 km

unpaved: 15,871 km (2001)

Waterways:

7,200 km

note: Peninsular Malaysia 3,200 km, Sabah 1,500 km, Sarawak 2,500 km

(2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 312 ships (1000 GRT or over) 5,542,727 GRT/7,544,154 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 19, cargo 99, chemical tanker 38, container 48, liquefied gas 27, livestock carrier 1, passenger/cargo 8, petroleum tanker 61, roll on/roll off 5, vehicle carrier 6

foreign-owned: 66 (China 1, Germany 2, Hong Kong 14, Japan 4, South

Korea 1, Singapore 44)

registered in other countries: 68 (Bahamas 12, Belize 1, Cayman Islands 1, Mongolia 1, Panama 13, Philippines 1, Singapore 35, US 4)

(2006)

Ports and terminals:

Bintulu, Johor, Labuan, Lahad Datu, Lumut, Miri, George Town (Penang), Port Kelang, Tanjung Pelepas

Military Malaysia

Military branches:

Malaysian Armed Forces (Angkatan Tentera Malaysia, ATM): Malaysian

Army (Tentera Darat Malaysia), Royal Malaysian Navy (Tentera Laut

Diraja Malaysia, TLDM), Royal Malaysian Air Force (Tentera Udara

Diraja Malaysia, TUDM) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 5,584,231

females age 18-49: 5,510,345 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 4,574,854

females age 18-49: 4,613,321 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 244,418

females age 18-49: 231,896 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$1.69 billion (FY00 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.03% (FY00)

Transnational Issues Malaysia

Disputes - international:

Malaysia has asserted sovereignty over the Spratly Islands together with China, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; while

the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China

Sea" has eased tensions over the Spratly Islands, it is not the legally binding "code of conduct" sought by some parties; Malaysia was not party to the March 2005 joint accord among the national oil

companies of China, the Philippines, and Vietnam on conducting marine seismic activities in the Spratly Islands; disputes continue over deliveries of fresh water to Singapore, Singapore's land reclamation, bridge construction, maritime boundaries, and Pedra Branca Island/Pulau Batu Putih - but parties agree to ICJ arbitration on island dispute within three years; ICJ awarded Ligitan and Sipadan islands, also claimed by Indonesia and Philippines, to Malaysia but left maritime boundary in the hydrocarbon-rich Celebes Sea in dispute, culminating in hostile

confrontations in March 2005 over concessions to the Ambalat oil block; separatist violence in Thailand's predominantly Muslim southern provinces prompts measures to close and monitor border with

Malaysia to stem terrorist activities; Philippines retains a now dormant claim to Malaysia's Sabah State in northern Borneo; in 2003,

Brunei and Malaysia ceased gas and oil exploration in their disputed

offshore and deepwater seabeds and negotiations have stalemated prompting consideration of international adjudication; Malaysia's land boundary with Brunei around Limbang is in dispute; piracy remains a problem in the Malacca Strait

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 15,181 (Indonesia) 9,601 (Burma) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Malaysia is a destination and, to a lesser extent, a source and transit country for men and women trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor; foreign victims, mostly women and girls from China, Indonesia, Thailand, the

Philippines, and Vietnam, are trafficked to Malaysia for commercial

sexual exploitation; economic migrants from countries in the region

who work as domestic servants or laborers in the construction and agricultural sectors face exploitative conditions in Malaysia that meet the definition of involuntary servitude; some Malaysian women,

primarily of Chinese ethnicity, are trafficked abroad for sexual exploitation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Malaysia is placed on Tier 2 Watch

List for its failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking, particularly its failure to provide protection for victims of trafficking

Illicit drugs:
regional transit point for some illicit drugs; drug trafficking prosecuted vigorously and carries severe penalties

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Maldives

Introduction Maldives

Background:

The Maldives was long a sultanate, first under Dutch and then under

British protection. It became a republic in 1968, three years after independence. Since 1978, President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM - currently

in his sixth term in office - has dominated the islands' political scene. Following riots in the capital Male in August 2004, the president and his government have pledged to embark upon democratic

reforms, including a more representative political system and expanded political freedoms. Tourism and fishing are being developed

on the archipelago.

Geography Maldives

Location:

Southern Asia, group of atolls in the Indian Ocean, south-southwest of India

Geographic coordinates:

3 15 N, 73 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 300 sq km

land: 300 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 1.7 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

644 km

Maritime claims: measured from claimed archipelagic straight baselines territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid; dry, northeast monsoon (November to March);

rainy, southwest monsoon (June to August)

Terrain:

flat, with white sandy beaches

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location on Wilingili island in the Addu Atoll 2.4 m

Natural resources:

fish

Land use:

arable land: 13.33%

permanent crops: 30%

other: 56.67% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

low level of islands makes them very sensitive to sea level rise

Environment - current issues: depletion of freshwater aquifers threatens water supplies; global warming and sea level rise; coral reef bleaching

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

1,190 coral islands grouped into 26 atolls (200 inhabited islands, plus 80 islands with tourist resorts); archipelago with strategic

location astride and along major sea lanes in Indian Ocean

People Maldives

Population:

359,008 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 43.4% (male 80,113/female 75,763)

15-64 years: 53.5% (male 98,040/female 94,029)

65 years and over: 3.1% (male 5,477/female 5,586) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 17.9 years

male: 17.8 years

female: 18 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.78% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

34.81 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.06 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.98 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 54.89 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 54.01 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 55.8 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 64.41 years

male: 63.08 years

female: 65.8 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.9 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

less than 100 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Maldivian(s)

adjective: Maldivian

Ethnic groups:

South Indians, Sinhalese, Arabs

Religions:

Sunni Muslim

Languages:

Maldivian Dhivehi (dialect of Sinhala, script derived from Arabic),

English spoken by most government officials

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.2%

male: 97.1%

female: 97.3% (2003 est.)

Government Maldives

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Maldives

conventional short form: Maldives

local long form: Dhivehi Raajjeyge Jumhooriyyaa

local short form: Dhivehi Raajje

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Male

geographic coordinates: 4 10 N, 73 31 E

time difference: UTC+5 (10 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

19 atolls (atholhu, singular and plural) and the capital city*;

Alifu, Baa, Dhaalu, Faafu, Gaafu Alifu, Gaafu Dhaalu, Gnaviyani, Haa

Alifu, Haa Dhaalu, Kaafu, Laamu, Lhaviyani, Maale* (Male), Meemu,

Noonu, Raa, Seenu, Shaviyani, Thaa, Vaavu

Independence:

26 July 1965 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 26 July (1965)

Constitution:

adopted 1 January 1998

Legal system:

based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM (since 11 November

1978); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM (since 11

November 1978); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president nominated by the Majlis and then the nomination

must be ratified by a national referendum (at least a 51% approval margin is required); president elected for a five-year term;

election last held 17 October 2003 (next to be held NA 2008)

election results: President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM reelected in referendum held 17 October 2003; percent of popular vote - Maumoon

Abdul GAYOOM 90.3%

Legislative branch:

unicameral People's Council or Majlis (50 seats; 42 elected by

popular vote, 8 appointed by the president; members serve five-

year

terms)

elections: last held 22 January 2005 (next to be held NA 2010)

election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - independents 50

Judicial branch:

High Court

Political parties and leaders: political parties were allowed to register in June 2005; the first entrants are: Adhaalath (Justice) Party or AP [Abdul Majeed Abdul BARI]; Dhivehi Rayyithunge Party (Maldivian People's Party) or DRP [Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM]; Islamic Democratic Party or IDP [Omar NASEER]; Maldivian Democratic Party or MDP [Mohamed NASHEED]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

various unregistered political parties

International organization participation:

AsDB, C, CP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IPU, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, SAARC, SACEP, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Mohamed LATHEEF chancery: 800 2nd Avenue, Suite 400E, New York, NY 10017 telephone: [1] (212) 599-6195 FAX: [1] (212) 661-6405

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Maldives; the US Ambassador to

Sri Lanka is accredited to Maldives and makes periodic visits there

Flag description:

red with a large green rectangle in the center bearing a vertical white crescent; the closed side of the crescent is on the hoist side of the flag

Economy Maldives

Economy - overview:

Tourism, Maldives' largest industry, accounts for 20% of GDP and more than 60% of the Maldives' foreign exchange receipts. Over 90%

of government tax revenue comes from import duties and tourism-related taxes. Fishing is a second leading sector. The Maldivian Government began an economic reform program in 1989

initially by lifting import quotas and opening some exports to the private sector. Subsequently, it has liberalized regulations to allow more foreign investment. Agriculture and manufacturing continue to play a lesser role in the economy, constrained by the limited availability of cultivable land and the shortage of domestic labor. Most staple foods must be imported. Industry, which consists

mainly of garment production, boat building, and handicrafts, accounts for about 18% of GDP. Maldivian authorities worry about the

impact of erosion and possible global warming on their low-lying country; 80% of the area is one meter or less above sea level. In late December 2004, a major tsunami left more than 100 dead, 12,000

displaced, and property damage exceeding \$300 million. Over the past

decade, real GDP growth averaged over 7.5% per year. As a result of

the tsunami, the GDP contracted by about 5.5% in 2005.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$1.25 billion (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$817 million

GDP - real growth rate:
-3.6% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$3,900 (2002 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 20% industry: 18%
services: 62% (2000 est.)

Labor force: 88,000 (2000)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 22% industry: 18%
services: 60% (1995)

Unemployment rate:
NEGL% (2003 est.)

Population below poverty line:
21% NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
6% (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$265 million (excluding foreign grants)
expenditures: \$362 million; including capital expenditures of \$80
million (2004 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coconuts, corn, sweet potatoes; fish

Industries:

fish processing, tourism, shipping, boat building, coconut processing, garments, woven mats, rope, handicrafts, coral and sand

mining

Industrial production growth rate:

-0.9% (2004 est.)

Electricity - production:

135 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

125.6 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

4,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:
\$123 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:
fish, clothing

Exports - partners:
Japan 22.8%, Thailand 22.7%, Sri Lanka 16.4%, UK 12.6%,
Singapore
5.8%, Germany 4.8%, France 4.3% (2005)

Imports:
\$567 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:
petroleum products, ships, foodstuffs, textiles, clothing,
intermediate and capital goods

Imports - partners:
Singapore 24.1%, UAE 15.7%, India 11.3%, Malaysia 7.2%, Sri
Lanka
5.7%, UK 4.5% (2005)

Debt - external:
\$304 million (2004 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$27.9 million \$NA (2004)

Currency (code):
rufiyaa (MVR)

Currency code:
MVR

Exchange rates:
rufiyaa per US dollar - 12.8 (2005), 12.8 (2004), 12.8 (2003), 12.8 (2002), 12.24 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Maldives

Telephones - main lines in use:
32,300 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
153,400 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: minimal domestic and international facilities
domestic: interatoll communication through microwave links; all inhabited islands are connected with telephone and fax service
international: country code - 960; satellite earth station - 3
Intelsat (Indian Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:
35,000 (1999)

Television broadcast stations:
1 (2006)

Televisions:

10,000 (1999)

Internet country code:

.mv

Internet hosts:

1,357 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

19,000 (2005)

Transportation Maldives

Airports: 5 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 2 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 88 km

paved roads: 88 km - 60 km in Male; 14 km on Addu Atolis; 14 km on

Laamu

note: village roads are mainly compacted coral (2006)

Merchant marine:

total: 17 ships (1000 GRT or over) 67,149 GRT/87,220 DWT

by type: cargo 13, petroleum tanker 2, refrigerated cargo 2

registered in other countries: 1 (Panama 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Male

Military Maldives

Military branches:

National Security Service: Security Branch (ground forces), Air Element, Coast Guard

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 71,774

females age 18-49: 69,229 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 56,687

females age 18-49: 54,454 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$45.07 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

5.5% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Maldives

Disputes - international:

none

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 11,000 (December 2004 tsunami victims) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Mali

Introduction Mali

Background:

The Sudanese Republic and Senegal became independent of France in

1960 as the Mali Federation. When Senegal withdrew after only a few

months, what formerly made up the Sudanese Republic was renamed

Mali. Rule by dictatorship was brought to a close in 1991 by a coup

that ushered in democratic government. President Alpha KONARE won

Mali's first democratic presidential election in 1992 and was reelected in 1997. In keeping with Mali's two-term constitutional limit, KONARE stepped down in 2002 and was succeeded by Amadou TOURE.

Geography Mali

Location:

Western Africa, southwest of Algeria

Geographic coordinates:

17 00 N, 4 00 W

Map references:
Africa

Area:
total: 1.24 million sq km
land: 1.22 million sq km
water: 20,000 sq km

Area - comparative:
slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries:
total: 7,243 km
border countries: Algeria 1,376 km, Burkina Faso 1,000 km,
Guinea 858 km, Cote d'Ivoire 532 km, Mauritania 2,237 km, Niger 821
km,
Senegal 419 km

Coastline:
0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:
none (landlocked)

Climate:
subtropical to arid; hot and dry (February to June); rainy, humid,
and mild (June to November); cool and dry (November to
February)

Terrain:
mostly flat to rolling northern plains covered by sand; savanna in
south, rugged hills in northeast

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Senegal River 23 m

highest point: Hombori Tondo 1,155 m

Natural resources:

gold, phosphates, kaolin, salt, limestone, uranium, gypsum, granite, hydropower

note: bauxite, iron ore, manganese, tin, and copper deposits are known but not exploited

Land use: arable land: 3.76% permanent crops: 0.03% other: 96.21% (2005)

Irrigated land:

2,360 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

hot, dust-laden harmattan haze common during dry seasons; recurring

droughts; occasional Niger River flooding

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; inadequate supplies of potable water; poaching

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law

of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

landlocked; divided into three natural zones: the southern, cultivated Sudanese; the central, semiarid Sahelian; and the northern, arid Saharan

People Mali

Population:

11,716,829 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 48.2% (male 2,857,670/female 2,787,506)

15-64 years: 48.8% (male 2,804,344/female 2,910,097)

65 years and over: 3% (male 146,458/female 210,754) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 15.8 years

male: 15.4 years

female: 16.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.63% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

49.82 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

16.89 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-6.6 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.96 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 107.58 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 117.32 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 97.54 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 49 years

male: 47.05 years

female: 51.01 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

7.42 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

1.9% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

140,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

12,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne disease: malaria is a high risk in some locations water contact disease: schistosomiasis respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Malian(s)

adjective: Malian

Ethnic groups:

Mande 50% (Bambara, Malinke, Soninke), Peul 17%, Voltaic 12%, Songhai 6%, Tuareg and Moor 10%, other 5%

Religions:

Muslim 90%, indigenous beliefs 9%, Christian 1%

Languages:

French (official), Bambara 80%, numerous African languages

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 46.4%

male: 53.5%

female: 39.6% (2003 est.)

Government Mali

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Mali

conventional short form: Mali

local long form: Republique de Mali

local short form: Mali

former: French Sudan and Sudanese Republic

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Bamako

geographic coordinates: 12 39 N, 8 00 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

8 regions (regions, singular - region); Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou, Sikasso, Tombouctou

Independence:

22 September 1960 (from France)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 22 September (1960)

Constitution:
adopted 12 January 1992

Legal system:
based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review
of legislative acts in Constitutional Court (which was formally established on 9 March 1994); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: President Amadou Toumani TOURE (since 8 June 2002)
head of government: Prime Minister Ousmane Issoufi MAIGA (since 30 April 2004)
cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister
elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 12 May 2002 (next to be held April 2007); prime minister appointed by the president
election results: Amadou Toumani TOURE elected president; percent of
vote - Amadou Toumani TOURE 64.4%, Soumaila CISSE 35.6%

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (147 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)
elections: last held 14 and 28 July 2002 (next to be held July 2007)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - Hope 2002 coalition 66, ADEMA 51, other 30

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance for Democracy or ADEMA [Diounconda TRAORE, party chairman]; Hope 2002 (a coalition of CNID, MPR, RDT, and RPM); National Congress for Democratic Initiative or CNID [Mountaga TALL, chairman]; Party for Democracy and Progress or PDP [Me Idrissa TRAORE]; Party for National Renewal or PARENA [Tiebile DRAME, secretary general]; Patriotic Movement for Renewal or MPR [Choguel MAIGA]; Rally for Democracy and Labor or RDT; Rally for Mali or RPM [Ibrahim Boubacar KEITA, chairman]; Sudanese Union/African Democratic Rally or US/RDA [Mamadou Bamou TOURE, secretary general]; Union for Democracy and Development or UDD [Moussa Balla COULIBALY]; Union for Republic and Democracy or URD [Soumaila CISSE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Patriotic Movement of the Ghanda Koye or MP GK; United Movement and Fronts of Azawad or MFUA

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM, OIC, OIF, ONUB, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO,

WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Abdoulaye DIOP chancery: 2130 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 332-2249, 939-8950 FAX: [1] (202) 332-6603

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Terrence P. MCCULLEY embassy: Rue Rochester NY and Rue Mohamed V, Bamako mailing address: B. P. 34, Bamako telephone: [223] 222-5470 FAX: [223] 222-3712

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), yellow, and red; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Economy Mali

Economy - overview:

Mali is among the poorest countries in the world, with 65% of its land area desert or semidesert and with a highly unequal distribution of income. Economic activity is largely confined to the riverine area irrigated by the Niger. About 10% of the population is

nomadic and some 80% of the labor force is engaged in farming and

fishing. Industrial activity is concentrated on processing farm commodities. Mali is heavily dependent on foreign aid and vulnerable

to fluctuations in world prices for cotton, its main export, along with gold. The government has continued its successful implementation of an IMF-recommended structural adjustment program

that is helping the economy grow, diversify, and attract foreign investment. Mali's adherence to economic reform and the 50%

devaluation of the CFA franc in January 1994 have pushed up economic

growth to a sturdy 5% average in 1996-2005. Worker remittances and

external trade routes for the landlocked country have been jeopardized by continued unrest in neighboring Cote d'Ivoire.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$13.61 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$5.434 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
6.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 45% industry: 17% services: 38% (2001 est.)

Labor force: 3.93 million (2001 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 80% industry and services: 20% (2001 est.)

Unemployment rate:
14.6% (2001 est.)

Population below poverty line:
64% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 1.8% highest 10%: 40.4% (1994)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

50.5 (1994)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.5% (2002 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$764 million

expenditures: \$828 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2002 est.)

Agriculture - products: cotton, millet, rice, corn, vegetables,
peanuts; cattle, sheep, goats

Industries:

food processing; construction; phosphate and gold mining

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

820 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 41.7% hydro: 58.3%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption: 762.6 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports: 0 kWh; note - recent hydropower
developments may be providing electricity to Senegal and
Mauritania (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

4,250 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$323 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

cotton, gold, livestock

Exports - partners:

China 25.2%, Pakistan 12.8%, Thailand 8.7%, Taiwan 6.7%, Italy
4.5%
(2005)

Imports:

\$1.858 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

petroleum, machinery and equipment, construction materials,
foodstuffs, textiles

Imports - partners:

France 13.1%, Senegal 13.1%, Cote d'Ivoire 8.5% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$2.8 billion (2002)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$472.1 million (2002)

Currency (code):

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note - responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African States

Currency code:

XOF

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar - 527.47

(2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Mali

Telephones - main lines in use:

75,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

869,600 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: domestic system unreliable but improving; provides only minimal service

domestic: network consists of microwave radio relay, open-wire, and

radiotelephone communications stations; expansion of microwave radio

relay in progress

international: country code - 223; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 1, FM 28, shortwave 1 note: the shortwave station in Bamako has seven frequencies and five transmitters and relays broadcasts for China Radio International (2001)

Radios:

570,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (plus repeaters) (2001)

Televisions:

45,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.ml

Internet hosts:

278 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

13 (2001)

Internet users:

60,000 (2005)

Transportation Mali

Airports:

29 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 9

2,438 to 3,047 m: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 20 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 6 under 914 m: 8 (2006)

Railways: total: 729 km narrow gauge: 729 km 1.000-m gauge
(2005)

Roadways: total: 15,100 km paved: 1,827 km unpaved: 13,273
km (1999)

Waterways:

1,815 km (2005)

Ports and terminals:

Koulikoro

Military Mali

Military branches:

Army, Air Force, National Guard

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service;
conscript service obligation - two years (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,094,432

females age 18-49: 2,027,352 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,244,176

females age 18-49: 1,226,226 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$106.3 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.9% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Mali

Disputes - international:

none

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 6,185 (Mauritania) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Malta

Introduction Malta

Background:

Great Britain formally acquired possession of Malta in 1814. The island staunchly supported the UK through both World Wars and remained in the Commonwealth when it became independent in 1964. A

decade later Malta became a republic. Since about the mid-1980s, the

island has transformed itself into a freight transshipment point, a financial center, and a tourist destination. Malta became an EU member in May 2004.

Geography Malta

Location:

Southern Europe, islands in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Sicily (Italy)

Geographic coordinates:

35 50 N, 14 35 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 316 sq km

land: 316 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

196.8 km (does not include 56.01 km for the island of Gozo)

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation
exclusive fishing zone: 25 nm

Climate:

Mediterranean; mild, rainy winters; hot, dry summers

Terrain:

mostly low, rocky, flat to dissected plains; many coastal cliffs

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m highest

point: Ta'Dmejrek 253 m (near Dingli)

Natural resources: limestone, salt, arable land

Land use: arable land: 31.25% permanent crops: 3.13% other: 65.62% (2005)

Irrigated land:
20 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
NA

Environment - current issues: very limited natural fresh water resources; increasing reliance on desalination

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
the country comprises an archipelago, with only the three largest islands (Malta, Ghawdex or Gozo, and Kemmuna or Comino) being inhabited; numerous bays provide good harbors; Malta and Tunisia are
discussing the commercial exploitation of the continental shelf between their countries, particularly for oil exploration

People Malta

Population:
400,214 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 17.1% (male 35,264/female 33,368)

15-64 years: 69.1% (male 139,890/female 136,767)

65 years and over: 13.7% (male 23,554/female 31,371) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 38.7 years

male: 37.2 years

female: 40.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.42% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.22 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.1 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

2.05 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 3.86 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.34 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.35 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.01 years
male: 76.83 years
female: 81.31 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.5 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
0.2% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
less than 500 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Maltese (singular and plural)
adjective: Maltese

Ethnic groups:
Maltese (descendants of ancient Carthaginians and Phoenicians,
with
strong elements of Italian and other Mediterranean stock)

Religions:
Roman Catholic 98%

Languages:
Maltese (official), English (official)

Literacy:
definition: age 10 and over can read and write
total population: 92.8%
male: 92%
female: 93.6% (2003 est.)

Government Malta

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Malta

conventional short form: Malta

local long form: Repubblika ta' Malta

local short form: Malta

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Valletta

geographic coordinates: 35 54 N, 14 31 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions: none (administered directly from Valletta); note - local councils carry out administrative orders

Independence:

21 September 1964 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 21 September (1964)

Constitution:

1964 constitution; amended many times

Legal system:

based on English common law and Roman civil law; accepts compulsory

ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Edward FENECH ADAMI (since 4 April 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Lawrence GONZI (since 23 March 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister

elections: president elected by the House of Representatives for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 29 March 2004 (next to be held by April 2009); following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or leader of a majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the president for a five-year term; the deputy prime minister is appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister

election results: Eddie FENECH ADAMI elected president; House of Representatives vote - 33 out of 65 votes

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Representatives (usually 65 seats; note - additional seats are given to the party with the largest popular vote to ensure a legislative majority; members are elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 12 April 2003 (next to be held by August 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - PN 51.7%, MLP 47.6%, AD

0.7%; seats by party - PN 34, MLP 31

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court; Court of Appeal; judges for both courts are appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister

Political parties and leaders:

Alternativa Demokratika/Alliance for Social Justice or AD [Harry VASSALLO]; Malta Labor Party or MLP [Alfred SANT]; Nationalist Party
or PN [Lawrence GONZI]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

Australia Group, C, CE, EBRD, EIB, EU (new member), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, NSG, OPCW, OSCE, PCA,
UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador John LOWELL chancery: 2017 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 462-3611, 3612 FAX: [1] (202) 387-5470 consulate(s): New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Molly BORDONARO
embassy: 3rd Floor, Development House, Saint Anne Street, Floriana,
VLT 01
mailing address: P. O. Box 535, Valletta, CMR01
telephone: [356] 2561 4000
FAX: [356] 21 243229

Flag description:

two equal vertical bands of white (hoist side) and red; in the upper hoist-side corner is a representation of the George Cross, edged in red

Economy Malta

Economy - overview:

Major resources are limestone, a favorable geographic location, and a productive labor force. Malta produces only about 20% of its food needs, has limited fresh water supplies, and has few domestic energy sources. The economy is dependent on foreign trade, manufacturing (especially electronics and textiles), and tourism. Continued sluggishness in the European economy is holding back exports, tourism, and overall growth.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$7.861 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$5.193 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$19,700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3% industry: 23% services: 74% (2003 est.)

Labor force: 160,000 (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 3% industry: 22% services: 75% (2005 est.)

Unemployment rate:

7.8% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
22.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$2.503 billion
expenditures: \$2.703 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut
flowers, green peppers; pork, milk, poultry, eggs

Industries:
tourism, electronics, ship building and repair, construction, food
and beverages, textiles, footwear, clothing, tobacco

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production:
2.082 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.936 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

18,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NEGL (2001)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-598 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$2.744 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, manufactures

Exports - partners:

France 15.4%, US 14.4%, Singapore 12.3%, UK 11.3%, Germany

11.2%,

Italy 5.1%, Libya 4.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$3.859 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured and semi-manufactured goods; food, drink, tobacco

Imports - partners:

Italy 32.3%, UK 11.5%, France 9.6%, Germany 8%, US 5.5%, Singapore 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$2.579 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$188.8 million (2005)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

Maltese lira (MTL)

Currency code:

MTL

Exchange rates:

Maltese liri per US dollar - 0.34578 (2005), 0.34466 (2004), 0.37723 (2003), 0.43362 (2002), 0.45004 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Malta

Telephones - main lines in use:
202,100 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
324,000 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: automatic system satisfies normal requirements
domestic: submarine cable and microwave radio relay between islands
international: country code - 356; 2 submarine cables; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 1, FM 18, shortwave 6 (1999)

Radios:
255,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
6 (2000)

Televisions:
280,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.mt

Internet hosts:
14,025 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
6 (2002)

Internet users:

127,200 (2005)

Transportation Malta

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways: total: 2,227 km paved: 2,014 km unpaved: 213 km (2004)

Merchant marine:

total: 1,220 ships (1000 GRT or over) 23,917,414 GRT/38,685,924 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 434, cargo 344, chemical tanker 105, combination ore/oil 1, container 59, liquefied gas 7, livestock carrier 1, passenger 15, passenger/cargo 14, petroleum tanker 146,

refrigerated cargo 43, roll on/roll off 33, specialized tanker 2, vehicle carrier 16

foreign-owned: 1,162 (Austria 1, Azerbaijan 2, Bangladesh 3, Belgium

10, Bulgaria 13, Canada 18, China 14, Croatia 10, Cyprus 15, Denmark

6, Estonia 4, France 6, Germany 64, Greece 495, Hong Kong 2, Iceland

4, India 1, Iran 14, Israel 23, Italy 29, Japan 1, South Korea 6, Latvia 40, Lebanon 10, Monaco 1, Netherlands 6, Norway 49, Pakistan

1, Poland 27, Portugal 3, Romania 9, Russia 70, Slovenia 3, Spain 6,

Sweden 3, Switzerland 21, Syria 7, Taiwan 2, Turkey 123, UAE 5, UK

8, Ukraine 24, US 3)

registered in other countries: 8 (Panama 3, Portugal 1, Russia 4)
(2006)

Ports and terminals:
Marsaxlokk, Valletta

Military Malta

Military branches:
Armed Forces of Malta (AFM; includes air and maritime elements)
(2005)

Military service age and obligation:
18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription
(2001)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 90,651
females age 18-49: 87,047 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 74,525
females age 18-49: 71,333 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$38.168 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Malta

Disputes - international:
none

Illicit drugs:

minor transshipment point for hashish from North Africa to
Western
Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Marshall Islands

Introduction Marshall Islands

Background:

After almost four decades under US administration as the easternmost part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Marshall Islands attained independence in 1986 under a Compact

of Free Association. Compensation claims continue as a result of US

nuclear testing on some of the atolls between 1947 and 1962. The Marshall Islands hosts the US Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA) Reagan

Missile Test Site, a key installation in the US missile defense network.

Geography Marshall Islands

Location:

Oceania, two archipelagic island chains of 29 atolls, each made up

of many small islets, and five single islands in the North Pacific Ocean, about one-half of the way from Hawaii to Australia

Geographic coordinates:

9 00 N, 168 00 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 11,854.3 sq km

land: 181.3 sq km

water: 11,673 sq km (note - lagoon waters)

note: includes the atolls of Bikini, Enewetak, Kwajalein, Majuro, Rongelap, and Utirik

Area - comparative:

about the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

370.4 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; hot and humid; wet season May to November; islands border

typhoon belt

Terrain:

low coral limestone and sand islands

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest point: unnamed location on Likiep 10 m

Natural resources:

coconut products, marine products, deep seabed minerals

Land use:

arable land: 11.11%

permanent crops: 44.44%

other: 44.45% (2005)

Irrigated land:

0 sq km

Natural hazards:

infrequent typhoons

Environment - current issues: inadequate supplies of potable water; pollution of Majuro lagoon from household waste and discharges from fishing vessels

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

Bikini and Enewetak are former US nuclear test sites; Kwajalein, the famous World War II battleground, is used as a US missile test range; island city of Ebeye is the second largest settlement in the Marshall Islands, after the capital of Majuro, and one of the most densely populated locations in the Pacific

People Marshall Islands

Population:

60,422 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 38.1% (male 11,720/female 11,295)

15-64 years: 59.2% (male 18,305/female 17,445)

65 years and over: 2.7% (male 801/female 856) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 20.3 years

male: 20.4 years

female: 20.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.25% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

33.05 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.78 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-5.78 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.94 male(s)/female

total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 28.43 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 31.93 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 24.76 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.31 years
male: 68.33 years
female: 72.39 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
3.85 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
NA

Nationality:
noun: Marshallese (singular and plural)
adjective: Marshallese

Ethnic groups:
Micronesian

Religions:
Protestant 54.8%, Assembly of God 25.8%, Roman Catholic 8.4%,
Bukot
nan Jesus 2.8%, Mormon 2.1%, other Christian 3.6%, other 1%,
none
1.5% (1999 census)

Languages:
Marshallese 98.2%, other languages 1.8% (1999 census)
note: English widely spoken as a second language; both
Marshallese
and English are official languages

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 93.7%

male: 93.6%

female: 93.7% (1999)

Government Marshall Islands

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of the Marshall Islands

conventional short form: Marshall Islands

local long form: Republic of the Marshall Islands

local short form: Marshall Islands

abbreviation: RMI

former: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Marshall Islands District

Government type:

constitutional government in free association with the US; the Compact of Free Association entered into force 21 October 1986 and

the Amended Compact entered into force in May 2004

Capital:

name: Majuro

geographic coordinates: 7 05 N, 171 08 E

time difference: UTC+12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

33 municipalities; Ailinginae, Ailinglaplap, Ailuk, Arno, Aur, Bikar, Bikini, Bokak, Ebon, Enewetak, Erikub, Jabat, Jaluit, Jemo, Kili, Kwajalein, Lae, Lib, Likiep, Majuro, Maloelap, Mejit, Mili, Namorik, Namu, Rongelap, Rongrik, Toke, Ujae, Ujelang, Utirik, Wotho, Wotje

Independence:

21 October 1986 (from the US-administered UN trusteeship)

National holiday:

Constitution Day, 1 May (1979)

Constitution:

1 May 1979

Legal system:

based on adapted Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common, and customary laws

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Kessai Hesa NOTE (since 5 January 2004);
note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Kessai Hesa NOTE (since 5 January 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet selected by the president from among the members of the legislature

elections: president elected by Parliament from among its own members for a four-year term; election last held 17 November 2003

(next to be held November 2007)

election results: Kessai Hesa NOTE elected president; percent of Parliament vote - 100%

Legislative branch:

unicameral legislature or Nitijela (33 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 17 November 2003 (next to be held by

November

2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - NA

note: the Council of Chiefs or Ironij is a 12-member body comprised of tribal chiefs that advises on matters affecting customary law and practice

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; High Court; Traditional Rights Court

Political parties and leaders:

traditionally there have been no formally organized political parties; what has existed more closely resembles factions or interest groups because they do not have party headquarters, formal

platforms, or party structures; the following two "groupings" have competed in legislative balloting in recent years - Aelon Kein Ad Party [Michael KABUA] and United Democratic Party or UDP [Litokwa TOMEING]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AsDB, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, IDA, IFC, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, ITU, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Banny DE BRUM chancery: 2433 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 234-5414

FAX: [1] (202) 232-3236 consulate(s) general: Honolulu

Diplomatic representation from the US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Greta N. MORRIS
embassy: Oceanside, Mejen Weto, Long Island, Majuro
mailing address: P. O. Box 1379, Majuro, Republic of the Marshall
Islands 96960-1379
telephone: [692] 247-4011
FAX: [692] 247-4012

Flag description:
blue with two stripes radiating from the lower hoist-side corner -
orange (top) and white; there is a white star with four large rays
and 20 small rays on the hoist side above the two stripes

Economy Marshall Islands

Economy - overview:
US Government assistance is the mainstay of this tiny island
economy. Agricultural production, primarily subsistence, is
concentrated on small farms; the most important commercial crops
are
coconuts and breadfruit. Small-scale industry is limited to
handicrafts, tuna processing, and copra. The tourist industry, now
a
small source of foreign exchange employing less than 10% of the
labor force, remains the best hope for future added income. The
islands have few natural resources, and imports far exceed exports.
Under the terms of the Amended Compact of Free Association, the
US
will provide millions of dollars per year to the Marshall Islands
(RMI) through 2023, at which time a Trust Fund made up of US
and RMI
contributions will begin perpetual annual payouts. Government
downsizing, drought, a drop in construction, the decline in tourism

and foreign investment due to the Asian financial difficulties, and less income from the renewal of fishing vessel licenses have held GDP growth to an average of 1% over the past decade.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$115 million (2001 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$144 million

GDP - real growth rate:
3.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$2,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 31.7% industry: 14.9%
services: 53.4% (2000 est.)

Labor force: 14,680 (2000)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 21.4% industry: 20.9%
services: 57.7%

Unemployment rate:
30.9% (2000 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
3% (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$42 million

expenditures: \$40 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (1999)

Agriculture - products:

coconuts, tomatoes, melons, taro, breadfruit, fruits; pigs, chickens

Industries:

copra, tuna processing, tourism, craft items from seashells, wood, and pearls

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 99% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 1% (solar)

Exports:

\$9.1 million f.o.b. (2000)

Exports - commodities:

copra cake, coconut oil, handicrafts, fish

Exports - partners:

US, Japan, Australia, China (2004)

Imports:

\$54.7 million f.o.b. (2000)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fuels, beverages and tobacco

Imports - partners:

US, Japan, Australia, NZ, Singapore, Fiji, China, Philippines (2004)

Debt - external:

\$86.5 million (FY99/00 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$51.1 million more than \$1 billion from the US, 1986-2002

Currency (code):

US dollar (USD)

Currency code:

USD

Exchange rates:

the US dollar is used

Fiscal year:

1 October - 30 September

Communications Marshall Islands

Telephones - main lines in use:

5,510 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1,198 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: digital switching equipment; modern services include telex, cellular, internet, international calling, caller ID, and leased data circuits

domestic: Majuro Atoll and Ebeye and Kwajalein islands have regular,

seven-digit, direct-dial telephones; other islands interconnected by high frequency radiotelephone (used mostly for government purposes)

and mini-satellite telephones

international: country code - 692; satellite earth stations - 2
Intelsat (Pacific Ocean); US Government satellite communications
system on Kwajalein (2001)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 3, shortwave 0

note: additionally, the US Armed Forces Radio and Television
Services (Central Pacific Network) operate one FM and one AM
station

on Kwajalein (2005)

Radios:

NA

Television broadcast stations:

2 (both are US military stations)

note: Marshalls Broadcasting Service (cable company) operates on
Majuro (2005)

Televisions:

NA

Internet country code:

.mh

Internet hosts:

6 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2002)

Internet users:

2,000 (2005)

Transportation Marshall Islands

Airports:

15 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 11

914 to 1,523 m: 10

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 64.5 km

paved: 64.5 km

note: paved roads on major islands (Majuro, Kwajalein), otherwise stone-, coral-, or laterite-surfaced roads and tracks (2002)

Merchant marine:

total: 795 ships (1000 GRT or over) 30,772,611 GRT/50,987,293 DWT

by type: barge carrier 2, bulk carrier 178, cargo 53, chemical tanker 133, container 147, liquefied gas 25, passenger 7, petroleum

tanker 234, refrigerated cargo 2, roll on/roll off 7, specialized tanker 2, vehicle carrier 5

foreign-owned: 730 (Australia 2, Bermuda 4, Brazil 1, Canada 6, Chile 1, Croatia 2, Cyprus 15, Denmark 1, Finland 2, Germany 194,

Greece 199, Hong Kong 7, Isle of Man 1, Italy 1, Japan 7, South Korea 1, Latvia 7, Monaco 8, Netherlands 1, Norway 65, Russia 1, Saudi Arabia 1, Singapore 6, Slovenia 3, Spain 3, Switzerland 13, Turkey 20, UAE 3, UK 12, US 143)

registered in other countries: 1 (North Korea 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Majuro

Military Marshall Islands

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Marshall Islands Police

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 13,465 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 10,792 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 726 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of the US

Transnational Issues Marshall Islands

Disputes - international: claims US territory of Wake Island

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Martinique

Introduction Martinique

Background:

The French began to settle this island in 1635, overcoming resistance from the local Carib inhabitants. In 1660, the surviving natives were rounded up and permanently expelled. The island has subsequently remained a French possession except for three brief periods of foreign occupation.

Geography Martinique

Location:

Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean, north of Trinidad and Tobago

Geographic coordinates:

14 40 N, 61 00 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 1,100 sq km

land: 1,060 sq km

water: 40 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than six times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

350 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; moderated by trade winds; rainy season (June to October);

vulnerable to devastating cyclones (hurricanes) every eight years on

average; average temperature 17.3 degrees C; humid

Terrain:

mountainous with indented coastline; dormant volcano

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: Montagne Pelee 1,397 m

Natural resources: coastal scenery and beaches, cultivable land

Land use: arable land: 9.09% permanent crops: 10% other: 80.91% (2005)

Irrigated land:

70 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

hurricanes, flooding, and volcanic activity (an average of one major natural disaster every five years)

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

the island is dominated by Mount Pelee, which on 8 May 1902 erupted

and completely destroyed the city of Saint Pierre, killing 30,000 inhabitants

People Martinique

Population:

436,131 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 22.1% (male 48,988/female 47,525)

15-64 years: 67.3% (male 147,082/female 146,470)

65 years and over: 10.6% (male 20,791/female 25,275) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 34.1 years

male: 33.4 years

female: 34.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.72% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

13.74 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.48 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.03 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.82 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 6.95 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 4.68 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 9.27 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 79.18 years
male: 79.5 years
female: 78.85 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.79 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
NA

Nationality:
noun: Martiniquais (singular and plural)
adjective: Martiniquais

Ethnic groups:
African and African-white-Indian mixture 90%, white 5%, East
Indian
and Chinese less than 5%

Religions:
Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant 10.5%, Muslim 0.5%, Hindu
0.5%,
other 3.5% (1997)

Languages:
French, Creole patois

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.7%

male: 97.4%

female: 98.1% (2003 est.)

Government Martinique

Country name:

conventional long form: Department of Martinique

conventional short form: Martinique

local long form: Departement de la Martinique

local short form: Martinique

Dependency status:

overseas department of France

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Fort-de-France

geographic coordinates: 14 36 N, 61 05 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas department of France)

Independence:

none (overseas department of France)

National holiday:

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Constitution:

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:

French legal system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France (since 17 May 1995); Prefect Yves DASSONVILLE (since 14 January 2004); note - took

office 8 February 2004

head of government: President of the General Council Claude LISE (since 22 March 1992); President of the Regional Council Alfred MARIE-JEANNE (since NA March 1998)

cabinet: NA

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; prefect appointed by the French president on the advice of the

French Ministry of Interior; the presidents of the General and Regional Councils are elected by the members of those councils for six-year terms

Legislative branch:

unicameral General Council or Conseil General (45 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms) and a unicameral Regional Council or Conseil Regional (41 seats; members

are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms)

elections: General Council - last held March 2000 (next to be held in 2006); Regional Council - last held on 28 March 2004 (next to be

held by March 2010)

election results: General Council - percent of vote by party - NA;

seats by party - left-wing candidates 13, PPM 11, RPR 6, right-wing

candidates 5, PCM 3, UDF 3, PMS 2, independents 2; note - the PPM

won a plurality; Regional Council (second round) - percent of vote by party - MIM 53.8%, PPM 30.6%; seats by party - MIM 28, PPM 9,

other 4

note: Martinique elects 2 seats to the French Senate; elections last held September 2004 (next to be held September 2008); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PPM 1, left-wing candidate 1; Martinique also elects 4 seats to the French National Assembly; elections last held, first round - 9 June 2002, second round - 16 June 2002 (next to be held not later than June 2007); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UMP-RPR 1,

PMS 1, MIM 1, left-wing candidate 1 (candidacy of the left-wing candidate was found invalid by the Constitutional Council; new elections will be called)

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal or Cour d'Appel

Political parties and leaders:

Martinique Communist Party or PCM [Georges ERICHOT];
Martinique

Independence Movement or MIM [Alfred MARIE-JEANNE];
Martinique

Progressive Party or PPM [Pierre SUEDILE]; Martinique Socialist
Party or PMS [Ernest WAN-AJOUHU]; Movement of Democrats
and

Ecologists for a Sovereign Martinique or Modemas [Garcin
MALSA];

Rally for the Republic or RPR [Michel CHARLONE]; Socialist
Revolution Group or GRS [Philippe PIERRE-CHARLES]; Union for

French

Democracy or UDF [Jean MAREN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance or ARC; Central Union for Martinique Workers or CSTM [Marc PULVAR]; Frantz Fanon Circle;

League of Workers and Peasants; Proletarian Action Group or GAP

International organization participation:

UPU, WCL, WFTU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas department of France)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas department of France)

Flag description:

unofficial flag, derives from the civil ensign flown by French merchant ships and dates to 1766; a blue field quartered by a white

cross; in the center of each rectangle is a white, coiled snake representing the venomous Fer-de-lance; the flag of France is used for official occasions

Economy Martinique

Economy - overview:

The economy is based on sugarcane, bananas, tourism, and light industry. Agriculture accounts for about 6% of GDP and the small industrial sector for 11%. Sugar production has declined, with most

of the sugarcane now used for the production of rum. Banana exports

are increasing, going mostly to France. The bulk of meat, vegetable, and grain requirements must be imported, contributing to a chronic trade deficit that requires large annual transfers of aid from France. Tourism, which employs more than 11,000 people, has become more important than agricultural exports as a source of foreign exchange.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$6.117 billion (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$14,400 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 6% industry: 11% services: 83% (1997 est.)

Labor force: 165,900 (1998)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 10% industry: 17% services: 73% (1997)

Unemployment rate:

27.2% (1998)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA

Budget:

revenues: \$317.5 million

expenditures: \$317.5 million; including capital expenditures of \$140

million (1996)

Agriculture - products:

pineapples, avocados, bananas, flowers, vegetables, sugarcane

Industries:

construction, rum, cement, oil refining, sugar, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

1.205 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.12 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

13,800 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$404.2 million f.o.b. (2002)

Exports - commodities:

refined petroleum products, bananas, rum, pineapples

Exports - partners:

France 45%, Guadeloupe 28% (2004)

Imports:

\$2.307 billion c.i.f. (2002)

Imports - commodities:

petroleum products, crude oil, foodstuffs, construction materials, vehicles, clothing and other consumer goods

Imports - partners:

France 62%, Venezuela 6%, Germany 4%, Italy 4%, US 3% (2004)

Debt - external:

\$180 million (1994)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA; note - substantial annual aid from France (1998)

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003),
1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Martinique

Telephones - main lines in use:

172,000 (2001)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

319,900 (2002)

Telephone system:

general assessment: domestic facilities are adequate

domestic: NA

international: country code - 596; microwave radio relay to
Guadeloupe, Dominica, and Saint Lucia; satellite earth stations - 2
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 0, FM 14, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

82,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
11 (plus nine repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:
66,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.mq

Internet hosts:
72 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
2 (2000)

Internet users:
107,000 (2005)

Transportation Martinique

Airports: 2 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 1
over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 1
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:
total: 2,105 km (including 261 km of expressways) (2000)

Ports and terminals:
Fort-de-France, La Trinite, Marin

Military Martinique

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Gendarmerie

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 110,536 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 90,868 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 3,105 (2005 est.)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of France

Transnational Issues Martinique

Disputes - international:

none

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for cocaine and marijuana bound for the US
and
Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Mauritania

Introduction Mauritania

Background:

Independent from France in 1960, Mauritania annexed the southern

third of the former Spanish Sahara (now Western Sahara) in 1976, but

relinquished it after three years of raids by the Polisario guerrilla front seeking independence for the territory. Maaouya Ould

Sid Ahmed TAYA seized power in a coup in 1984. Opposition parties

were legalized and a new constitution approved in 1991. Two multiparty presidential elections since then were widely seen as flawed, but October 2001 legislative and municipal elections were generally free and open. A bloodless coup in August 2005 deposed President TAYA and ushered in a military council headed by Col. Ely

Ould Mohamed VALL, which declared it would remain in power for up to

two years while it created conditions for genuine democratic institutions and organized elections. For now, however, Mauritania

remains an autocratic state, and the country continues to experience

ethnic tensions among its black population and different Moor (Arab-Berber) communities.

Geography Mauritania

Location:

Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Senegal and Western Sahara

Geographic coordinates:

20 00 N, 12 00 W

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 1,030,700 sq km

land: 1,030,400 sq km

water: 300 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than three times the size of New Mexico

Land boundaries:

total: 5,074 km

border countries: Algeria 463 km, Mali 2,237 km, Senegal 813 km,
Western Sahara 1,561 km

Coastline:

754 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to
the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

desert; constantly hot, dry, dusty

Terrain:

mostly barren, flat plains of the Sahara; some central hills

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Sebkhet Te-n-Dghamcha -5 m
highest point: Kediet Ijill 915 m

Natural resources: iron ore, gypsum, copper, phosphate,
diamonds, gold, oil, fish

Land use: arable land: 0.2% permanent crops: 0.01% other: 99.79% (2005)

Irrigated land:
490 sq km (2002)

Natural hazards:
hot, dry, dust/sand-laden sirocco wind blows primarily in March and April; periodic droughts

Environment - current issues:
overgrazing, deforestation, and soil erosion aggravated by drought are contributing to desertification; very limited natural fresh water resources away from the Senegal, which is the only perennial river; locust infestation

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
most of the population concentrated in the cities of Nouakchott and Nouadhibou and along the Senegal River in the southern part of the country

People Mauritania

Population:

3,177,388 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 45.6% (male 726,376/female 723,013)

15-64 years: 52.2% (male 818,408/female 839,832)

65 years and over: 2.2% (male 28,042/female 41,717) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 17 years

male: 16.8 years

female: 17.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.88% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

40.99 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

12.16 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 69.48 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 72.44 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 66.43 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 53.12 years
male: 50.88 years
female: 55.42 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
5.86 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
0.6% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
9,500 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 500 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:
degree of risk: very high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever
vectorborne diseases: malaria and Rift Valley fever are high risks in some locations
respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Nationality: noun: Mauritanian(s) adjective: Mauritanian

Ethnic groups:
mixed Maur/black 40%, Moor 30%, black 30%

Religions:
Muslim 100%

Languages:

Arabic (official), Pulaar, Soninke, French, Hassaniya, Wolof

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 41.7%

male: 51.8%

female: 31.9% (2003 est.)

Government Mauritania

Country name:

conventional long form: Islamic Republic of Mauritania

conventional short form: Mauritania

local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Islamiyah al Muritaniyah

local short form: Muritaniyah

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Nouakchott

geographic coordinates: 18 06 N, 15 57 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

12 regions (regions, singular - region) and 1 capital district*;

Adrar, Assaba, Brakna, Dakhlet Nouadhibou, Gorgol, Guidimaka, Hodh

Ech Chargui, Hodh El Gharbi, Inchiri, Nouakchott*, Tagant, Tiris Zemmour, Trarza

Independence:

28 November 1960 (from France)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 28 November (1960)

Constitution:

12 July 1991

Legal system:

a combination of Shari'a (Islamic law) and French civil law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Col. Ely Ould Mohamed VALL, whose Military Council

for Justice and Democracy deposed longtime President Maaouya Ould

Sid Ahmed TAYA in a coup on 3 August 2005

head of government: Prime Minister Sidi Mohamed Ould BOUBAKAR (since

8 August 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second consecutive term); note - passage of a constitutional reform referendum in July 2006 limits president to two five-year terms; election last held 7 November 2003 (next to be

held 11 March 2007); prime minister appointed by the president
election results: President Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed TAYA
reelected

for a third term with 60.8% of the vote

Legislative branch:

bicameral legislature consists of the Senate or Majlis al-Shuyukh (56 seats; a portion of seats up for election every two years;

members elected by municipal leaders to serve six-year terms) and

the National Assembly or Majlis al-Watani (95 seats; members elected

by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 9 and 16 April 2004 (next to be held 21 January 2007); National Assembly - last held 19 November and

3
December 2006

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA; National Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats

by party - NA

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme; Court of Appeals; lower courts

Political parties and leaders:

Action for Change or AC (no longer active) [Messoud Ould BOULKHEIR]; Alliance for Justice and Democracy or AJD [Cisse Amadou

CHEIKHOU]; National Union for Democracy and Development or UNDD

[Tidjane KOITA]; Party for Liberty, Equality, and Justice or PLEJ [Ba Mamdou ALASSANE]; Party of Democratic Convergence or PCD [Cheikh

Ould HORMA]; Popular Front or FP [Ch'bih Ould CHEIKH MALAININE];

Popular Progressive Alliance or APP [Messoud Ould BOULKHEIR]; Progress Force Union or UFP (no longer active) [Mohamed Ould MAOULOUD]; Rally of Democratic Forces or RFD [Ahmed Ould DADDAH];

Rally for Democracy and Unity or RDU [Ahmed Ould SIDI BABA]; Republican Party for Democracy and Renewal or PRDR (formerly ruling

Democratic and Social Republican Party or PRDS) [Boullah Ould MOGUEYA]; Right Way or SAWAB [Cheikh Ould Sidi Ould

HANANA]; Union

for Democracy and Progress or UDP [Naha Mint MOUKNASS];
Union of

Forces of Progress or UFP [Mohamed Ould MAOULOUD]
note: the Party of Democratic Convergence was banned in October
2005

because it was regarded as Islamist and therefore in breach of
Mauritanian law

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Arab nationalists; Ba'thists; General Confederation of Mauritanian
Workers or CGTM [Abdallahi Ould MOHAMED, secretary general];
Independent Confederation of Mauritanian Workers or CLTM
[Samory

Ould BEYE]; Islamists; Mauritanian Workers Union or UTM
[Mohamed Ely
Ould BRAHIM, secretary general]

International organization participation:

ABEDA, ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AMU, AU, CAEU, FAO,
G-77, IAEA,

IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF,
IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW, UN,
UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO,
WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Tijani Ould Mohamed EL KERIM

chancery: 2129 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 232-5700, 5701

FAX: [1] (202) 319-2623

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Steven KOUTSIS

embassy: 288 Rue Abdallaye (between Presidency building and Spanish

Embassy), Nouakchott

mailing address: BP 222, Nouakchott

telephone: [222] 525-2660/525-2663

FAX: [222] 525-1592

Flag description:

green with a yellow five-pointed star above a yellow, horizontal crescent; the closed side of the crescent is down; the crescent, star, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam

Economy Mauritania

Economy - overview:

Half the population still depends on agriculture and livestock for a livelihood, even though many of the nomads and subsistence farmers

were forced into the cities by recurrent droughts in the 1970s and 1980s. Mauritania has extensive deposits of iron ore, which account

for nearly 40% of total exports. The decline in world demand for this ore, however, has led to cutbacks in production. The nation's coastal waters are among the richest fishing areas in the world, but

overexploitation by foreigners threatens this key source of revenue.

The country's first deepwater port opened near Nouakchott in 1986.

In the past, drought and economic mismanagement resulted in a buildup of foreign debt which now stands at more than three times the level of annual exports. In February 2000, Mauritania qualified

for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative and in December 2001 received strong support from donor

and lending countries at a triennial Consultative Group review. A new investment code approved in December 2001 improved the opportunities for direct foreign investment. Ongoing negotiations with the IMF involve problems of economic reforms and fiscal discipline. In 2001, exploratory oil wells in tracts 80 km offshore indicated potential extraction at current world oil prices.

Mauritania has an estimated 1 billion barrels of proved reserves. Substantial oil production and exports are scheduled to begin in early 2006 and may average 75,000 barrels per day for that year. Meantime the government emphasizes reduction of poverty, improvement

of health and education, and promoting privatization of the economy.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$6.901 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$1.346 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$2,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 25% industry: 29% services: 46% (2001 est.)

Labor force: 786,000 (2001)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 50% industry: 10% services: 40% (2001 est.)

Unemployment rate:

20% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:

40% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 2.5% highest 10%: 30.2% (2000)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

39 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

7% (2003 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$421 million

expenditures: \$378 million; including capital expenditures of \$154
million (2002 est.)

Agriculture - products:

dates, millet, sorghum, rice, corn; cattle, sheep

Industries:

fish processing, mining of iron ore and gypsum

Industrial production growth rate:

2% (2000 est.)

Electricity - production:

185.6 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 85.9% hydro: 14.1%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

172.6 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

24,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

1 billion bbl (2005)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

0 cu m (2005)

Exports:

\$784 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

iron ore, fish and fish products, gold

Exports - partners:

Italy 14.9%, Japan 12.3%, France 11.8%, Belgium 8.5%, Germany

8.3%,

Cote d'Ivoire 7.2%, Spain 6.5%, Russia 5%, Netherlands 4.4%
(2005)

Imports:

\$1.124 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, petroleum products, capital goods,
foodstuffs, consumer goods

Imports - partners:

France 18.5%, UK 7.2%, US 7%, China 6%, Spain 5%, Belgium
4.3%
(2005)

Debt - external:

\$2.5 billion (2000)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$305.7 million (2002)

Currency (code):

ouguiya (MRO)

Currency code:

MRO

Exchange rates:

ouguiyas per US dollar - NA (2005), NA (2004), 263.03 (2003),
271.74 (2002), 255.63 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Mauritania

Telephones - main lines in use:

41,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

745,600 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: limited system of cable and open-wire lines, minor microwave radio relay links, and radiotelephone communications

stations (improvements being made)

domestic: mostly cable and open-wire lines; a recently completed domestic satellite telecommunications system links Nouakchott with

regional capitals

international: country code - 222; satellite earth stations - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 2 Arabsat

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 14, shortwave 1 (2001)

Radios:

410,000 (2001)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (2002)

Televisions:

98,000 (2001)

Internet country code:

.mr

Internet hosts:

32 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

5 (2001)

Internet users:
14,000 (2005)

Transportation Mauritania

Airports:
25 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 8
2,438 to 3,047 m: 3
1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 17 1,524 to 2,437 m: 9
914 to 1,523 m: 7 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Railways: 717 km standard gauge: 717 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 7,660 km paved: 866 km unpaved: 6,794 km
(1999)

Ports and terminals:
Nouadhibou, Nouakchott

Military Mauritania

Military branches:
Mauritanian Armed Forces: Army, Navy (Marine Mauritanienne; includes naval infantry), Air Force (Force Aeriennne Islamique de Mauritanie, FAIM) (2005)

Military service age and obligation:
18 years of age (est.); conscript service obligation - two years;
majority of servicemen believed to be volunteers; service in Air

Force and Navy is voluntary (April 2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 606,463

females age 18-49: 607,955 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 370,513

females age 18-49: 384,269 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$19.32 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.4% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Mauritania

Disputes - international:

Mauritanian claims to Western Sahara have been dormant in recent years

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Mauritania is a source and destination country for children trafficked for the purpose of forced labor, begging, and domestic servitude; adults and children are subjected to slavery-related practices rooted in ancestral master-slave relationships in isolated parts of the country where a barter economy exists

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Mauritania is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to show evidence of increased efforts to combat trafficking, particularly in the area of law enforcement

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Mauritius

Introduction Mauritius

Background:

Although known to Arab and Malay sailors as early as the 10th century, Mauritius was first explored by the Portuguese in 1505; it was subsequently held by the Dutch, French, and British before independence was attained in 1968. A stable democracy with regular free elections and a positive human rights record, the country has attracted considerable foreign investment and has earned one of Africa's highest per capita incomes. Recent poor weather and declining sugar prices have slowed economic growth, leading to some protests over standards of living in the Creole community.

Geography Mauritius

Location:

Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar

Geographic coordinates:

20 17 S, 57 33 E

Map references:

Political Map of the World

Area:

total: 2,040 sq km

land: 2,030 sq km

water: 10 sq km

note: includes Agalega Islands, Cargados Carajos Shoals (Saint Brandon), and Rodrigues

Area - comparative:

almost 11 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

177 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

tropical, modified by southeast trade winds; warm, dry winter (May to November); hot, wet, humid summer (November to May)

Terrain:

small coastal plain rising to discontinuous mountains encircling central plateau

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mont Piton 828 m

Natural resources:

arable land, fish

Land use: arable land: 49.02% permanent crops: 2.94% other: 48.04% (2005)

Irrigated land:
220 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
cyclones (November to April); almost completely surrounded by reefs
that may pose maritime hazards

Environment - current issues:
water pollution, degradation of coral reefs

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
the main island, from which the country derives its name, is of volcanic origin and is almost entirely surrounded by coral reefs

People Mauritius

Population:
1,240,827 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 23.9% (male 149,486/female 147,621)
15-64 years: 69.5% (male 430,288/female 431,753)
65 years and over: 6.6% (male 31,939/female 49,740) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 30.8 years
male: 30 years
female: 31.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.82% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

15.43 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.86 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.64 male(s)/female

total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 14.59 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 17.23 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 11.9 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.63 years

male: 68.66 years

female: 76.66 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.95 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

700 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 100 (2001 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Mauritian(s)

adjective: Mauritian

Ethnic groups:

Indo-Mauritian 68%, Creole 27%, Sino-Mauritian 3%, Franco-Mauritian

2%

Religions:

Hindu 48%, Roman Catholic 23.6%, other Christian 8.6%, Muslim 16.6%, other 2.5%, unspecified 0.3%, none 0.4% (2000 census)

Languages:

Creole 80.5%, Bhojpuri 12.1%, French 3.4%, English (official; spoken by less than 1% of the population), other 3.7%, unspecified 0.3% (2000 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 85.6%

male: 88.6%

female: 82.7% (2003 est.)

Government Mauritius

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Mauritius

conventional short form: Mauritius

local long form: Republic of Mauritius

local short form: Mauritius

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Port Louis

geographic coordinates: 20 10 S, 57 30 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

9 districts and 3 dependencies*; Agalega Islands*, Black River, Cargados Carajos Shoals*, Flacq, Grand Port, Moka, Pamplemousses, Plaines Wilhems, Port Louis, Riviere du Rempart, Rodrigues*, Savanne

Independence:

12 March 1968 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 12 March (1968)

Constitution:

12 March 1968; amended 12 March 1992

Legal system:

based on French civil law system with elements of English common

law in certain areas; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Sir Anerood JUGNAUTH (since 7 October 2003) and Vice President Abdool Raouf BUNDHUN (since 25

February

2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Navinchandra RAMGOOLAM
(since 5

July 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the
recommendation of the prime minister

elections: president and vice president elected by the National
Assembly for five-year terms (eligible for a second term); election
last held 25 February 2002 (next to be held in 2007); prime
minister

and deputy prime minister appointed by the president, responsible
to

the National Assembly

election results: Karl OFFMANN elected president and Raouf
BUNDHUN

elected vice president; percent of vote by the National Assembly -
NA%; note - Karl OFFMANN stepped down on 30 September 2003

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (70 seats; 62 elected by popular
vote,

8 appointed by the election commission to give representation to
various ethnic minorities; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held on 3 July 2005 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - AS
38, MSM/MMM 22, OPR 2; appointed seats - AS 4, MSM/MMM 2,
OPR 2

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance Sociale or AS; Hizbullah [Cehl Mohamed FAKEEMEEAH];
Mauritian Labor Party or MLP [Navinchandra RAMGOOLAM];

Mauritian

Militant Movement or MMM [Paul BERENGER] (in coalition with MSM);

Mauritian Social Democrat Party or PMSD [Charles Xavier-Luc DUVAL];

Militant Socialist Movement or MSM [Pravind JUGNAUTH] (the governing

party); Rodrigues Movement or MR [Joseph (Nicholas) Von MALLY];

Rodrigues Peoples Organization or OPR [Serge CLAIR]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

various labor unions

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT,

ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, InOC, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, PCA, SADC,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WTO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Usha JEETAH chancery: 4301 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 441, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 244-1491, 1492 FAX: [1] (202) 966-0983

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador John PRICE embassy: 4th Floor, Rogers House, John Kennedy Street, Port Louis mailing address: international mail: P. O. Box 544, Port Louis; US mail: American Embassy, Port Louis, US Department of State, Washington, DC 20521-2450 telephone: [230] 202-4400 FAX: [230] 208-9534

Flag description: four equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue, yellow, and green

Economy Mauritius

Economy - overview:

Since independence in 1968, Mauritius has developed from a low-income, agriculturally based economy to a middle-income diversified economy with growing industrial, financial, and tourist sectors. For most of the period, annual growth has been in the order

of 5% to 6%. This remarkable achievement has been reflected in more

equitable income distribution, increased life expectancy, lowered infant mortality, and a much-improved infrastructure. Sugarcane is

grown on about 90% of the cultivated land area and accounts for 25%

of export earnings. The government's development strategy centers on

expanding local financial institutions and building a domestic information telecommunications industry. Mauritius has attracted more than 9,000 offshore entities, many aimed at commerce in India

and South Africa, and investment in the banking sector alone has reached over \$1 billion. Mauritius, with its strong textile sector, has been well poised to take advantage of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$15.73 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$6.681 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

2.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$12,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 5.9% industry: 29.8%
services: 64.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 570,000 (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture and fishing 14%,
construction and industry 36%, transportation and communication
7%, trade, restaurants, hotels 16%, finance 3%, other services 24%
(1995)

Unemployment rate:

9.6% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

10% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

37 (1987 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

21.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.377 billion

expenditures: \$1.77 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Public debt:

67.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

sugarcane, tea, corn, potatoes, bananas, pulses; cattle, goats; fish

Industries:

food processing (largely sugar milling), textiles, clothing, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, nonelectrical machinery, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

8% (2000 est.)

Electricity - production:

1.941 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 90.8% hydro: 9.2% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.805 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

21,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-342 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$1.949 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

clothing and textiles, sugar, cut flowers, molasses

Exports - partners:

UK 32.3%, France 20.7%, US 11.7%, Madagascar 6.2%, Italy 5.3%
(2005)

Imports:

\$2.507 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

manufactured goods, capital equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum
products, chemicals

Imports - partners:

France 12.1%, South Africa 11%, India 7.2%, Finland 6.1%, China
6%,

Germany 5.3%, Bahrain 5.2%, Singapore 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$1.366 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$3.246 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$42 million (1997)

Currency (code):
Mauritian rupee (MUR)

Currency code:
MUR

Exchange rates:
Mauritian rupees per US dollar - 29.496 (2005), 27.499 (2004),
27.902 (2003), 29.962 (2002), 29.129 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 July - 30 June

Communications Mauritius

Telephones - main lines in use:
359,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
713,300 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: small system with good service
domestic: primarily microwave radio relay trunk system
international: country code - 230; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Indian Ocean); new microwave link to Reunion; HF
radiotelephone links to several countries; fiber optic submarine

cable (SAT-3/WASC/SAFE) provides connectivity to Europe and Asia

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 4, FM 9, shortwave 0 (2002)

Radios:

420,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

2 (plus several repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

258,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.mu

Internet hosts:

4,997 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

180,000 (2005)

Transportation Mauritius

Airports: 6 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 2

over 3,047 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 2,020 km

paved: 2,020 km (including 75 km of expressways) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 6 ships (1000 GRT or over) 22,386 GRT/23,214 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, passenger/cargo 2, refrigerated cargo 2

foreign-owned: 4 (India 2, Switzerland 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Port Louis

Military Mauritius

Military branches:

no regular military forces; National Police Force, Special Mobile Force, National Coast Guard

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 313,271 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$12.04 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.2% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Mauritius

Disputes - international:

Mauritius claims the Chagos Archipelago (UK-administered British Indian Ocean Territory), and its former inhabitants, who reside

chiefly in Mauritius, were granted UK citizenship but no right to patriation in the UK; claims French-administered Tromelin Island

Illicit drugs:

minor consumer and transshipment point for heroin from South Asia;

small amounts of cannabis produced and consumed locally; significant

offshore financial industry creates potential for money laundering, but corruption levels are relatively low and the government appears

generally to be committed to regulating its banking industry

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Mayotte

Introduction Mayotte

Background:

Mayotte was ceded to France along with the other islands of the Comoros group in 1843. It was the only island in the archipelago that voted in 1974 to retain its link with France and forego independence.

Geography Mayotte

Location:

Southern Africa, island in the Mozambique Channel, about one-half

of the way from northern Madagascar to northern Mozambique

Geographic coordinates:

12 50 S, 45 10 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 374 sq km

land: 374 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

185.2 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; marine; hot, humid, rainy season during northeastern monsoon (November to May); dry season is cooler (May to November)

Terrain:

generally undulating, with deep ravines and ancient volcanic peaks

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Benara 660 m

Natural resources:

NEGL

Land use:

arable land: NA%

permanent crops: NA%

other: NA%

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

cyclones during rainy season

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

part of Comoro Archipelago; 18 islands

People Mayotte

Population:

201,234 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 46% (male 46,512/female 46,067)

15-64 years: 52.3% (male 56,899/female 48,274)

65 years and over: 1.7% (male 1,756/female 1,726) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 17 years

male: 18 years

female: 16 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

3.77% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

40.95 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.7 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

4.48 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.18 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.02 male(s)/female

total population: 1.1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 60.76 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 66.76 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 54.58 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 61.76 years

male: 59.57 years

female: 64.02 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.79 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Mahorais (singular and plural)

adjective: Mahoran

Ethnic groups:

NA

Religions:

Muslim 97%, Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)

Languages:

Mahorian (a Swahili dialect), French (official language) spoken by 35% of the population

Literacy: definition: NA total population: NA male: NA female:

NA

Government Mayotte

Country name:

conventional long form: Territorial Collectivity of Mayotte

conventional short form: Mayotte

Dependency status:

departmental collectivity of France

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Mamoudzou

geographic coordinates: 12 47 S, 45 14 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (territorial collectivity of France)

Independence:

none (territorial collectivity of France)

National holiday:

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Constitution:

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:

French law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France (since 17 May 1995), represented by Prefect Jean-Paul KIHLE (since 17 January 2005)

head of government: President of the General Council Said Omar OILI

(since 8 April 2004)

cabinet: NA

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; prefect appointed by the French president on the advice of the

French Ministry of the Interior; president of the General Council elected by the members of the General Council for a six-year term; next election to be held in 2010

Legislative branch:

unicameral General Council or Conseil General (19 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve three-year terms)

elections: last held 21 and 28 March 2004 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - MDM 23.3%, UMP 22.8%,

PS 10.2%, MRC 8.9%, FRAP 6.5%, MPM 1.2%; seats by party - MDM 6, UMP

9, MRC 2, MPM 1, diverse left 1

note: Mayotte elects one member of the French Senate; elections last

held 24 September 2001 (next to be held September 2007); results

- percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA; Mayotte also elects one member to the French National Assembly; elections last held 16 June 2002 (next to be held in 2007); results - percent of vote by party - UMP-RPR 55.08%, UDF 44.92%; seats by party - UMP-RPR

1

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Tribunal Superieur d'Appel

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Front or FD [Yousouf MOUSSA]; Mahoran Popular Movement

or MPM [Ahmed MADI]; Federation of Mahorans or RPR (UMP) [Mansour

KAMARDINE]; Force of the Rally and the Alliance for Democracy or

FRAP; Movement for Department Status Mayotte or MDM [Mouhoutar

SALIM]; Renewed Communist Party of Mayotte or MRC [Omar SIMBA];

Socialist Party or PS (local branch of French Parti Socialiste)
[Ibrahim ABUBACAR]; Union for French Democracy or UDF
[Henri
JEAN-BAPTISTE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:
NA

International organization participation:
UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:
none (territorial collectivity of France)

Diplomatic representation from the US:
none (territorial collectivity of France)

Flag description:
unofficial, local flag with the coat of arms of Mayotte centered on a white field, above which the name of the island appears in red capital letters; the main elements of the coat of arms, flanked on either side by a seahorse, appear above a scroll with the motto RA HACHIRI (We are Vigilant); the only official flag is the national flag of France

Economy Mayotte

Economy - overview:
Economic activity is based primarily on the agricultural sector, including fishing and livestock raising. Mayotte is not self-sufficient and must import a large portion of its food requirements, mainly from France. The economy and future development of the island are heavily dependent on French financial assistance, an important supplement to GDP. Mayotte's remote location is an

obstacle to the development of tourism.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$466.8 million (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
NA

GDP - real growth rate:
NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$2,600 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Labor force:
44,560 (2002)

Unemployment rate:
32.8% (2003)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
NA%

Budget:
revenues: \$NA
expenditures: \$73 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(1991 est.)

Agriculture - products:

vanilla, ylang-ylang (perfume essence), coffee, copra

Industries:

newly created lobster and shrimp industry, construction

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

NA kWh

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 0% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0%

Electricity - consumption:

87.79 million kWh NA kWh

Exports:

\$4.85 million f.o.b. (2004)

Exports - commodities:

ylang-ylang (perfume essence), vanilla, copra, coconuts, coffee,
cinnamon

Exports - partners:

France 80%, Comoros 15%, Reunion (2004)

Imports:

\$256.7 million f.o.b. (2004)

Imports - commodities:

food, machinery and equipment, transportation equipment,
metals,
chemicals

Imports - partners:

France 66%, Africa 14%, Southeast Asia 11% (2004)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$208 million; note - extensive French financial assistance (2004)

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003),
1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Mayotte

Telephones - main lines in use:

10,000 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

48,100 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: small system administered by French
Department

of Posts and Telecommunications

domestic: NA

international: country code - 269; microwave radio relay and HF
radiotelephone communications to Comoros

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 5, shortwave 0 (2001)

Radios:

NA

Television broadcast stations:

3 (2001)

Televisions:

3,500 (1994)

Internet country code:

.yt

Internet hosts:

1 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

NA

Internet users:

NA

Transportation Mayotte

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
(2006)

Roadways: total: 93 km paved: 72 km unpaved: 21 km

Ports and terminals:

Dzaoudzi

Military Mayotte

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of France; small contingent of French forces stationed on the island

Transnational Issues Mayotte

Disputes - international: claimed by Comoros

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Mexico

Introduction Mexico

Background:

The site of advanced Amerindian civilizations, Mexico came under Spanish rule for three centuries before achieving independence early

in the 19th century. A devaluation of the peso in late 1994 threw Mexico into economic turmoil, triggering the worst recession in over

half a century. The nation continues to make an impressive recovery.

Ongoing economic and social concerns include low real wages, underemployment for a large segment of the population, inequitable

income distribution, and few advancement opportunities for the

largely Amerindian population in the impoverished southern states.

Elections held in July 2000 marked the first time since the 1910 Mexican Revolution that the opposition defeated the party in government, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). Vicente FOX

of the National Action Party (PAN) was sworn in on 1 December 2000

as the first chief executive elected in free and fair elections.

Geography Mexico

Location:

Middle America, bordering the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico,

between Belize and the US and bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between Guatemala and the US

Geographic coordinates:

23 00 N, 102 00 W

Map references:

North America

Area:

total: 1,972,550 sq km

land: 1,923,040 sq km

water: 49,510 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than three times the size of Texas

Land boundaries: total: 4,353 km border countries: Belize 250 km, Guatemala 962 km, US 3,141 km

Coastline: 9,330 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

varies from tropical to desert

Terrain:

high, rugged mountains; low coastal plains; high plateaus; desert

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Laguna Salada -10 m highest point: Volcan Pico de Orizaba 5,700 m

Natural resources: petroleum, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, natural gas, timber

Land use: arable land: 12.66% permanent crops: 1.28% other: 86.06% (2005)

Irrigated land:

63,200 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

tsunamis along the Pacific coast, volcanoes and destructive earthquakes in the center and south, and hurricanes on the Pacific, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean coasts

Environment - current issues:

scarcity of hazardous waste disposal facilities; rural to urban migration; natural fresh water resources scarce and polluted in north, inaccessible and poor quality in center and extreme southeast; raw sewage and industrial effluents polluting rivers in urban areas; deforestation; widespread erosion; desertification; deteriorating agricultural lands; serious air and water pollution in the national capital and urban centers along US-Mexico border; land

subsidence in Valley of Mexico caused by groundwater depletion
note: the government considers the lack of clean water and
deforestation national security issues

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto
Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,
Law
of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone
Layer
Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location on southern border of US; corn (maize), one of
the world's major grain crops, is thought to have originated in
Mexico

People Mexico

Population:

107,449,525 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 30.6% (male 16,770,957/female 16,086,172)

15-64 years: 63.6% (male 33,071,809/female 35,316,281)

65 years and over: 5.8% (male 2,814,707/female 3,389,599)
(2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 25.3 years

male: 24.3 years

female: 26.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.16% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

20.69 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.74 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-4.32 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 20.26 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 22.19 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 18.24 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.41 years

male: 72.63 years

female: 78.33 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.42 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.3% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

160,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
5,000 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Mexican(s)
adjective: Mexican

Ethnic groups:
mestizo (Amerindian-Spanish) 60%, Amerindian or predominantly
Amerindian 30%, white 9%, other 1%

Religions:
nominally Roman Catholic 89%, Protestant 6%, other 5%

Languages:
Spanish, various Mayan, Nahuatl, and other regional indigenous
languages

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 92.2%
male: 94%
female: 90.5% (2003 est.)

Government Mexico

Country name:
conventional long form: United Mexican States
conventional short form: Mexico
local long form: Estados Unidos Mexicanos
local short form: Mexico

Government type:
federal republic

Capital:

name: Mexico (Distrito Federal)

geographic coordinates: 19 24 N, 99 09 W

time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during Standard

Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins first Sunday in April; ends last Sunday in October

note: Mexico is divided into four time zones

Administrative divisions:

31 states (estados, singular - estado) and 1 federal district*

(distrito federal); Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila de Zaragoza, Colima,

Distrito Federal*, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco,

Mexico, Michoacan de Ocampo, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca,

Puebla, Queretaro de Arteaga, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz-Llave, Yucatan, Zacatecas

Independence:

16 September 1810 (from Spain)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 16 September (1810)

Constitution:

5 February 1917

Legal system:

mixture of US constitutional theory and civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory (but not enforced)

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Felipe de Jesus CALDERON Hinojosa (since

1 December 2006); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Felipe de Jesus CALDERON Hinojosa

(since 1 December 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president; note - appointment of attorney general requires consent of the Senate

elections: president elected by popular vote for a single six-year term; election last held 2 July 2006 (next to be held 1 July 2012)

election results: Felipe CALDERON elected president; percent of vote

- Felipe CALDERON (PAN) 35.89%, Andres Manuel Lopez OBRADOR (PRD)

35.31%, Roberto MADRAZO (PRI) 22.26%, other 6.54%

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Congress or Congreso de la Union consists of the

Senate or Camara de Senadores (128 seats; 96 are elected by popular

vote to serve six-year terms, and 32 are allocated on the basis of each party's popular vote) and the Federal Chamber of Deputies or Camara Federal de Diputados (500 seats; 300 members are directly

elected by popular vote to serve three-year terms; remaining 200 members are allocated on the basis of each party's popular vote, also for three-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 2 July 2006 for all of the seats (next to be held 1 July 2012); Chamber of Deputies - last held 2 July

2006

(next to be held 5 July 2009)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PAN 52, PRI 33, PRD 29, PVEM 6, CD 5, PT 2, PNA 1; Chamber

of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PAN 206, PRD 127, PRI 103, PVEM 18, CD 17, PT 16, other 13; note - election results pending certification

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice or Suprema Corte de Justicia Nacional (justices or ministros are appointed by the president with consent of the Senate)

Political parties and leaders:

Convergence for Democracy or CD [Dante DELGADO Ranauro]; Institutional Revolutionary Party (Institutional Revolutionary Party) or PRI [leader NA]; Mexican Green Ecological Party or PVEM

[Jorge Emilio GONZALEZ Martinez]; National Action Party (Partido

Accion Nacional) or PAN [Manuel ESPINO Barrientos]; New Alliance

Party (Partido Nueva Alianza) or PNA [Miguel Angel JIMENEZ Godines];

Party of the Democratic Revolution (Partido de la Revolucion Democratica) or PRD [Leonel COTA Montano]; Workers Party or PT

[Alberto ANAYA Gutierrez]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Confederation of Employers of the Mexican Republic or COPARMEX;

Confederation of Industrial Chambers or CONCAMIN; Confederation of

Mexican Workers or CTM; Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce or CONCANACO; Coordinator for Foreign Trade Business

Organizations or COECE; Federation of Unions Providing Goods and

Services or FESEBES; National Chamber of Transformation Industries

or CANACINTRA; National Peasant Confederation or CNC; National Union

of Workers or UNT; Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers or

CROM; Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants or CROC;

Roman Catholic Church

International organization participation:

APEC, BCIE, BIS, CAN (observer), CDB, CE (observer), CSN (observer), EBRD, FAO, G-3, G-6, G-15, G-24, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, NAFTA, NAM (observer), NEA, OAS, OECD, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMOVIC, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Carlos Alberto DE ICAZA Gonzalez
chancery: 1911 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006
telephone: [1] (202) 728-1600

FAX: [1] (202) 728-1698

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Austin, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, El Paso, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New

York,

Nogales (Arizona), Omaha, Orlando, Phoenix, Sacramento, San Antonio,

San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, San Juan (Puerto Rico)

consulate(s): Albuquerque, Brownsville (Texas), Calexico (California), Del Rio (Texas), Detroit, Douglas (Arizona), Eagle Pass (Texas), Fresno (California), Indianapolis (Indiana), Kansas City (Missouri), Laredo (Texas), Las Vegas, McAllen (Texas),

Midland

(Texas), Oxnard (California), Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), Presidio (Texas), Raleigh, Saint Paul (Minnesota), Salt Lake City, San Bernardino, Santa Ana (California), Seattle, Tucson, Yuma (Arizona)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Antonio O. GARZA, Jr.

embassy: Paseo de la Reforma 305, Colonia Cuauhtemoc, 06500 Mexico,

Distrito Federal

mailing address: P. O. Box 9000, Brownsville, TX 78520-9000

telephone: [52] (55) 5080-2000

FAX: [52] (55) 5511-9980

consulate(s) general: Ciudad Juarez, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Tijuana

consulate(s): Hermosillo, Matamoros, Merida, Nogales, Nuevo Laredo

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and red; the coat of arms (an eagle perched on a cactus with a snake in its beak) is centered in the white band

Economy Mexico

Economy - overview:

Mexico has a free market economy that recently entered the trillion

dollar class. It contains a mixture of modern and outmoded industry

and agriculture, increasingly dominated by the private sector.

Recent administrations have expanded competition in seaports, railroads, telecommunications, electricity generation, natural gas distribution, and airports. Per capita income is one-fourth that of the US; income distribution remains highly unequal. Trade with the

US and Canada has tripled since the implementation of NAFTA in 1994.

Mexico has 12 free trade agreements with over 40 countries including, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, the European Free Trade

Area, and Japan, putting more than 90% of trade under free trade agreements. The FOX administration is cognizant of the need to upgrade infrastructure, modernize the tax system and labor laws, and

allow private investment in the energy sector, but has been unable to win the support of the opposition-led Congress. The next government that takes office in December 2006 will confront the same

challenges of boosting economic growth, improving Mexico's international competitiveness, and reducing poverty.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$1.064 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$693 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$10,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3.8% industry: 25.9%
services: 70.2% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 43.4 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 18% industry: 24%
services: 58% (2003)

Unemployment rate:
3.6% plus underemployment of perhaps 25% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
40% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 1.6% highest 10%: 35.6% (2002)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
54.6 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
19.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$181 billion
expenditures: \$184 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005)

Public debt:
17.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

corn, wheat, soybeans, rice, beans, cotton, coffee, fruit, tomatoes; beef, poultry, dairy products; wood products

Industries:

food and beverages, tobacco, chemicals, iron and steel, petroleum, mining, textiles, clothing, motor vehicles, consumer durables, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

1.9% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

209.2 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 78.7% hydro: 14.2% nuclear: 4.2% other: 2.9% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

193.9 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

1.07 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

390.2 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

3.42 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

1.752 million bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:

1.863 million bbl/day (2004)

Oil - imports:

205,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - proved reserves:

33.31 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

47.3 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

55.1 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

7.85 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

424.3 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$-5.708 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$213.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

manufactured goods, oil and oil products, silver, fruits, vegetables, coffee, cotton

Exports - partners:

US 85.7%, Canada 2%, Spain 1.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$223.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

metalworking machines, steel mill products, agricultural machinery,

electrical equipment, car parts for assembly, repair parts for motor vehicles, aircraft, and aircraft parts

Imports - partners:

US 53.4%, China 8%, Japan 5.9% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$74.1 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$137.2 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$1.166 billion (1995)

Currency (code):

Mexican peso (MXN)

Currency code:

MXN

Exchange rates:

Mexican pesos per US dollar - 10.898 (2005), 11.286 (2004), 10.789 (2003), 9.656 (2002), 9.342 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Mexico

Telephones - main lines in use:

19.512 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

47.462 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: low telephone density with about 18 main lines

per 100 persons; privatized in December 1990; the opening to competition in January 1997 improved prospects for development, but

Telmex remains dominant

domestic: adequate telephone service for business and government,

but the population is poorly served; mobile subscribers far outnumber fixed-line subscribers; domestic satellite system with 120

earth stations; extensive microwave radio relay network;

considerable use of fiber-optic cable and coaxial cable

international: country code - 52; satellite earth stations - 32

Intelsat, 2 Solidaridad (giving Mexico improved access to South America, Central America, and much of the US as well as enhancing

domestic communications), 1 Panamsat, numerous Inmarsat mobile earth

stations; linked to Central American Microwave System of trunk connections; high capacity Columbus-2 fiber-optic submarine cable

with access to the US, Virgin Islands, Canary Islands, Morocco, Spain, and Italy (2005)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 850, FM 545, shortwave 15 (2003)

Radios:

31 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

236 (plus repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:
25.6 million (1997)

Internet country code:
.mx

Internet hosts:
3,426,680 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
51 (2000)

Internet users:
18,622,500 (2005)

Transportation Mexico

Airports: 1,839 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 228
over 3,047 m: 12
2,438 to 3,047 m: 28
1,524 to 2,437 m: 82
914 to 1,523 m: 77
under 914 m: 29 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 1,611
over 3,047 m: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 68
914 to 1,523 m: 460
under 914 m: 1,081 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 22,705 km; liquid petroleum gas 1,875 km; oil 8,688 km;
oil/gas/water 228 km; refined products 6,520 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 17,562 km

standard gauge: 17,562 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 349,038 km

paved: 116,928 km (including 6,979 km of expressways)

unpaved: 232,110 km (2003)

Waterways:

2,900 km (navigable rivers and coastal canals) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 56 ships (1000 GRT or over) 751,607 GRT/1,129,234 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 6, chemical tanker 6, liquefied gas
4, passenger/cargo 9, petroleum tanker 25, roll on/roll off 4

foreign-owned: 5 (Denmark 2, France 1, Norway 1, UAE 1)

registered in other countries: 15 (Belize 1, Honduras 1, Liberia 1,
Panama 5, Portugal 1, Spain 3, Venezuela 3) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Altamira, Manzanillo, Morro Redondo, Salina Cruz, Tampico,
Topolobampo, Veracruz

Military Mexico

Military branches:

Secretariat of National Defense (Secretaria de Defensa Nacional,
Sedena): Army (Ejercito), Mexican Air Force (Fuerza Aerea
Mexicana,

FAM); Secretariat of the Navy (Secretaria de Marina, Semar): Mexican

Navy (Armada de Mexico, ARM, includes Naval Air Force (FAN) and

Marines) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for compulsory military service, conscript service obligation - 12 months; 16 years of age with consent for voluntary enlistment (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 24,488,008

females age 18-49: 26,128,046 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 19,058,337

females age 18-49: 21,966,796 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 1,063,233

females age 18-49: 1,043,816 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$6.07 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.8% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Mexico

Disputes - international:

prolonged drought, population growth, and outmoded practices and

infrastructure in the border region have strained water-sharing arrangements with the US; the US has stepped up efforts to stem

nationals from Mexico, Central America, and other parts of the world

from illegally crossing the border with Mexico

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 12,000 (government's quashing of Zapatista uprising in 1994 in eastern Chiapas Region) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Mexico is a source, transit, and destination country for persons trafficked for sexual exploitation and labor; while the vast majority of victims are Central Americans trafficked along Mexico's southern border, other source regions include South

America, the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, Africa, and Asia; women and

children are trafficked from rural regions to urban centers and tourist areas for sexual exploitation, often through fraudulent offers of employment or through threats of physical violence; the Mexican trafficking problem is often conflated with alien smuggling,

and frequently the same criminal networks are involved; pervasive corruption among state and local law enforcement often impedes investigations

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Mexico remains on the Tier 2 Watch List for the third consecutive year based on future commitments to undertake additional efforts in prosecution, protection, and prevention of trafficking in persons, and the failure of the government to provide critical law enforcement data

Illicit drugs:

major drug-producing nation; cultivation of opium poppy in 2004 amounted to 3,500 hectares, but opium cultivation stayed within the

range - between 3,500 and 5,500 hectares - observed in nine of the

last 12 years; potential production of 9 metric tons of pure heroin, or 23 metric tons of "black tar" heroin, the dominant form of Mexican heroin in the western United States; marijuana cultivation

decreased 23% to 5,800 hectares in 2004 after decade-high cultivation peak in 2003; potential production of 10,400 metric tons

of marijuana in 2004; government conducts the largest independent

illicit-crop eradication program in the world; major supplier of heroin and largest foreign supplier of marijuana and methamphetamine

to the US market; continues as the primary transshipment country for

US-bound cocaine from South America, accounting for about 90% of

estimated annual cocaine movement to the US; major drug syndicates

control majority of drug trafficking throughout the country;

producer and distributor of ecstasy; significant money-laundering center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Micronesia, Federated States of

Introduction Micronesia, Federated States of

Background:

In 1979 the Federated States of Micronesia, a UN Trust Territory under US administration, adopted a constitution. In 1986 independence was attained under a Compact of Free Association with the US, which was amended and renewed in 2004. Present concerns include large-scale unemployment, overfishing, and overdependence on US aid.

Geography Micronesia, Federated States of

Location:

Oceania, island group in the North Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to Indonesia

Geographic coordinates:

6 55 N, 158 15 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 702 sq km

land: 702 sq km

water: 0 sq km (fresh water only)

note: includes Pohnpei (Ponape), Chuuk (Truk) Islands, Yap Islands, and Kosrae (Kosaie)

Area - comparative:

four times the size of Washington, DC (land area only)

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

6,112 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; heavy year-round rainfall, especially in the eastern islands; located on southern edge of the typhoon belt with occasionally severe damage

Terrain:

islands vary geologically from high mountainous islands to low, coral atolls; volcanic outcroppings on Pohnpei, Kosrae, and Chuuk

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Dolohmwar (Totolom) 791 m

Natural resources:

forests, marine products, deep-seabed minerals, phosphate

Land use:

arable land: 5.71%

permanent crops: 45.71%

other: 48.58% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

typhoons (June to December)

Environment - current issues:

overfishing, climate change, pollution

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone

Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

four major island groups totaling 607 islands

People Micronesia, Federated States of

Population:

108,004 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 36.6% (male 20,116/female 19,391)

15-64 years: 60.4% (male 32,620/female 32,659)

65 years and over: 3% (male 1,413/female 1,805) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 20.9 years

male: 20.5 years

female: 21.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.11% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

24.68 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.75 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-21.03 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

NA

Infant mortality rate:

total: 29.16 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 32.17 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 26.01 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.05 years

male: 68.24 years

female: 71.95 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.16 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality: noun: Micronesian(s) adjective: Micronesian;
Chuukese, Kosraen(s), Pohnpeian(s), Yapese

Ethnic groups:

nine ethnic Micronesian and Polynesian groups

Religions:

Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 47%, other 3%

Languages:

English (official and common language), Trukese, Pohnpeian, Yapese,
Kosrean, Ulithian, Woleaian, Nukuoro, Kapingamarangi

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 89%

male: 91%

female: 88% (1980 est.)

Government Micronesia, Federated States of

Country name:

conventional long form: Federated States of Micronesia

conventional short form: none

local long form: Federated States of Micronesia

local short form: none

former: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Ponape, Truk, and
Yap Districts

abbreviation: FSM

Government type:

constitutional government in free association with the US; the
Compact of Free Association entered into force 3 November 1986
and
the Amended Compact entered into force May 2004

Capital:

name: Palikir

geographic coordinates: 6 55 N, 158 08 E

time difference: UTC+10 (15 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

4 states; Chuuk (Truk), Kosrae (Kosaie), Pohnpei (Ponape), Yap

Independence:

3 November 1986 (from the US-administered UN Trusteeship)

National holiday:

Constitution Day, 10 May (1979)

Constitution:

10 May 1979

Legal system:

based on adapted Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common, and customary laws

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Joseph J. URUSEMAL (since 11 May 2003);

Vice President Redley KILLION (11 May 2003); note - the president is

both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Joseph J. URUSEMAL (since 11 May

2003); Vice President Redley KILLION (11 May 2003)

cabinet: Cabinet includes the vice president and the heads of the eight executive departments

elections: president and vice president elected by Congress from among the four senators at large for a four-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 11 May 2003 (next to be held May

2007); note - a proposed constitutional amendment to establish popular elections for president and vice president failed

election results: Joseph J. URUSEMAL elected president; percent of Congress vote - NA%; Redley KILLION elected vice president; percent of Congress vote - NA%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Congress (14 seats; 4 - one elected from each state to serve four-year terms and 10 - elected from single-member districts

delineated by population to serve two-year terms; members elected by

popular vote)

elections: elections for four-year term seats last held 4 March 2003 (next to be held March 2007); elections for two-year term seats last

held 8 March 2005 (next to be held March 2007)

election results: percent of vote - NA%; seats - independents 14

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

no formal parties

International organization participation:

ACP, AsDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRCS, IMF, IOC,

ITU, MIGA, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jesse Bibiano MAREHALAU

chancery: 1725 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 223-4383

FAX: [1] (202) 223-4391

consulate(s) general: Honolulu, Tamuning (Guam)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Suzanne K. HALE

embassy: 101 Upper Pics Road, Kolonia

mailing address: P. O. Box 1286, Kolonia, Pohnpei, 96941

telephone: [691] 320-2187

FAX: [691] 320-2186

Flag description:

light blue with four white five-pointed stars centered; the stars are arranged in a diamond pattern

Economy Micronesia, Federated States of

Economy - overview:

Economic activity consists primarily of subsistence farming and fishing. The islands have few mineral deposits worth exploiting, except for high-grade phosphate. The potential for a tourist industry exists, but the remote location, a lack of adequate facilities, and limited air connections hinder development. The Amended Compact of Free Association with the US guarantees the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) millions of dollars in annual aid through 2023, and establishes a Trust Fund into which the US and

the FSM make annual contributions in order to provide annual payouts

to the FSM in perpetuity after 2023. The country's medium-term economic outlook appears fragile due not only to the reduction in US

assistance but also to the slow growth of the private sector.

GDP (purchasing power parity): \$277 million; note - supplemented by grant aid, averaging perhaps \$100 million annually (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$232 million

GDP - real growth rate:
0.3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$2,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 28.9% industry: 15.2%
services: 55.9% (2000 est.)

Labor force:
37,410

Labor force - by occupation:
note: 0.9% two-thirds are government employees, 34.4%, 64.7%

Unemployment rate:
22% (2000 est.)

Population below poverty line:
26.7%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.2% (2005)

Budget:
revenues: \$127.3 million (\$69 million less grants)
expenditures: \$144.2 million; including capital expenditures of
\$17.9 million \$NA (1998 est.)

Agriculture - products:
black pepper, tropical fruits and vegetables, coconuts, cassava

(tapioca), betel nuts, sweet potatoes; pigs, chickens; fish

Industries:

tourism, construction; fish processing, specialized aquaculture; craft items from shell, wood, and pearls

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

192 million kWh (2002)

Electricity - production by source:

NA

Electricity - consumption:

178.6 million kWh (2002)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2002)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2002)

Current account balance:

\$-34.3 million

Exports:

\$14 million (f.o.b.) (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

fish, garments, bananas, black pepper

Exports - partners:

Japan, US, Guam (2004)

Imports:

\$132.7 million f.o.b. (2004)

Imports - commodities:

food, manufactured goods, machinery and equipment, beverages

Imports - partners:

US, Japan, Hong Kong (2004)

Debt - external:

\$60.8 million (FY05 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$86.3 million under terms of the Compact of Free Association, the US pledged \$1.3 billion in grant aid during the period 1986-2001; the level of aid has been subsequently reduced

Currency (code):

US dollar (USD)

Currency code:

USD

Exchange rates:

the US dollar is used

Fiscal year:

1 October - 30 September

Communications Micronesia, Federated States of

Telephones - main lines in use:

12,400 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

14,100 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: adequate system

domestic: islands interconnected by shortwave radiotelephone

(used

mostly for government purposes), satellite (Intelsat) ground stations, and some coaxial and fiber-optic cable; cellular service available on Kosrae, Pohnpei, and Yap

international: country code - 691; satellite earth stations - 5 Intelsat (Pacific Ocean) (2002)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 5, FM 1, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

9,400 (1996)

Television broadcast stations:

3; note - cable TV also available (2004)

Televisions:

2,800 (1999)

Internet country code:

.fm

Internet hosts:

550 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

14,000 (2005)

Transportation Micronesia, Federated States of

Airports:

6 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 6

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 240 km

paved: 42 km

unpaved: 198 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 2 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,423 GRT/1,551 DWT

by type: cargo 1, passenger/cargo 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Tomil Harbor

Military Micronesia, Federated States of

Military branches:

no ministry of defense and no standing armed forces; the paramilitary Maritime Wing, a small maritime law enforcement unit,

is responsible to the Division of Maritime Surveillance within the Office of the Attorney General (2003)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 23,816 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 18,914 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 1,305 (2005 est.)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of the US

Transnational Issues Micronesia, Federated States of

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Moldova

Introduction Moldova

Background:

Formerly part of Romania, Moldova was incorporated into the Soviet

Union at the close of World War II. Although independent from the

USSR since 1991, Russian forces have remained on Moldovan territory

east of the Dniester River supporting the Slavic majority population, mostly Ukrainians and Russians, who have proclaimed a

"Transnistria" republic. The poorest nation in Europe, Moldova became the first former Soviet state to elect a Communist as its president in 2001.

Geography Moldova

Location:

Eastern Europe, northeast of Romania

Geographic coordinates:

47 00 N, 29 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 33,843 sq km

land: 33,371 sq km

water: 472 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundaries: total: 1,389 km border countries: Romania 450 km, Ukraine 939 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

moderate winters, warm summers

Terrain:

rolling steppe, gradual slope south to Black Sea

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Dniester River 2 m highest point: Dealul Balanesti 430 m

Natural resources: lignite, phosphorites, gypsum, arable land, limestone

Land use: arable land: 54.52% permanent crops: 8.81% other:

36.67% (2005)

Irrigated land:

3,000 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

landslides (57 cases in 1998)

Environment - current issues:

heavy use of agricultural chemicals, including banned pesticides such as DDT, has contaminated soil and groundwater; extensive soil

erosion from poor farming methods

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

landlocked; well endowed with various sedimentary rocks and minerals including sand, gravel, gypsum, and limestone

People Moldova

Population:

4,466,706 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 20% (male 455,673/female 438,934)

15-64 years: 69.7% (male 1,498,078/female 1,613,489)

65 years and over: 10.3% (male 170,456/female 290,076) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 32.3 years

male: 30.3 years

female: 34.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.28% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

15.7 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

12.64 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.23 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.93 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.59 male(s)/female

total population: 0.91 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 38.38 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 41.44 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 35.17 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 65.65 years

male: 61.61 years

female: 69.88 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.85 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.2% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

5,500 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 300 (2001 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Moldovan(s)

adjective: Moldovan

Ethnic groups:

Moldovan/Romanian 78.2%, Ukrainian 8.4%, Russian 5.8%,
Gagauz 4.4%,

Bulgarian 1.9%, other 1.3% (2004 census)

note: internal disputes with ethnic Slavs in the Transnistrian
region

Religions:

Eastern Orthodox 98%, Jewish 1.5%, Baptist and other 0.5%
(2000)

Languages:

Moldovan (official, virtually the same as the Romanian language),
Russian, Gagauz (a Turkish dialect)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.1%

male: 99.6%

female: 98.7% (2003 est.)

Government Moldova

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Moldova

conventional short form: Moldova

local long form: Republica Moldova

local short form: Moldova

former: Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic; Moldovan Soviet Socialist Republic

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Chisinau (Kishinev)

geographic coordinates: 47 00 N, 28 50 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

32 raions (raioane, singular - raionul), 3 municipalities (municipiul), 1 autonomous territorial unit (unitatea teritoriala autonoma), and 1 territorial unit (unitatea teritoriala)

raions: Anenii Noi, Basarabasca, Briceni, Cahul, Cantemir, Calarasi, Causeni, Cimislia, Criuleni, Donduseni, Drochia, Dubasari,

Edinet, Falesti, Floresti, Glodeni, Hincesti, Ialoveni, Leova, Nisporeni, Ocnita, Orhei, Rezina, Riscani, Singerei, Soldanesti, Soroca, Stefan-Voda, Straseni, Taraclia, Telenesti, Ungheni

municipalities: Balti, Bender, Chisinau

autonomous territorial unit: Gagauzia

territorial unit: Stinga Nistrului

Independence:

27 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 27 August (1991)

Constitution:

new constitution adopted 29 July 1994, effective 27 August 1994;
replaced old Soviet constitution of 1979

Legal system:

based on civil law system; Constitutional Court reviews legality of
legislative acts and governmental decisions of resolution; accepts
many UN and Organization for Security and Cooperation in
Europe
(OSCE) documents

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Vladimir VORONIN (since 4 April 2001)

head of government: Prime Minister Vasile TARLEV (since 15
April

2001), First Deputy Prime Minister Zinaida GRECIANII (since 10
October 2005)

cabinet: Cabinet selected by president, subject to approval of
Parliament

elections: president elected by Parliament for a four-year term
(eligible for a second term); election last held 4 April 2005 (next
to be held in 2009); note - prime minister designated by the
president, upon consultation with Parliament; within 15 days from
designation, the prime minister-designate must request a vote of
confidence from the Parliament regarding his/her work program
and

entire cabinet; prime minister designated 15 April 2001, cabinet
received a vote of confidence 19 April 2001

election results: Vladimir VORONIN reelected president;

parliamentary votes - Vladimir VORONIN 75, Gheorghe DUCA 1;
Vasile

TARLEV designated prime minister; parliamentary votes of
confidence

- 75 of 101

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament or Parlamentul (101 seats; parties and
electoral blocs elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 6 March 2005 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - PCRM 46.1%,

Democratic

Moldova Bloc 28.4%, PPCD 9.1%, other parties 16.4%; seats by
party -

PCRM 56, Democratic Moldova Bloc 34, PPCD 11

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Constitutional Court (the sole authority for
constitutional judicature)

Political parties and leaders:

Braghis Faction [Dumitru BRAGHIS]; Christian Democratic
People's

Party or PPCD [Iurie ROSCA]; Communist Party of the Republic of
Moldova or PCRM [Vladimir VORONIN, first chairman];
Democratic

Moldova Bloc (comprised of the AMN, Democratic Party, and
PSL);

Democratic Party [Dumitru DIACOV]; Our Moldova Alliance or
AMN

[Serafim URECHEANU]; Social Liberal Party or PSL [Oleg
SEREBRIAN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, BSEC, CE, CEI, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, GUAM, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICt (signatory), ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, OIF, OPCW,

OSCE, PFP, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI,

UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Nicolae CHIRTOACA chancery: 2101 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 667-1130 FAX: [1] (202) 667-1204

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Michael D. KIRBY embassy: 103 Mateevici Street, Chisinau MD-2009 mailing address: use embassy street address telephone: [373] (22) 40-8300 FAX: [373] (22) 23-3044

Flag description:

same color scheme as Romania - three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; emblem in center of flag is of a Roman eagle of gold outlined in black with a red beak and talons carrying a yellow cross in its beak and a green olive branch in its right talons and a yellow scepter in its left talons; on its breast is a shield divided horizontally red over blue with a stylized ox head, star, rose, and crescent all in black-outlined yellow

Economy Moldova

Economy - overview:

Moldova remains one of the poorest countries in Europe despite recent progress from its small economic base. It enjoys a favorable climate and good farmland but has no major mineral deposits. As

a

result, the economy depends heavily on agriculture, featuring fruits, vegetables, wine, and tobacco. Moldova must import almost all of its energy supplies. Energy shortages contributed to sharp production declines after the breakup of the Soviet Union in December 1991. As part of an ambitious reform effort after independence, Moldova introduced a convertible currency, freed prices, stopped issuing preferential credits to state enterprises, backed steady land privatization, removed export controls, and freed

interest rates. The government entered into agreements with the World Bank and the IMF to promote growth and reduce poverty. The

economy returned to positive growth in 2000, and has remained at or

above 6% every year since. Further reforms will come slowly because

of strong political forces backing government controls. The economy

remains vulnerable to higher fuel prices, poor agricultural weather,

and the skepticism of foreign investors.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$8.41 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$2.416 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
7.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 21.3% industry: 23.3%

services: 55.5% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 1.34 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 40% industry: 14% services: 46% (1998)

Unemployment rate:

8%; note - roughly 25% of working age Moldovans are employed abroad
(2002 est.)

Population below poverty line:

80% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.2% highest 10%: 30.7% (1997)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

36.2 (2001)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

11.9% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

24.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.069 billion

expenditures: \$1.065 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

79.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

vegetables, fruits, wine, grain, sugar beets, sunflower seed,
tobacco; beef, milk

Industries:

sugar, vegetable oil, food processing, agricultural machinery;
foundry equipment, refrigerators and freezers, washing machines;
hosiery, shoes, textiles

Industrial production growth rate:

17% (2003 est.)

Electricity - production:

2.942 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 90.6% hydro: 9.4%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

3.036 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

300 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

600 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

37,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

2.38 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

2.05 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-285 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$1.04 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

foodstuffs, textiles, machinery

Exports - partners:

Russia 32.9%, Italy 12.7%, Romania 10.6%, Ukraine 9.5%, Belarus 6.7%, Germany 4.5% (2005)

Imports:

\$2.23 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

mineral products and fuel, machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles (2000)

Imports - partners:

Ukraine 20.9%, Russia 11.7%, Romania 11.2%, Germany 8.3%, Italy 6.6%, Turkey 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$597.5 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$1.986 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$100 million (2000)

Currency (code):
Moldovan leu (MDL)

Currency code:
MDL

Exchange rates:
lei per US dollar - 12.6 (2005), 12.33 (2004), 13.945 (2003),
13.571 (2002), 12.865 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Moldova

Telephones - main lines in use:
929,400 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
1.09 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: inadequate, outmoded, poor service outside
Chisinau; some modernization is under way
domestic: new subscribers face long wait for service; mobile
cellular telephone service being introduced
international: country code - 373; service through Romania and

Russia via landline; satellite earth stations - Intelsat, Eutelsat, and Intersputnik

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 7, FM 50, shortwave 3 (1998)

Radios:

3.22 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (plus 30 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

1.26 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.md

Internet hosts:

58,886 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (1999)

Internet users:

406,000 (2005)

Transportation Moldova

Airports: 12 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 6 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 6

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 606 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 1,138 km

broad gauge: 1,124 km 1.520-m gauge

standard gauge: 14 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 12,730 km

paved: 10,973 km

unpaved: 1,757 km (2003)

Waterways:

424 km (on Dniester River) (2005)

Merchant marine: total: 7 ships (1000 GRT or over) 13,831 GRT/15,003 DWT by type: cargo 7 foreign-owned: 3 (Ukraine 3) (2006)

Military Moldova

Military branches:

National Army: Ground Forces, Rapid Reaction Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory military service; national service obligation - 12 months (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,066,459

females age 18-49: 1,117,070 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 693,913
females age 18-49: 911,568 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 43,729
females age 18-49: 42,354 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$8.7 million (2004)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
0.4% (FY02)

Transnational Issues Moldova

Disputes - international:
Moldova and Ukraine have established joint customs posts to monitor transit through Moldova's break-away Transnistria region which remains under OSCE supervision

Refugees and internally displaced persons:
IDPs: 1,000 (internal secessionist uprising in Transnistrian region in 1991) (2005)

Illicit drugs:
limited cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis, mostly for CIS consumption; transshipment point for illicit drugs from Southwest Asia via Central Asia to Russia, Western Europe, and possibly the US; widespread crime and underground economic activity

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Monaco

Introduction Monaco

Background:

The Genoese built a fortress on the site of present-day Monaco in 1215. The current ruling Grimaldi family secured control in the late

13th century, and a principality was established in 1338.

Economic

development was spurred in the late 19th century with a railroad linkup to France and the opening of a casino. Since then, the principality's mild climate, splendid scenery, and gambling facilities have made Monaco world famous as a tourist and recreation center.

Geography Monaco

Location:

Western Europe, bordering the Mediterranean Sea on the southern coast of France, near the border with Italy

Geographic coordinates:

43 44 N, 7 24 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 1.95 sq km

land: 1.95 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about three times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries: total: 4.4 km border countries: France 4.4 km

Coastline:

4.1 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate:

Mediterranean with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers

Terrain:

hilly, rugged, rocky

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m highest point: Mont Agel 140 m

Natural resources: none

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100% (urban area) (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

NA

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol

Geography - note:
second-smallest independent state in the world (after Holy See);
almost entirely urban

People Monaco

Population:
32,543 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 15.2% (male 2,539/female 2,417)
15-64 years: 62.1% (male 9,959/female 10,266)
65 years and over: 22.6% (male 3,015/female 4,347) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 45.4 years
male: 43.3 years
female: 47.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
0.4% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
9.19 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
12.91 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
7.68 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female

total population: 0.91 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 5.35 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.19 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.46 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.69 years

male: 75.85 years

female: 83.74 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.76 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Monegasque(s) or Monacan(s)

adjective: Monegasque or Monacan

Ethnic groups:

French 47%, Monegasque 16%, Italian 16%, other 21%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 90%

Languages:

French (official), English, Italian, Monegasque

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government Monaco

Country name:

conventional long form: Principality of Monaco

conventional short form: Monaco

local long form: Principaute de Monaco

local short form: Monaco

Government type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Monaco

geographic coordinates: 43 44 N, 7 25 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

none; there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are four quarters (quartiers, singular - quartier); Fontvieille, La Condamine, Monaco-Ville, Monte-Carlo

Independence:

1419 (beginning of the rule by the House of Grimaldi)

National holiday:

National Day (Prince of Monaco Holiday), 19 November

Constitution:

17 December 1962

Legal system:

based on French law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Prince ALBERT II (since 6 April 2005)

head of government: Minister of State Jean-Paul PROUST (since 1 June 2005)

cabinet: Council of Government is under the authority of the monarch

elections: none; the monarchy is hereditary; minister of state appointed by the monarch from a list of three French national candidates presented by the French Government

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Council or Conseil National (24 seats; 16 members elected by list majority system, 8 by proportional representation; to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 9 February 2003 (next to be held February 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - UNAM 21, UND 3

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Tribunal Supreme (judges appointed by the monarch
on the basis of nominations by the National Council)

Political parties and leaders:

National and Democratic Union or UND [Guy MAGNAN]; Union
for Monaco
or UPM (including National Union for the Future of Monaco or
UNAM)

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, CE, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ICC, ICCT (signatory), ICRM, IFRCs,
IHO,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ITU, OIF, OPCW, OSCE, UN, UNCTAD,
UNESCO,

UNIDO, UNITAR, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTOO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

Monaco does not have an embassy in the US
consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Monaco; the US Consul
General in

Marseille (France) under the authority of the US ambassador to
France is accredited to Monaco

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; similar to the
flag of Indonesia which is longer and the flag of Poland which is
white (top) and red

Economy Monaco

Economy - overview:

Monaco, bordering France on the Mediterranean coast, is a popular

resort, attracting tourists to its casino and pleasant climate. In 2001, a major construction project extended the pier used by cruise

ships in the main harbor. The principality has successfully sought to diversify into services and small, high-value-added, nonpolluting

industries. The state has no income tax and low business taxes and thrives as a tax haven both for individuals who have established residence and for foreign companies that have set up businesses and

offices. The state retains monopolies in a number of sectors, including tobacco, the telephone network, and the postal service. Living standards are high, roughly comparable to those in prosperous

French metropolitan areas.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$870 million

note: Monaco does not publish national income figures; the estimates

are extremely rough (2000 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

0.9% (2000 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$27,000 (2000 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 17% industry: NA% services: NA%

Labor force: 41,110 note: includes workers from all foreign countries (2004)

Unemployment rate:

22% (1999)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.9% (2000)

Budget:

revenues: \$719.2 million

expenditures: \$864.1 million; including capital expenditures of \$283.1 million (2004)

Agriculture - products:

none

Industries:

tourism, construction, small-scale industrial and consumer products

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - consumption:

NA kWh

Electricity - imports:

NA kWh; note - electricity supplied by France

Exports:

\$656.5 million \$NA

note: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monegasque trade duties; also participates in EU market system through customs union with France

Imports:

\$636.6 million \$NA

note: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monegasque trade duties; also participates in EU market system through customs union with France

Debt - external:

\$18 billion (2000 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Monaco

Telephones - main lines in use:

33,700 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
19,300 (2002)

Telephone system:
general assessment: modern automatic telephone system
domestic: NA
international: country code - 377; no satellite earth stations;
connected by cable into the French communications system

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 1, FM NA, shortwave 8 (1998)

Radios:
34,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
5 (1998)

Televisions:
25,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.mc

Internet hosts:
12,720 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
2 (2000)

Internet users:
16,000 (2002)

Transportation Monaco

Heliports: 1 (2006)

Roadways: total: 50 km paved: 50 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

registered in other countries: 77 (Bahamas 17, Barbados 1, Bermuda

2, France 1, Georgia 13, Isle of Man 3, Liberia 10, Malta 1, Marshall Islands 8, Norway 4, Panama 9, Saint Kitts and Nevis 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 4, Switzerland 2, unknown 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Monaco

Military Monaco

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 6,256 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 4,971 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 148 (2005 est.)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of France; the Palace Guard performs ceremonial duties (2003)

Transnational Issues Monaco

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Mongolia

Introduction Mongolia

Background:

The Mongols gained fame in the 13th century when under Chinggis

KHAN they conquered a huge Eurasian empire. After his death the empire was divided into several powerful Mongol states, but these broke apart in the 14th century. The Mongols eventually retired to their original steppe homelands and later came under Chinese rule.

Mongolia won its independence in 1921 with Soviet backing. A Communist regime was installed in 1924. The ex-Communist Mongolian

People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) won elections in 1990 and 1992,

but was defeated by the Democratic Union Coalition (DUC) in the 1996

parliamentary election. Since then, parliamentary elections returned

the MPRP overwhelmingly to power in 2000 and produced a coalition

government in 2004.

Geography Mongolia

Location:

Northern Asia, between China and Russia

Geographic coordinates:

46 00 N, 105 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 1,564,116 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Alaska

Land boundaries: total: 8,220 km border countries: China 4,677 km, Russia 3,543 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

desert; continental (large daily and seasonal temperature ranges)

Terrain:

vast semidesert and desert plains, grassy steppe, mountains in west and southwest; Gobi Desert in south-central

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Hoh Nuur 518 m

highest point: Nayramadlin Orgil (Huyten Orgil) 4,374 m

Natural resources:

oil, coal, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, fluorspar, gold, silver, iron

Land use: arable land: 0.76% permanent crops: 0% other: 99.24%

(2005)

Irrigated land:

840 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

dust storms, grassland and forest fires, drought, and "zud," which is harsh winter conditions

Environment - current issues:

limited natural fresh water resources in some areas; the policies of former Communist regimes promoted rapid urbanization and industrial growth that had negative effects on the environment; the

burning of soft coal in power plants and the lack of enforcement of environmental laws severely polluted the air in Ulaanbaatar; deforestation, overgrazing, and the converting of virgin land to agricultural production increased soil erosion from wind and rain; desertification and mining activities had a deleterious effect on the environment

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

landlocked; strategic location between China and Russia

People Mongolia

Population:

2,832,224 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 27.9% (male 402,448/female 387,059)

15-64 years: 68.4% (male 967,546/female 969,389)

65 years and over: 3.7% (male 45,859/female 59,923) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 24.6 years

male: 24.3 years

female: 25 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.46% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

21.59 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.95 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 52.12 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 55.51 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 48.57 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 64.89 years

male: 62.64 years

female: 67.25 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.25 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

less than 500 (2003 est)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Mongolian(s)

adjective: Mongolian

Ethnic groups:

Mongol (mostly Khalkha) 94.9%, Turkic (mostly Kazakh) 5%,
other

(including Chinese and Russian) 0.1% (2000)

Religions:

Buddhist Lamaist 50%, none 40%, Shamanist and Christian 6%,
Muslim

4% (2004)

Languages:

Khalkha Mongol 90%, Turkic, Russian (1999)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.8%

male: 98%

female: 97.5% (2002)

Government Mongolia

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Mongolia

local long form: none

local short form: Mongol Uls

former: Outer Mongolia

Government type:

mixed parliamentary/presidential

Capital:

name: Ulaanbaatar

geographic coordinates: 47 55 N, 106 53 E

time difference: UTC + 8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Saturday in March; ends last

Saturday in September

Administrative divisions:

21 provinces (aymguud, singular - aymag) and 1 municipality* (singular - hot); Arhangay, Bayanhongor, Bayan-Olgii, Bulgan, Darhan-Uul, Dornod, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Dzavhan, Govi-Altay, Govisumber, Hentiy, Hovd, Hovsgol, Omnogovi, Orhon, Overhangay, Selenge, Suhbaatar, Tov, Ulaanbaatar*, Uvs

Independence:

11 July 1921 (from China)

National holiday:

Independence Day/Revolution Day, 11 July (1921)

Constitution:

12 February 1992

Legal system:

blend of Soviet, German, and US systems that combine "continental"

or "civil" code and case-precedent; constitution ambiguous on judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Nambaryn ENKHBAYAR (since 24 June 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Miegombyn ENKHBOLD (since 25

January 2006); Deputy Prime Minister Mendsaikhan ENKHSAIKHAN (since 28 January 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet nominated by the prime minister in consultation with the president and confirmed by the State Great Hural (parliament)

elections: presidential candidates nominated by political parties represented in State Great Hural and elected by popular vote for a four-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 22 May 2005 (next to be held in May 2009); following legislative elections, leader of majority party or majority coalition is usually elected prime minister by State Great Hural

election results: Nambaryn ENKHBAYAR elected president; percent of

vote - Nambaryn ENKHBAYAR (MPRP) 53.44%, Mendsaikhanin ENKHSAIKHAN

(DP) 20.05%, Bazarsadyn JARGALSAIKHAN (MRP) 13.92%,

Badarchyn

ERDENEBAT (M-MNSDP) 12.59%; Miegombyn ENKHBOLD
elected prime
minister by the State Great Hural 56 to 10

Legislative branch:

unicameral State Great Hural 76 seats; members elected by
popular

vote to serve four-year terms

elections: last held 27 June 2004 (next to be held in June 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - MPRP 48.78%, MDC
44.8%,

independents 3.5%, Republican Party 1.5%, others 1.42%; seats by
party - MPRP 36, MDC 34, others 4; note - following June 2004
election MDC collapsed; as of 1 December 2005 composition of
legislature was MPRP 38, DP 25, M-MNSDP 6, CWRP 2, MRP 1, PP

1,

independents 3

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (serves as appeals court for people's and provincial
courts but rarely overturns verdicts of lower courts; judges are
nominated by the General Council of Courts and approved by the
president)

Political parties and leaders:

Citizens' Will Republican Party or CWRP (also called Civil Courage
Republican Party or CCRP) [Sanjaasurengiin OYUN]; Democratic
Party

or DP [Tsakhiagiyn ELBEGDORJ]; Motherland-Mongolian New
Socialist

Democratic Party or M-MNSDP [Badarchyn ERDENEBAT];
Mongolian

People's Revolutionary Party or MPRP [Miegombyn ENKHBOLD];
Mongolian

Republican Party or MRP [Bazarsadyn JARGALSAIKHAN];
People's Party

or PP [Lamjav GUNDALAI]

note: DP and M-MNSDP formed Motherland-Democracy Coalition
(MDC) in

2003 and with CWRP contested June 2004 elections as single
party;

MDC's leadership dissolved coalition in December 2004

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ARF, AsDB, CP, EBRD, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU,
ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU,
ISO,

ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM, OPCW, OSCE (partner),
SCO

(observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UPU,
WCO, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Ravdan BOLD

chancery: 2833 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: [1] (202) 333-7117

FAX: [1] (202) 298-9227

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Mark C. MINTON

embassy: Big Ring Road, 11th Micro Region, Ulaanbaatar

mailing address: PSC 461, Box 300, FPO AP 96521-0002; P.O. Box
1021,

Ulaanbaatar-13

telephone: [976] (11) 329095

FAX: [976] (11) 320776

Flag description:

three equal, vertical bands of red (hoist side), blue, and red; centered on the hoist-side red band in yellow is the national emblem

("soyombo" - a columnar arrangement of abstract and geometric representation for fire, sun, moon, earth, water, and the yin-yang symbol)

Economy Mongolia

Economy - overview:

Economic activity in Mongolia has traditionally been based on herding and agriculture. Mongolia has extensive mineral deposits. Copper, coal, molybdenum, tin, tungsten and gold account for a large

part of industrial production. Soviet assistance, at its height one-third of GDP, disappeared almost overnight in 1990 and 1991 at

the time of the dismantlement of the USSR. The following decade saw

Mongolia endure both deep recession due to political inaction and natural disasters, as well as economic growth because of reform-embracing, free-market economics and extensive privatization

of the formerly state-run economy. Severe winters and summer droughts in 2000-2002 resulted in massive livestock die-off and zero

or negative GDP growth. This was compounded by falling prices for

Mongolia's primary sector exports and widespread opposition to privatization. Growth was 10.6% in 2004 and 5.5% in 2005, largely

because of high copper prices and new gold production.
Mongolia's

economy continues to be heavily influenced by its neighbors. For example, Mongolia purchases 80% of its petroleum products and a substantial amount of electric power from Russia, leaving it vulnerable to price increases. China is Mongolia's chief export partner and a main source of the "shadow" or "grey" economy. The World Bank and other international financial institutions estimate the grey economy to be at least equal to that of the official economy, but the former's actual size is difficult to calculate since the money does not pass through the hands of tax authorities or the banking sector. Remittances from Mongolians working abroad

both legally and illegally are sizeable, and money laundering is a growing concern. Mongolia settled its \$11 billion debt with Russia at the end of 2003 on favorable terms. Mongolia, which joined the World Trade Organization in 1997, seeks to expand its participation

and integration into Asian regional economic and trade regimes.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$5.272 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$1.4 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

6.2% according to official estimate (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 20.6% industry: 21.4% services: 58% (2003 est.)

Labor force: 1.488 million (2003)

Labor force - by occupation: herding/agriculture 42%, mining 4%, manufacturing 6%, trade 14%, services 29%, public sector 5% (2003)

Unemployment rate:
6.7% (2003)

Population below poverty line:
36.1% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.1% highest 10%: 37% (1995)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
44 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
9.5% (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$702 million
expenditures: \$651 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
wheat, barley, vegetables, forage crops; sheep, goats, cattle, camels, horses

Industries:
construction and construction materials; mining (coal, copper, molybdenum, fluorspar, tin, tungsten, and gold); oil; food and beverages; processing of animal products, cashmere and natural fiber
manufacturing

Industrial production growth rate:
4.1% (2002 est.)

Electricity - production:

3.24 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

3.37 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Electricity - exports:

18 million kWh (2005 est.)

Electricity - imports:

130 million kWh (2005 est.)

Oil - production:

548.8 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

11,220 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - exports:

515 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - imports:

11,210 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$852 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

copper, apparel, livestock, animal products, cashmere, wool, hides,

fluorspar, other nonferrous metals

Exports - partners:

China 56.2%, Canada 15.6%, US 14.7% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.011 billion c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, fuel, cars, food products, industrial consumer goods, chemicals, building materials, sugar, tea

Imports - partners:

Russia 35.8%, China 25.7%, Japan 6.3%, South Korea 6%, Germany 4.2%
(2005)

Debt - external:

\$1.36 billion (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$215 million (2003)

Currency (code):

togrog/tugrik (MNT)

Currency code:

MNT

Exchange rates:

togrogs/tugriks per US dollar - 1,187.17 (2005), 1,185.3 (2004), 1,146.5 (2003), 1,110.3 (2002), 1,097.7 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Mongolia

Telephones - main lines in use:

156,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

557,200 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: network is improving with international direct dialing available in many areas

domestic: very low density of about 5.5 main lines per 100 persons;

two wireless providers cover all but two provinces

international: country code - 976; satellite earth station - 1

Intersputnik (Indian Ocean Region)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 7, FM 62, shortwave 3 (2004)

Radios:

155,900 (1999)

Television broadcast stations: 52 (plus 21 provincial repeaters and many low power repeaters) (2004)

Televisions:

168,800 (1999)

Internet country code:

.mn

Internet hosts:

272 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

5 (2001)

Internet users:

268,300 (2005)

Transportation Mongolia

Airports: 44 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 12 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 10 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 32 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 24 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Heliports: 2 (2006)

Railways: total: 1,810 km broad gauge: 1,810 km 1.524-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 49,250 km paved: 1,724 km unpaved: 47,526 km (2002)

Waterways:

580 km

note: only waterway in operation is Lake Hovsgol (135 km); Selenge

River (270 km) and Orhon River (175 km) are navigable but carry little traffic; lakes and rivers freeze in winter, are open from May to September (2004)

Merchant marine:

total: 61 ships (1000 GRT or over) 319,053 GRT/479,190 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 8, cargo 49, passenger/cargo 1, roll on/roll off 3

foreign-owned: 49 (China 4, Japan 1, North Korea 3, Lebanon 1, Malaysia 1, Russia 13, Singapore 10, Syria 1, Thailand 1, UAE 5, Ukraine 1, Vietnam 8) (2006)

Military Mongolia

Military branches:

Mongolian People's Army (MPA), Mongolian People's Air Force (MPAF);

there is no navy (2005)

Military service age and obligation: 18-25 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 12 months in land or air defense forces or police; a small portion of Mongolian land forces (2.5 percent) is comprised of contract soldiers (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 736,182

females age 18-49: 734,679 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 570,435

females age 18-49: 607,918 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 34,674

females age 18-49: 34,251 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$23.1 million (FY02)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.2% (FY02)

Transnational Issues Mongolia

Disputes - international: none

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@Montenegro

Introduction Montenegro

Background:

The use of the name Montenegro began in the 15th century when the

Crnojevic dynasty began to rule the Serbian principality of Zeta; over subsequent centuries it was able to maintain its independence from the Ottoman Empire. From the 16th to 19th centuries, Montenegro

became a theocratic state ruled by a series of bishop princes; in 1852, it was transformed into a secular principality. After World War I, Montenegro was part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and, at the

conclusion of World War II, it became a constituent republic of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. When the latter dissolved in 1992, Montenegro federated with Serbia, first as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and, after 2003, in a looser union of Serbia and Montenegro. Following a three-year postponement, Montenegro held

an independence referendum in the spring of 2006 under rules set by

the EU. The vote for severing ties with Serbia exceeded the 55% threshold, allowing Montenegro to formally declare its independence

on 3 June 2006.

Geography Montenegro

Location:

Southeastern Europe, between the Adriatic Sea and Serbia

Geographic coordinates:

42 30 N, 19 18 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 14,026 sq km

land: 13,812 sq km

water: 214 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Connecticut

Land boundaries:

total: 625 km

border countries: Albania 172 km, Bosnia and Herzegovina 225 km,

Croatia 25 km, Serbia 203 km

Coastline:

293.5 km

Maritime claims:

NA

Climate:

Mediterranean climate, hot dry summers and autumns and relatively

cold winters with heavy snowfalls inland

Terrain:

highly indented coastline with narrow coastal plain backed by rugged high limestone mountains and plateaus

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Adriatic Sea 0 m

highest point: Bobotov Kuk 2,522 m

Natural resources:

bauxite, hydroelectricity

Land use:

arable land: 13.7%

permanent crops: 1%

other: 85.3%

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

destructive earthquakes

Environment - current issues: pollution of coastal waters from sewage outlets, especially in tourist-related areas such as Kotor

Geography - note: strategic location along the Adriatic coast

People Montenegro

Population:

630,548 (2004)

Population growth rate:

3.5% (2004)

Birth rate:

12.6 births/1,000 population (2004)

Death rate:

9.2 deaths/1,000 population (2004)

Nationality:

noun: Montenegrin(s)

adjective: Montenegrin

Ethnic groups:

Montenegrin 43%, Serbian 32%, Bosniak 8%, Albanian 5%, other (Muslims, Croats, Roma) 12%

Religions:

Orthodox, Muslim, Roman Catholic

Languages:

Serbian (Ijekavian dialect - official), Bosnian, Albanian, Croatian

Government Montenegro

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Montenegro

conventional short form: Montenegro

local long form: Republika Crna Gora

local short form: Crna Gora

former: People's Republic of Montenegro, Socialist Republic of Montenegro

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Podgorica (administrative capital)

geographic coordinates: 42 26 N, 19 16 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1 hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last

Sunday in October

note: Cetinje (capital city)

Administrative divisions:

21 municipalities (opstini, singular - opstina); Andrijevica, Bar, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Budva, Cetinje, Danilovgrad, Herceg Novi, Kolasin, Kotor, Mojkovac, Niksic, Plav, Pluzine, Pljevlja, Podgorica, Rozaje, Savnik, Tivat, Ulcinj, Zabljak

Independence:

3 June 2006 (from Serbia and Montenegro); note - a referendum on

independence was held 21 May 2006

National holiday:

National Day, 13 July

Constitution:

12 October 1992 (was approved by the Assembly)

Legal system:

based on civil law system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Filip VUJANOVIC (since 11 May 2003)

head of government: Prime Minister Zeljko STURANOVIC (since 10

November 2006)

cabinet: Ministries act as cabinet

elections: president elected by direct vote for five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 11 May 2003 (next to be held in 2008); prime minister proposed by president, accepted

by Assembly

election results: Filip VUJANOVIC elected on the third round; Filip VUJANOVIC 63.3%, Miodrag ZIVKOVIC 30.8%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Assembly (81 seats, elected by direct vote for four-year terms; changed from 74 seats at the time of the elections)

elections: last held 10 September 2006 (next to be held 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -

Coalition for a European Montenegro 41, SNS 12, Coalition SPP/NS/DSS

11, PZP 11, Liberals and Bosniaks 3, Democratic League-Democratic

Prosperity 1, Democratic Union of Albanians 1, Albanian Alternative 1

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court (five judges with nine-year terms); Supreme Court (judges have life tenure)

Political parties and leaders:

Albanian Alternative or AA; Bosniak Party or BS [Rafet HUSOVIC]; Coalition for a European Montenegro (Democratic Party of Socialists

or DPS and Social Democratic Party or SDP) [Milo DJUKANOVIC]; Coalition SPP/NS/DSS; Democratic League-Party of Democratic Prosperity [Mehmet BARHDI]; Democratic Serbian Party of Montenegro

or DSS; Democratic Union of Albanians or DUA [Ferhat DINOSA]; Liberal Party of Montenegro or LP [Miodrag ZIVKOVIC]; Movement for

Changes or PZP [Nebojsa MEDOJEVIC]; People's Party of Montenegro or

NS [Predrag POPOVIC]; Serbian People's Party of Montenegro or SNS

[Andrija MANDIC]; Social Democratic Party or SDP [Ranko KRIVOKAPIC];

Social Democratic Party of Montenegro or DPS [Milo DJUKANOVIC];

Socialist People's Party or SNP [Predrag BULATOVIC]

International organization participation:

CEI, EBRD, FAO, IAEA, ICFTU, ILO, Interpol, IPU, ITU, OSCE, UN, UPU, WHO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Miodrag VLAHOVIC

Flag description:

a red field bordered by a narrow golden-yellow stripe with the Montenegrin coat of arms centered

Economy Montenegro

Economy - overview:

The republic of Montenegro severed its economy from federal control

and from Serbia during the MILOSEVIC era and continues to maintain

its own central bank, uses the euro instead of the Yugoslav dinar as

official currency, collects customs tariffs, and manages its own budget. The dissolution of the loose political union between Serbia and Montenegro in 2006 led to separate membership in several international financial institutions, such as the IMF, World Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Montenegro

is pursuing its own membership in the World Trade Organization as

well as negotiating a Stabilization and Association agreement with the European Union in anticipation of eventual membership.

Severe

unemployment remains a key political and economic problem for this

entire region. Montenegro has privatized its large aluminum complex

- the dominant industry - as well as most of its financial sector, and has begun to attract foreign direct investment in the tourism sector.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$2.412 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$1.125 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

NA

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$3,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: % NA industry: % NA services: % NA

Labor force: 259,100 (2004)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 2% industry: 30% services: 68% (2004)

Unemployment rate:

27.7% (2005)

Population below poverty line:

12.2% (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.4% (2004)

Investment (gross fixed):

% of GDP NA

Budget: revenues: NA expenditures: NA

Public debt: % of GDP NA

Agriculture - products: grains, tobacco, potatoes, citrus fruits, olives, grapes; sheepherding; commercial fishing negligible

Industries:

steelmaking, agricultural processing, consumer goods, tourism

Electricity - production:

2.864 billion kWh 2.864 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Electricity - consumption:

NA

Oil - production:

NA

Oil - consumption:

NA

Natural gas - consumption:

NA

Current account balance:

NA

Exports:

\$171.3 million (2003)

Exports - partners:

Switzerland 83.9%, Italy 6.1%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 1.3%
(2003)

Imports:

\$601.7 million (2003)

Imports - partners:

Greece 10.2%, Italy 10.2%, Germany 9.6%, Bosnia and
Herzegovina
9.2% (2003)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

NA

Debt - external:

NA

Economic aid - recipient:

NA

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8089 (2004), 0.886 (2003),
1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Montenegro

Telephones - main lines in use:

177,663 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

543,220 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern telecommunications system with access to

European satellites

domestic: GSM wireless service, available through two providers with

national coverage, is growing rapidly

international: country code - 382 (the old code of 381 used by Serbia and Montenegro will also remain in use until Feb 2007); two

international switches connect the national system

Radio broadcast stations:

31 (2004)

Television broadcast stations:

13 (2004)

Internet country code:

.me

Internet users:

50,000 (2004)

Transportation Montenegro

Airports:

5 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Railways: total: 250 km standard gauge: 250 km 1.435-m gauge
(electrified 169 km) (2005)

Roadways: total: 7,353 km paved: 4,274 km unpaved: 3,079 km
(2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 4 ships (1000 GRT or over) 9,458 GRT/10,172 DWT

by type: cargo 4

registered in other countries: 4 (Bahamas 2, Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Bar

Military Montenegro

Military service age and obligation:

compulsory national military service abolished August 2006

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$2.306 billion

Military - note:

Montenegrin plans call for the establishment of a fully
professional armed forces

Transnational Issues Montenegro

Disputes - international:

ethnic Albanians in Kosovo refuse demarcation of the boundary

with

Macedonia in accordance with the 2000 Macedonia-Serbia and Montenegro delimitation agreement, which includes a section of boundary with Montenegro

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Montserrat

Introduction Montserrat

Background:

English and Irish colonists from St. Kitts first settled on Montserrat in 1632; the first African slaves arrived three decades later. The British and French fought for possession of the island for most of the 18th century, but it finally was confirmed as a British possession in 1783. The island's sugar plantation economy was converted to small farm landholdings in the mid 19th century. Much

of this island was devastated and two-thirds of the population fled abroad because of the eruption of the Soufriere Hills Volcano that began on 18 July 1995. Montserrat has endured volcanic activity since, with the last eruption occurring in July 2003.

Geography Montserrat

Location:

Caribbean, island in the Caribbean Sea, southeast of Puerto Rico

Geographic coordinates:

16 45 N, 62 12 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 102 sq km

land: 102 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 0.6 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

40 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 3 nm exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; little daily or seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:

volcanic island, mostly mountainous, with small coastal lowland

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: lava dome in English's Crater (in the Soufriere Hills volcanic complex) estimated at over 930 m (2006)

Natural resources:

NEGL

Land use:

arable land: 20%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 80% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

severe hurricanes (June to November); volcanic eruptions
(Soufriere

Hills volcano has erupted continuously since 1995)

Environment - current issues:

land erosion occurs on slopes that have been cleared for
cultivation

Geography - note:

the island is entirely volcanic in origin and comprised of three
major volcanic centers of differing ages

People Montserrat

Population:

9,439

note: an estimated 8,000 refugees left the island following the
resumption of volcanic activity in July 1995; some have returned
(July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 23.3% (male 1,125/female 1,079)

15-64 years: 65.7% (male 2,957/female 3,245)

65 years and over: 10.9% (male 532/female 501) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 28.9 years

male: 28.6 years

female: 29.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.05% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

17.59 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.1 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.91 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.06 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 7.19 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.35 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.97 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.85 years

male: 76.67 years

female: 81.14 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.77 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality: noun: Montserratian(s) adjective: Montserratian

Ethnic groups:

black, white

Religions:

Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Pentecostal, Seventh-Day Adventist, other Christian denominations

Languages:

English

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 97%

male: 97%

female: 97% (1970 est.)

Government Montserrat

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Montserrat

Dependency status:

overseas territory of the UK

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Plymouth

geographic coordinates: 16 44 N, 62 14 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Plymouth was abandoned in 1997 due to volcanic activity; interim government buildings have been built at Brades Estate, in the Carr's Bay/Little Bay vicinity at the northwest end of Montserrat

Administrative divisions:

3 parishes; Saint Anthony, Saint Georges, Saint Peter

Independence:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

National holiday:

Birthday of Queen ELIZABETH II, second Saturday in June (1926)

Constitution:

effective 19 December 1989

Legal system:

English common law and statutory law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor Deborah BARNES-JONES (since 10 May 2004)

head of government: Chief Minister Lowell LEWIS (since 2 June 2006)

cabinet: Executive Council consists of the governor, the chief minister, three other ministers, the attorney general, and the

finance secretary

elections: the monarch is hereditary; governor appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party usually becomes chief minister

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Council (11 seats, 9 popularly elected; members serve five-year terms)

note: expanded in 2001 from 7 to 9 elected members with attorney

general and financial secretary sitting as ex-officio members

elections: last held 31 May 2006 (next to be held by 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - MCAP 36.1%, NPLM 29.4%,

MDP 24.4%, independents 10.1%; seats by party - MCAP 4, NPLM 3, MDP

1, independents 1

note: in 2001, the Elections Commission instituted a single constituency/voter-at-large system whereby all eligible voters cast ballots for all nine seats of the Legislative Council

Judicial branch:

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (based in Saint Lucia, one judge of

the Supreme Court is a resident of the islands and presides over the

High Court)

Political parties and leaders:

Montserrat Democratic Party or MDP [Lowell LEWIS]; Movement for

Change and Prosperity or MCAP [Roselyn CASSELL-SEALY]; New People's

Liberation Movement or NPLM [John A. OSBORNE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

Caricom, CDB, ICFTU, Interpol (subbureau), OECS, UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Flag description:

blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Montserratian coat of arms centered in the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms features a woman standing beside a yellow harp with her arm around a black cross

Economy Montserrat

Economy - overview:

Severe volcanic activity, which began in July 1995, has put a damper on this small, open economy. A catastrophic eruption in June

1997 closed the airports and seaports, causing further economic and

social dislocation. Two-thirds of the 12,000 inhabitants fled the island. Some began to return in 1998, but lack of housing limited the number. The agriculture sector continued to be affected by the lack of suitable land for farming and the destruction of crops.

Prospects for the economy depend largely on developments in relation

to the volcanic activity and on public sector construction activity.

The UK has launched a three-year \$122.8 million aid program to help

reconstruct the economy. Half of the island is expected to remain uninhabitable for another decade.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$29 million (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
NA

GDP - real growth rate:
-1% (2002 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$3,400 (2002 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 5.4% industry: 13.6% services: 81% (1996 est.)

Labor force: 4,521 note: lowered by flight of people from volcanic activity (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:
6% (1998 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.6% (2002 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$31.4 million
expenditures: \$31.6 million; including capital expenditures of \$8.4

million (1997 est.)

Agriculture - products: cabbages, carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes, onions, peppers; livestock products

Industries:

tourism, rum, textiles, electronic appliances

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

2 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.86 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

380 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$700,000 (2001)

Exports - commodities:

electronic components, plastic bags, apparel; hot peppers, limes, live plants; cattle

Exports - partners:

US, Antigua and Barbuda (2004)

Imports:

\$17 million (2001)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels, lubricants, and related materials

Imports - partners:

US, UK, Trinidad and Tobago, Japan, Canada (2004)

Debt - external:

\$8.9 million (1997)

Economic aid - recipient:

Country Policy Plan (2001) is a three-year program for spending \$122.8 million in British budgetary assistance (2002 est.)

Currency (code):

East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Currency code:

XCD

Exchange rates:

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7 (2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)

note: fixed rate since 1976

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Montserrat

Telephones - main lines in use:

NA

Telephones - mobile cellular:

70 (1994)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern and fully digitalized

domestic: NA

international: country code - 1-664

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 2, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

7,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (1997)

Televisions:

3,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.ms

Internet hosts:

386 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

17 (2000)

Internet users:

NA

Transportation Montserrat

Airports: 2 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 2 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 227 km

note: volcanic eruptions that began in 1995 destroyed most of the road system (2003)

Ports and terminals:

Plymouth

Military Montserrat

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Royal Montserrat Police Force (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,298 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,899 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 84 (2005 est.)

Military - note:
defense is the responsibility of the UK

Transnational Issues Montserrat

Disputes - international:
none

Illicit drugs:
transshipment point for South American narcotics destined for the
US and Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Morocco

Introduction Morocco

Background:
In 788, about a century after the Arab conquest of North Africa, successive Moorish dynasties began to rule in Morocco. In the 16th century, the Sa'adi monarchy, particularly under Ahmad AL-MANSUR (1578-1603), repelled foreign invaders and inaugurated a golden age.

In 1860, Spain occupied northern Morocco and ushered in a half century of trade rivalry among European powers that saw Morocco's

sovereignty steadily erode; in 1912, the French imposed a protectorate over the country. A protracted independence struggle with France ended successfully in 1956. The internationalized city of Tangier and most Spanish possessions were turned over to the new

country that same year. Morocco virtually annexed Western Sahara

during the late 1970s, but final resolution on the status of the territory remains unresolved. Gradual political reforms in the 1990s

resulted in the establishment of a bicameral legislature, which first met in 1997. Parliamentary elections were held for the second time in September 2002 and municipal elections were held in September 2003.

Geography Morocco

Location:

Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Western Sahara

Geographic coordinates:

32 00 N, 5 00 W

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 446,550 sq km

land: 446,300 sq km

water: 250 sq km

Area - comparative:
slightly larger than California

Land boundaries:
total: 2,017.9 km
border countries: Algeria 1,559 km, Western Sahara 443 km, Spain (Ceuta) 6.3 km, Spain (Melilla) 9.6 km

Coastline:
1,835 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or
to the depth of exploitation

Climate:
Mediterranean, becoming more extreme in the interior

Terrain:

northern coast and interior are mountainous with large areas of bordering plateaus, intermontane valleys, and rich coastal plains

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Sebkha Tah -55 m

highest point: Jebel Toubkal 4,165 m

Natural resources:

phosphates, iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, fish, salt

Land use: arable land: 19% permanent crops: 2% other: 79%
(2005)

Irrigated land:

14,450 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

northern mountains geologically unstable and subject to earthquakes; periodic droughts

Environment - current issues: land degradation/desertification (soil erosion resulting from farming of marginal areas, overgrazing, destruction of vegetation); water supplies contaminated by raw sewage; siltation of reservoirs; oil pollution of coastal waters

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands,

Whaling

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

strategic location along Strait of Gibraltar

People Morocco

Population:

33,241,259 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 31.6% (male 5,343,976/female 5,145,019)

15-64 years: 63.4% (male 10,505,018/female 10,580,599)

65 years and over: 5% (male 725,116/female 941,531) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 23.9 years

male: 23.4 years

female: 24.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.55% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

21.98 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.58 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.87 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 40.24 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 43.99 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 36.3 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.94 years

male: 68.62 years

female: 73.37 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.68 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

15,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: intermediate food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, and hepatitis A vectorborne diseases: may be a significant risk in some locations during the transmission season (typically April through November) (2005)

Nationality: noun: Moroccan(s) adjective: Moroccan

Ethnic groups:

Arab-Berber 99.1%, other 0.7%, Jewish 0.2%

Religions:

Muslim 98.7%, Christian 1.1%, Jewish 0.2%

Languages:

Arabic (official), Berber dialects, French often the language of

business, government, and diplomacy

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 51.7%

male: 64.1%

female: 39.4% (2003 est.)

Government Morocco

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Morocco

conventional short form: Morocco

local long form: Al Mamlakah al Maghribiyah

local short form: Al Maghrib

Government type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Rabat

geographic coordinates: 34 02 N, 6 51 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

15 regions; Grand Casablanca, Chaouia-Ouardigha, Doukkala-Abda,

Fes-Boulemane, Gharb-Chrarda-Beni Hssen, Guelmim-Es Smara, Laayoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz, Meknes-Tafilalet, Oriental, Rabat-Sale-Zemmour-Zaer, Souss-Massa-Draa, Tadla-Azilal, Tanger-Tetouan, Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate

note: Morocco claims the territory of Western Sahara, the political status of which is considered undetermined by the US

Government;

portions of the regions Guelmim-Es Smara and Laayoune-Boujdour-Sakia

El Hamra as claimed by Morocco lie within Western Sahara; Morocco

claims another region, Oued Eddahab-Lagouira, which falls entirely within Western Sahara

Independence:

2 March 1956 (from France)

National holiday:

Throne Day (accession of King MOHAMED VI to the throne), 30 July (1999)

Constitution:

10 March 1972; revised 4 September 1992, amended (to create bicameral legislature) September 1996

Legal system:

based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal (as of January 2003)

Executive branch:

chief of state: King MOHAMED VI (since 30 July 1999)

head of government: Prime Minister Driss JETTOU (since 9 October 2002)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; prime minister

appointed

by the monarch following legislative elections

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Chamber of Counselors (270 seats; members elected indirectly by local councils,

professional organizations, and labor syndicates for nine-year terms; one-third of the members are renewed every three years) and a

lower house or Chamber of Representatives (325 seats; 295 by multi-seat constituencies and 30 from national lists of women; members elected by popular vote for five-year terms)

elections: Chamber of Counselors - last held 6 October 2003 (next to

be held in 2006); Chamber of Representatives - last held 27

September 2002 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: Chamber of Counselors - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - RNI 42, MDS 33, UC 28, MP 27, PND 21, PI 21,

USFP 16, MNP 15, PA 13, FFD 12, other 42; Chamber of Representatives

- percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - USFP 50, PI 48, PJD 42, RNI 41, MP 27, MNP 18, UC 16, PND 12, PPS 11, UD 10, other 50

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are appointed on the recommendation of the

Supreme Council of the Judiciary, presided over by the monarch)

Political parties and leaders:

Action Party or PA [Muhammad EL IDRISSE]; Alliance of Liberties or

ADL [Ali BELHAJ]; Annahj Addimocrati or Annahj [Abdellah EL

HARIF];

Avant Garde Social Democratic Party or PADS [Ahmed BENJELLOUN];

Citizen Forces or FC [Abderrahman LAHJOUJI]; Citizen's Initiatives

for Development [Mohamed BENHAMOU]; Constitutional Union or UC

[Mohamed ABIED (interim)]; Democratic and Independence Party or PDI

[Abdelwahed MAACH]; Democratic and Social Movement or MDS [Mahmoud

ARCHANE]; Democratic Socialist Party or PSD [Aissa OUARDIGHI];

Democratic Union or UD [Bouazza IKKEN]; Environment and Development

Party or PED [Ahmed EL ALAMI]; Front of Democratic Forces or FFD

[Thami EL KHYARI]; Istiqlal Party (Independence Party) or PI [Abbas

El FASSI]; Justice and Development Party or PJD [Saad Eddine OTHMANI]; Moroccan Liberal Party or PML [Mohamed ZIANE]; National

Democratic Party or PND [Abdallah KADIRI]; National Ittighadi Congress Party or CNI [Abdelmajid BOUZOUBAA]; National Popular

Movement or MNP [Mahjoubi AHERDANE]; National Rally of Independents

or RNI [Ahmed OSMAN]; National Union of Popular Forces or UNFP

[Abdellah IBRAHIM]; Parti Al Ahd or Al Ahd [Najib EL OUAZZANI,

chairman]; Party of Progress and Socialism or PPS [Ismail ALAOUI];

Party of Renewal and Equity or PRE [Chakir ACHABAR]; Party of

the

Unified Socialist Left or GSU [Mohamed Ben Said AIT IDDER];
Popular

Movement or MP [Mohamed LAENSER]; Reform and Development
Party or

PRD [Abderrahmane EL KOUHEN]; Social Center Party or PSC
[Lahcen

MADIH]; Socialist Union of Popular Forces or USFP [Mohammed
EL-YAZGHI]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Democratic Confederation of Labor or CDT [Noubir AMAOUI];
General

Union of Moroccan Workers or UGTM [Abderrazzak AFILAL];
Moroccan

Employers Association or CGEM [Hassan CHAMI]; National Labor
Union

of Morocco or UNMT [Abdelslam MAATI]; Union of Moroccan
Workers or

UMT [Mahjoub BENSEDDIK]

International organization participation:

ABEDA, ACCT, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AMU, EBRD, FAO, G-77, IAEA,
IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICtD (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC,
IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU,
LAS,

MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM, OAS (observer), OIC, OIF,
OPCW, OSCE

(partner), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,
UNITAR, UNOCI,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Aziz MEKOUAR chancery: 1601 21st Street NW,

Washington, DC 20009 telephone: [1] (202) 462-7979 FAX: [1] (202) 265-0161 consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas T. RILEY embassy: 2 Avenue de Mohamed El Fassi, Rabat mailing address: PSC 74, Box 021, APO AE 09718 telephone: [212] (37) 76 22 65 FAX: [212] (37) 76 56 61 consulate(s) general: Casablanca

Flag description:

red with a green pentacle (five-pointed, linear star) known as Sulayman's (Solomon's) seal in the center of the flag; red and green

are traditional colors in Arab flags, although the use of red is more commonly associated with the Arab states of the Persian gulf;

design dates to 1912

Economy Morocco

Economy - overview:

Moroccan economic policies brought macroeconomic stability to the

country in the early 1990s but have not spurred growth sufficient to

reduce unemployment that nears 20% in urban areas. Poverty has actually increased due to the volatile nature of GDP, Morocco's continued dependence on foreign energy, and its inability to promote

the growth of small and medium size enterprises. Despite structural

adjustment programs supported by the IMF, the World Bank, and the

Paris Club, the dirham is only fully convertible for current account transactions and Morocco's financial sector is rudimentary.

Moroccan

authorities understand that reducing poverty and providing jobs is key to domestic security and development. In 2004, Moroccan authorities instituted measures to boost foreign direct investment and trade by signing a free trade agreement with the US and selling

government shares in the state telecommunications company and in the

largest state-owned bank. The Free Trade agreement went into effect

in January 2006. In 2005, GDP growth slipped to 1.2% and the budget

deficit rose sharply - to 7.5% of GDP - because of substantial increases in wages and oil subsidies. Long-term challenges include preparing the economy for freer trade with the US and European Union, improving education and job prospects for Morocco's youth,

and raising living standards, which the government hopes to achieve

by increasing tourist arrivals and boosting competitiveness in textiles.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$135.1 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$51.94 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

1.7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$4,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 21.7% industry: 35.7% services: 42.6% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 11.19 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 40% industry: 15% services: 45% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:
11% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
19% (2005 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.6% highest 10%: 30.9% (1998-99)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
40 (2005 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
1% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
23.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$12.94 billion
expenditures: \$16.77 billion; including capital expenditures of \$2.19 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:
72% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
barley, wheat, citrus, wine, vegetables, olives; livestock

Industries:
phosphate rock mining and processing, food processing, leather goods, textiles, construction, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

4% NA%

Electricity - production:

17.35 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 95.4% hydro: 4.6%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

17.58 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

1.45 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

158,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

0 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

147,800 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

100 million bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

5 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

650 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

NA cu m

Natural gas - imports:

NA cu m

Natural gas - proved reserves:

1.218 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$1.255 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$9.472 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

clothing, fish, inorganic chemicals, transistors, crude minerals, fertilizers (including phosphates), petroleum products, fruits, vegetables

Exports - partners:

France 30.3%, Spain 18%, UK 6.2%, Italy 5.2%, India 4.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$18.15 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

crude petroleum, textile fabric, telecommunications equipment, wheat, gas and electricity, transistors, plastics

Imports - partners:

France 18.2%, Spain 11%, Saudi Arabia 6.8%, Russia 6.8%, Italy 6.1%, China 5.2%, Germany 4.7% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$16.47 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$15.61 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

ODA, \$218 million (2002)

Currency (code):

Moroccan dirham (MAD)

Currency code:

MAD

Exchange rates:

Moroccan dirhams per US dollar - 8.865 (2005), 8.868 (2004),
9.574
(2003), 11.021 (2002), 11.303 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Morocco

Telephones - main lines in use:

1,341,200 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

12.393 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern system with all important capabilities;
however, density is low with only 4 main lines available for each
100 persons

domestic: good system composed of open-wire lines, cables, and
microwave radio relay links; Internet available but expensive;
principal switching centers are Casablanca and Rabat; national
network nearly 100% digital using fiber-optic links; improved

rural

service employs microwave radio relay

international: country code - 212; 7 submarine cables; satellite

earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1 Arabsat;

microwave radio relay to Gibraltar, Spain, and Western Sahara;

coaxial cable and microwave radio relay to Algeria; participant in

Medarabtel; fiber-optic cable link from Agadir to Algeria and

Tunisia (1998)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 27, FM 25, shortwave 6 (1998)

Radios:

6.64 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

35 (plus 66 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

3.1 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.ma

Internet hosts:

3,218 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

8 (2000)

Internet users:

4.6 million (2005)

Transportation Morocco

Airports: 60 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 26 over 3,047 m: 11 2,438 to 3,047 m: 5 1,524 to 2,437 m: 7 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 34 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 9 914 to 1,523 m: 12 under 914 m: 11 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 715 km; oil 285 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 1,907 km

standard gauge: 1,907 km 1.435-m gauge (1,003 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 57,694 km

paved: 32,551 km (including 417 km of expressways)

unpaved: 25,143 km (2002)

Merchant marine:

total: 41 ships (1000 GRT or over) 382,781 GRT/285,435 DWT

by type: cargo 5, chemical tanker 6, container 9, passenger/cargo 13, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 2, roll on/roll off 5

foreign-owned: 5 (France 1, Germany 2, Switzerland 1, UK 1)

registered in other countries: 1 (Panama 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Agadir, Casablanca, Mohammedia, Nador, Safi, Tangier

Military Morocco

Military branches:

Royal Armed Forces (Forces Armees Royales, FAR): Royal Moroccan

Army (includes Air Defense), Navy (includes Marines), Royal Moroccan

Air Force (Force Aerieenne Royale Marocaine) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service;
conscript service obligation - 18 months (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 7,908,864

females age 18-49: 7,882,879 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 6,484,787

females age 18-49: 6,675,729 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 353,377

females age 18-49: 341,677 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$2.31 billion (2003 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

5% (2003 est.)

Transnational Issues Morocco

Disputes - international:

claims and administers Western Sahara whose sovereignty remains unresolved - UN-administered cease-fire has remained in effect since

September 1991, but attempts to hold a referendum have failed and

parties thus far have rejected all brokered proposals; Morocco protests Spain's control over the coastal enclaves of Ceuta, Melilla, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera, the islands of Penon de Alhucemas and Islas Chafarinas, and surrounding waters; discussions

have not progressed on a comprehensive maritime delimitation setting

limits on exploration and refugee interdiction since Morocco's 2002

rejection of Spain's unilateral designation of a median line from the Canary Islands; Morocco serves as one of the primary launching

areas of illegal migration into Spain from North Africa

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of hashish; shipments of hashish mostly directed to Western Europe; transit point for cocaine from South America destined for Western Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Mozambique

Introduction Mozambique

Background:

Almost five centuries as a Portuguese colony came to a close with

independence in 1975. Large-scale emigration by whites, economic

dependence on South Africa, a severe drought, and a prolonged civil

war hindered the country's development. The ruling Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) party formally abandoned Marxism

in 1989, and a new constitution the following year provided for multiparty elections and a free market economy. A UN-negotiated peace agreement between FRELIMO and rebel Mozambique National

Resistance (RENAMO) forces ended the fighting in 1992. In December

2004, Mozambique underwent a delicate transition as Joaquim CHISSANO

stepped down after 18 years in office. His newly elected successor, Armando Emilio GUEBUZA, has promised to continue the sound economic

policies that have encouraged foreign investment.

Geography Mozambique

Location:

Southeastern Africa, bordering the Mozambique Channel, between South Africa and Tanzania

Geographic coordinates:

18 15 S, 35 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 801,590 sq km

land: 784,090 sq km

water: 17,500 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of California

Land boundaries:

total: 4,571 km

border countries: Malawi 1,569 km, South Africa 491 km, Swaziland

105 km, Tanzania 756 km, Zambia 419 km, Zimbabwe 1,231 km

Coastline:

2,470 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical to subtropical

Terrain:

mostly coastal lowlands, uplands in center, high plateaus in northwest, mountains in west

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Monte Binga 2,436 m

Natural resources:

coal, titanium, natural gas, hydropower, tantalum, graphite

Land use: arable land: 5.43% permanent crops: 0.29% other: 94.28% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,180 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

severe droughts; devastating cyclones and floods in central and southern provinces

Environment - current issues: a long civil war and recurrent drought in the hinterlands have resulted in increased migration of the population to urban and coastal areas with adverse environmental consequences; desertification; pollution of surface and coastal waters; elephant poaching for ivory is a problem

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

the Zambezi flows through the north-central and most fertile part of the country

People Mozambique

Population:

19,686,505

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected; the 1997

Mozambican census reported a population of 16,099,246 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 42.7% (male 4,229,802/female 4,177,235)
15-64 years: 54.5% (male 5,207,149/female 5,519,291)
65 years and over: 2.8% (male 230,616/female 322,412) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.3 years

male: 17.8 years

female: 18.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.38% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

35.18 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

21.35 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female

total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 129.24 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 134.31 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 124.02 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 39.82 years

male: 39.53 years

female: 40.13 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.62 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

12.2% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

1.3 million (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

110,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and plague are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Mozambican(s)

adjective: Mozambican

Ethnic groups:

African 99.66% (Makhuwa, Tsonga, Lomwe, Sena, and others),

Europeans 0.06%, Euro-Africans 0.2%, Indians 0.08%

Religions:

Catholic 23.8%, Muslim 17.8%, Zionist Christian 17.5%, other 17.8%,

none 23.1% (1997 census)

Languages:

Emakhuwa 26.1%, Xichangana 11.3%, Portuguese 8.8% (official; spoken by 27% of population as a second language), Elomwe 7.6%, Cisena 6.8%, Echuwabo 5.8%, other Mozambican languages 32%, other foreign languages 0.3%, unspecified 1.3% (1997 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 47.8%

male: 63.5%

female: 32.7% (2003 est.)

Government Mozambique

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Mozambique

conventional short form: Mozambique

local long form: Republica de Mocambique

local short form: Mocambique

former: Portuguese East Africa

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Maputo

geographic coordinates: 25 58 S, 32 35 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

10 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia), 1 city (cidade)*;

Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo, Cidade de Maputo*,

Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia

Independence:

25 June 1975 (from Portugal)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 25 June (1975)

Constitution:

30 November 1990

Legal system:

based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Armando GUEBUZA (since 2 February 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Luisa DIOGO (since 17 February 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 1-2 December 2004 (next to be held December 2009); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Armando GUEBUZA elected president; percent of vote

- Armando GUEBUZA 63.7%, Afonso DHLAKAMA 31.7%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Assembly of the Republic or Assembleia da Republica (250

seats; members are directly elected by popular vote on a secret

ballot to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 1-2 December 2004 (next to be held December 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - FRELIMO 62%, RENAMO

29.7%; seats by party - FRELIMO 160, RENAMO 90

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (the court of final appeal; some of its professional judges are appointed by the president and some are elected by the Assembly); other courts include an Administrative Court, customs courts, maritime courts, courts marshal, labor courts

note: although the constitution provides for a separate Constitutional Court, one has never been established; in its absence

the Supreme Court reviews constitutional cases

Political parties and leaders:

Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frente de Liberatacao de Mocambique) or FRELIMO [Armando Emilio GUEBUZA, president];

Mozambique National Resistance-Electoral Union (Resistencia Nacional

Mocambicana-Uniao Eleitoral) or RENAMO-UE [Afonso DHLAKAMA, president]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Institute for Peace and Democracy (Instituto para Paz e Democracia)

or IPADE [Raul DOMINGOS, president]; Etica [Abdul CARIMO Issa,

chairman]; Movement for Peace and Citizenship (Movimento para Paz e

Cidadania); Mozambican League of Human Rights (Liga

Mocambicana dos

Direitos Humanos) or LDH [Alice MABOTE, president]; Human Rights and

Development (Direitos Humanos e Desenvolvimento) or DHD [Artemisia

FRANCO, secretary general]

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA,

MONUC, NAM, OIC, OIF (observer), OPCW, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Armando PANGUENE chancery: 1990 M Street NW, Suite 570, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: [1] (202) 293-7146 FAX: [1] (202) 835-0245

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Helen LA LIME

embassy: Avenida Kenneth Kuanda 193, Maputo

mailing address: P. O. Box 783, Maputo

telephone: [258] (1) 492797

FAX: [258] (1) 490448

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of green (top), black, and yellow with

a red isosceles triangle based on the hoist side; the black band is edged in white; centered in the triangle is a yellow five-pointed star bearing a crossed rifle and hoe in black superimposed on an

open white book

Economy Mozambique

Economy - overview:

At independence in 1975, Mozambique was one of the world's poorest

countries. Socialist mismanagement and a brutal civil war from 1977-92 exacerbated the situation. In 1987, the government embarked

on a series of macroeconomic reforms designed to stabilize the economy. These steps, combined with donor assistance and with political stability since the multi-party elections in 1994, have led to dramatic improvements in the country's growth rate.

Inflation

was reduced to single digits during the late 1990s although it returned to double digits in 2000-03. Fiscal reforms, including the introduction of a value-added tax and reform of the customs service,

have improved the government's revenue collection abilities. In spite of these gains, Mozambique remains dependent upon foreign assistance for much of its annual budget, and the majority of the population remains below the poverty line. Subsistence agriculture continues to employ the vast majority of the country's work force.

A

substantial trade imbalance persists although the opening of the Mozal aluminum smelter, the country's largest foreign investment project to date, has increased export earnings. In late 2005, and after years of negotiations, the government signed an agreement to gain Portugal's majority share of the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectricity (HCB) company, a dam that was not transferred to Mozambique at independence because of the ensuing civil war and unpaid debts.

More

power is needed for additional investment projects in titanium

extraction and processing and garment manufacturing that could further close the import/export gap. Mozambique's once substantial

foreign debt has been reduced through forgiveness and rescheduling

under the IMF's Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and Enhanced

HIPC initiatives, and is now at a manageable level.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$26.18 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$5.727 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

7.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 26.2% industry: 34.8% services: 39% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 9.2 million (2000 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 81% industry: 6% services: 13% (1997 est.)

Unemployment rate:

21% (1997 est.)

Population below poverty line:

70% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.5% highest 10%: 31.7% (1997)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

39.6 (1996-97)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

6.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

29.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.031 billion

expenditures: \$1.93 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

21% of GDP

Agriculture - products:

cotton, cashew nuts, sugarcane, tea, cassava (tapioca), corn, coconuts, sisal, citrus and tropical fruits, potatoes, sunflowers; beef, poultry

Industries:

food, beverages, chemicals (fertilizer, soap, paints), aluminum, petroleum products, textiles, cement, glass, asbestos, tobacco

Industrial production growth rate:

3.4% (2000)

Electricity - production:

15.14 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 2.9% hydro: 97.1% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

10.46 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
9.5 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
5.875 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
11,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:
0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:
60 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
60 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
127.4 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:
\$-639 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$1.69 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

aluminum, prawns, cashews, cotton, sugar, citrus, timber; bulk electricity

Exports - partners:

Belgium 25.5%, South Africa 12.2%, Spain 11.6%, Italy 11.6%, Germany 7.7% (2005)

Imports:

\$2.041 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, vehicles, fuel, chemicals, metal products, foodstuffs, textiles

Imports - partners:

South Africa 36.3%, Australia 12.8%, India 5.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.051 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$5.456 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$632.8 million (2001)

Currency (code):

metical (MZM)

Currency code:

MZM

Exchange rates:

meticaïs per US dollar - 23,061 (2005), 22,581 (2004), 23,782 (2003), 23,678 (2002), 20,704 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Mozambique

Telephones - main lines in use:

69,700 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1.22 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: fair system but not available generally
(extremely low density with less than 1 main line per 100 persons)
domestic: the system consists of open-wire lines and trunk
connection by microwave radio relay and tropospheric scatter
international: country code - 258; satellite earth stations - 5
Intelsat (2 Atlantic Ocean and 3 Indian Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 13, FM 17, shortwave 11 (2001)

Radios:

730,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (2001)

Televisions:

67,600 (2000)

Internet country code:

.mz

Internet hosts:
6,985 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
11 (2002)

Internet users:
138,000 (2005)

Transportation Mozambique

Airports: 158 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 22 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 10 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 136 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 14 914 to 1,523 m: 34 under 914 m: 87 (2006)

Pipelines: gas 918 km; refined products 294 km (2006)

Railways: total: 3,123 km narrow gauge: 2,983 km 1.067-m gauge; 140 km 0.762-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 30,400 km paved: 5,685 km unpaved: 24,715 km (1999)

Waterways:
460 km (Zambezi River navigable to Tete and along Cahora Bassa Lake) (2002)

Merchant marine:
total: 2 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,964 GRT/5,324 DWT
by type: cargo 2

foreign-owned: 2 (Belgium 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Beira, Maputo, Nacala

Military Mozambique

Military branches:

Mozambique Armed Defense Forces (FADM): Mozambique Army, Mozambique

Navy (Marinha Mocambique, MM), Mozambique Air Force (Forca Aerea de

Mocambique, FAM) (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 3,793,373 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,751,223 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 185,314 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$78.03 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.3% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Mozambique

Disputes - international:

none

Illicit drugs:

Southern African transit point for South Asian hashish and heroin,

and South American cocaine probably destined for the European and South African markets; producer of cannabis (for local consumption) and methaqualone (for export to South Africa); corruption and poor regulatory capability makes the banking system vulnerable to money laundering, but the lack of a well-developed financial infrastructure limits the country's utility as a money-laundering center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Namibia

Introduction Namibia

Background:

South Africa occupied the German colony of South-West Africa during

World War I and administered it as a mandate until after World War

II, when it annexed the territory. In 1966 the Marxist South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) guerrilla group launched a war

of independence for the area that was soon named Namibia, but it

was

not until 1988 that South Africa agreed to end its administration in

accordance with a UN peace plan for the entire region. Namibia won

its independence in 1990 and has been governed by SWAPO since.

Hifikepunye POHAMBA was elected president in November 2004 in a

landslide victory replacing Sam NUJOMA who led the country during

its first 14 years of self rule.

Geography Namibia

Location:

Southern Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between
Angola
and South Africa

Geographic coordinates:

22 00 S, 17 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 825,418 sq km

land: 825,418 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than half the size of Alaska

Land boundaries:

total: 3,936 km

border countries: Angola 1,376 km, Botswana 1,360 km, South Africa

967 km, Zambia 233 km

Coastline:

1,572 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

desert; hot, dry; rainfall sparse and erratic

Terrain:

mostly high plateau; Namib Desert along coast; Kalahari Desert in east

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Königstein 2,606 m

Natural resources:

diamonds, copper, uranium, gold, lead, tin, lithium, cadmium, zinc,

salt, hydropower, fish

note: suspected deposits of oil, coal, and iron ore

Land use:

arable land: 0.99%

permanent crops: 0.01%

other: 99% (2005)

Irrigated land:

80 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

prolonged periods of drought

Environment - current issues:

very limited natural fresh water resources; desertification;
wildlife poaching; land degradation has led to few conservation
areas

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Biodiversity, Climate
Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification,
Endangered

Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer
Protection,

Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

first country in the world to incorporate the protection of the
environment into its constitution; some 14% of the land is
protected, including virtually the entire Namib Desert coastal strip

People Namibia

Population:

2,044,147

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the
effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower
life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower
population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of
population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July
2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 38.2% (male 393,878/female 387,147)

15-64 years: 58.1% (male 596,557/female 591,350)

65 years and over: 3.7% (male 34,245/female 40,970) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 20 years

male: 19.8 years

female: 20.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.59% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

24.32 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

18.86 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.47 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.84 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 48.1 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 51.99 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 44.09 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 43.39 years

male: 44.46 years

female: 42.29 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.06 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
21.3% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
210,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
16,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:
degree of risk: high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever
vectorborne disease: malaria
water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Nationality:
noun: Namibian(s)
adjective: Namibian

Ethnic groups:
black 87.5%, white 6%, mixed 6.5%
note: about 50% of the population belong to the Ovambo tribe and 9%
to the Kavangos tribe; other ethnic groups includes Herero 7%, Damara 7%, Nama 5%, Caprivian 4%, Bushmen 3%, Baster 2%, Tswana 0.5%

Religions:
Christian 80% to 90% (Lutheran 50% at least), indigenous beliefs 10% to 20%

Languages:
English 7% (official), Afrikaans common language of most of the population and about 60% of the white population, German 32%, indigenous languages (Oshivambo, Herero, Nama)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 84%

male: 84.4%

female: 83.7% (2003 est.)

Government Namibia

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Namibia

conventional short form: Namibia

local long form: Republic of Namibia

local short form: Namibia

former: German Southwest Africa, South-West Africa

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Windhoek

geographic coordinates: 22 34 S, 17 06 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins first Sunday in September;
ends

first Sunday in April

Administrative divisions:

13 regions; Caprivi, Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Kunene,
Ohangwena, Okavango, Omaheke, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto,
Otjozondjupa

Independence:

21 March 1990 (from South African mandate)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 21 March (1990)

Constitution:

ratified 9 February 1990, effective 12 March 1990

Legal system:

based on Roman-Dutch law and 1990 constitution

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Hifikepunye POHAMBAMBA (since 21 March 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Nahas ANGULA (since 21 March 2005)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from among the members

of the National Assembly

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 15 November 2004 (next to be held November 2009)

election results: Hifikepunye POHAMBAMBA elected president; percent of

vote - Hifikepunye POHAMBAMBA 76.4%, Den ULENGA 7.3%, Katuutire KAURA

5.1%, Kuaima RIRUAKO 4.2%, Justus GAROEB 3.8%, other 3.2%

Legislative branch:

bicameral legislature consists of the National Council (26 seats; 2 members are chosen from each regional council to serve six-year terms) and the National Assembly (72 seats; members are elected by

popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: National Council - elections for regional councils, to

determine members of the National Council, held 29-30 November 2004

(next to be held November 2010); National Assembly - last held 15-16

November 2004 (next to be held November 2009)

election results: National Council - percent of vote by party -

SWAPO 89.7%, UDF 4.7%, NUDO 2.8%, DTA 1.9%; seats by party

- SWAPO

24, UDF 1, DTA 1; National Assembly - percent of vote by party -

SWAPO 75.1%, COD 7.2%, DTA 5%, NUDO 4.1%, UDF 3.5%, RP 1.9%, MAG

0.8%; seats by party - SWAPO 55, COD 5, DTA 4, NUDO 3, UDF 3, RP 1,

MAG 1

note: the National Council is primarily an advisory body

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges appointed by the president on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission)

Political parties and leaders:

Congress of Democrats or COD [Ben ULENGA]; Democratic Turnhalle

Alliance of Namibia or DTA [Katuutire KAURA, president]; Monitor

Action Group or MAG [Jurie VILJOEN]; South West Africa People's

Organization or SWAPO [Sam Shafishuna NUJOMA]; United Democratic

Front or UDF [Justus GAROEB]; Republican Party or RP [Henk MUDGE];

National Unity Democratic Organization or NUDO [Kuaima RIRUAKO]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM,

IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU,

ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, ONUB, OPCW, SACU, SADC, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCL,

WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Patrick NANDAGO chancery: 1605 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: [1] (202) 986-0540 FAX: [1] (202) 986-0443

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Joyce BARR embassy: Ausplan Building, 14 Lossen Street, Windhoek mailing address: Private Bag 12029 Ausspannplatz, Windhoek telephone: [264] (61) 221601 FAX: [264] (61) 229792

Flag description:

a large blue triangle with a yellow sunburst fills the upper left section and an equal green triangle (solid) fills the lower right section; the triangles are separated by a red stripe that is contrasted by two narrow white-edge borders

Economy Namibia

Economy - overview:

The economy is heavily dependent on the extraction and processing

of minerals for export. Mining accounts for 20% of GDP. Rich alluvial diamond deposits make Namibia a primary source for gem-quality diamonds. Namibia is the fourth-largest exporter of nonfuel minerals in Africa, the world's fifth-largest producer of uranium, and the producer of large quantities of lead, zinc, tin, silver, and tungsten. The mining sector employs only about 3% of the

population while about half of the population depends on subsistence

agriculture for its livelihood. Namibia normally imports about 50%

of its cereal requirements; in drought years food shortages are a major problem in rural areas. A high per capita GDP, relative to the

region, hides the world's worst inequality of income distribution.

The Namibian economy is closely linked to South Africa with the Namibian dollar pegged one-to-one to the South African rand.

Privatization of several enterprises in coming years may stimulate long-run foreign investment. Increased fish production and mining of

zinc, copper, uranium, and silver spurred growth in 2003-05.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$14.16 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$4.976 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

3.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$7,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 9.7% industry: 31.5% services: 58.8% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 820,000 (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 47% industry: 20% services: 33% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate: 35% (1998)

Population below poverty line:
the UNDP's 2005 Human Development Report indicated that 34.9% of
the population live on \$1 per day and 55.8% live on \$2 per day

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA% 0.5%

highest 10%: NA% 64.5%

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
70.7 (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
24.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$1.945 billion
expenditures: \$2.039 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
32.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
millet, sorghum, peanuts, grapes; livestock; fish

Industries:

meatpacking, fish processing, dairy products; mining (diamonds, lead, zinc, tin, silver, tungsten, uranium, copper)

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

1.464 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source:

NA

Electricity - consumption:

2.372 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

55 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports: 1.065 billion kWh; note - electricity supplied by South Africa (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

16,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

12,770 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

62.3 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$509.2 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$2.04 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

diamonds, copper, gold, zinc, lead, uranium; cattle, processed fish, karakul skins

Exports - partners:

South Africa 33.4%, US 4% (2004)

Imports:

\$2.35 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs; petroleum products and fuel, machinery and equipment, chemicals

Imports - partners:

South Africa 85.2%, US (2004)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$312.1 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$712.9 million (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
ODA, \$160 million (2000 est.)

Currency (code):
Namibian dollar (NAD); South African rand (ZAR)

Currency code:
NAD; ZAR

Exchange rates:
Namibian dollars per US dollar - 6.3593 (2005), 6.4597 (2004),
7.5648 (2003), 10.5407 (2002), 8.6092 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

Communications Namibia

Telephones - main lines in use:
127,900 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
495,000 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: good system; about 6 telephones for each 100 persons
domestic: good urban services; fair rural service; microwave radio relay links major towns; connections to other populated places are by open wire; 100% digital
international: country code - 264; fiber-optic cable to South Africa, microwave radio relay link to Botswana, direct links to other neighboring countries; connected to Africa ONE and South African Far East (SAFE) submarine cables through South Africa; satellite earth stations - 4 Intelsat (2002)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 2, FM 39, shortwave 4 (2001)

Radios:
232,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
8 (plus about 20 low-power repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:
60,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.na

Internet hosts:
3,527 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
2 (2000)

Internet users:
75,000 (2005)

Transportation Namibia

Airports: 137 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 21
over 3,047 m: 3
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 13
914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 116

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 22

914 to 1,523 m: 72

under 914 m: 20 (2006)

Railways: total: 2,382 km narrow gauge: 2,382 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 42,237 km paved: 5,406 km unpaved: 36,831 km (2002)

Merchant marine:

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 2,265 GRT/3,605 DWT

by type: cargo 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Luderitz, Walvis Bay

Military Namibia

Military branches:

Namibian Defense Force: Army, Air Wing, Navy (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 441,293 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 217,118 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$149.5 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.3% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Namibia

Disputes - international:

border commission has yet to resolve small residual disputes with Botswana along the Caprivi Strip, including the Situngu marshlands

along the Linyanti River; Botswana residents protest Namibia's planned construction of the Okavango hydroelectric dam on Popa Falls; managed dispute with South Africa over the location of the boundary in the Orange River; Namibia has supported and in 2004 Zimbabwe dropped objections to plans between Botswana and Zambia to

build a bridge over the Zambezi River, thereby de facto recognizing

a short, but not clearly delimited, Botswana-Zambia boundary in the river

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 12,618 (Angola) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Nauru

Introduction Nauru

Background:

The exact origins of the Nauruans are unclear, since their language does not resemble any other in the Pacific. The island was annexed by Germany in 1888 and its phosphate deposits began to be mined early in the 20th century by a German-British consortium. Nauru was occupied by Australian forces in World War I and subsequently became a League of Nations mandate. After the Second World War - and a brutal occupation by Japan - Nauru became a UN trust territory. It achieved its independence in 1968 and joined the UN in 1999 as the world's smallest independent republic.

Geography Nauru

Location:

Oceania, island in the South Pacific Ocean, south of the Marshall Islands

Geographic coordinates:

0 32 S, 166 55 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 21 sq km

land: 21 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 0.1 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

30 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical with a monsoonal pattern; rainy season (November to February)

Terrain:

sandy beach rises to fertile ring around raised coral reefs with phosphate plateau in center

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location along plateau rim 61 m

Natural resources:

phosphates, fish

Land use:

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

periodic droughts

Environment - current issues:

limited natural fresh water resources, roof storage tanks collect rainwater, but mostly dependent on a single, aging desalination plant; intensive phosphate mining during the past 90 years - mainly

by a UK, Australia, and NZ consortium - has left the central 90% of

Nauru a wasteland and threatens limited remaining land resources

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

Nauru is one of the three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean - the others are Banaba (Ocean Island) in Kiribati and

Makatea in French Polynesia; only 53 km south of Equator

People Nauru

Population:

13,287 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 36.9% (male 2,507/female 2,391)

15-64 years: 61.2% (male 4,004/female 4,123)

65 years and over: 2% (male 139/female 123) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 20.6 years

male: 20 years

female: 21.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.81% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

24.76 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.7 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.13 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 9.78 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 12.29 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 7.14 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 63.08 years

male: 59.5 years

female: 66.84 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.11 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Nauruan(s)

adjective: Nauruan

Ethnic groups:

Nauruan 58%, other Pacific Islander 26%, Chinese 8%, European 8%

Religions:

Christian (two-thirds Protestant, one-third Roman Catholic)

Languages:

Nauruan (official, a distinct Pacific Island language), English widely understood, spoken, and used for most government and commercial purposes

Literacy: definition: NA total population: NA male: NA female:

NA

Government Nauru

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Nauru

conventional short form: Nauru

local long form: Republic of Nauru

local short form: Nauru

former: Pleasant Island

Government type:

republic

Capital:

no official capital; government offices in Yaren District

time difference: UTC+12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

14 districts; Aiwo, Anabar, Anetan, Anibare, Baiti, Boe, Buada, Denigomodu, Ewa, Ijuw, Meneng, Nibok, Uaboe, Yaren

Independence:

31 January 1968 (from the Australia-, NZ-, and UK-administered UN trusteeship)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 31 January (1968)

Constitution:

29 January 1968; amended 17 May 1968 (Constitution Day)

Legal system:

acts of the Nauru Parliament and British common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

20 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ludwig SCOTTY (since 22 June 2004);
note

- the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Ludwig SCOTTY (since 22 June 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from among the members
of Parliament

elections: president elected by Parliament for a three-year term;

election last held 23 October 2004 (next to be held NA 2007)
election results: Ludwig SCOTTY was unopposed in the
parliamentary
elections for president

Legislative branch:
unicameral Parliament (18 seats; members elected by popular vote
to
serve three-year terms)
elections: last held 23 October 2004 (next to be held not later than
2007)
election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - Nauru First Party 3,
independents 15
note: the president dissolved parliament on 30 September 2004
and
set new elections for 23 October 2004

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:
loose multiparty system; Democratic Party [Kennan ADEANG];
Nauru
Party (informal); Nauru First (Naoero Amo) Party

Political pressure groups and leaders:
NA

International organization participation:
ACP, AsDB, C, FAO, ICAO, ICt, Interpol, IOC, ITU, OPCW, PIF,
Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Vinci Niel CLODUMAR chancery: 800 2nd Avenue,
Suite 400 D, New York, NY 10017 telephone: [1] (212) 937-0074
FAX: [1] (212) 937-0079 consulate(s): Agana (Guam)

Diplomatic representation from the US: the US does not have an embassy in Nauru; the US Ambassador to Fiji is accredited to Nauru

Flag description:

blue with a narrow, horizontal, yellow stripe across the center and a large white 12-pointed star below the stripe on the hoist side; the star indicates the country's location in relation to the Equator (the yellow stripe) and the 12 points symbolize the 12 original tribes of Nauru

Economy Nauru

Economy - overview:

Revenues of this tiny island have traditionally come from exports of phosphates, now significantly depleted. An Australian company in

2005 entered into an agreement intended to exploit remaining supplies. Few other resources exist with most necessities being imported, mainly from Australia, its former occupier and later major

source of support. The rehabilitation of mined land and the replacement of income from phosphates are serious long-term problems. In anticipation of the exhaustion of Nauru's phosphate deposits, substantial amounts of phosphate income were invested in

trust funds to help cushion the transition and provide for Nauru's economic future. As a result of heavy spending from the trust funds,

the government faces virtual bankruptcy. To cut costs the government

has frozen wages and reduced overstuffed public service departments.

In 2005, the deterioration in housing, hospitals, and other capital plant continued, and the cost to Australia of keeping the

government

and economy afloat continued to climb. Few comprehensive statistics

on the Nauru economy exist, with estimates of Nauru's GDP varying widely.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$60 million (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
NA

GDP - real growth rate:
NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$5,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Labor force - by occupation: note: 0.1% employed in mining
phosphates, public administration, education, and transportation

Unemployment rate:
90% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
-3.6% (1993)

Budget:

revenues: \$13.5 million

expenditures: \$13.5 million (2005)

Agriculture - products:

coconuts

Industries:

phosphate mining, offshore banking, coconut products

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

23 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

21.39 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

1,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:
\$64,000 f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
phosphates

Exports - partners:
South Africa 63.7%, South Korea 7.6%, Canada 6.6% (2005)

Imports:
\$20 million c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:
food, fuel, manufactures, building materials, machinery

Imports - partners:
South Korea 43.8%, Australia 36.2%, US 5.9%, Germany 4.3%
(2005)

Debt - external:
\$33.3 million (2002)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$20 million mostly from Australia

Currency (code):
Australian dollar (AUD)

Currency code:
AUD

Exchange rates:

Australian dollars per US dollar - 1.3095 (2005), 1.3598 (2004), 1.5419 (2003), 1.8406 (2002), 1.9334 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Nauru

Telephones - main lines in use:

1,900 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1,500 (2002)

Telephone system:

general assessment: adequate local and international radiotelephone

communication provided via Australian facilities

domestic: NA

international: country code - 674; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 0, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

7,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (1997)

Televisions:

500 (1997)

Internet country code:

.nr

Internet hosts:

52 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

300 (2002)

Transportation Nauru

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways: total: 30 km paved: 24 km unpaved: 6 km (1999 est.)

Ports and terminals:

Nauru

Military Nauru

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Nauru Police Force (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,874 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Military - note:

Nauru maintains no defense forces; under an informal agreement, defense is the responsibility of Australia

Transnational Issues Nauru

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Navassa Island

Introduction Navassa Island

Background:

This uninhabited island was claimed by the US in 1857 for its guano. Mining took place between 1865 and 1898. The lighthouse, built in 1917, was shut down in 1996 and administration of Navassa

Island transferred from the Coast Guard to the Department of the Interior. A 1998 scientific expedition to the island described it as a unique preserve of Caribbean biodiversity; the following year it became a National Wildlife Refuge and annual scientific expeditions have continued.

Geography Navassa Island

Location:

Caribbean, island in the Caribbean Sea, 35 miles west of Tiburon Peninsula of Haiti

Geographic coordinates:

18 25 N, 75 02 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 5.4 sq km

land: 5.4 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about nine times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

8 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

marine, tropical

Terrain:

raised coral and limestone plateau, flat to undulating; ringed by vertical white cliffs (9 to 15 m high)

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: unnamed location on southwest side 77 m

Natural resources:

guano

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100%
(2005)

Natural hazards:

hurricanes

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

strategic location 160 km south of the US Naval Base at
Guantanamo

Bay, Cuba; mostly exposed rock but with enough grassland to
support

goat herds; dense stands of fig-like trees, scattered cactus

People Navassa Island

Population:

uninhabited

note: transient Haitian fishermen and others camp on the island
(July 2006 est.)

Government Navassa Island

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short
form: Navassa Island

Dependency status:

unincorporated territory of the US; administered by the Fish and
Wildlife Service, US Department of the Interior, from the
Caribbean

Islands National Wildlife Refuge in Boqueron, Puerto Rico; in September 1996, the Coast Guard ceased operations and maintenance of

Navassa Island Light, a 46-meter-tall lighthouse on the southern side of the island; there has also been a private claim advanced against the island

Legal system:

the laws of the US, where applicable, apply

Flag description:

the flag of the US is used

Economy Navassa Island

Economy - overview:

Subsistence fishing and commercial trawling occur within refuge waters.

Transportation Navassa Island

Ports and terminals: none; offshore anchorage only

Military Navassa Island

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Transnational Issues Navassa Island

Disputes - international: claimed by Haiti, source of subsistence fishing

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@Nepal

Introduction Nepal

Background:

In 1951, the Nepalese monarch ended the century-old system of rule

by hereditary premiers and instituted a cabinet system of government. Reforms in 1990 established a multiparty democracy within the framework of a constitutional monarchy. A Maoist insurgency, launched in 1996, has gained traction and is threatening

to bring down the regime, especially after a negotiated cease-fire between the Maoists and government forces broke down in August 2003.

In 2001, the crown prince massacred ten members of the royal family,

including the king and queen, and then took his own life. In October

2002, the new king dismissed the prime minister and his cabinet for

"incompetence" after they dissolved the parliament and were subsequently unable to hold elections because of the ongoing insurgency. While stopping short of reestablishing parliament, the king in June 2004 reinstated the most recently elected prime minister who formed a four-party coalition government. Citing dissatisfaction with the government's lack of progress in addressing

the Maoist insurgency and corruption, the king in February 2005 dissolved the government, declared a state of emergency,

imprisoned

party leaders, and assumed power. The king's government subsequently

released party leaders and officially ended the state of emergency in May 2005, but the monarch retained absolute power until April 2006. After nearly three weeks of mass protests organized by the seven-party opposition and the Maoists, the king allowed parliament

to reconvene on 28 April 2006.

Geography Nepal

Location:

Southern Asia, between China and India

Geographic coordinates:

28 00 N, 84 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 147,181 sq km

land: 143,181 sq km

water: 4,000 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Arkansas

Land boundaries: total: 2,926 km border countries: China 1,236 km, India 1,690 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

varies from cool summers and severe winters in north to subtropical

summers and mild winters in south

Terrain:

Tarai or flat river plain of the Ganges in south, central hill region, rugged Himalayas in north

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Kanchan Kalan 70 m

highest point: Mount Everest 8,850 m

Natural resources:

quartz, water, timber, hydropower, scenic beauty, small deposits of

lignite, copper, cobalt, iron ore

Land use: arable land: 16.07% permanent crops: 0.85% other: 83.08% (2005)

Irrigated land:

11,700 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

severe thunderstorms, flooding, landslides, drought, and famine depending on the timing, intensity, and duration of the summer monsoons

Environment - current issues:

deforestation (overuse of wood for fuel and lack of alternatives); contaminated water (with human and animal wastes, agricultural runoff, and industrial effluents); wildlife conservation; vehicular emissions

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection,

Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

landlocked; strategic location between China and India; contains eight of world's 10 highest peaks, including Mount Everest and Kanchenjunga - the world's tallest and third tallest - on the borders with China and India respectively

People Nepal

Population:

28,287,147 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 38.7% (male 5,648,959/female 5,291,447)

15-64 years: 57.6% (male 8,365,526/female 7,925,941)

65 years and over: 3.7% (male 513,777/female 541,497) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 20.3 years

male: 20.1 years

female: 20.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.17% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

30.98 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.31 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.95 male(s)/female

total population: 1.06 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 65.32 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 63.56 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 67.17 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 60.18 years

male: 60.43 years

female: 59.91 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.1 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.5% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

61,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

3,100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Nepalese (singular and plural)

adjective: Nepalese

Ethnic groups:

Chhettri 15.5%, Brahman-Hill 12.5%, Magar 7%, Tharu 6.6%,
Tamang
5.5%, Newar 5.4%, Muslim 4.2%, Kami 3.9%, Yadav 3.9%, other
32.7%,
unspecified 2.8% (2001 census)

Religions:

Hindu 80.6%, Buddhist 10.7%, Muslim 4.2%, Kirant 3.6%, other
0.9%
(2001 census)
note: only official Hindu state in the world

Languages:

Nepali 47.8%, Maithali 12.1%, Bhojpuri 7.4%, Tharu (Dagaura/
Rana)
5.8%, Tamang 5.1%, Newar 3.6%, Magar 3.3%, Awadhi 2.4%,
other 10%,
unspecified 2.5% (2001 census)
note: many in government and business also speak English

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 48.6%
male: 62.7%
female: 34.9% (2000-2004 est.)

Government Nepal

Country name:

conventional long and short form: Nepal
local long and short form: Nepal

Government type:
parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy

Capital:
name: Kathmandu
geographic coordinates: 27 43 N, 85 19 E
time difference: UTC + 5.75 (10.75 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
14 zones (anchal, singular and plural); Bagmati, Bheri, Dhawalagiri, Gandaki, Janakpur, Karnali, Kosi, Lumbini, Mahakali, Mechi, Narayani, Rapti, Sagarmatha, Seti

Independence:
1768 (unified by Prithvi Narayan Shah)

National holiday:
Birthday of King GYANENDRA, 7 July (1946)

Constitution:
9 November 1990

Legal system:
based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: King GYANENDRA Bir Bikram Shah (since 4 June 2001)
head of government: Prime Minister Girija Prasad KOIRALA (since 30

April 2006); Deputy Prime Ministers Khadga Prasad Oli (since 2 May

2006) and Amik SHERCHAN since June 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet historically appointed by the monarch on the recommendation of the prime minister; note - the prime minister selected the Cabinet in May 2006 in consultation with the political parties

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; note - following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or leader of a majority coalition historically has been appointed prime minister by the monarch

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of the National Council (60 seats; 35 appointed by the House of Representatives, 10 by the king, and 15 elected by an electoral college; one-third of the members elected every two years to serve six-year terms) and the House of Representatives (205 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve

five-year terms)

elections: House of Representatives - last held in May 1999; note - Parliament was dissolved in May 2002 but was finally reconvened in

April 2006 with most of the members that were elected in 1999

election results: House of Representatives (for 1999 parliament) - percent of vote by party - NC 37.3%, CPN/UML 31.6%, NDP (RPP) 10.4%,

NSP 3.2%, Rastriya Jana Morcha 1.4%, Samyukta Janmorcha Nepal 0.8%,

NWPP 0.5%, others 14.8%; seats by party - NC 113, CPN/UML 69, NDP

11, NSP 5, Rastriya Jana Morcha 5, Samyukta Janmorcha Nepal 1, NWPP

1; note - NC, NSP, and NDP have since each split into two parties

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Sarbochha Adalat (chief justice is appointed by the monarch on recommendation of the Constitutional Council; the other judges are appointed by the monarch on the recommendation of the Judicial Council)

Political parties and leaders:

Communist Party of Nepal/United Marxist-Leninist or CPN/UML [Madhav

Kumar NEPAL, general secretary]; National Democratic Party or NDP

(also called Rastriya Prajantra Party or RPP) [Pashupati Shumsher RANA, chairman]; Nepali Congress-Democratic [Sher Bahadur DEUBA,

president]; Nepali Congress or NC [Girija Prasad KOIRALA, party president, Sushil KOIRALA, vice president]; Nepal Sadbhavana (Goodwill) Party or NSP - Mandal [Bhadri Prasad MANDAL, party president]; Nepal Sadbhavana Party - Ananda Devi [Ananda DEVI, president]; Nepal Workers and Peasants Party or NWPP [Narayan Man

BIJUKCHHE, party chairman]; People's Front Nepal (Rastriya Jana Morcha) [Amik SHERCHAN, chairman]; Rastriya Janashakti Party or RJP

[Surya Bahadur THAPA, chairman]; note - split from RPP in March 2005; Samyukta Janmorcha Nepal [leader NA]; note - merged with

People's Front Nepal or PFN in 2002

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Maoist guerrilla-based insurgency [Pushpa Kamal DAHAL, also known

as PRACHANDA, chairman; Dr. Baburam BHATTARAI]; numerous small,

left-leaning student groups in the capital; several small, radical Nepalese antimonarchist groups

International organization participation:

AsDB, BIMSTEC, CP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM, ONUB, OPCW, SAARC, SACEP, UN, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant)

chancery: 2131 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 667-4550

FAX: [1] (202) 667-5534

consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador James F. MORIARTY

embassy: Panipokhari, Kathmandu

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [977] (1) 411-1179

FAX: [977] (1) 441-9963

Flag description:

red with a blue border around the unique shape of two overlapping

right triangles; the smaller, upper triangle bears a white stylized moon and the larger, lower triangle bears a white 12-pointed sun

Economy Nepal

Economy - overview:

Nepal is among the poorest and least developed countries in the world with almost one-third of its population living below the poverty line. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, providing

a livelihood for three-fourths of the population and accounting for 38% of GDP. Industrial activity mainly involves the processing of agricultural produce including jute, sugarcane, tobacco, and grain. Security concerns relating to the Maoist conflict have led to a decrease in tourism, a key source of foreign exchange. Nepal has considerable scope for exploiting its potential in hydropower and tourism, areas of recent foreign investment interest. Prospects for foreign trade or investment in other sectors will remain poor, however, because of the small size of the economy, its technological

backwardness, its remoteness, its landlocked geographic location, its civil strife, and its susceptibility to natural disaster.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$39.14 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$6.655 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

2.7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,400 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 38% industry: 21% services: 41% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 10.4 million note: severe lack of skilled labor (2004 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 76% industry: 6% services: 18%

Unemployment rate:

42% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:

31% (2003-2004)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.6% highest 10%: 39.1% (2003-2004)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

37.7 (FY04/05)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

7.8% (October 2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.153 billion

expenditures: \$1.789 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(FY05/06)

Agriculture - products:

rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, root crops; milk, water buffalo meat

Industries:

tourism, carpet, textile; small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; cigarettes, cement and brick production

Industrial production growth rate:

3.8% (FY04/05)

Electricity - production:

2.565 billion kWh (2005)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 8.5% hydro: 91.5% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.85 billion kWh (2005)

Electricity - exports:

111 million kWh (2005)

Electricity - imports:

241 million kWh (2005)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

11,980 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

11,760 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$822 million f.o.b.; note - does not include unrecorded border trade with India (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

carpets, clothing, leather goods, jute goods, grain

Exports - partners:

India 53.7%, US 17.4%, Germany 7.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$2 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

gold, machinery and equipment, petroleum products, fertilizer

Imports - partners:

India 47.5%, UAE 11.2%, China 10.7%, Saudi Arabia 4.9%,
Kuwait 4.1%
(2005)

Debt - external:

\$3.34 billion (March 2005)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$424 million (FY00/01)

Currency (code):

Nepalese rupee (NPR)

Currency code:

NPR

Exchange rates:

Nepalese rupees per US dollar - 71.368 (2005), 73.674 (2004),
76.141 (2003), 77.877 (2002), 74.949 (2001)

Fiscal year:

16 July - 15 July

Communications Nepal

Telephones - main lines in use:

448,600 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

248,800 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: poor telephone and telegraph service; fair
radiotelephone communication service and mobile cellular
telephone
network

domestic: NA

international: country code - 977; radiotelephone communications;
microwave landline to India; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat
(Indian Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 6, FM 5, shortwave 1 (January 2000)

Radios:

840,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (plus 9 repeaters) (1998)

Televisions:

130,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.np

Internet hosts:

17,789 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

6 (2000)

Internet users:

175,000 (2005)

Transportation Nepal

Airports: 48 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 10

over 3,047 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 7

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 38

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 8

under 914 m: 29 (2006)

Railways: total: 59 km narrow gauge: 59 km 0.762-m gauge
(2005)

Roadways: total: 15,905 km paved: 8,573 km unpaved: 7,332 km
(2003)

Military Nepal

Military branches:

Royal Nepalese Army (includes Royal Nepalese Army Air Service);
Nepalese Police Force

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 6,107,091

females age 18-49: 5,744,989 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 4.193 million

females age 18-49: 3,853,102 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 308,031

females age 18-49: 286,604 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$104.9 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.5% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Nepal

Disputes - international:

joint border commission continues to work on small disputed sections of boundary with India; India has instituted a stricter border regime to restrict transit of Maoist insurgents and illegal cross-border activities

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 104,915 (Bhutan)

IDPs: 100,000-200,000 (ongoing conflict between government forces

and Maoist rebels; displacement spread across the country) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of cannabis and hashish for the domestic and international drug markets; transit point for opiates from Southeast

Asia to the West

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@Netherlands

Introduction Netherlands

Background:

The Dutch United Provinces declared their independence from Spain

in 1579; during the 17th century, they became a leading seafaring and commercial power, with settlements and colonies around the world. After a 20-year French occupation, a Kingdom of the Netherlands was formed in 1815. In 1830 Belgium seceded and formed a

separate kingdom. The Netherlands remained neutral in World War I,

but suffered invasion and occupation by Germany in World War II. A

modern, industrialized nation, the Netherlands is also a large exporter of agricultural products. The country was a founding member

of NATO and the EEC (now the EU), and participated in the introduction of the euro in 1999.

Geography Netherlands

Location:

Western Europe, bordering the North Sea, between Belgium and Germany

Geographic coordinates:

52 30 N, 5 45 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 41,526 sq km

land: 33,883 sq km

water: 7,643 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of New Jersey

Land boundaries: total: 1,027 km border countries: Belgium 450 km, Germany 577 km

Coastline: 451 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

temperate; marine; cool summers and mild winters

Terrain:

mostly coastal lowland and reclaimed land (polders); some hills in southeast

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Zuidplaspolder -7 m

highest point: Vaalserberg 322 m

Natural resources:

natural gas, petroleum, peat, limestone, salt, sand and gravel, arable land

Land use: arable land: 21.96% permanent crops: 0.77% other: 77.27% (2005)

Irrigated land:

5,650 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

flooding

Environment - current issues:

water pollution in the form of heavy metals, organic compounds, and

nutrients such as nitrates and phosphates; air pollution from vehicles and refining activities; acid rain

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources,

Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Kyoto Protocol, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection,

Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

Geography - note:

located at mouths of three major European rivers (Rhine, Maas or Meuse, and Schelde)

People Netherlands

Population:

16,491,461 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 18% (male 1,515,123/female 1,445,390)

15-64 years: 67.8% (male 5,656,448/female 5,525,481)

65 years and over: 14.2% (male 994,723/female 1,354,296) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 39.4 years

male: 38.6 years

female: 40.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.49% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.9 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.68 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

2.72 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.73 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 4.96 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.52 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.38 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.96 years
male: 76.39 years
female: 81.67 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.66 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
0.2% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
19,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Dutchman(men), Dutchwoman(women)
adjective: Dutch

Ethnic groups:
Dutch 83%, other 17% (of which 9% are non-Western origin
mainly
Turks, Moroccans, Antilleans, Surinamese, and Indonesians) (1999
est.)

Religions:
Roman Catholic 31%, Dutch Reformed 13%, Calvinist 7%, Muslim
5.5%,
other 2.5%, none 41% (2002)

Languages:
Dutch (official), Frisian (official)

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government Netherlands

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of the Netherlands

conventional short form: Netherlands

local long form: Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

local short form: Nederland

Government type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Amsterdam

geographic coordinates: 52 23 N, 4 54 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

note: The Hague (seat of government)

Administrative divisions:

12 provinces (provinces, singular - provincie); Drenthe, Flevoland, Friesland (Fryslan), Gelderland, Groningen, Limburg, Noord-Brabant, Noord-Holland, Overijssel, Utrecht, Zeeland, Zuid-Holland

Dependent areas:

Aruba, Netherlands Antilles

Independence:

23 January 1579 (the northern provinces of the Low Countries

conclude the Union of Utrecht breaking with Spain; on 26 July

1581

they formally declared their independence with an Act of Abjuration;

however, it was not until 30 January 1648 and the Peace of Westphalia that Spain recognized this independence)

National holiday:

Queen's Day (Birthday of Queen-Mother JULIANA in 1909 and accession

to the throne of her oldest daughter BEATRIX in 1980), 30 April

Constitution:

adopted 1815; amended many times, most recently in 2002

Legal system:

civil law system incorporating French penal theory; constitution does not permit judicial review of acts of the States General; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen BEATRIX (since 30 April 1980); Heir Apparent

WILLEM-ALEXANDER (born 27 April 1967), son of the monarch

head of government: Prime Minister Jan Peter BALKENENDE (since 22

July 2002) and Deputy Prime Ministers Gerrit ZALM (since 27 May

2003) and Laurens Jan BRINKHORST (since 31 March 2005); note - Prime

Minister BALKENENDE tendered his resignation on 30 June 2006

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarchy is hereditary; following Second

Chamber elections, the leader of the majority party or leader of a

majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the monarch; vice prime ministers appointed by the monarch
note: there is also a Council of State composed of the monarch, heir

apparent, and councilors that provides consultations to the cabinet on legislative and administrative policy

Legislative branch:

bicameral States General or Staten Generaal consists of the First Chamber or Eerste Kamer (75 seats; members indirectly elected by the

country's 12 provincial councils for four-year terms) and the Second

Chamber or Tweede Kamer (150 seats; members directly elected by

popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: First Chamber - last held 25 May 2003 (next to be held May 2007); Second Chamber - last held 22 November 2006 (next to be

held November 2010)

election results: First Chamber - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - CDA 23, PvdA 19, VVD 15, Green Party 5, Socialist Party 4, D66 3, other 6; Second Chamber - percent of vote by party -

CDA 26.5, PvdA 21.2%, Socialist Party 16.6%, VVD 14.6%, Party for

Freedom 5.9%, Green Party 4.6%, Christian Union 4.0%; seats by party

- CDA 41, PvdA 33, Socialist Party 25, VVD 22, Party for Freedom 9,

Green Party 7, Christian Union 6, other 7

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Hoge Raad (justices are nominated for life by the

monarch)

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic Appeal or CDA [Ernst Hirsch BALLIN];
Christian

Union Party [Andre ROUVOET]; Democrats 66 or D66 [Lousewies
VAN DER

LAAN]; Green Party [Femke HALSEMA]; Labor Party or PvdA
[Wouter

BOS]; List Pim Fortuyn [Ton VAN DILLEN]; Party for Freedom
[Geert

WILDERS]; People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (Liberal) or
VVD

[Pieter WINSEMIUS]; Socialist Party [Jan MARIJNISSEN]; plus a
few

minor parties

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Netherlands Trade Union Federation or FNV (consisting of a
merger

of Socialist and Catholic trade unions); Christian Trade Union
Federation or CNV; Trade Union Federation of Middle and High
Personnel or MHP; Federation of Catholic and Protestant
Employers

Associations; Interchurch Peace Council or IKV; large
multinational

firms; the nondenominational Federation of Netherlands
Enterprises

International organization participation:

AfDB, Arctic Council (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, Benelux,
BIS, CBSS (observer), CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU,
FAO,

G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICct, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA,
IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU,

ISO,

ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD,

OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, SECI (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIS, UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Christiaan Mark Johan KRONER

chancery: 4200 Linnean Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 244-5300

FAX: [1] (202) 362-3430

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New York

consulate(s): Boston

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Roland E. ARNALL

embassy: Lange Voorhout 102, 2514 EJ, The Hague

mailing address: PSC 71, Box 1000, APO AE 09715

telephone: [31] (70) 310-2209

FAX: [31] (70) 361-4688

consulate(s) general: Amsterdam

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and blue; similar to the flag of Luxembourg, which uses a lighter blue and is longer; one of the oldest flags in constant use, originating with WILLIAM

I,

Prince of Orange, in the latter half of the 16th century

Economy Netherlands

Economy - overview:

The Netherlands has a prosperous and open economy, which depends heavily on foreign trade. The economy is noted for stable industrial relations, moderate unemployment and inflation, a sizable current account surplus, and an important role as a European transportation hub. Industrial activity is predominantly in food processing, chemicals, petroleum refining, and electrical machinery. A highly mechanized agricultural sector employs no more than 2% of the labor force but provides large surpluses for the food-processing industry and for exports. The Netherlands, along with 11 of its EU partners, began circulating the euro currency on 1 January 2002. The country continues to be one of the leading European nations for attracting foreign direct investment. Economic growth slowed considerably in 2001-05, as part of the global economic slowdown, but for the four years before that, annual growth averaged nearly 4%, well above the EU average.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$497.9 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$581.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
1.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$30,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 2.1% industry: 24.4% services: 73.6% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 7.53 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 2% industry: 19% services: 79% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:
6.6% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
10.5% NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.5% highest 10%: 22.9% (1999)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
30.9 (2005)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
1.7% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
19.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$291.8 billion
expenditures: \$303.7 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
52.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
grains, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables; livestock

Industries:

agroindustries, metal and engineering products, electrical machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum, construction, microelectronics, fishing

Industrial production growth rate:

-1.4% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

95 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 89.9% hydro: 0.1% nuclear: 4.3% other: 5.7% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

101.6 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

3.8 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

20.8 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

94,870 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

920,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

1.418 million bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

2.284 million bbl/day (2001)

Oil - proved reserves:

88.06 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:
73.13 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
50.4 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
49.28 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
20.78 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
1.756 trillion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:
\$39.95 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$365.1 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels; foodstuffs

Exports - partners:
Germany 24.9%, Belgium 13%, France 9.4%, UK 9.1%, Italy 5.7%,
US
4.3%, Spain 4.1% (2005)

Imports:
\$326.6 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs,
clothing

Imports - partners:

Germany 16.6%, Belgium 9.3%, China 8.8%, US 7.6%, UK 5.8%,
France
4.7%, Russia 4.4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$20.54 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$1.645 trillion (30 June 2005)

Economic aid - donor:
ODA, \$4 billion (2003 est.)

Currency (code):
euro (EUR)
note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union
introduced the
euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of
member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole
currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Currency code:
EUR

Exchange rates:
euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003),
1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Netherlands

Telephones - main lines in use:
7.6 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

15.834 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: highly developed and well maintained

domestic: extensive fixed-line fiber-optic network; cellular

telephone system is one of the largest in Europe with five major

network operators utilizing the third generation of the Global

System for Mobile Communications (GSM)

international: country code - 31; 9 submarine cables; satellite

earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean), 1

Eutelsat, and 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions)

(2004)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 4, FM 246, shortwave 3 (2004)

Radios:

15.3 million (1996)

Television broadcast stations:

21 (plus 26 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

8.1 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.nl

Internet hosts:

8,363,158 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

52 (2000)

Internet users:

10,806,328 (2004)

Transportation Netherlands

Airports: 27 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 20 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 9 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 7
914 to 1,523 m: 3
under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Heliports:
1 (2006)

Pipelines:
condensate 81 km; gas 7,229 km; oil 578 km; refined products 716 km
(2006)

Railways:
total: 2,808 km
standard gauge: 2,808 km 1.435-m gauge (2,061 km electrified)
(2005)

Roadways:
total: 134,000 km (including 3,270 km of expressways) (2004)

Waterways:
6,183 km (navigable for ships of 50 tons) (2005)

Merchant marine:
total: 558 ships (1000 GRT or over) 5,042,775 GRT/5,016,265 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 29, cargo 345, chemical tanker 29, container

59, liquefied gas 12, passenger 14, passenger/cargo 14, petroleum tanker 16, refrigerated cargo 19, roll on/roll off 18, specialized tanker 3

foreign-owned: 157 (Australia 1, Belgium 2, Denmark 9, Finland 13,

Germany 56, Ireland 10, Netherlands Antilles 1, Norway 7, Sweden 26,

UK 19, US 13)

registered in other countries: 222 (Antigua and Barbuda 14, Australia 2, Austria 2, Bahamas 24, Canada 1, Cayman Islands 4, Cyprus 18, Gibraltar 5, Isle of Man 1, Liberia 29, Luxembourg 2, Malta 6, Marshall Islands 1, Netherlands Antilles 54, Norway 3, Panama 21, Philippines 19, Portugal 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 5, Singapore 2, UK 3, US 4, unknown 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Amsterdam, Groningen, IJmuiden, Rotterdam, Terneuzen, Vlissingen, Zaanstad

Military Netherlands

Military branches:

Royal Netherlands Army, Royal Netherlands Navy (includes Naval Air

Service and Marine Corps), Royal Netherlands Air Force (Koninklijke

Luchtmacht, KLu), Royal Military Police, Defense Interservice Command (DICO) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

20 years of age for an all-volunteer force (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 20-49: 3,557,918

females age 20-49: 3,470,377 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 20-49: 2,856,691

females age 20-49: 2,786,495 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 99,934

females age 20-49: 95,818 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$9.408 billion (2004)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.6% (2004)

Transnational Issues Netherlands

Disputes - international:

none

Illicit drugs:

major European producer of ecstasy, illicit amphetamines, and other

synthetic drugs; important gateway for cocaine, heroin, and hashish

entering Europe; major source of US-bound ecstasy; large financial sector vulnerable to money laundering

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Netherlands Antilles

Introduction Netherlands Antilles

Background:

Once the center of the Caribbean slave trade, the island of Curacao was hard hit by the abolition of slavery in 1863. Its prosperity (and that of neighboring Aruba) was restored in the early 20th century with the construction of oil refineries to service the newly discovered Venezuelan oil fields. The island of Saint Martin is shared with France; its southern portion is named Sint Maarten and is part of the Netherlands Antilles; its northern portion is called Saint-Martin and is part of Guadeloupe (France).

Geography Netherlands Antilles

Location:

Caribbean, two island groups in the Caribbean Sea - composed of five islands, Curacao and Bonaire located off the coast of Venezuela, and St. Maarten, Saba, and St. Eustatius lie east of the US Virgin Islands

Geographic coordinates:

12 15 N, 68 45 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 960 sq km

land: 960 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten (Dutch part of the island of Saint Martin)

Area - comparative:

more than five times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries: total: 15 km border countries: Guadeloupe (Saint-Martin) 15 km

Coastline: 364 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm

Climate:

tropical; ameliorated by northeast trade winds

Terrain:

generally hilly, volcanic interiors

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: Mount Scenery 862 m

Natural resources: phosphates (Curacao only), salt (Bonaire only)

Land use: arable land: 10% permanent crops: 0% other: 90% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

Curacao and Bonaire are south of Caribbean hurricane belt and are rarely threatened; Sint Maarten, Saba, and Sint Eustatius are subject to hurricanes from July to October

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

the five islands of the Netherlands Antilles are divided

geographically into the Leeward Islands (northern) group (Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten) and the Windward Islands (southern) group (Bonaire and Curacao)

People Netherlands Antilles

Population:

221,736 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 23.9% (male 27,197/female 25,886)

15-64 years: 67.3% (male 71,622/female 77,710)

65 years and over: 8.7% (male 7,925/female 11,396) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 32.8 years

male: 31.1 years

female: 34.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.79% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

14.78 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.45 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

total population: 0.93 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 9.76 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 10.54 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 8.93 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.03 years

male: 73.76 years

female: 78.41 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.99 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality: noun: Dutch Antillean(s) adjective: Dutch Antillean

Ethnic groups:

mixed black 85%, Carib Amerindian, white, East Asian

Religions:

Roman Catholic 72%, Pentecostal 4.9%, Protestant 3.5%, Seventh-Day

Adventist 3.1%, Methodist 2.9%, Jehovah's Witnesses 1.7%, other Christian 4.2%, Jewish 1.3%, other or unspecified 1.2%, none 5.2%

(2001 census)

Languages:

Papiamentu 65.4% (a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English dialect),
English 15.9% (widely spoken), Dutch 7.3% (official), Spanish
6.1%,
Creole 1.6%, other 1.9%, unspecified 1.8% (2001 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 96.7%

male: 96.7%

female: 96.8% (2003 est.)

Government Netherlands Antilles

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Netherlands Antilles

local long form: none

local short form: Nederlandse Antillen

former: Curacao and Dependencies

Dependency status:

an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands;
full

autonomy in internal affairs granted in 1954; Dutch Government
responsible for defense and foreign affairs

Government type:

parliamentary

Capital:

name: Willemstad (on Curacao)

geographic coordinates: 12 06 N, 68 56 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions: none (part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands) note: each island has its own government

Independence:

none (part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands)

National holiday:

Queen's Day (Birthday of Queen-Mother JULIANA in 1909 and accession

to the throne of her oldest daughter BEATRIX in 1980), 30 April

Constitution:

29 December 1954, Statute of the Realm of the Netherlands, as amended

Legal system:

based on Dutch civil law system with some English common law influence

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen BEATRIX of the Netherlands (since 30 April 1980), represented by Governor General Frits GOEDGEDRAG (since 1

July 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Emily de JONGH-ELHAGE (since 26

March 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers elected by the Staten (legislature)

elections: the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by

the monarch for a six-year term; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party is usually elected prime minister by the Staten; election last held 27 January 2006 (next to be held

by 2007)

note: government coalition - PAR, PNP, DP St. Maarten, UP Bonaire,
WIPM Saba, DP Statia

Legislative branch:

unicameral States or Staten (22 seats - Curacao 14, Bonaire 3, St. Maarten 3, St. Eustatius 1, Saba 1; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 27 January 2006 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PAR 5, MAN 3, FOL 2, Forsa Korsou 2, National Alliance 2, PNP 2, UPB

2, DP St. E 1, DP St. M 1, BDP 1, WIPM 1

note: the government of Prime Minister Emily de JONGH-ELHAGE is a

coalition of several parties

Judicial branch:

Joint High Court of Justice (judges appointed by the monarch)

Political parties and leaders:

Bonaire: Democratic Party of Bonaire or PDB [Jopi ABRAHAM];

Patriotic Union of Bonaire or UPB [Ramonsito BOOI]

Curacao: Ban Vota [Norbert GEORGE]; C-93 [Stanley BROWN]; Democratic

Party of Curacao or DP [Errol HERNANDEZ]; E Mayoria [Aurelio PEDRO];

Forsa Korsou [Nelson NAVARRO]; Liste Ni'un Paso Atras [Nelson PIERRE]; Movimiento Patriotiko Korsou [Reginald LAK]; New Antilles

Movement or MAN [Charles COOPER]; Partido Akshon Pa Prosperidat I

Seguridat [Sonja BERKEMEYER]; Partido Laboral Krusada Popular or

PLKP [Errol COVA]; Party for the Restructured Antilles or PAR [Emily

de JONGH-ELHAGE]; People's National Party or PNP [Ersilia DE LANNOOY]; Pidjin [Jasmin PINEDO]; Pueblo Soberano [Herman WIELS];

Workers' Liberation Front or FOL [Anthony GODETT]

Saba: Saba Labor Party [Akilah LEVENSTONE]; Windward Islands People's Movement or WIPM [Ray HASSELL]

Sint Eustatius: Democratic Party of Sint Eustatius or DP-St. E [Julian WOODLEY]; Progressive Labor Party [Clyde VAN PUTTEN]; St.

Eustatius Alliance [Ingrid HOUTMAN-WHITFIELD]

Sint Maarten: Democratic Party of Sint Maarten or DP-St. M [Sarah

WESCOTT-WILLIAMS]; Freedom Slate of National Democratic Party

[Theophilus PRIEST]; National Alliance or NA [William MARLIN];

People's Progressive Alliance or PPA [Gracita ARRINDELL]; St.

Maarten People's Party [Johan LEONARD]; United People's Labor Party

[Bienvenido RICHARDSON]

note: political parties are indigenous to each island

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Unions (AVBO) and Employers Association (VBC)

International organization participation:

ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, UNESCO (associate), UPU, WCL, WCO, WMO,

WToO (associate)

Diplomatic representation in the US: none (represented by the Kingdom of the Netherlands); note - Mr. Jeffrey CORRION, Minister Plenipotentiary for Aruba at the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Consul General Robert E. SORENSON

consulate(s) general: J. B. Gorsiraweg #1, Willemstad, Curacao

mailing address: P. O. Box 158, Willemstad, Curacao

telephone: [599] (9) 4613066

FAX: [599] (9) 4616489

Flag description:

white, with a horizontal blue stripe in the center superimposed on a vertical red band, also centered; five white, five-pointed stars are arranged in an oval pattern in the center of the blue band; the five stars represent the five main islands of Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten

Economy Netherlands Antilles

Economy - overview:

Tourism, petroleum refining, and offshore finance are the mainstays

of this small economy, which is closely tied to the outside world. Although GDP has declined or grown slightly in each of the past eight years, the islands enjoy a high per capita income and a well-developed infrastructure compared with other countries in the region. Almost all consumer and capital goods are imported, the US

and Mexico being the major suppliers. Poor soils and inadequate water supplies hamper the development of agriculture. Budgetary problems hamper reform of the health and pension systems of an aging population.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$2.8 billion (2004 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

1% (2004 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$16,000 (2004 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1% industry: 15%
services: 84% (2000 est.)

Labor force: 83,600 (2005)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 1% industry: 20%
services: 79% (2005 est.)

Unemployment rate:

17% (2002 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.1% (2003 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$757.9 million

expenditures: \$949.5 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2004)

Agriculture - products:

aloes, sorghum, peanuts, vegetables, tropical fruit

Industries:

tourism (Curacao, Sint Maarten, and Bonaire), petroleum refining (Curacao), petroleum transshipment facilities (Curacao and Bonaire),
light manufacturing (Curacao)

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

1.017 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

945.8 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

72,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$2.076 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

petroleum products

Exports - partners:

US 29.4%, Panama 14.4%, Mexico 8.8%, Haiti 5.6%, Venezuela 4.9%,

Bahamas, The 4.5% (2005)

Imports:

\$4.383 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

crude petroleum, food, manufactures

Imports - partners:

Venezuela 52.3%, US 21.4%, Italy 4.9%, Netherlands 4.6% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$2.68 billion (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$21.5 million IMF provided \$61 million in 2000, and the Netherlands

continued its support with \$40 million (2004)

Currency (code):

Netherlands Antillean guilder (ANG)

Currency code:

ANG

Exchange rates:

Netherlands Antillean guilders per US dollar - 1.79 (2005), 1.79 (2004), 1.79 (2003), 1.79 (2002), 1.79 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Netherlands Antilles

Telephones - main lines in use:

81,000 (2001)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

200,000 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: generally adequate facilities

domestic: extensive interisland microwave radio relay links

international: country code - 599; submarine cables - 2; satellite

earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 8, FM 19, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

217,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 3 (there is also a cable service, which supplies programs received from various US satellite networks and four Venezuelan channels) (2004)

Televisions:

69,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.an

Internet hosts:

19,204 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

6

Internet users:

2,000 (2000)

Transportation Netherlands Antilles

Airports: 5 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 5 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Merchant marine:

total: 152 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,289,462 GRT/1,671,649 DWT

by type: barge carrier 3, bulk carrier 13, cargo 68, chemical tanker 3, container 19, liquefied gas 4, passenger 2, passenger/cargo 3, petroleum tanker 2, refrigerated cargo 28, roll on/roll off 4, specialized tanker 3

foreign-owned: 143 (Belgium 4, Cuba 1, Denmark 1, Germany 60, Netherlands 54, Norway 5, Sweden 5, Turkey 9, UK 3, US 1)

registered in other countries: 1 (Netherlands 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Bopec Terminal, Fuik Bay, Kralendijk, Willemstad

Military Netherlands Antilles

Military branches: no regular military forces; National Guard, Police Force (2005)

Military service age and obligation:

16 years of age for National Guard recruitment; no conscription (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 16-49: 54,200

females age 16-49: 56,868 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 16-49: 45,273

females age 16-49: 47,166 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 1,720

females age 16-49: 1,657 (2005 est.)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Transnational Issues Netherlands Antilles

Disputes - international:

none

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for South American drugs bound for the US and

Europe; money-laundering center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@New Caledonia

Introduction New Caledonia

Background:

Settled by both Britain and France during the first half of the 19th century, the island was made a French possession in 1853. It served as a penal colony for four decades after 1864. Agitation for independence during the 1980s and early 1990s ended in the 1998 Noumea Accord, which over a period of 15 to 20 years will transfer

an increasing amount of governing responsibility from France to New

Caledonia. The agreement also commits France to conduct as many as

three referenda between 2013 and 2018, to decide whether New Caledonia should assume full sovereignty and independence.

Geography New Caledonia

Location:

Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Australia

Geographic coordinates:

21 30 S, 165 30 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 19,060 sq km

land: 18,575 sq km

water: 485 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

2,254 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Climate:

tropical; modified by southeast trade winds; hot, humid

Terrain:

coastal plains with interior mountains

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest

point: Mont Panie 1,628 m

Natural resources: nickel, chrome, iron, cobalt, manganese, silver,

gold, lead, copper

Land use: arable land: 0.32% permanent crops: 0.22% other:

99.46% (2005)

Irrigated land:

100 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

cyclones, most frequent from November to March

Environment - current issues:

erosion caused by mining exploitation and forest fires

Geography - note:

consists of the main island of New Caledonia (one of the largest in the Pacific Ocean), the archipelago of Iles Loyaute, and numerous small, sparsely populated islands and atolls

People New Caledonia

Population:

219,246 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 28.4% (male 31,818/female 30,503)

15-64 years: 64.9% (male 71,565/female 70,815)

65 years and over: 6.6% (male 6,773/female 7,772) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 27.8 years

male: 27.4 years

female: 28.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.24% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

18.11 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.69 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: there has been steady emigration from Wallis and Futuna to New

Caledonia (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.87 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 7.57 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.27 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.83 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.27 years

male: 71.29 years

female: 77.39 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: New Caledonian(s)

adjective: New Caledonian

Ethnic groups:

Melanesian 42.5%, European 37.1%, Wallisian 8.4%, Polynesian 3.8%,

Indonesian 3.6%, Vietnamese 1.6%, other 3%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 60%, Protestant 30%, other 10%

Languages:

French (official), 33 Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 91%

male: 92%

female: 90% (1976 est.)

Government New Caledonia

Country name:

conventional long form: Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies

conventional short form: New Caledonia

local long form: Territoire des Nouvelle-Caledonie et Dependances

local short form: Nouvelle-Caledonie

Dependency status:

territorial collectivity of France since 1998

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Noumea

geographic coordinates: 22 16 S, 166 27 E

time difference: UTC+11 (16 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas territory of France); there are no first-order

administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there

are 3 provinces named Iles Loyaute, Nord, and Sud

Independence:

none (overseas territory of France); note - a referendum on independence was held in 1998 but did not pass; a new referendum is scheduled for 2014

National holiday:

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Constitution:

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:

the 1988 Matignon Accords grant substantial autonomy to the islands; formerly under French law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President of France Jacques CHIRAC (since 17 May 1995), represented by High Commissioner Michel MATHIEU (since 15

July 2005)

head of government: President of the Government Marie-Noelle THEMEREAU (since 10 June 2004)

cabinet: Consultative Committee consists of eight members chosen from leading figures on the island to advise the High Commissioner

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; high commissioner appointed by the French president on the advice of the French Ministry of Interior; president of the

government elected by the members of the Territorial Congress for a five-year term (no term limits); note - last election held 29 June 2004 when Marie-Noelle THEMEREAU was elected on the third vote with 8 votes for and 3 abstentions

Legislative branch:

unicameral Territorial Congress or Congres Territorial (54 seats; members belong to the three Provincial Assemblies or Assemblies Provinciales elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) elections: last held 9 May 2004 (next to be held NA 2009) election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - RPCR-UMP 16, AE 16, UNI-FLNKS 8, UC 7, FN 4, others 3 note: New Caledonia currently holds 1 seat in the French Senate; by

2010, New Caledonia will gain a second seat in the French Senate; elections last held 24 September 2001 (next to be held not later than September 2007); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats

by party - UMP 1; New Caledonia also elects 2 seats to the French National Assembly; elections last held 9 and 16 June 2002 (next to be held by June 2007); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UMP 2

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal or Cour d'Appel; County Courts; Joint Commerce Tribunal Court; Children's Court

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance pour la Caledonie or APLC [Didier LE ROUX]; Caledonian Union or UC; Federation des Comites de Coordination des Independantistes or FCCI [Francois BURCK]; Front National or FN [Guy GEORGE]; Front Uni de Liberation Kanak or FULK [Ernest UNE];

Kanak

Socialist Front for National Liberation or FLNKS [leader NA]
(includes PALIKA, UNI, UC, and UPM); Parti de Liberation Kanak
or

PALIKA [Paul NEAOUTYINE and Elie POIGOUNE]; Rally for
Caledonia in

the Republic (anti independent) or RPCR-UMP [Jacques
LAFLEUR]; The

Future Together or AE [Harold MARTIN]; Union Nationale pour
l'Independance or UNI [Paul NEAOUTYINE]; note - may no longer
exist,

but Paul NEAOUTYINE has since become a president of Parti de
Liberation Kanak or PALIKA; Union Progressiste Melanesienne or
UPM

[Victor TUTUGORO]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ICFTU, PIF (observer), SPC, UPU, WFTU, WMO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of France)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas territory of France)

Flag description:

the flag of France is used

Economy New Caledonia

Economy - overview:

New Caledonia has about 25% of the world's known nickel

resources.

Only a small amount of the land is suitable for cultivation, and food accounts for about 20% of imports. In addition to nickel, substantial financial support from France - equal to more than one-fourth of GDP - and tourism are keys to the health of the economy. Substantial new investment in the nickel industry, combined

with the recovery of global nickel prices, brightens the economic outlook for the next several years.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$3.158 billion (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$15,000 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 15% industry: 8.8% services: 76.2% (1997 est.)

Labor force: 78,990 (including 11,300 unemployed) (2004)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 20% industry: 20% services: 60% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate:

17.1% (2004)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

-0.6% (2000 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$856.3 million

expenditures: \$836.5 million (1996 est.)

Agriculture - products:

vegetables; beef, deer, other livestock products; fish

Industries:

nickel mining and smelting

Industrial production growth rate:

-0.6% (1996)

Electricity - production:

1.581 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 76.3% hydro: 23.7%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.47 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

10,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$999 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

ferronickels, nickel ore, fish

Exports - partners:

Japan 21.4%, France 16%, Taiwan 11.4%, South Korea 10.1%,
Spain 9%,

China 7.2%, South Africa 5.2%, Belgium 4.5% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.636 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, fuels, chemicals, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

France 39%, Singapore 17.4%, Australia 13%, NZ 5.3% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$79 million (1998 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$525 million annual subsidy from France (2004)

Currency (code):

Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique franc (XPF)

Currency code:

XPF

Exchange rates:

Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique francs (XPF) per US dollar - 95.89 (2005), 96.04 (2004), 105.66 (2003), 126.71 (2002), 133.26 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications New Caledonia

Telephones - main lines in use:

55,300 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

134,300 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: country code - 687; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 5, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

107,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

6 (plus 25 low-power repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

52,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.nc

Internet hosts:

13,962 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

76,000 (2005)

Transportation New Caledonia

Airports: 25 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 11 over 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 8 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 14 914 to 1,523 m: 8 under 914 m: 6 (2006)

Heliports:

6 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 5,432 km (2000)

Merchant marine:

total: 2 ships (1000 GRT or over) 3,566 GRT/2,543 DWT

by type: cargo 1, passenger/cargo 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Noumea

Military New Caledonia

Military branches:

no regular indigenous military forces; French Armed Forces (includes Army, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie); Police Force

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 50,874 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 40,822 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 1,907 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of France

Transnational Issues New Caledonia

Disputes - international: Matthew and Hunter Islands east of New Caledonia claimed by France and Vanuatu

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@New Zealand

Introduction New Zealand

Background:

The Polynesian Maori reached New Zealand in about A.D. 800. In 1840, their chieftains entered into a compact with Britain, the Treaty of Waitangi, in which they ceded sovereignty to Queen Victoria while retaining territorial rights. In that same year, the British began the first organized colonial settlement. A series of land wars between 1843 and 1872 ended with the defeat of the native peoples. The British colony of New Zealand became an independent dominion in 1907 and supported the UK militarily in both World Wars.

New Zealand's full participation in a number of defense alliances lapsed by the 1980s. In recent years, the government has sought to address longstanding Maori grievances.

Geography New Zealand

Location:

Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of Australia

Geographic coordinates:

41 00 S, 174 00 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 268,680 sq km

land: 268,021 sq km

water: NA

note: includes Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands, Campbell Island, Chatham Islands, and Kermadec Islands

Area - comparative:

about the size of Colorado

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

15,134 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

temperate with sharp regional contrasts

Terrain:

predominately mountainous with some large coastal plains

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Aoraki-Mount Cook 3,754 m

Natural resources:

natural gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, hydropower, gold, limestone

Land use: arable land: 5.54% permanent crops: 6.92% other: 87.54% (2005)

Irrigated land:

2,850 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

earthquakes are common, though usually not severe; volcanic activity

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; soil erosion; native flora and fauna hard-hit by invasive species

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living

Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83,

Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: Antarctic Seals, Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

about 80% of the population lives in cities; Wellington is the southernmost national capital in the world

People New Zealand

Population:

4,076,140 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 21.1% (male 439,752/female 419,174)

15-64 years: 67.1% (male 1,374,850/female 1,361,570)

65 years and over: 11.8% (male 210,365/female 270,429) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 33.9 years

male: 33.2 years

female: 34.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.99% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

13.76 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.53 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

3.63 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 5.76 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.59 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.89 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.81 years

male: 75.82 years

female: 81.93 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.79 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

1,400 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: New Zealander(s)

adjective: New Zealand

Ethnic groups:

European 69.8%, Maori 7.9%, Asian 5.7%, Pacific islander 4.4%, other 0.5%, mixed 7.8%, unspecified 3.8% (2001 census)

Religions:

Anglican 14.9%, Roman Catholic 12.4%, Presbyterian 10.9%, Methodist

2.9%, Pentecostal 1.7%, Baptist 1.3%, other Christian 9.4%, other 3.3%, unspecified 17.2%, none 26% (2001 census)

Languages:

English (official), Maori (official)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government New Zealand

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: New Zealand

abbreviation: NZ

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Wellington

geographic coordinates: 41 28 S, 174 51 E

time difference: UTC+12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins first Sunday in October; ends third Sunday in March

note: New Zealand is divided into two time zones, including Chatham Island

Administrative divisions:

16 regions and 1 territory*; Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Canterbury, Chatham Islands*, Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Manawatu-Wanganui, Marlborough, Nelson, Northland, Otago, Southland, Taranaki, Tasman, Waikato, Wellington, West Coast

Dependent areas:

Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau

Independence:

26 September 1907 (from UK)

National holiday:

Waitangi Day (Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty over New Zealand), 6 February (1840)

Constitution:

consists of a series of legal documents, including certain acts of the UK and New Zealand Parliaments, as well as The Constitution Act

1986, which is the principal formal charter; adopted 1 January 1987,
effective 1 January 1987

Legal system:

based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for the Maori; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),
represented by Governor General Anand SATYANAND (since 23 August 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Helen CLARK (since 10 December 1999) and Deputy Prime Minister Michael CULLEN (since NA July 2002)

cabinet: Executive Council appointed by the governor general on the

recommendation of the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of a majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general; deputy

prime minister appointed by the governor general

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Representatives - commonly called Parliament

(120 seats; 69 members elected by popular vote in single-member constituencies including seven Maori constituencies, and 51 proportional seats chosen from party lists, all to serve three-year terms)

elections: last held 17 September 2005 (next to be held not later than 15 November 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NZLP 41.1%, NP 39.1%, NZFP 5.72%, Green Party 5.3%, Maori 2.12%, UF 2.67%, ACT New Zealand

1.51%, Progressive 1.16%; seats by party - NZLP 50, NP 48, NZFP 7,

Green Party 6, Maori 4, UF 3, ACT New Zealand 2, Progressive 1

note: results of 2005 election saw the total number of seats increase to 121 because the Maori Party won one more electorate seat

than its entitlement under the party vote

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Court of Appeal; High Court; note - Judges appointed

by the Governor-General

Political parties and leaders:

ACT New Zealand [Rodney HIDE]; Green Party [Jeanette FITZSIMONS];

Maori Party [Whatarangi WINIATA]; National Party or NP [Don BRASH];

New Zealand First Party or NZFP [Winston PETERS]; New Zealand Labor

Party or NZLP [Helen CLARK]; Progressive Party [James (Jim) ANDERTON]; United Future or UF [Peter DUNNE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ANZUS (US suspended security obligations to NZ on 11 August 1986),

APEC, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner), Australia Group, BIS, C,

CP, EAS, EBRD, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA,

IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU,

ISO, ITU, NAM (guest), NSG, OECD, OPCW, PCA, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIS, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Roy N. FERGUSON chancery: 37 Observatory Circle NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 328-4800 FAX: [1] (202) 667-5227 consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador William P. McCORMICK

embassy: 29 Fitzherbert Terrace, Thorndon, Wellington

mailing address: P. O. Box 1190, Wellington; PSC 467, Box 1, APO AP

96531-1034

telephone: [64] (4) 462-6000

FAX: [64] (4) 499-0490

consulate(s) general: Auckland

Flag description:

blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant with

four red five-pointed stars edged in white centered in the outer half of the flag; the stars represent the Southern Cross constellation

Economy New Zealand

Economy - overview:

Over the past 20 years the government has transformed New Zealand

from an agrarian economy dependent on concessionary British market

access to a more industrialized, free market economy that can compete globally. This dynamic growth has boosted real incomes (but

left behind many at the bottom of the ladder), broadened and deepened the technological capabilities of the industrial sector, and contained inflationary pressures. Per capita income has risen for six consecutive years and was more than \$24,000 in 2005 in purchasing power parity terms. New Zealand is heavily dependent on

trade - particularly in agricultural products - to drive growth.

Exports are equal to about 22% of GDP. Thus far the economy has been

resilient, and the Labor Government promises that expenditures on health, education, and pensions will increase proportionately to output.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$102 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$94.6 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

2.3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$25,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 4.3% industry: 27.3%
services: 68.4% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.13 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 10% industry: 25%
services: 65% (1995)

Unemployment rate:

3.7% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA

highest 10%: NA (1991 est.)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

36.2 (1997)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

23.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$43.1 billion

expenditures: \$37.57 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

21.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, barley, potatoes, pulses, fruits, vegetables; wool, beef, lamb and mutton, dairy products; fish

Industries:

food processing, wood and paper products, textiles, machinery, transportation equipment, banking and insurance, tourism, mining

Industrial production growth rate:

-2.5% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

39.82 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 31.6% hydro: 57.8% nuclear: 0% other: 10.7% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

37.03 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

31,740 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

151,900 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

30,220 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

119,700 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - proved reserves:

89.62 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

4.773 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

4.773 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

37.38 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-9.688 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$22.21 billion (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

dairy products, meat, wood and wood products, fish, machinery

Exports - partners:

Australia 21.4%, US 14.1%, Japan 10.6%, China 5.1%, UK 4.7%
(2005)

Imports:

\$24.57 billion (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, vehicles and aircraft, petroleum,

electronics, textiles, plastics

Imports - partners:

Australia 20.9%, US 11%, Japan 11%, China 10.9%, Germany 4.9% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$8.893 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$42.84 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$99.7 million

Currency (code):

New Zealand dollar (NZD)

Currency code:

NZD

Exchange rates:

New Zealand dollars per US dollar - 1.4203 (2005), 1.5087 (2004),
1.7221 (2003), 2.1622 (2002), 2.3788 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications New Zealand

Telephones - main lines in use:

1,800,500 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

3.53 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: excellent domestic and international systems

domestic: NA

international: country code - 64; submarine cables to Australia and Fiji; 8 satellite earth stations - 1 InMarSat (Pacific Ocean), 7

other

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 124, FM 290, shortwave 4 (1998)

Radios:

3.75 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 41 (plus 52 medium-power repeaters and over 650 low-power repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

1.926 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.nz

Internet hosts:

1,050,197 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

36 (2000)

Internet users:

3.2 million (2005)

Transportation New Zealand

Airports: 118 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 45 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 11 914 to 1,523 m: 27 under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 73 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 31 under 914 m: 40 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 224 km; gas 1,693 km; liquid petroleum gas 45 km; oil 280 km; refined products 288 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 4,128 km

narrow gauge: 4,128 km 1.067-m gauge (506 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 92,662 km

paved: 59,109 km (including 169 km of expressways)

unpaved: 33,553 km (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 13 ships (1000 GRT or over) 136,361 GRT/124,972 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 3, cargo 1, passenger/cargo 5, petroleum tanker 2, roll on/roll off 2

foreign-owned: 4 (Australia 2, Germany 1, Isle of Man 1)

registered in other countries: 8 (Antigua and Barbuda 1, Cook Islands 1, Dominica 4, France 1, UK 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Auckland, Lyttelton, Tauranga, Wellington, Whangarei

Military New Zealand

Military branches:

New Zealand Defense Force (NZDF): New Zealand Army, Royal New

Zealand Navy, Royal New Zealand Air Force (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

17 years of age for voluntary military service; soldiers cannot be deployed until the age of 18 (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 17-49: 984,700
females age 17-49: 965,170 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 17-49: 809,519
females age 17-49: 802,069 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 29,738
females age 17-49: 28,523 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$1.147 billion (FY03/04)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1% (FY02)

Transnational Issues New Zealand

Disputes - international: asserts a territorial claim in Antarctica
(Ross Dependency) [see Antarctica]

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Nicaragua

Introduction Nicaragua

Background:

The Pacific coast of Nicaragua was settled as a Spanish colony from

Panama in the early 16th century. Independence from Spain was declared in 1821 and the country became an independent republic in

1838. Britain occupied the Caribbean Coast in the first half of the 19th century, but gradually ceded control of the region in subsequent decades. Violent opposition to governmental manipulation

and corruption spread to all classes by 1978 and resulted in a short-lived civil war that brought the Marxist Sandinista guerrillas to power in 1979. Nicaraguan aid to leftist rebels in El Salvador caused the US to sponsor anti-Sandinista contra guerrillas through much of the 1980s. Free elections in 1990, 1996, and 2001, saw the

Sandinistas defeated, but voting in 2006 announced the return of former Sandinista President Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra. Nicaragua's infrastructure and economy - hard hit by the earlier civil war and by Hurricane Mitch in 1998 - are slowly being rebuilt.

Geography Nicaragua

Location:

Central America, bordering both the Caribbean Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, between Costa Rica and Honduras

Geographic coordinates:

13 00 N, 85 00 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 129,494 sq km

land: 120,254 sq km

water: 9,240 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than the state of New York

Land boundaries: total: 1,231 km border countries: Costa Rica 309 km, Honduras 922 km

Coastline: 910 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 200 nm continental shelf: natural prolongation

Climate:

tropical in lowlands, cooler in highlands

Terrain:

extensive Atlantic coastal plains rising to central interior mountains; narrow Pacific coastal plain interrupted by volcanoes

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mogoton 2,438 m

Natural resources:

gold, silver, copper, tungsten, lead, zinc, timber, fish

Land use: arable land: 14.81% permanent crops: 1.82% other: 83.37% (2005)

Irrigated land:

610 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

destructive earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides; extremely susceptible to hurricanes

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,

Law

of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Geography - note:

largest country in Central America; contains the largest freshwater body in Central America, Lago de Nicaragua

People Nicaragua

Population:

5,570,129 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 36.4% (male 1,031,897/female 994,633)

15-64 years: 60.5% (male 1,677,633/female 1,691,353)

65 years and over: 3.1% (male 76,758/female 97,855) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 20.9 years

male: 20.5 years

female: 21.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.89% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

24.51 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.45 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-1.17 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 28.11 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 31.51 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 24.54 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.63 years

male: 68.55 years

female: 72.81 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.75 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.2% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

6,400 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 500 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Nicaraguan(s)

adjective: Nicaraguan

Ethnic groups:

mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white) 69%, white 17%, black 9%,
Amerindian 5%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 72.9%, Evangelical 15.1%, Moravian 1.5%,
Episcopal 0.1%, other 1.9%, none 8.5% (1995 census)

Languages:

Spanish 97.5% (official), Miskito 1.7%, other 0.8% (1995 census)
note: English and indigenous languages on Atlantic coast

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 67.5%
male: 67.2%
female: 67.8% (2003 est.)

Government Nicaragua

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Nicaragua
conventional short form: Nicaragua
local long form: Republica de Nicaragua
local short form: Nicaragua

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Managua
geographic coordinates: 12 09 N, 86 17 W
time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during

Standard
Time)

Administrative divisions:

15 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento) and 2 autonomous regions* (regiones autonomistas, singular - region autonomista); Atlantico Norte*, Atlantico Sur*, Boaco, Carazo, Chinandega, Chontales, Esteli, Granada, Jinotega, Leon, Madriz, Managua, Masaya, Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia, Rio San Juan, Rivas

Independence:

15 September 1821 (from Spain)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Constitution:

9 January 1987; reforms in 1995 and 2000

Legal system:

civil law system; Supreme Court may review administrative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

16 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Enrique BOLANOS Geyer (since 10 January

2002); Vice President Alfredo GOMEZ Urcuyo (since 10 October 2005);

note - the president is both chief of state and head of government; Alfredo GOMEZ Urcuyo was elected Vice President by the deputies of

the National Assembly after Vice President Jose RIZO Castellon resigned on 27 September 2005

head of government: President Enrique BOLANOS Geyer (since 10 January 2002); Vice President Alfredo GOMEZ Urcuyo (since 10 October

2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket

by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term);

election last held 5 November 2006 (next to be held by November 2011)

election results: Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra (FSLN) elected president -

38.07%, Eduardo MONTEALEGRE (ALN) 29%, Jose RIZO (PLC) 26.21%,

Edmundo JARQUIN (MRS) 6.44%; note - ORTEGA will take office 10

January 2007

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Asamblea Nacional (92 seats;

members are elected by proportional representation and party lists

to serve five-year terms; 1 seat for the previous president, 1 seat

for the runner-up in previous presidential election)

elections: last held 5 November 2006 (next to be held by November 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - FSLN 38, PLC 25, ALN 23 (22 plus one for presidential candidate Eduardo MONTEALEGRE, runner-up in the 2006 presidential election),

MRS 5, APRE 1 (outgoing President Enrique BOLANOS)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (16 judges elected for five-year terms by the National Assembly)

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance for the Republic or APRE [Miguel LOPEZ Baldizon];
Central

American Unionist Party or PUCA [Blanca ROJAS]; Christian
Alternative Party or AC [Orlando TARDENCILLA Espinoza];
Conservative

Party or PC [Mario Sebastian RAPPACCIOLI]; Independent Liberal
Party

or PLI [Anibal MARTINEZ Nunez, Pedro REYES Vallejos];
Independent

Liberal Party for National Unity or PLIUN [Carlos GUERRA
Gallardo];

Liberal Constitutional Party or PLC [Jorge CASTILLO Quant];
Liberal

Salvation Movement or MSL [Eliseo NUNEZ Hernandez]; New
Liberal

Party or PALI [Adolfo GARCIA Esquivel]; Nicaraguan Liberal
Alliance

or ALN [Eduardo MONTEALEGRE]; Nicaraguan Party of the
Christian Path

or PCCN [Guillermo OSORNO Molina]; Nicaraguan Resistance
Party or

PRN [Salvador TALAVERA]; Sandinista National Liberation Front
or

FSLN [Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra]; Sandinista Renovation
Movement or MRS

[Dora Maria TELLEZ]; Unity Alliance or AU

Political pressure groups and leaders:

National Workers Front or FNT is a Sandinista umbrella group of
eight labor unions including - Farm Workers Association or ATC,
Health Workers Federation or FETASALUD, Heroes and Martyrs
Confederation of Professional Associations or CONAPRO, National
Association of Educators of Nicaragua or ANDEN, National Union

of

Employees or UNE, National Union of Farmers and Ranchers or UNAG,

Sandinista Workers Central or CST, and Union of Journalists of Nicaragua or UPN; Permanent Congress of Workers or CPT is an umbrella group of four non-Sandinista labor unions including - Autonomous Nicaraguan Workers Central or CTN-A, Confederation of

Labor Unification or CUS, Independent General Confederation of Labor

or CGT-I, and Labor Action and Unity Central or CAUS; Nicaraguan

Workers' Central or CTN is an independent labor union; Superior Council of Private Enterprise or COSEP is a confederation of business groups

International organization participation:

BCIE, CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA,

IFAD, IFC, IFRC, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL,

OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Salvador STADTHAGEN chancery: 1627 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: [1] (202) 939-6570, [1] (202) 939-6573 FAX: [1] (202) 939-6545 consulate(s) general: Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Paul A. TRIVELLI embassy: Kilometer 4.5 Carretera

Sur, Managua mailing address: P.O. Box 327 telephone: [505] 266-6010 FAX: [505] 266-3861

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and blue with the national coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms features a triangle encircled by the words REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA on the top and AMERICA CENTRAL on the bottom; similar to

the flag of El Salvador, which features a round emblem encircled by

the words REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL centered in

the white band; also similar to the flag of Honduras, which has five

blue stars arranged in an X pattern centered in the white band

Economy Nicaragua

Economy - overview:

Nicaragua, one of the Western Hemisphere's poorest countries, has low per capita income, widespread underemployment, and a heavy

external debt burden. Distribution of income is one of the most unequal on the globe. While the country has progressed toward macroeconomic stability in the past few years, GDP annual growth has

been far too low to meet the country's needs, forcing the country to

rely on international economic assistance to meet fiscal and debt financing obligations. Nicaragua qualified in early 2004 for some \$4.5 billion in foreign debt reduction under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative because of its earlier successful performances under its International Monetary Fund policy

program

and other efforts. In October 2005, Nicaragua ratified the US-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), which will provide

an opportunity for Nicaragua to attract investment, create jobs, and

deepen economic development. High oil prices helped drive inflation

to 9.6% in 2005, leading to a fall in real GDP growth to 4% from over 5% in 2004.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$16.1 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$5.03 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$2,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 16.5% industry: 27.5% services: 56% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.01 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 30.5% industry: 17.3% services: 52.2% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:

5.6% plus underemployment of 46.5% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

50% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 1.2% highest 10%: 45% (2001)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
55.1 (2001)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
9.6% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
27% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$1.134 billion
expenditures: \$1.358 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
82.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
coffee, bananas, sugarcane, cotton, rice, corn, tobacco, sesame, soya, beans; beef, veal, pork, poultry, dairy products; shrimp, lobsters

Industries:
food processing, chemicals, machinery and metal products, textiles,
clothing, petroleum refining and distribution, beverages, footwear, wood

Industrial production growth rate:
2.4% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
2.887 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 83.9% hydro: 7.7% nuclear: 0% other: 8.4% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.848 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

21.8 million kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

23.3 million kWh (2004)

Oil - production:

14,300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

25,200 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - exports:

758.9 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - imports:

15,560 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-835 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$1.55 billion f.o.b.; note - includes free trade zones (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

coffee, beef, shrimp and lobster, tobacco, sugar, gold, peanuts

Exports - partners:

US 60.7%, Mexico 8.6%, El Salvador 6.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$2.865 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

consumer goods, machinery and equipment, raw materials,
petroleum
products

Imports - partners:

US 19.6%, Mexico 10.3%, Venezuela 9.5%, Costa Rica 8.5%,
Guatemala
6.7%, El Salvador 4.5%, South Korea 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$727.8 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$3.188 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$419.5 million (2005 est.)

Currency (code):

gold cordoba (NIO)

Currency code:

NIO

Exchange rates:

gold cordobas per US dollar - 16.733 (2005), 15.937 (2004),
15.105
(2003), 14.251 (2002), 13.372 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Nicaragua

Telephones - main lines in use:
220,900 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
1.119 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: inadequate system being upgraded by foreign investment
domestic: low-capacity microwave radio relay and wire system being
expanded; connected to Central American Microwave System
international: country code - 505; satellite earth stations - 1
Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region) and 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 63, FM 32, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:
1.24 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
3 (plus seven low-power repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:
320,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.ni

Internet hosts:

24,452 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
3 (2000)

Internet users:
140,000 (2005)

Transportation Nicaragua

Airports: 176 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 11 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 165 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 23 under 914 m: 141 (2006)

Pipelines: oil 54 km (2006)

Railways: total: 6 km narrow gauge: 6 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 19,036 km paved: 2,299 km unpaved: 16,737
km (2005)

Waterways:
2,220 km (including lakes Managua and Nicaragua) (2005)

Ports and terminals:
Bluefields, Corinto, El Bluff

Military Nicaragua

Military branches:
Army (includes Navy, Air Force)

Military service age and obligation:

17 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 17-49: 1,309,970

females age 17-49: 1,315,186 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 17-49: 1,051,425

females age 17-49: 1,129,649 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 65,170

females age 17-49: 63,133 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$32.27 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.7% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Nicaragua

Disputes - international:

Nicaragua filed a claim against Honduras in 1999 and against Colombia in 2001 at the ICJ over disputed maritime boundary involving 50,000 sq km in the Caribbean Sea, including the Archipelago de San Andres y Providencia and Quita Sueno Bank; the

1992 ICJ ruling for El Salvador and Honduras advised a tripartite resolution to establish a maritime boundary in the Gulf of Fonseca, which considers Honduran access to the Pacific; legal dispute over navigational rights of San Juan River on border with Costa Rica

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for cocaine destined for the US and
transshipment point for arms-for-drugs dealing

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@Niger

Introduction Niger

Background:

Niger became independent from France in 1960 and experienced single-party and military rule until 1991, when Gen. Ali SAIBOU was

forced by public pressure to allow multiparty elections, which resulted in a democratic government in 1993. Political infighting brought the government to a standstill and in 1996 led to a coup by

Col. Ibrahim BARE. In 1999 BARE was killed in a coup by military officers who promptly restored democratic rule and held elections that brought Mamadou TANDJA to power in December of that year.

TANDJA was reelected in 2004. Niger is one of the poorest countries

in the world with minimal government services and insufficient funds

to develop its resource base. The largely agrarian and subsistence-based economy is frequently disrupted by extended droughts common to the Sahel region of Africa.

Geography Niger

Location:

Western Africa, southeast of Algeria

Geographic coordinates:

16 00 N, 8 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 1.267 million sq km

land: 1,266,700 sq km

water: 300 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 5,697 km

border countries: Algeria 956 km, Benin 266 km, Burkina Faso 628 km,

Chad 1,175 km, Libya 354 km, Mali 821 km, Nigeria 1,497 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

desert; mostly hot, dry, dusty; tropical in extreme south

Terrain:

predominately desert plains and sand dunes; flat to rolling plains in south; hills in north

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Niger River 200 m

highest point: Mont Bagzane 2,022 m

Natural resources:

uranium, coal, iron ore, tin, phosphates, gold, molybdenum,
gypsum,
salt, petroleum

Land use: arable land: 11.43% permanent crops: 0.01% other:
88.56% (2005)

Irrigated land:

730 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

recurring droughts

Environment - current issues: overgrazing; soil erosion;
deforestation; desertification; wildlife populations (such as
elephant, hippopotamus, giraffe, and lion) threatened because of
poaching and habitat destruction

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity,
Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification,
Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous
Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands signed, but not ratified:
Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

landlocked; one of the hottest countries in the world; northern
four-fifths is desert, southern one-fifth is savanna, suitable for
livestock and limited agriculture

People Niger

Population:

12,525,094 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 46.9% (male 2,994,022/female 2,882,273)

15-64 years: 50.7% (male 3,262,114/female 3,083,522)

65 years and over: 2.4% (male 150,982/female 152,181) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 16.5 years

male: 16.5 years

female: 16.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.92% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

50.73 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

20.91 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.61 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.99 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 118.25 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 122.29 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 114.1 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 43.76 years

male: 43.8 years

female: 43.73 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

7.46 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

1.2% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

70,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

4,800 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne disease: malaria is a high risk in some locations respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Nationality: noun: Nigerien(s) adjective: Nigerien

Ethnic groups:

Hausa 56%, Djerma 22%, Fula 8.5%, Tuareg 8%, Beri Beri (Kanouri)

4.3%, Arab, Toubou, and Gourmantche 1.2%, about 1,200 French expatriates

Religions:

Muslim 80%, remainder indigenous beliefs and Christian

Languages:

French (official), Hausa, Djerma

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 17.6%

male: 25.8%

female: 9.7% (2003 est.)

Government Niger

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Niger

conventional short form: Niger

local long form: Republique du Niger

local short form: Niger

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Niamey

geographic coordinates: 13 31 N, 2 07 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

8 regions (regions, singular - region) includes 1 capital district*
(commune urbaine); Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Niamey*,
Tahoua,
Tillabéri, Zinder

Independence:

3 August 1960 (from France)

National holiday:

Republic Day, 18 December (1958)

Constitution:

new constitution adopted 18 July 1999

Legal system:

based on French civil law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Mamadou TANDJA (since 22 December 1999);

note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Mamadou TANDJA (since 22 December

1999); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government; Prime Minister Hama AMADOU (since 31 December 1999) was

appointed by the president and shares some executive responsibilities with the president

cabinet: 26-member Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); second round last held 4 December 2004

(next to be held December 2009); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Mamadou TANDJA reelected president; percent of vote - Mamadou TANDJA 65.5%, Mahamadou ISSOUFOU 34.5%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (113 seats; note - expanded from 83

seats; members elected by popular vote for five-year terms)

elections: last held 4 December 2004 (next to be held December 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party -
MNSD 47, CDS 22, PNDS 25, RSD 7, RDP 6, ANDP 5, PSDN 1

Judicial branch:

State Court or Cour d'Etat; Court of Appeals or Cour d'Appel

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic and Social Convention-Rahama or CDS-Rahama
[Mahamane

OUSMANE]; National Movement for a Developing Society-Nassara
or

MNSD-Nassara [Hama AMADOU]; Niger Social Democratic Party
or PSDN;

Nigerien Alliance for Democracy and Social Progress-Zaman
Lahiya or

ANDP-Zaman Lahiya [Moumouni DJERMAKOYE]; Nigerien Party
for Autonomy

or PNA-Alouma'a [Sanousi JACKOU]; Nigerien Party for
Democracy and

Socialism or PNDS-Tarrayya [Issifou MAHAMADOU]; Nigerien
Progressive

Party or PPN-RDA [Abdoulaye DIORI]; Rally for Democracy and
Progress

or RDP-jama'a [Hamid ALGABID]; Social and Democratic Rally or
RSD-Gaskiyya [Cheiffou AMADOU]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Coalition Against a High Cost of Living [Nouhou ARZIKA]

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA,
IBRD,

ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF,
Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MONUC, NAM,
OIC,

OIF, ONUB, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNOCI, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Aminata Maiga Djibrilla TOURE chancery: 2204 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 483-4224 through 4227 FAX: [1] (202)483-3169

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Bernadette M. ALLEN embassy: Rue Des Ambassades, Niamey mailing address: B. P. 11201, Niamey telephone: [227] 73 31 69 FAX: [227] 73 55 60

Flag description:
three equal horizontal bands of orange (top), white, and green with
a small orange disk (representing the sun) centered in the white band; similar to the flag of India, which has a blue spoked wheel centered in the white band

Economy Niger

Economy - overview:

Niger is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking last on the United Nations Development Fund index of human development. It

is a landlocked, Sub-Saharan nation, whose economy centers on subsistence crops, livestock, and some of the world's largest uranium deposits. Drought cycles, desertification, a 2.9% population

growth rate, and the drop in world demand for uranium have undercut

the economy. Niger shares a common currency, the CFA franc, and

a

common central bank, the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), with seven other members of the West African Monetary Union. In December 2000, Niger qualified for enhanced debt relief under the International Monetary Fund program for Highly Indebted

Poor Countries (HIPC) and concluded an agreement with the Fund on a

Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF). Debt relief provided

under the enhanced HIPC initiative significantly reduces Niger's annual debt service obligations, freeing funds for expenditures on basic health care, primary education, HIV/AIDS prevention, rural infrastructure, and other programs geared at poverty reduction. In December 2005, it was announced that Niger had received 100% multilateral debt relief from the IMF, which translates into the forgiveness of approximately \$86 million USD in debts to the IMF, excluding the remaining assistance under HIPC. Nearly half of the government's budget is derived from foreign donor resources.

Future

growth may be sustained by exploitation of oil, gold, coal, and other mineral resources. Uranium prices have recovered somewhat in

the last few years. A drought and locust infestation in 2005 led to food shortages for as many as 2.5 million Nigerians.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$11.59 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$3.432 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:
agriculture: 39%
industry: 17%
services: 44% (2001)

Labor force:
70,000 salaried workers, 60% of whom are employed in the public sector (2002 est.)

Labor force - by occupation:
agriculture: 90%
industry: 6%
services: 4%

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
63% (1993 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 0.8% highest 10%: 35.4% (1995)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
50.5 (1995)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
0.2% (2004 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$320 million - including \$134 million from foreign sources
expenditures: \$320 million; including capital expenditures of \$178 million (2002 est.)

Agriculture - products:

cowpeas, cotton, peanuts, millet, sorghum, cassava (tapioca), rice; cattle, sheep, goats, camels, donkeys, horses, poultry

Industries:

uranium mining, cement, brick, soap, textiles, food processing, chemicals, slaughterhouses

Industrial production growth rate:

5.1% (2003 est.)

Electricity - production:

230 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

263.9 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

50 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

5,400 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$222 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

uranium ore, livestock, cowpeas, onions

Exports - partners:

France 47.8%, Nigeria 21.4%, US 20.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$588 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, machinery, vehicles and parts, petroleum, cereals

Imports - partners:

France 14.5%, US 10.7%, French Polynesia 7.5%, Nigeria 7.4%, Italy

6.7%, Cote d'Ivoire 5.1%, Belgium 4.6%, Germany 4.5%, China 4.5%

(2005)

Debt - external:

\$2.1 billion (2003 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$453.3 million (2003)

Currency (code):

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note - responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African States (BCEAO)

Currency code:

XOF

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar - 527.47

(2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Niger

Telephones - main lines in use:

24,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

299,900 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: small system of wire, radio telephone communications, and microwave radio relay links concentrated in the

southwestern area of Niger

domestic: wire, radiotelephone communications, and microwave radio

relay; domestic satellite system with 3 earth stations and 1 planned

international: country code - 227; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 5, FM 6, shortwave 4 (2001)

Radios:

680,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

3 (plus seven low-power repeaters) (2002)

Televisions:

125,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.ne

Internet hosts:

189 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2002)

Internet users:

24,000 (2005)

Transportation Niger

Airports:

28 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 9

2,438 to 3,047 m: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 5

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 19

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 15

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 10,100 km

paved: 798 km

unpaved: 9,302 km (1999)

Waterways:

300 km (the Niger, the only major river, is navigable to Gaya between September and March) (2005)

Ports and terminals:

none

Military Niger

Military branches:

Nigerien Armed Forces (Forces Armees Nigeriennes, FAN): Army, National Air Force (2005)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - two years (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,367,828

females age 18-49: 2,217,568 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,349,863

females age 18-49: 1,256,569 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 129,045

females age 18-49: 121,230 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$44.78 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1.4% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Niger

Disputes - international:

Libya claims about 25,000 sq km in a currently dormant dispute; much of Benin-Niger boundary, including tripoint with Nigeria, remains undemarcated; only Nigeria and Cameroon have heeded the Lake

Chad Commission's admonition to ratify the delimitation treaty which

also includes the Chad-Niger and Niger-Nigeria boundaries

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Nigeria

Introduction Nigeria

Background:

British influence and control over what would become Nigeria grew

through the 19th century. A series of constitutions after World War

II granted Nigeria greater autonomy; independence came in 1960. Following nearly 16 years of military rule, a new constitution was

adopted in 1999, and a peaceful transition to civilian government was completed. The president faces the daunting task of reforming a petroleum-based economy, whose revenues have been squandered through corruption and mismanagement, and institutionalizing democracy. In addition, the OBASANJO administration must defuse longstanding ethnic and religious tensions, if it is to build a sound foundation for economic growth and political stability. Although the April 2003 elections were marred by some irregularities, Nigeria is currently experiencing its longest period of civilian rule since independence.

Geography Nigeria

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, between Benin and Cameroon

Geographic coordinates:

10 00 N, 8 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 923,768 sq km

land: 910,768 sq km

water: 13,000 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than twice the size of California

Land boundaries:

total: 4,047 km

border countries: Benin 773 km, Cameroon 1,690 km, Chad 87 km, Niger 1,497 km

Coastline:
853 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:
varies; equatorial in south, tropical in center, arid in north

Terrain:
southern lowlands merge into central hills and plateaus; mountains in southeast, plains in north

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m
highest point: Chappal Waddi 2,419 m

Natural resources:
natural gas, petroleum, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc, arable land

Land use: arable land: 33.02% permanent crops: 3.14% other: 63.84% (2005)

Irrigated land:
2,820 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
periodic droughts; flooding

Environment - current issues: soil degradation; rapid deforestation; urban air and water pollution; desertification; oil pollution - water, air, and soil; has suffered serious damage from oil spills; loss of arable land; rapid urbanization

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer

Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

the Niger enters the country in the northwest and flows southward through tropical rain forests and swamps to its delta in the Gulf of Guinea

People Nigeria

Population:

131,859,731

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 42.3% (male 28,089,017/female 27,665,212)

15-64 years: 54.6% (male 36,644,885/female 35,405,915)

65 years and over: 3.1% (male 1,930,007/female 2,124,695)
(2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.7 years

male: 18.7 years

female: 18.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.38% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

40.43 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

16.94 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.27 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.91 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 97.14 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 104.05 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 90.02 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 47.08 years

male: 46.52 years

female: 47.66 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.49 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
5.4% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
3.6 million (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
310,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne disease: malaria respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis aerosolized dust or soil contact disease: one of the most highly endemic areas for Lassa fever (2005)

Nationality: noun: Nigerian(s) adjective: Nigerian

Ethnic groups:
Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, is composed of more than 250 ethnic groups; the following are the most populous and politically influential: Hausa and Fulani 29%, Yoruba 21%, Igbo (Ibo) 18%, Ijaw 10%, Kanuri 4%, Ibibio 3.5%, Tiv 2.5%

Religions:
Muslim 50%, Christian 40%, indigenous beliefs 10%

Languages:
English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo), Fulani

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 68%
male: 75.7%
female: 60.6% (2003 est.)

Government Nigeria

Country name:

conventional long form: Federal Republic of Nigeria

conventional short form: Nigeria

Government type:

federal republic

Capital:

name: Abuja

geographic coordinates: 9 12 N, 7 11 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

36 states and 1 territory*; Abia, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Federal Capital Territory*, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Nassarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, Zamfara

Independence:

1 October 1960 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day (National Day), 1 October (1960)

Constitution:

new constitution adopted May 1999

Legal system:

based on English common law, Islamic Shariah law (in 12 northern states), and traditional law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Olusegun OBASANJO (since 29 May 1999);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Olusegun OBASANJO (since 29 May 1999);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Federal Executive Council

elections: president is elected by popular vote for a four-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 19 April 2003 (next to be held April 2007)

election results: Olusegun OBASANJO elected president; percent of vote - Olusegun OBASANJO (PDP) 61.9%, Muhammadu BUHARI (ANPP) 31.2%,

Chukwuemeka Odumegwu OJUKWU (APGA) 3.3%, other 3.6%

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Assembly consists of Senate (109 seats - 3 from each state plus 1 from Abuja, members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and House of Representatives (360 seats, members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 12 April 2003 (next to be held in 2007); House of Representatives - last held 12 April 2003 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - PDP 53.7%, ANPP 27.9%, AD 9.7%; seats by party - PDP 76, ANPP 27, AD 6; House

of Representatives - percent of vote by party - PDP 54.5%, ANPP 27.4%, AD 8.8%, other 9.3%; seats by party - PDP 223, ANPP 96, AD

34, other 6; note - one seat is vacant

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges appointed by the President); Federal Court of

Appeal (judges are appointed by the federal government on the advice

of the Advisory Judicial Committee)

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance for Democracy or AD [Mojisoluwa AKINFENWA]; All Nigeria

Peoples' Party or ANPP [Don ETIEBET]; All Progressives Grand Alliance or APGA [disputed leadership]; National Democratic Party or

NDP [Aliyu Habu FARI]; Peoples Democratic Party or PDP [Dr. Ahmadu

ALI]; Peoples Redemption Party or PRP [Abdulkadir Balarabe MUSA];

Peoples Salvation Party or PSP [Lawal MAITURARE]; United Nigeria

Peoples Party or UNPP [disputed leadership]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, ECOWAS, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM,

OAS (observer), OIC, ONUB, OPCW, OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOVIC,
UNOCI, UPU, WCO,
WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Professor George A. OBIOZOR

chancery: 3519 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 986-8400

FAX: [1] (202) 775-1385

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador John CAMPBELL

embassy: 7 Mambilla Drive, Abuja

mailing address: P. O. Box 554, Lagos

telephone: [234] (9) 523-0916/0906/5857/2235/2205

FAX: [234] (9) 523-0353

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and green

Economy Nigeria

Economy - overview:

Oil-rich Nigeria, long hobbled by political instability, corruption, inadequate infrastructure, and poor macroeconomic management, is undertaking some reforms under a new reform-minded

administration. Nigeria's former military rulers failed to diversify the economy away from its overdependence on the capital-intensive

oil sector, which provides 20% of GDP, 95% of foreign exchange earnings, and about 65% of budgetary revenues. The largely subsistence agricultural sector has failed to keep up with rapid population growth - Nigeria is Africa's most populous country -

and

the country, once a large net exporter of food, now must import food. Following the signing of an IMF stand-by agreement in August

2000, Nigeria received a debt-restructuring deal from the Paris Club

and a \$1 billion credit from the IMF, both contingent on economic reforms. Nigeria pulled out of its IMF program in April 2002, after failing to meet spending and exchange rate targets, making it ineligible for additional debt forgiveness from the Paris Club. In the last year the government has begun showing the political will to

implement the market-oriented reforms urged by the IMF, such as to

modernize the banking system, to curb inflation by blocking excessive wage demands, and to resolve regional disputes over the distribution of earnings from the oil industry. In 2003, the government began deregulating fuel prices, announced the privatization of the country's four oil refineries, and instituted the National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy, a domestically designed and run program modeled on the IMF's

Poverty

Reduction and Growth Facility for fiscal and monetary management.

GDP rose strongly in 2005, based largely on increased oil exports and high global crude prices. In November 2005, Abuja won Paris Club

approval for a historic debt-relief deal that by March 2006 should eliminate \$30 billion worth of Nigeria's total \$37 billion external debt. The deal first requires that Nigeria repay roughly \$12 billion in arrears to its bilateral creditors. Nigeria would then be allowed to buy back its remaining debt stock at a discount. The deal also commits Nigeria to more intensified IMF reviews.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$175.5 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$77.33 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
6.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,400 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 26.9% industry: 48.7%
services: 24.4% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 57.21 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 70% industry: 10%
services: 20% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate:
2.9% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
60% (2000 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 1.6% highest 10%: 40.8% (1996-97)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
50.6 (1996-97)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
13.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
21.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$12.86 billion

expenditures: \$13.54 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

11% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

cocoa, peanuts, palm oil, corn, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava (tapioca), yams, rubber; cattle, sheep, goats, pigs; timber; fish

Industries:

crude oil, coal, tin, columbite; palm oil, peanuts, cotton, rubber, wood; hides and skins, textiles, cement and other construction materials, food products, footwear, chemicals, fertilizer, printing, ceramics, steel, small commercial ship construction and repair

Industrial production growth rate:

3.8% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

15.59 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 61.9% hydro: 38.1% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

14.46 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

40 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

2.451 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

310,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

36 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

19.2 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

7.41 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

7.83 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

4.502 trillion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$5.597 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$52.16 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products 95%, cocoa, rubber

Exports - partners:

US 49.7%, Brazil 10.4%, Spain 7.6% (2005)

Imports:

\$25.95 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, manufactured goods,
food

and live animals

Imports - partners:

China 10.4%, US 7.3%, UK 6.7%, Netherlands 6%, France 5.9%,
Germany
4.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$28.28 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$32.45 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

IMF, \$250 million (1998)

Currency (code):

naira (NGN)

Currency code:

NGN

Exchange rates:

nairas per US dollar - 132.59 (2005), 132.89 (2004), 129.22
(2003),
120.58 (2002), 111.23 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Nigeria

Telephones - main lines in use:

1,223,300 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

21,571,131 (2006)

Telephone system:

general assessment: expansion and modernization of the fixed-line telephone network has been slow due to faltering efforts at privatization

domestic: the addition of a second fixed-line provider in 2002 resulted in faster growth in this service; wireless telephony has grown rapidly, in part responding to the shortcomings of the fixed-line network; four wireless (GSM) service providers operate nationally; the combined growth resulted in a sharp increase in teledensity reported to be over 18% in March 2006

international: country code - 234; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (2 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean); fiber optic submarine cable (SAT-3/WASC) provides connectivity to Europe and Asia

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 83, FM 36, shortwave 11 (2001)

Radios:

23.5 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 3 (the government controls 2 of the broadcasting stations and 15 repeater stations) (2002)

Televisions:

6.9 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.ng

Internet hosts:

1,549 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

11 (2000)

Internet users:

5 million (2005)

Transportation Nigeria

Airports: 69 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 36 over 3,047 m: 6 2,438 to 3,047 m: 12 1,524 to 2,437 m: 10 914 to 1,523 m: 6 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 33 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 13 under 914 m: 18 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 126 km; gas 2,812 km; liquid petroleum gas 125 km; oil

4,278 km; refined products 3,517 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 3,505 km

narrow gauge: 3,505 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 194,394 km

paved: 60,068 km

unpaved: 134,326 km (1999)

Waterways:

8,600 km (Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and creeks)
(2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 52 ships (1000 GRT or over) 277,709 GRT/475,414 DWT

by type: cargo 6, chemical tanker 5, combination ore/oil 1,

liquefied gas 1, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 36,
specialized
tanker 2

foreign-owned: 4 (Norway 1, Pakistan 1, Singapore 1, Spain 1)

registered in other countries: 28 (Bahamas 2, Bermuda 11,
Cambodia

2, Comoros 2, Panama 7, Poland 1, Seychelles 1, unknown 2)
(2006)

Ports and terminals:

Bonny Inshore Terminal, Calabar, Lagos, Port Harcourt

Military Nigeria

Military branches:

Nigerian Armed Forces (Forces Armées Nigériennes, FAN): Army,
Niger

Air Force (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 26,802,678

females age 18-49: 25,668,446 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 15,052,914
females age 18-49: 13,860,806 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 1,353,180
females age 18-49: 1,329,267 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$737.6 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
0.8% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Nigeria

Disputes - international:
ICJ ruled in 2002 on the entire Cameroon-Nigeria land and maritime boundary but the parties formed a Joint Border Commission to resolve differences bilaterally and have commenced with demarcation in less-contested sections of the boundary, starting in Lake Chad in the north; following the UN-brokered Greentree Agreement of 12 June 2006, Nigeria, in completion of the 2002 ICJ decision on the Cameroon-Nigerian land boundary, handed sovereignty of the Bakassi peninsula to Cameroon on 14 August; all Nigerian military forces have reportedly withdrawn from the region but Nigeria will continue to maintain a police and administrative presence in the southeastern "transition zone" for a period of up to two years; Nigeria pledges to provide for the resettlement of those Bakassi residents who wish

to remain Nigerian citizens; the ICJ ruled on an equidistance settlement of Cameroon-Equatorial Guinea-Nigeria maritime boundary

in the Gulf of Guinea, but imprecisely defined coordinates in the ICJ decision and a sovereignty dispute between Equatorial Guinea and

Cameroon over an island at the mouth of the Ntem River all contribute to the delay in implementation; a joint task force was established in 2004 that resolved disputes over and redrew the maritime and the 870-km land boundary with Benin on the Okpara

River; only Nigeria and Cameroon have heeded the Lake Chad Commission's admonition to ratify the delimitation treaty which also

includes the Chad-Niger and Niger-Nigeria boundaries

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 200,000 - 250,000 (communal violence between Christians and

Muslims since President OBASANJO's election in 1999) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

a transit point for heroin and cocaine intended for European, East Asian, and North American markets; safehaven for Nigerian narcotraffickers operating worldwide; major money-laundering center;

massive corruption and criminal activity; Nigeria has improved some

anti-money-laundering controls, resulting in its removal from the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF's) Noncooperative Countries and

Territories List in June 2006; Nigeria's anti-money-laundering regime continues to be monitored by FATF

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@Niue

Introduction Niue

Background:

Niue's remoteness, as well as cultural and linguistic differences between its Polynesian inhabitants and those of the rest of the Cook Islands, have caused it to be separately administered. The population of the island continues to drop (from a peak of 5,200 in 1966 to about 2,166 in 2006), with substantial emigration to New Zealand, 2,400 km to the southwest.

Geography Niue

Location:

Oceania, island in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Tonga

Geographic coordinates:

19 02 S, 169 52 W

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 260 sq km

land: 260 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

64 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Climate:

tropical; modified by southeast trade winds

Terrain:

steep limestone cliffs along coast, central plateau

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest point: unnamed location near Mutalau settlement 68 m

Natural resources:

fish, arable land

Land use:

arable land: 11.54%

permanent crops: 15.38%

other: 73.08% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

typhoons

Environment - current issues: increasing attention to conservationist practices to counter loss of soil fertility from traditional slash and burn agriculture

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note: one of world's largest coral islands

People Niue

Population: 2,166 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: NA 15-64 years: NA 65 years and over: NA (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
0.01% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
NA births/1,000 population

Death rate:
NA deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
NA migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio:
NA

Infant mortality rate:
total: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Total fertility rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Niuean(s)

adjective: Niuean

Ethnic groups:

Niuen 78.2%, Pacific islander 10.2%, European 4.5%, mixed 3.9%, Asian 0.2%, unspecified 3% (2001 census)

Religions:

Ekalesia Niue (Niuean Church - a Protestant church closely related to the London Missionary Society) 61.1%, Latter-Day Saints 8.8%, Roman Catholic 7.2%, Jehovah's Witnesses 2.4%, Seventh-Day Adventist

1.4%, other 8.4%, unspecified 8.7%, none 1.9% (2001 census)

Languages:

Niuean, a Polynesian language closely related to Tongan and Samoan;

English

Literacy: definition: NA total population: 95% male: NA female: NA

Government Niue

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Niue former: Savage Island

Dependency status:

self-governing in free association with New Zealand since 1974; Niue fully responsible for internal affairs; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs and defense; however, these responsibilities confer no rights of control and are only exercised at the request of the Government of Niue

Government type:

self-governing parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Alofi

geographic coordinates: 19 01 S, 169 55 W

time difference: UTC+12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none; note - there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 14 villages at the second order

Independence:

on 19 October 1974, Niue became a self-governing parliamentary government in free association with New Zealand

National holiday:

Waitangi Day (Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty

over New Zealand), 6 February (1840)

Constitution:

19 October 1974 (Niue Constitution Act)

Legal system:

English common law; note - Niue is self-governing, with the power to make its own laws

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General of New Zealand Anand SATYANAND

(since 23 August 2006); the UK and New Zealand are represented by

New Zealand High Commissioner John BRYAN (since NA May 2000)

head of government: Premier Young VIVIAN (since 1 May 2002)

cabinet: Cabinet consists of the premier and three ministers

elections: the monarch is hereditary; premier elected by the

Legislative Assembly for a three-year term; election last held 12 May 2005 (next to be held May 2008)

election results: Young VIVIAN reelected premier; percent of Legislative Assembly vote - Young VIVIAN (NPP) 85%, O'Love JACOBSEN

(independent) 15%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Assembly (20 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve three-year terms; 6 elected from a common roll

and 14 are village representatives)

elections: last held 30 April 2005 (next to be held April 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - NA

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of New Zealand; High Court of Niue

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance of Independents or AI; Niue People's Action Party or NPP
[Young VIVIAN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, FAO, IFAD, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand)

Flag description:

yellow with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant; the flag of the UK bears five yellow five-pointed stars - a large one on a blue disk in the center and a smaller one on each arm of the bold red cross

Economy Niue

Economy - overview:

The economy suffers from the typical Pacific island problems of geographic isolation, few resources, and a small population.

Government expenditures regularly exceed revenues, and the shortfall

is made up by critically needed grants from New Zealand that are used to pay wages to public employees. Niue has cut government expenditures by reducing the public service by almost half. The agricultural sector consists mainly of subsistence gardening, although some cash crops are grown for export. Industry consists primarily of small factories to process passion fruit, lime oil, honey, and coconut cream. The sale of postage stamps to foreign collectors is an important source of revenue. The island in recent years has suffered a serious loss of population because of emigration to New Zealand. Efforts to increase GDP include the promotion of tourism and a financial services industry, although the

International Banking Repeal Act of 2002 resulted in the termination

of all offshore banking licenses. Economic aid from New Zealand in

2002 was about US\$2 million. Niue suffered a devastating typhoon in

January 2004, which decimated nascent economic programs. While in

the process of rebuilding, Niue has been dependent on foreign aid.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$7.6 million (2000 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$10.01 million

GDP - real growth rate:

6.2%

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$5,800 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: 23.5%

industry: 26.9%

services: 49.5% (2003)

Labor force:

NA 663

Labor force - by occupation: note: most work on family plantations; paid work exists only in government service, small industry, and the Niue Development Board

Unemployment rate:

12% NA%

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4% (2005)

Budget:

revenues: \$15.07 million

expenditures: \$16.33 million; including capital expenditures of \$123,700

Agriculture - products: coconuts, passion fruit, honey, limes, taro, yams, cassava (tapioca), sweet potatoes; pigs, poultry, beef cattle

Industries:

tourism, handicrafts, food processing

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:
3 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
2.79 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
20 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:
\$201,400 (2004)

Exports - commodities:

canned coconut cream, copra, honey, vanilla, passion fruit products, pawpaws, root crops, limes, footballs, stamps, handicrafts

Exports - partners:

New Zealand mainly, Fiji, Cook Islands, Australia (2004)

Imports:

\$9.038 million (2004)

Imports - commodities:

food, live animals, manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, lubricants, chemicals, drugs

Imports - partners:

New Zealand mainly, Fiji, Japan, Samoa, Australia, US (2004)

Debt - external:

\$418,000 (2002 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$2.6 million from New Zealand (2002)

Currency (code):

New Zealand dollar (NZD)

Currency code:

NZD

Exchange rates:

New Zealand dollars per US dollar - 1.4203 (2005), 1.5087 (2004), 1.7221 (2003), 2.1622 (2002), 2.3788 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Niue

Telephones - main lines in use:
1,100 est (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
400 (2002)

Telephone system:
domestic: single-line telephone system connects all villages on island
international: country code - 683

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:
1,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
1 (1997)

Televisions:
NA

Internet country code:
.nu

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
1 (2000)

Internet users:
900 (2002)

Transportation Niue

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways: total: 234 km paved: 86 km unpaved: 148 km (2001)

Ports and terminals: none; offshore anchorage only

Military Niue

Military branches:
no regular indigenous military forces; Police Force

Military - note:
defense is the responsibility of New Zealand

Transnational Issues Niue

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Norfolk Island

Introduction Norfolk Island

Background:

Two British attempts at establishing the island as a penal colony (1788-1814 and 1825-55) were ultimately abandoned. In 1856, the

island was resettled by Pitcairn Islanders, descendants of the Bounty mutineers and their Tahitian companions.

Geography Norfolk Island

Location:

Oceania, island in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Australia

Geographic coordinates:

29 02 S, 167 57 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 34.6 sq km

land: 34.6 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 0.2 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

32 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

subtropical; mild, little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:

volcanic formation with mostly rolling plains

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest point: Mount Bates 319 m

Natural resources: fish

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

typhoons (especially May to July)

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

most of the 32 km coastline consists of almost inaccessible cliffs, but the land slopes down to the sea in one small southern area on Sydney Bay, where the capital of Kingston is situated

People Norfolk Island

Population: 1,828 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: 20.2% 15-64 years: 63.9% 65 years and over: 15.9% (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.01% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

NA

Death rate:

NA deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:

NA

Sex ratio:

NA

Infant mortality rate:

total: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Total fertility rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Norfolk Islander(s)

adjective: Norfolk Islander(s)

Ethnic groups:

descendants of the Bounty mutineers, Australian, New Zealander,

Polynesian

Religions:

Anglican 34.9%, Roman Catholic 11.7%, Uniting Church in Australia

11.2%, Seventh-Day Adventist 2.8%, Australian Christian 2.4%, Jehovah's Witness 0.9%, other 2.7%, unspecified 15.3%, none 18.1%

(2001 census)

Languages:

English (official), Norfolk a mixture of 18th century English and ancient Tahitian

Literacy:

NA

Government Norfolk Island

Country name:

conventional long form: Territory of Norfolk Island

conventional short form: Norfolk Island

Dependency status:

territory of Australia; Canberra administers Commonwealth responsibilities on Norfolk Island through the Department of Environment, Sport, and Territories

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Kingston

geographic coordinates: 29 03 S, 167 58 E

time difference: UTC + 11.5 (16.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
none (territory of Australia)

Independence:
none (territory of Australia)

National holiday:
Bounty Day (commemorates the arrival of Pitcairn Islanders), 8
June
(1856)

Constitution:
Norfolk Island Act of 1979

Legal system:
based on the laws of Australia, local ordinances and acts; English
common law applies in matters not covered by either Australian or
Norfolk Island law

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952); the
UK
and Australia are represented by Administrator Grant TAMBLING
(since
1 November 2003)
head of government: Assembly President and Chief Minister
Geoffrey
Robert GARDNER (since 5 December 2001)
cabinet: Executive Council is made up of four of the nine members
of
the Legislative Assembly; the council devises government policy

and

acts as an advisor to the administrator

elections: the monarch is hereditary; administrator appointed by the

governor general of Australia; chief minister elected by the

Legislative Assembly for a term of not more than three years;

election last held 20 October 2004 (next to be held by December 2007)

election results: Geoffrey Robert GARDNER elected chief minister;

percent of Legislative Assembly vote - 17.2%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Assembly (9 seats; members elected by

electors who have nine equal votes each but only four votes can be given to any one candidate; members serve three-year terms)

elections: last held 20 October 2004 (next to be held by December 2007)

election results: percent of vote - NA%; seats - independents 9 (note - no political parties)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Court of Petty Sessions

Political parties and leaders:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (territory of Australia)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (territory of Australia)

Flag description:

three vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and green with a large green Norfolk Island pine tree centered in the slightly wider white band

Economy Norfolk Island

Economy - overview:

Tourism, the primary economic activity, has steadily increased over

the years and has brought a level of prosperity unusual among inhabitants of the Pacific islands. The agricultural sector has become self-sufficient in the production of beef, poultry, and eggs.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$NA

Labor force:

1,345

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 10% industry and services: 90%

Unemployment rate:

0%

Budget:

revenues: \$4.6 million

expenditures: \$4.8 million; including capital expenditures of \$2 million (FY99/00)

Agriculture - products:

Norfolk Island pine seed, Kentia palm seed, cereals, vegetables, fruit; cattle, poultry

Industries:

tourism, light industry, ready mixed concrete

Electricity - production:

NA kWh

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 0% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2002)

Electricity - consumption:

NA kWh

Exports:

\$1.5 million f.o.b. (FY91/92)

Exports - commodities:

postage stamps, seeds of the Norfolk Island pine and Kentia palm,
small quantities of avocados

Exports - partners:

Australia, other Pacific island countries, NZ, Asia, Europe (2004)

Imports:

\$17.9 million c.i.f. (FY91/92)

Imports - commodities:

NA

Imports - partners:

Australia, other Pacific island countries, NZ, Asia, Europe (2004)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

Australian dollar (AUD)

Currency code:

AUD

Exchange rates:

Australian dollars per US dollar - 1.3095 (2005), 1.3598 (2004), 1.5419 (2003), 1.8406 (2002), 1.9334 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Norfolk Island

Telephones - main lines in use:

2,532; note - a mix of analog (2500) and digital (32) circuits (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

0 (proposed cellular service disallowed in August 2002 island referendum) (2002)

Telephone system:

general assessment: adequate

domestic: free local calls

international: country code - 672; undersea coaxial cable links with

Australia, New Zealand, and Canada; satellite earth station

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 3, shortwave 0 (2005)

Radios:

2,500 (1996)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (local programming station plus two repeaters that bring in Australian programs by satellite) (2005)

Televisions:

1,200 (1996)

Internet country code:

.nf

Internet hosts:

100 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

700

Transportation Norfolk Island

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways: total: 80 km paved: 53 km unpaved: 27 km (2002)

Ports and terminals: none; loading jetties at Kingston and Cascade

Military Norfolk Island

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of Australia

Transnational Issues Norfolk Island

Disputes - international: none

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@Northern Mariana Islands

Introduction Northern Mariana Islands

Background:

Under US administration as part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands decided in the 1970s not to seek independence but instead to forge closer links with the US. Negotiations for territorial status began in 1972. A covenant to establish a commonwealth in political union with the US was approved in 1975, and came into force on 24 March 1976. A new government and constitution went into effect in 1978.

Geography Northern Mariana Islands

Location:

Oceania, islands in the North Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to the Philippines

Geographic coordinates:

15 12 N, 145 45 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 477 sq km

land: 477 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes 14 islands including Saipan, Rota, and Tinian

Area - comparative:

2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

1,482 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical marine; moderated by northeast trade winds, little
seasonal temperature variation; dry season December to June,
rainy

season July to October

Terrain:

southern islands are limestone with level terraces and fringing
coral reefs; northern islands are volcanic

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location on Agrihan 965 m

Natural resources:

arable land, fish

Land use:

arable land: 13.04%

permanent crops: 4.35%

other: 82.61% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

active volcanoes on Pagan and Agrihan; typhoons (especially August to November)

Environment - current issues: contamination of groundwater on Saipan may contribute to disease; clean-up of landfill; protection of endangered species conflicts with development

Geography - note: strategic location in the North Pacific Ocean

People Northern Mariana Islands

Population:

82,459 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 19.4% (male 8,350/female 7,623)

15-64 years: 79% (male 26,715/female 38,442)

65 years and over: 1.6% (male 679/female 650) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 29.5 years

male: 31.7 years

female: 28.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.54% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

19.43 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

2.29 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

8.26 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.1 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.7 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.05 male(s)/female

total population: 0.77 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 6.98 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.92 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 7.03 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.09 years

male: 73.5 years

female: 78.83 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.24 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: NA (US citizens)

adjective: NA

Ethnic groups:

Asian 56.3%, Pacific islander 36.3%, Caucasian 1.8%, other 0.8%, mixed 4.8% (2000 census)

Religions:

Christian (Roman Catholic majority, although traditional beliefs and taboos may still be found)

Languages:

Philippine languages 24.4%, Chinese 23.4%, Chamorro 22.4%, English 10.8%, other Pacific island languages 9.5%, other 9.6% (2000 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97%

male: 97%

female: 96% (1980 est.)

Government Northern Mariana Islands

Country name:

conventional long form: Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

conventional short form: Northern Mariana Islands

abbreviation: CNMI

former: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Mariana Islands District

Dependency status:

commonwealth in political union with the US; federal funds to the Commonwealth administered by the US Department of the Interior,
Office of Insular Affairs

Government type:

commonwealth; self-governing with locally elected governor, lieutenant governor, and legislature

Capital:

name: Saipan

geographic coordinates: 15 12 N, 145 45 E

time difference: UTC+10 (15 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (commonwealth in political union with the US); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are four municipalities at the second order: Northern Islands, Rota, Saipan, Tinian

Independence:

none (commonwealth in political union with the US)

National holiday:

Commonwealth Day, 8 January (1978)

Constitution:

Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

effective 1 January 1978; Covenant Agreement fully effective 4 November 1986

Legal system:

based on US system, except for customs, wages, immigration laws,

and taxation

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal; indigenous inhabitants are US citizens but do not vote in US presidential elections

Executive branch:

chief of state: President George W. BUSH of the US (since 20 January 2001); Vice President Richard B. CHENEY (since 20 January 2001)

head of government: Governor Benigno R. FITIAL (since 9 January 2006); Lieutenant Governor Timothy P. VILLAGOMEZ (since 9 January 2006)

cabinet: the cabinet consists of the heads of the 10 principal departments under the executive branch who are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate; other members

include Special Assistants to the governor and office heads appointed by and reporting directly to the governor

elections: under the US Constitution, residents of unincorporated territories, such as the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, do not vote in elections for US president and vice president; governor and lieutenant governor elected on the same ticket by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term); election last held 5 November 2005 (next to be held November 2009)

election results: Benigno R. FITIAL elected governor in a four-way race; percent of vote - Benigno R. FITIAL (Covenant Party) 28.07%,

Heinz HOFSCHEIDER (Independent) 27.34%, Juan BABAUTA (Republican)

26.6%, Froilan TENORIO (Democrat) 17.99%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Legislature consists of the Senate (9 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year staggered terms) and the

House of Representatives (18 seats; members are elected by popular

vote to serve two-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 5 November 2005 (next to be held November 2009); House of Representatives - last held 5 November 2005

(next to be held November 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - Covenant Party 3, Republican Party 3, Democratic Party 2, independent 1; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party

- NA%; seats by party - Covenant Party 7, Republican Party 7, Democratic Party 2, independent 2

note: the Northern Mariana Islands does not have a nonvoting delegate in the US Congress; instead, it has an elected official or "resident representative" located in Washington, DC; seats by party - Republican Party 1 (Pedro A. TENORIO)

Judicial branch:

Commonwealth Supreme Court; Superior Court; Federal District Court

Political parties and leaders:

Covenant Party [Benigno R. FITIAL]; Democratic Party [Dr. Carlos S.

CAMACHO]; Republican Party [Juan S. REYES]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

Interpol (subbureau), SPC, UPU

Flag description:

blue, with a white, five-pointed star superimposed on the gray silhouette of a latte stone (a traditional foundation stone used in building) in the center, surrounded by a wreath

Economy Northern Mariana Islands

Economy - overview:

The economy benefits substantially from financial assistance from the US. The rate of funding has declined as locally generated government revenues have grown. The key tourist industry employs

about 50% of the work force and accounts for roughly one-fourth of

GDP. Japanese tourists predominate. Annual tourist entries have exceeded one-half million in recent years, but financial difficulties in Japan have caused a temporary slowdown. The agricultural sector is made up of cattle ranches and small farms producing coconuts, breadfruit, tomatoes, and melons. Garment production is by far the most important industry with the employment

of 17,500 mostly Chinese workers and sizable shipments to the US under duty and quota exemptions.

GDP (purchasing power parity): \$900 million note: GDP estimate includes US subsidy (2000 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$633.4 million

GDP - real growth rate:

NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$12,500 (2000 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Labor force:

44,470 total indigenous labor force; 2,699 unemployed; 28,717

foreign workers (2000)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Unemployment rate:

3.9% NA%

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

-0.8% (2000)

Budget:

revenues: \$193 million

expenditures: \$223 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(FY01/02 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coconuts, fruits, vegetables; cattle

Industries:

tourism, construction, garments, handicrafts

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production:
NA kWh

Electricity - consumption:
NA kWh

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh

Exports:
\$NA

Exports - commodities:
garments

Exports - partners:
US (2004)

Imports:
\$214.4 million \$NA

Imports - commodities:
food, construction equipment and materials, petroleum products

Imports - partners:
US, Japan (2004)

Debt - external:
\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:
extensive funding from US

Currency (code):
US dollar (USD)

Currency code:
USD

Exchange rates:
the US dollar is used

Fiscal year:
1 October - 30 September

Communications Northern Mariana Islands

Telephones - main lines in use:
21,000 (2000)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
20,500 (2004)

Telephone system:
general assessment: NA
domestic: NA
international: country code - 1-670; satellite earth stations - 2
Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 1, FM 6, shortwave 1 (2006)

Radios:
NA

Television broadcast stations:
1 (Low Power TV on Saipan; in addition, two cable services on

Saipan provide varied programming from satellite networks)
(2006)

Televisions:

NA

Internet country code:

.mp

Internet hosts:

20 (2005)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2001)

Internet users:

10,000 (2003)

Transportation Northern Mariana Islands

Airports:

5 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 536 km (2004)

Ports and terminals:
Saipan, Tinian

Military Northern Mariana Islands

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Transnational Issues Northern Mariana Islands

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Norway

Introduction Norway

Background:

Two centuries of Viking raids into Europe tapered off following the

adoption of Christianity by King Olav TRYGGVASON in 994.
Conversion

of the Norwegian kingdom occurred over the next several decades.
In

1397, Norway was absorbed into a union with Denmark that

lasted more

than four centuries. In 1814, Norwegians resisted the cession of their country to Sweden and adopted a new constitution. Sweden then

invaded Norway but agreed to let Norway keep its constitution in return for accepting the union under a Swedish king. Rising nationalism throughout the 19th century led to a 1905 referendum granting Norway independence. Although Norway remained neutral in

World War I, it suffered heavy losses to its shipping. Norway proclaimed its neutrality at the outset of World War II, but was nonetheless occupied for five years by Nazi Germany (1940-45). In 1949, neutrality was abandoned and Norway became a member of NATO.

Discovery of oil and gas in adjacent waters in the late 1960s boosted Norway's economic fortunes. The current focus is on containing spending on the extensive welfare system and planning for

the time when petroleum reserves are depleted. In referenda held in

1972 and 1994, Norway rejected joining the EU.

Geography Norway

Location:

Northern Europe, bordering the North Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Sweden

Geographic coordinates:

62 00 N, 10 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 323,802 sq km

land: 307,442 sq km

water: 16,360 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than New Mexico

Land boundaries:

total: 2,542 km

border countries: Finland 727 km, Sweden 1,619 km, Russia 196 km

Coastline:

25,148 km (includes mainland 2,650 km, as well as long fjords, numerous small islands, and minor indentations 22,498 km; length of island coastlines 58,133 km)

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 10 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm

Climate:

temperate along coast, modified by North Atlantic Current; colder interior with increased precipitation and colder summers; rainy year-round on west coast

Terrain:

glaciated; mostly high plateaus and rugged mountains broken by fertile valleys; small, scattered plains; coastline deeply indented by fjords; arctic tundra in north

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Norwegian Sea 0 m

highest point: Galdhopiggen 2,469 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, titanium, pyrites, nickel, fish, timber, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 2.7% permanent crops: 0% other: 97.3% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,270 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

rockslides, avalanches

Environment - current issues:

water pollution; acid rain damaging forests and adversely affecting lakes, threatening fish stocks; air pollution from vehicle emissions

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources,

Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83,

Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

about two-thirds mountains; some 50,000 islands off its much indented coastline; strategic location adjacent to sea lanes and air routes in North Atlantic; one of most rugged and longest coastlines

in the world

People Norway

Population:

4,610,820 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 19.3% (male 455,122/female 434,009)

15-64 years: 65.9% (male 1,542,439/female 1,496,745)

65 years and over: 14.8% (male 288,509/female 393,996) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 38.4 years

male: 37.6 years

female: 39.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.38% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

11.46 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.4 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

1.73 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.73 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 3.67 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.03 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.29 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.54 years

male: 76.91 years

female: 82.31 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.78 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

2,100 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Norwegian(s)

adjective: Norwegian

Ethnic groups:

Norwegian, Sami 20,000

Religions:

Church of Norway 85.7%, Pentecostal 1%, Roman Catholic 1%, other

Christian 2.4%, Muslim 1.8%, other 8.1% (2004)

Languages:

Bokmal Norwegian (official), Nynorsk Norwegian (official), small Sami- and Finnish-speaking minorities; note - Sami is official in

six municipalities

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100%

Government Norway

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Norway

conventional short form: Norway

local long form: Kongeriket Norge

local short form: Norge

Government type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Oslo

geographic coordinates: 59 55 N, 10 45 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

19 counties (fylker, singular - fylke); Akershus, Aust-Agder, Buskerud, Finnmark, Hedmark, Hordaland, More og Romsdal, Nordland, Nord-Trondelag, Oppland, Oslo, Ostfold, Rogaland, Sogn og Fjordane, Sor-Trondelag, Telemark, Troms, Vest-Agder, Vestfold

Dependent areas:

Bouvet Island, Jan Mayen, Svalbard

Independence:

7 June 1905 (Norway declared the union with Sweden dissolved);
26

October 1905 (Sweden agreed to the repeal of the union)

National holiday:

Constitution Day, 17 May (1814)

Constitution:

17 May 1814; amended many times

Legal system:

mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: King HARALD V (since 17 January 1991); Heir Apparent Crown Prince HAAKON MAGNUS, son of the monarch (born 20 July 1973)

head of government: Prime Minister Jens STOLTENBERG (since 17 October 2005)

cabinet: State Council appointed by the monarch with the approval of parliament

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; following parliamentary

elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the

monarch with the approval of the parliament

Legislative branch:

modified unicameral Parliament or Storting (169 seats; members are

elected by popular vote by proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 12 September 2005 (next to be held September 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - Labor Party 32.7%, Progress Party 22.1%, Conservative Party 14.1%, Socialist Left Party

8.8%, Christian People's Party 6.8%, Center Party 6.5%, Liberal Party 5.9%, Red Electoral Alliance 1.2%, other 1.9%; seats by party

- Labor Party 61, Progress Party 38, Conservative Party 23, Socialist Left Party 15, Christian People's Party 11, Center Party 11, Liberal Party 10

note: for certain purposes, the parliament divides itself into two chambers and elects one-fourth of its membership to an upper house

or Lagting

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Høyesterett (justices appointed by the monarch)

Political parties and leaders:

Center Party [Aslaug Marie HAGA]; Christian People's Party [Dagfinn

HOYBRATEN]; Coastal Party [Roy WAAGE]; Conservative Party [Erna

SOLBERG]; Labor Party [Jens STOLTENBERG]; Liberal Party [Lars SPONHEIM]; Progress Party [Siv JENSEN]; Red Electoral Alliance [Torstein DAHLE]; Socialist Left Party [Kristin HALVORSEN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

AfDB, Arctic Council, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CE, CERN,

EAPC, EBRD, EFTA, ESA, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT,

ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (guest), NATO, NC, NEA,

NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMEE, UNMIS, UNRWA, UNTSO,

UPU, WCO, WEU (associate), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission:

Ambassador Knut VOLLEBAEK chancery: 2720 34th Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 333-6000 FAX: [1] (202) 337-0870 consulate(s) general: Houston, Minneapolis, New York, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:

Ambassador Benson K. WHITNEY embassy: Henrik Ibsens gate 48, 0244 Oslo; note - the embassy will move to Huseby in the near future mailing address: PSC 69, Box 1000, APO AE 09707 telephone: [47] (22) 44 85 50 FAX: [47] (22) 44 33 63, 56 27 51

Flag description:

red with a blue cross outlined in white that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

Economy Norway

Economy - overview:

The Norwegian economy is a prosperous bastion of welfare capitalism, featuring a combination of free market activity and government intervention. The government controls key areas such as

the vital petroleum sector (through large-scale state enterprises). The country is richly endowed with natural resources - petroleum, hydropower, fish, forests, and minerals - and is highly dependent on

its oil production and international oil prices, with oil and gas accounting for one-third of exports. Only Saudi Arabia and Russia export more oil than Norway. Norway opted to stay out of the EU during a referendum in November 1994; nonetheless, it contributes

sizably to the EU budget. The government has moved ahead with privatization. Although Norwegian oil production peaked in 2000, natural gas production is still rising. Norwegians realize that once their gas production peaks they will eventually face declining oil and gas revenues; accordingly, Norway has been saving its oil-and-gas-boosted budget surpluses in a Government Petroleum Fund,

which is invested abroad and now is valued at more than \$250 billion. After lackluster growth of 1% in 2002 and 0.5% in 2003, GDP

growth picked up to 3.3% in 2004 and to 3.7% in 2005.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$196.4 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$246.9 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$42,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 2.1% industry: 41.5% services: 56.4% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.4 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 4% industry: 22% services: 74% (1995)

Unemployment rate:

4.6% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 4.1% highest 10%: 21.8% (1995)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

25.8 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.6% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

18.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$176.1 billion

expenditures: \$131.3 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

50.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

barley, wheat, potatoes; pork, beef, veal, milk; fish

Industries:

petroleum and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, pulp and paper products, metals, chemicals, timber, mining, textiles, fishing

Industrial production growth rate:

-0.5% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

105.6 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 0.4% hydro: 99.3% nuclear: 0% other: 0.4% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

106.1 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

5.6 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

13.5 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

3.22 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

257,200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

3.466 million bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

88,870 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - proved reserves:

9.859 billion bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

73.4 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

4.14 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

50.5 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

2.118 trillion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$49.49 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$111.2 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and equipment,
metals,
chemicals, ships, fish

Exports - partners:

UK 25.5%, Germany 12.6%, Netherlands 9.9%, France 9.1%, US
6.7%,
Sweden 6.5% (2005)

Imports:

\$58.12 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, chemicals, metals, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

Sweden 14.6%, Germany 13.6%, Denmark 7.3%, UK 6.8%, China 5.5%, US

5%, France 4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$46.99 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$281 billion; note - Norway is a net external creditor (30 June 2005)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$1.4 billion (1998)

Currency (code):

Norwegian krone (NOK)

Currency code:

NOK

Exchange rates:

Norwegian kroner per US dollar - 6.4425 (2005), 6.7408 (2004), 7.0802 (2003), 7.9838 (2002), 8.9917 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Norway

Telephones - main lines in use:

2.129 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

4.755 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern in all respects; one of the most advanced telecommunications networks in Europe

domestic: Norway has a domestic satellite system; moreover, the prevalence of rural areas encourages the wide use of cellular mobile

systems instead of fixed-wire systems

international: country code - 47; 2 buried coaxial cable systems; 4 coaxial submarine cables; satellite earth stations - NA Eutelsat, NA Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean), and 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic and Indian Ocean

regions); note - Norway shares the Inmarsat earth station with the other Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, and Sweden) (1999)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 5, FM at least 650, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

4.03 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

360 (plus 2,729 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

2.03 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.no

Internet hosts:

1,364,448 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

13 (2000)

Internet users:
3.14 million (2005)

Transportation Norway

Airports: 99 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 67 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 12 1,524 to 2,437 m: 12 914 to 1,523 m: 13 under 914 m: 29 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 32 914 to 1,523 m: 6 under 914 m: 26 (2006)

Heliports:
1 (2006)

Pipelines:
condensate 508 km; gas 5,910 km; oil 2,557 km; oil/gas/water
746 km
(2006)

Railways:
total: 4,077 km
standard gauge: 4,077 km 1.435-m gauge (2,680 km electrified)
(2005)

Roadways:
total: 92,513 km
paved: 71,832 km (including 664 km of expressways)
unpaved: 20,681 km (2005)

Waterways:
1,577 km (2002)

Merchant marine:

total: 724 ships (1000 GRT or over) 14,472,103 GRT/20,245,353 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 67, cargo 153, chemical tanker 150, container

2, liquefied gas 79, passenger/cargo 121, petroleum tanker 75, refrigerated cargo 9, roll on/roll off 19, specialized tanker 2, vehicle carrier 47

foreign-owned: 168 (China 3, Cyprus 2, Denmark 32, Estonia 1, Finland 4, Greece 1, Hong Kong 55, Iceland 4, Italy 4, Japan 1, Lithuania 1, Monaco 4, Netherlands 3, Poland 2, Saudi Arabia 3, Sweden 28, UAE 1, UK 6, US 13)

registered in other countries: 861 (Antigua and Barbuda 11, Australia 1, Bahamas 259, Barbados 29, Belize 2, Bermuda 5, Brazil

2, Cambodia 1, Canada 1, Cayman Islands 2, China 1, Comoros 1, Cook

Islands 1, Cyprus 16, Denmark 3, Dominica 1, Ecuador 1, Estonia 2,

Faroe Islands 4, Finland 1, France 1, French Southern and Antarctic

Lands 12, Gibraltar 18, Hong Kong 26, Indonesia 1, Isle of Man 27,

Liberia 38, Libya 1, Malta 49, Marshall Islands 65, Mexico 1, Netherlands 7, Netherlands Antilles 5, Nigeria 1, Panama 66, Philippines 3, Portugal 4, Russia 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 16, Singapore 90, Spain 7, Sweden 7, Thailand 30, Tonga

1, UK 36, US 2, unknown 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Borg Havn, Bergen, Mo i Rana, Molde, Mongstad, Narvik, Oslo, Sture

Military Norway

Military branches:

Norwegian Army (Haeren), Royal Norwegian Navy (Kongelige Norske

Sjoforsvaret, RNoN; includes Coastal Rangers and Coast Guard (Kystvakt)), Royal Norwegian Air Force (Kongelige Norske Luftforsvaret, RNoAF), Home Guard (Heimevernet, HV) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory military service; 16 years of age in wartime; 17 years of age for male volunteers; 18 years of age for women; 16 years of age for volunteers to the Home Guard; conscript

service obligation - 12 months (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,014,592

females age 18-49: 982,734 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 827,016

females age 18-49: 801,358 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 29,179

females age 18-49: 28,023 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$4,033.5 million (2003)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.9% (2003)

Transnational Issues Norway

Disputes - international:

Norway asserts a territorial claim in Antarctica (Queen Maud Land

and its continental shelf); despite recent discussions, Russia and Norway continue to dispute their maritime limits in the Barents Sea

and Russia's fishing rights beyond Svalbard's territorial limits within the Svalbard Treaty zone

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Oman

Introduction Oman

Background:

The inhabitants of the area of Oman have long prospered on Indian

Ocean trade. In the late 18th century, a newly established sultanate

in Muscat signed the first in a series of friendship treaties with Britain. Over time, Oman's dependence on British political and military advisors increased, but it never became a British colony. In 1970, QABOOS bin Said al-Said overthrew the restrictive rule of his father; he has ruled as sultan ever since. His extensive modernization program has opened the country to the outside world

while preserving the longstanding close ties with the UK. Oman's moderate, independent foreign policy has sought to maintain good relations with all Middle Eastern countries.

Geography Oman

Location:

Middle East, bordering the Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman, and Persian Gulf, between Yemen and UAE

Geographic coordinates:

21 00 N, 57 00 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 212,460 sq km

land: 212,460 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Kansas

Land boundaries: total: 1,374 km border countries: Saudi Arabia 676 km, UAE 410 km, Yemen 288 km

Coastline: 2,092 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

dry desert; hot, humid along coast; hot, dry interior; strong southwest summer monsoon (May to September) in far south

Terrain:

central desert plain, rugged mountains in north and south

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Arabian Sea 0 m

highest point: Jabal Shams 2,980 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, copper, asbestos, some marble, limestone, chromium, gypsum, natural gas

Land use: arable land: 0.12% permanent crops: 0.14% other: 99.74% (2005)

Irrigated land:

720 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

summer winds often raise large sandstorms and dust storms in interior; periodic droughts

Environment - current issues:

rising soil salinity; beach pollution from oil spills; very limited natural fresh water resources

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location on Musandam Peninsula adjacent to Strait of Hormuz, a vital transit point for world crude oil

People Oman

Population: 3,102,229 note: includes 577,293 non-nationals (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 42.7% (male 675,423/female 648,963)

15-64 years: 54.7% (male 1,001,917/female 695,578)

65 years and over: 2.6% (male 44,300/female 36,048) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 19 years

male: 21.7 years

female: 16.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

3.28% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

36.24 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

3.81 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.35 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.44 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.23 male(s)/female

total population: 1.25 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 18.89 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 21.65 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 16 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.37 years

male: 71.14 years

female: 75.72 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.77 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

1,300 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Omani(s)

adjective: Omani

Ethnic groups:

Arab, Baluchi, South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi), African

Religions:

Ibadhi Muslim 75%, Sunni Muslim, Shi'a Muslim, Hindu

Languages:

Arabic (official), English, Baluchi, Urdu, Indian dialects

Literacy: definition: NA total population: 75.8% male: 83.1% female: 67.2%

Government Oman

Country name:

conventional long form: Sultanate of Oman

conventional short form: Oman

local long form: Saltanat Uman

local short form: Uman

former: Muscat and Oman

Government type:

monarchy

Capital:

name: Muscat

geographic coordinates: 23 37 N, 58 35 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

5 regions (manatiq, singular - mintaqat) and 4 governorates* (muhafazat, singular - muhafazat) Ad Dakhiliyah, Al Batinah, Al Buraymi*, Al Wusta, Ash Sharqiyah, Az Zahirah, Masqat*, Musandam*, Zufar (Dhofar)*

Independence:

1650 (expulsion of the Portuguese)

National holiday:

Birthday of Sultan QABOOS, 18 November (1940)

Constitution:

none; note - on 6 November 1996, Sultan QABOOS issued a royal decree promulgating a basic law considered by the government to be a

constitution which, among other things, clarifies the royal succession, provides for a prime minister, bars ministers from holding interests in companies doing business with the government,

establishes a bicameral legislature, and guarantees basic civil liberties for Omani citizens

Legal system:

based on English common law and Islamic law; ultimate appeal to the monarch; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

in Oman's most recent Majlis al-Shura elections in 2003, suffrage was universal for all Omanis over age 21 except for members of the military and security forces; the next Majlis al-Shura elections are scheduled for 2007

Executive branch:

chief of state: Sultan and Prime Minister QABOOS bin Said al-Said (sultan since 23 July 1970 and prime minister since 23 July 1972); note - the monarch is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: Sultan and Prime Minister QABOOS bin Said al-Said (sultan since 23 July 1970 and prime minister since 23 July

1972); note - the monarch is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary

Legislative branch:

bicameral Majlis Oman consists of an upper chamber or Majlis al-Dawla (58 seats; members appointed by the monarch; has advisory

powers only) and a lower chamber or Majlis al-Shura (83 seats; members elected by popular vote for four-year terms; body has some

limited power to propose legislation, but otherwise has only advisory powers)

elections: last held 4 October 2003 (next to be held NA 2007)

election results: NA

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

note: the nascent civil court system, administered by region, has judges who practice secular and Shari'a law

Political parties and leaders:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

ABEDA, AFESD, AMF, FAO, G-77, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory),

IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WToO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Hunaina bint Sultan bin Ahmad al-MUGHAIRI

chancery: 2535 Belmont Road, NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 387-1980 through 1981, 1988

FAX: [1] (202) 745-4933

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Gary A. GRAPPO

embassy: Jameat A'Duwal Al Arabiya Street, Al Khuwair area, Muscat

mailing address: P. O. Box 202, P.C. 115, Madinat Sultan Qaboos, Muscat

telephone: [968] 24-698989

FAX: [968] 24-699771

Flag description:

three horizontal bands of white, red, and green of equal width with

a broad, vertical, red band on the hoist side; the national emblem (a khanjar dagger in its sheath superimposed on two crossed swords

in scabbards) in white is centered near the top of the vertical band

Economy Oman

Economy - overview:

Oman is a middle-income economy in the Middle East with notable oil

and gas resources, a substantial trade surplus, and low inflation.

Work on a new liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility progressed in 2005 and will contribute to slightly higher oil and gas exports in 2006. Oman continues to liberalize its markets and joined the World

Trade Organization (WTO) in November 2000. To reduce unemployment

and limit dependence on foreign labor, the government is encouraging

the replacement of foreign expatriate workers with local workers.

Training in information technology, business management, and English

support this objective. Industrial development plans focus on gas resources, metal manufacturing, petrochemicals, and international transshipment ports. In 2005, Oman signed agreements with several

foreign investors to boost oil reserves, build and operate a power plant, and develop a second mobile phone network in the country.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$40.39 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$24.98 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5.6% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$13,500 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 2.7% industry: 39%
services: 58.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 920,000 (2002 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Unemployment rate:

15% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

14.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$14.36 billion

expenditures: \$10.61 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

8.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

dates, limes, bananas, alfalfa, vegetables; camels, cattle; fish

Industries:

crude oil production and refining, natural and liquefied natural gas (LNG) production; construction, cement, copper, steel, chemicals, optic fiber

Industrial production growth rate:

4.1% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

10.3 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

9.582 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

769,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

62,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

721,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

6.1 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

16.5 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

7.09 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

7.43 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

829.1 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$4.796 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$19.01 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

petroleum, reexports, fish, metals, textiles

Exports - partners:

China 21.7%, South Korea 19.5%, Japan 14.3%, Thailand 12.7%,
UAE

7.1%, Taiwan 4.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$8.709 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, livestock, lubricants

Imports - partners:

UAE 22.4%, Japan 15.7%, UK 7.7%, US 6.7%, Germany 5.8%, India 4.2%

(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$4.358 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$4.361 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$76.4 million (1995)

Currency (code):

Omani rial (OMR)

Currency code:

OMR

Exchange rates:

Omani rials per US dollar - 0.3845 (2005), 0.3845 (2004), 0.3845 (2003), 0.3845 (2002), 0.3845 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Oman

Telephones - main lines in use:

265,200 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1.333 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern system consisting of open-wire, microwave, and radiotelephone communication stations; limited coaxial cable

domestic: open-wire, microwave, radiotelephone communications, and a

domestic satellite system with 8 earth stations

international: country code - 968; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Indian Ocean) and 1 Arabsat

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 3, FM 9, shortwave 2 (1999)

Radios:

1.4 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

13 (plus 25 low-power repeaters) (1999)

Televisions:

1.6 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.om

Internet hosts:

3,555 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

245,000 (2005)

Transportation Oman

Airports: 137 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 6 over 3,047 m: 4 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 131 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 7 1,524 to 2,437 m: 52 914 to 1,523 m: 35 under 914 m: 35 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 4,072 km; oil 3,405 km (2006)

Roadways:

total: 34,965 km

paved: 9,673 km (including 550 km of expressways)

unpaved: 25,292 km (2001)

Merchant marine:

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 10,797 GRT/5,040 DWT

by type: passenger 1

registered in other countries: 2 (Kazakhstan 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Mina' Qabus, Salalah

Military Oman

Military branches:

Royal Omani Armed Forces: Royal Army of Oman, Royal Navy of Oman,

Royal Air Force of Oman (Al-Quwwat al-Jawwiya al-Sultanat

Oman,
RAFO) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:
18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 719,871
females age 18-49: 508,621 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 581,444
females age 18-49: 435,107 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 26,391
females age 18-49: 25,466 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$252.99 million (2004)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
11.4% (2003)

Transnational Issues Oman

Disputes - international:
boundary agreement reportedly signed and ratified with UAE in 2003
for entire border, including Oman's Musandam Peninsula and Al Madhah
exclave, but details have not been made public

Trafficking in persons:
current situation: Oman is a destination country for men and women

primarily from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India who migrate willingly, but may subsequently become victims of trafficking when

subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude as domestic workers

and laborers; there have been occasional reports that expatriate children engaged in camel racing may transit or reside in Omani territory

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Oman is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List because of a lack of evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons in 2005

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@Pacific Ocean

Introduction Pacific Ocean

Background:

The Pacific Ocean is the largest of the world's five oceans (followed by the Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, and

Arctic Ocean). Strategically important access waterways include the

La Perouse, Tsugaru, Tsushima, Taiwan, Singapore, and Torres Straits. The decision by the International Hydrographic Organization

in the spring of 2000 to delimit a fifth ocean, the Southern Ocean, removed the portion of the Pacific Ocean south of 60 degrees south.

Geography Pacific Ocean

Location:

body of water between the Southern Ocean, Asia, Australia, and the

Western Hemisphere

Geographic coordinates:

0 00 N, 160 00 W

Map references:

Political Map of the World

Area:

total: 155.557 million sq km

note: includes Bali Sea, Bering Sea, Bering Strait, Coral Sea, East China Sea, Gulf of Alaska, Gulf of Tonkin, Philippine Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, South China Sea, Tasman Sea, and other tributary water bodies

Area - comparative:

about 15 times the size of the US; covers about 28% of the global surface; larger than the total land area of the world

Coastline:

135,663 km

Climate:

planetary air pressure systems and resultant wind patterns exhibit remarkable uniformity in the south and east; trade winds and westerly winds are well-developed patterns, modified by seasonal fluctuations; tropical cyclones (hurricanes) may form south of

Mexico from June to October and affect Mexico and Central America;

continental influences cause climatic uniformity to be much less pronounced in the eastern and western regions at the same latitude

in the North Pacific Ocean; the western Pacific is monsoonal - a rainy season occurs during the summer months, when moisture-laden

winds blow from the ocean over the land, and a dry season during the

winter months, when dry winds blow from the Asian landmass back to

the ocean; tropical cyclones (typhoons) may strike southeast and east Asia from May to December

Terrain:

surface currents in the northern Pacific are dominated by a clockwise, warm-water gyre (broad circular system of currents) and

in the southern Pacific by a counterclockwise, cool-water gyre; in the northern Pacific, sea ice forms in the Bering Sea and Sea of Okhotsk in winter; in the southern Pacific, sea ice from Antarctica reaches its northernmost extent in October; the ocean floor in the eastern Pacific is dominated by the East Pacific Rise, while the western Pacific is dissected by deep trenches, including the Mariana

Trench, which is the world's deepest

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench -10,924 m

highest point: sea level 0 m

Natural resources:

oil and gas fields, polymetallic nodules, sand and gravel aggregates, placer deposits, fish

Natural hazards:

surrounded by a zone of violent volcanic and earthquake activity sometimes referred to as the "Pacific Ring of Fire"; subject to tropical cyclones (typhoons) in southeast and east Asia from May to

December (most frequent from July to October); tropical cyclones (hurricanes) may form south of Mexico and strike Central America and

Mexico from June to October (most common in August and September);

cyclical El Nino/La Nina phenomenon occurs in the equatorial Pacific, influencing weather in the Western Hemisphere and the western Pacific; ships subject to superstructure icing in extreme north from October to May; persistent fog in the northern Pacific can be a maritime hazard from June to December

Environment - current issues:

endangered marine species include the dugong, sea lion, sea otter, seals, turtles, and whales; oil pollution in Philippine Sea and South China Sea

Geography - note:

the major chokepoints are the Bering Strait, Panama Canal, Luzon Strait, and the Singapore Strait; the Equator divides the Pacific Ocean into the North Pacific Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean; dotted with low coral islands and rugged volcanic islands in the southwestern Pacific Ocean

Economy Pacific Ocean

Economy - overview:

The Pacific Ocean is a major contributor to the world economy and

particularly to those nations its waters directly touch. It provides low-cost sea transportation between East and West, extensive fishing

grounds, offshore oil and gas fields, minerals, and sand and gravel for the construction industry. In 1996, over 60% of the world's fish catch came from the Pacific Ocean. Exploitation of offshore oil and gas reserves is playing an ever-increasing role in the energy supplies of the US, Australia, NZ, China, and Peru. The high cost of

recovering offshore oil and gas, combined with the wide swings in world prices for oil since 1985, has led to fluctuations in new drillings.

Transportation Pacific Ocean

Ports and terminals:

Bangkok (Thailand), Hong Kong (China), Kao-hsiung (Taiwan), Los

Angeles (US), Manila (Philippines), Pusan (South Korea), San Francisco (US), Seattle (US), Shanghai (China), Singapore, Sydney (Australia), Vladivostok (Russia), Wellington (NZ), Yokohama (Japan)

Transportation - note:

Inside Passage offers protected waters from southeast Alaska to Puget Sound (Washington state)

Transnational Issues Pacific Ocean

Disputes - international: some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

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@Pakistan

Introduction Pakistan

Background:

The separation in 1947 of British India into the Muslim state of Pakistan (with two sections West and East) and largely Hindu India

was never satisfactorily resolved, and India and Pakistan fought two

wars - in 1947-48 and 1965 - over the disputed Kashmir territory. A

third war between these countries in 1971 - in which India capitalized on Islamabad's marginalization of Bengalis in Pakistani politics - resulted in East Pakistan becoming the separate nation of Bangladesh. In response to Indian nuclear weapons testing, Pakistan

conducted its own tests in 1998. The dispute over the state of Kashmir is ongoing, but discussions and confidence-building measures

have led to decreased tensions since 2002.

Geography Pakistan

Location:

Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea, between India on the east and Iran and Afghanistan on the west and China in the north

Geographic coordinates:
30 00 N, 70 00 E

Map references:
Asia

Area:
total: 803,940 sq km
land: 778,720 sq km
water: 25,220 sq km

Area - comparative:
slightly less than twice the size of California

Land boundaries:
total: 6,774 km
border countries: Afghanistan 2,430 km, China 523 km, India 2,912 km, Iran 909 km

Coastline:
1,046 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:
mostly hot, dry desert; temperate in northwest; arctic in north

Terrain:
flat Indus plain in east; mountains in north and northwest; Balochistan plateau in west

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: K2 (Mt. Godwin-Austen) 8,611 m

Natural resources:

land, extensive natural gas reserves, limited petroleum, poor quality coal, iron ore, copper, salt, limestone

Land use: arable land: 24.44% permanent crops: 0.84% other: 74.72% (2005)

Irrigated land:

182,300 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

frequent earthquakes, occasionally severe especially in north and west; flooding along the Indus after heavy rains (July and August)

Environment - current issues: water pollution from raw sewage, industrial wastes, and agricultural runoff; limited natural fresh water resources; a majority of the population does not have access to potable water; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

controls Khyber Pass and Bolan Pass, traditional invasion routes between Central Asia and the Indian Subcontinent

People Pakistan

Population:

165,803,560 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 39% (male 33,293,428/female 31,434,314)

15-64 years: 56.9% (male 48,214,298/female 46,062,933)

65 years and over: 4.1% (male 3,256,065/female 3,542,522)
(2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 19.8 years

male: 19.7 years

female: 20 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.09% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

29.74 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.23 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.59 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.92 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 70.45 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 70.84 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 70.04 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 63.39 years

male: 62.4 years

female: 64.44 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

74,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

4,900 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and cutaneous leishmaniasis are high risks depending on location

animal contact disease: rabies (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Pakistani(s)

adjective: Pakistani

Ethnic groups:

Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun (Pathan), Baloch, Muhajir (immigrants from

India at the time of partition and their descendants)

Religions:

Muslim 97% (Sunni 77%, Shi'a 20%), Christian, Hindu, and other 3%

Languages:

Punjabi 48%, Sindhi 12%, Siraiki (a Punjabi variant) 10%, Pashtu 8%, Urdu (official) 8%, Balochi 3%, Hindko 2%, Brahui 1%, English (official and lingua franca of Pakistani elite and most government ministries), Burushaski, and other 8%

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 48.7%

male: 61.7%

female: 35.2% (2004 est.)

Government Pakistan

Country name:

conventional long form: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

conventional short form: Pakistan

local long form: Jamhuryat Islami Pakistan

local short form: Pakistan

former: West Pakistan

Government type:

federal republic

Capital:

name: Islamabad

geographic coordinates: 33 42 N, 73 10 E

time difference: UTC +5 (10 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

4 provinces, 1 territory*, and 1 capital territory**; Balochistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas*, Islamabad Capital Territory**,

North-West Frontier Province, Punjab, Sindh

note: the Pakistani-administered portion of the disputed Jammu and

Kashmir region consists of two administrative entities: Azad Kashmir

and Northern Areas

Independence:

14 August 1947 (from UK)

National holiday:

Republic Day, 23 March (1956)

Constitution:

12 April 1973; suspended 5 July 1977, restored with amendments 30

December 1985; suspended 15 October 1999, restored in stages in 2002; amended 31 December 2003

Legal system:

based on English common law with provisions to accommodate Pakistan's status as an Islamic state; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal; joint electorates and reserved parliamentary seats for women and non-Muslims

Executive branch:

note: following a military takeover on 12 October 1999, Chief of Army Staff and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, General Pervez MUSHARRAF, suspended Pakistan's constitution

and

assumed the additional title of Chief Executive; on 12 May 2000, Pakistan's Supreme Court unanimously validated the October 1999 coup

and granted MUSHARRAF executive and legislative authority for three

years from the coup date; on 20 June 2001, MUSHARRAF named himself

as president and was sworn in, replacing Mohammad Rafiq TARAR; in a

referendum held on 30 April 2002, MUSHARRAF's presidency was extended by five more years; on 1 January 2004, MUSHARRAF won a vote

of confidence in the Senate, National Assembly, and four provincial

assemblies

chief of state: President General Pervez MUSHARRAF (since 20 June

2001)

head of government: Prime Minister Shaukat AZIZ (since 28 August

2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister

elections: the president is elected by Parliament for a five-year term; note - in a referendum held on 30 April 2002, MUSHARRAF's

presidency was extended by five more years (next to be held in 2007); the prime minister is selected by the National Assembly (next

to be held in 2007)

election results: AZIZ elected by the National Assembly on 27 August

2004 with 191 of the votes

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament or Majlis-e-Shoora consists of the Senate (100

seats - formerly 87; members indirectly elected by provincial assemblies to serve six-year terms and the National Assembly (342 seats - formerly 217; 60 seats represent women; 10 seats represent minorities; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held in March 2006 (next to be held in March 2009); National Assembly - last held 10 October 2002 (next to

be held in 2007)

election results: Senate results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PML 47, PPPP 9, MMA 20, MQM/A 6, PML/N 4, PML/F 1,

PkMAP 3, ANP 2, PPP 3, JWP 1, BNP-Awami 1, BNP-Mengal 1, BNP/H 1,

independents 1; National Assembly results - percent of votes by party - NA; seats by party - PML/Q 126, PPPP 81, MMA 63, PML/N 19,

MQM/A 17, NA 16, PML/F 5, PML/J 3, PPP/S 2, BNP 1, JWP 1, PAT 1,

PML/Z 1, PTI 1, MQM/H 1, PkMAP 1, independents 3

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (justices appointed by the president); Federal Islamic or Shari'a Court

Political parties and leaders:

Awami National Party or ANP [Asfandiyar Wali KHAN]; Balochistan

National Party/Hayee Group or BNP/H [Dr. Hayee BALUCH]; Baluch

National Party/Awami or BNP/Awami [Moheem Khan BALOCH]; Baluch

National Party-Mengal or BNP/M [Sardar Ataullah MENGAL];
Jamhoori

Watan Party or JWP; Jamiat-al-Hadith or JAH [Sajid MIR];

Jamiat-i-Islami or JI [Qazi Hussain AHMED]; Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam,

Fazlur Rehman faction or JUI/F [Fazlur REHMAN]; Jamiat

Ulema-i-Islam, Sami ul-HAQ faction or JUI/S [Sami ul-HAQ];
Jamiat

Ulema-i-Pakistan or JUP [Shah Faridul HAQ]; Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal

Pakistan or MMA [Qazi Hussain AHMED]; Muttahida Qaumi Movement,

Altaf faction or MQM/A [Altaf HUSSAIN]; Muttahida Quami Movement,

Haqiqi faction or MQM/H [Afaq AHMAD]; National Alliance or NA

[Ghulam Mustapha JATOI]; Pakhtun Khwa Milli Awami Party or PkMAP

[Mahmood Khan ACHAKZAI]; Pakhtun Quami Party or PQP [Mohammed Afzal

KHAN]; Pakistan Awami Tehrik or PAT [Tahir ul QADRI]; Pakistan

Muslim League, Functional Group or PML/F [Pir PAGARO]; Pakistan

Muslim League, Nawaz Sharif faction or PML/N [Nawaz SHARIF];

Pakistan Muslim League or PML [Chaudhry Shujaat HUSSAIN];
note - as

of May 2004, the PML/Q changed its name to PML and absorbed the

PML/J, PML/Z, and NA; Pakistan National Party or PNP [Hasil BIZENJO]; Pakistan People's Party or PPP [Aftab Ahmed Khan SHERPAO];

Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians or PPPP [Benazir BHUTTO];

Pakistan Tehrik-e-Insaaf or PTI [Imran KHAN]; Tehrik-i-Islami
[Allama Sajid NAQVI]

note: political alliances in Pakistan can shift frequently

Political pressure groups and leaders:
military remains most important political force; ulema (clergy),
landowners, industrialists, and small merchants also influential

International organization participation:

ARF, AsDB, C (reinstated 2004), CP, ECO, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA,
IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO,
ILO,

IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO,
MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM, OAS (observer), OIC, ONUB, OPCW,
PCA, SAARC,

SACEP, SCO (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,
UNITAR,

UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU,
WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Mahmud Ali DURRANI chancery: 3517 International
Court, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 243-6500 FAX:
[1] (202) 686-1544 consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Houston,
Los Angeles, New York, Sunnyvale (California)

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Ryan CROCKER embassy: Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna
5, Islamabad mailing address: P. O. Box 1048, Unit 62200, APO AE
09812-2200 telephone: [92] (51) 208-0000 FAX: [92] (51)
2276427 consulate(s) general: Karachi consulate(s): Lahore,
Peshawar

Flag description:

green with a vertical white band (symbolizing the role of religious

minorities) on the hoist side; a large white crescent and star are centered in the green field; the crescent, star, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam

Economy Pakistan

Economy - overview:

Pakistan, an impoverished and underdeveloped country, has suffered

from decades of internal political disputes, low levels of foreign investment, and a costly, ongoing confrontation with neighboring India. However, IMF-approved government policies, bolstered by generous foreign assistance and renewed access to global markets since 2001, have generated solid macroeconomic recovery the last four years. The government has made substantial macroeconomic reforms since 2000, although progress on more politically sensitive reforms has slowed. For example, in the budget for fiscal year 2006,

Islamabad did not impose taxes on the agriculture or real estate sectors, despite Pakistan's chronically low tax-to-GDP ratio. While long-term prospects remain uncertain, given Pakistan's low level of development, medium-term prospects for job creation and poverty reduction are the best in more than a decade. Islamabad has raised development spending from about 2% of GDP in the 1990s to 4% in

2003, a necessary step towards reversing the broad underdevelopment

of its social sector. GDP growth, spurred by double-digit gains in industrial production over the past year, has become less dependent

on agriculture, and remained above 7% in 2004 and 2005. Inflation

remains the biggest threat to the economy, jumping to more than 9%

in 2005. The World Bank and Asian Development Bank announced that

they would provide US \$1 billion each in aid to help Pakistan rebuild areas hit by the October 2005 earthquake in Kashmir.

Foreign

exchange reserves continued to reach new levels in 2005, supported

by steady worker remittances. In the near term, growth probably cannot be sustained at the 7% level; however, massive international

aid, increased government spending, lower taxes, and pay increases

for government workers will help Pakistan maintain strong GDP growth

over the longer term.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$395.2 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$89.55 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

6.6% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$2,400 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: 21.6%

industry: 25.1%

services: 53.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force:

46.84 million

note: extensive export of labor, mostly to the Middle East, and use

of child labor (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation:

agriculture: 42%

industry: 20%

services: 38% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:

6.6% plus substantial underemployment (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

32% (FY00/01 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 4.1% highest 10%: 27.6% (FY96/97)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

41 (FY98/99)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

9.1% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

15.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$15.45 billion

expenditures: \$20.07 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

53.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; milk, beef, mutton, eggs

Industries:

textiles and apparel, food processing, pharmaceuticals,
construction materials, paper products, fertilizer, shrimp

Industrial production growth rate:

10.7% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

76.92 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 68.8% hydro: 28.2%
nuclear: 3% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

71.54 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

63,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

365,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

341.8 million bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

23.8 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

23.8 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

759.7 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$-1.109 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$14.85 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

textiles (garments, bed linen, cotton cloth, yarn), rice, leather goods, sports goods, chemicals, manufactures, carpets and rugs

Exports - partners:

US 22.5%, UAE 8.9%, UK 5.8%, China 5.4%, Germany 4.6% (2005)

Imports:

\$21.26 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, plastics, transportation equipment, edible oils, paper and paperboard, iron and steel, tea

Imports - partners:

China 13.8%, Saudi Arabia 10.3%, UAE 8.8%, Japan 6.1%, US 5%,

Kuwait 5%, Germany 4.8% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$10.95 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$38.8 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$2.4 billion (FY01/02)

Currency (code):
Pakistani rupee (PKR)

Currency code:
PKR

Exchange rates:
Pakistani rupees per US dollar - 59.515 (2005), 58.258 (2004),
57.752 (2003), 59.724 (2002), 61.927 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 July - 30 June

Communications Pakistan

Telephones - main lines in use:
5,277,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
12.771 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: the domestic system is mediocre, but improving;
service is adequate for government and business use, in part because
major businesses have established their own private systems; since 1988, the government has promoted investment in the national telecommunications system on a priority basis, significantly increasing network capacity; despite major improvements in trunk and
urban systems, telecommunication services are still not readily

available to the majority of the rural population

domestic: microwave radio relay, coaxial cable, fiber-optic cable, cellular, and satellite networks

international: country code - 92; satellite earth stations - 3

Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean); 3 operational

international gateway exchanges (1 at Karachi and 2 at Islamabad);

microwave radio relay to neighboring countries (1999)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 27, FM 1, shortwave 21 (1998)

Radios:

13.5 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

22 (plus seven low-power repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

3.1 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.pk

Internet hosts:

72,765 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

30 (2000)

Internet users:

10.5 million (2005)

Transportation Pakistan

Airports: 139 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 91 over 3,047 m: 14 2,438 to 3,047 m: 21 1,524 to 2,437 m: 33 914 to 1,523 m: 15 under 914 m: 8 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 48 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 12 914 to 1,523 m: 12 under 914 m: 23 (2006)

Heliports:
18 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 10,257 km; oil 2,001 km (2006)

Railways:
total: 8,163 km
broad gauge: 7,718 km 1.676-m gauge (293 km electrified)
narrow gauge: 445 km 1.000-m gauge (2004)

Roadways:
total: 255,856 km
paved: 157,975 km (including 367 km of expressways)
unpaved: 97,881 km (2004)

Merchant marine:
total: 16 ships (1000 GRT or over) 397,740 GRT/657,656 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 10, container 1, petroleum tanker 4
registered in other countries: 11 (Comoros 2, North Korea 3, Malta 1, Nigeria 1, Panama 3, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1)
(2006)

Ports and terminals:
Karachi, Port Muhammad Bin Qasim

Military Pakistan

Military branches:

Army (includes National Guard), Navy (includes Marines),
Pakistan

Air Force (Pakistan Fiza'ya) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 16 years of age for voluntary military service; soldiers cannot be deployed for combat until age of 18; the Pakistani Air Force has inducted its first female combat pilot (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 16-49: 39,028,014

females age 16-49: 36,779,584 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 16-49: 29,428,747

females age 16-49: 28,391,887 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 1,969,055

females age 16-49: 1,849,254 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$4.26 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

3.9% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Pakistan

Disputes - international:

various talks and confidence-building measures cautiously have begun to defuse tensions over Kashmir, particularly since the October 2005 earthquake in the region; Kashmir nevertheless remains

the site of the world's largest and most militarized territorial dispute with portions under the de facto administration of China

(Aksai Chin), India (Jammu and Kashmir), and Pakistan (Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas); UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) has maintained a small group of peacekeepers

since 1949; India does not recognize Pakistan's ceding historic Kashmir lands to China in 1964; in 2004, India and Pakistan instituted a cease-fire in the Kashmir, and in 2005 restored bus service across the highly militarized Line of Control; Pakistan has taken its dispute on the impact of India's building the Baglihar Dam

on the Chenab River in Jammu and Kashmir to the World Bank for arbitration and in general the two states still dispute Indus River water sharing; to defuse tensions and prepare discussions on a maritime boundary, in 2004, India and Pakistan resurveyed a portion

of the disputed the Sir Creek estuary at the mouth of the Rann of Kutch; Pakistani maps continue to show the Junagadh claim in India's

Gujarat State; by 2005, Pakistan, with UN assistance, had repatriated 2.3 million Afghan refugees and had undertaken a census

to count the remaining million or more, many of whom remain at their

own choosing; Pakistan has sent troops into remote tribal areas to control the border with Afghanistan and stem organized terrorist or

other illegal cross-border activities; regular meetings with Afghan and Coalition allies aim to resolve periodic claims of boundary encroachments

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 960,041 (Afghanistan)

IDPs: undetermined (government strikes on Islamic militants in

South

Waziristan); 3 million (October 2005 earthquake) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

opium poppy cultivation declined 58% to 3,147 hectares in 2005; federal and provincial authorities continue to conduct anti-poppy campaigns that force eradication - fines and arrests will take place if the ban on poppy cultivation is not observed; key transit point for Afghan drugs, including heroin, opium, morphine, and hashish, bound for Western markets, the Gulf States, and Africa; financial crimes related to drug trafficking, terrorism, corruption, and smuggling remain problems

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Palau

Introduction Palau

Background:

After three decades as part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific under US administration, this westernmost cluster of the Caroline Islands opted for independence in 1978 rather than join the

Federated States of Micronesia. A Compact of Free Association with

the US was approved in 1986, but not ratified until 1993. It

entered

into force the following year, when the islands gained independence.

Geography Palau

Location:

Oceania, group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, southeast of the Philippines

Geographic coordinates:

7 30 N, 134 30 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 458 sq km

land: 458 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

1,519 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 3 nm exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; hot and humid; wet season May to November

Terrain:

varying geologically from the high, mountainous main island of Babelthuap to low, coral islands usually fringed by large barrier reefs

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Ngerchelchuus 242 m

Natural resources:

forests, minerals (especially gold), marine products, deep-seabed minerals

Land use:

arable land: 8.7%

permanent crops: 4.35%

other: 86.95% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

typhoons (June to December)

Environment - current issues:

inadequate facilities for disposal of solid waste; threats to the marine ecosystem from sand and coral dredging, illegal fishing practices, and overfishing

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

westernmost archipelago in the Caroline chain, consists of six island groups totaling more than 300 islands; includes World War

II

battleground of Beliliou (Peleliu) and world-famous rock islands

People Palau

Population:

20,579 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 26.3% (male 2,789/female 2,622)

15-64 years: 69.1% (male 7,664/female 6,549)

65 years and over: 4.6% (male 453/female 502) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 31.7 years

male: 32.7 years

female: 30.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.31% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

18.03 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.8 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

1.85 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.17 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.9 male(s)/female

total population: 1.13 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 14.46 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 16.19 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 12.63 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.42 years

male: 67.26 years

female: 73.77 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.46 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Palauan(s)

adjective: Palauan

Ethnic groups:

Palauan (Micronesian with Malayan and Melanesian admixtures)
69.9%,

Filipino 15.3%, Chinese 4.9%, other Asian 2.4%, white 1.9%,

Carolinian 1.4%, other Micronesian 1.1%, other or unspecified
3.2%

(2000 census)

Religions:

Roman Catholic 41.6%, Protestant 23.3%, Modekngei 8.8%

(indigenous

to Palau), Seventh-Day Adventist 5.3%, Jehovah's Witness 0.9%, Latter-Day Saints 0.6%, other religion 3.1%, unspecified or none 16.4% (2000 census)

Languages:

Palauan 64.7% official in all islands except Sonsoral (Sonsoralese and English are official), Tobi (Tobi and English are official), and Angaur (Angaur, Japanese, and English are official), Filipino 13.5%,

English 9.4%, Chinese 5.7%, Carolinian 1.5%, Japanese 1.5%, other

Asian 2.3%, other languages 1.5% (2000 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 92%

male: 93%

female: 90% (1980 est.)

Government Palau

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Palau

conventional short form: Palau

local long form: Beluu er a Belau

local short form: Belau

former: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Palau District

Government type:

constitutional government in free association with the US; the Compact of Free Association entered into force 1 October 1994

Capital:

name: Melekeok

geographic coordinates: 7 29 N, 134 38 E
time difference: UTC+9 (14 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

16 states; Aimeliik, Airai, Angaur, Hatohobei, Kayangel, Koror,
Melekeok, Ngaraard, Ngarchelong, Ngardmau, Ngatpang,
Ngchesar,
Ngeremlengui, Ngiwal, Peleliu, Sonsorol

Independence:

1 October 1994 (from the US-administered UN Trusteeship)

National holiday:

Constitution Day, 9 July (1979)

Constitution:

1 January 1981

Legal system:

based on Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal,
common, and customary laws

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Tommy Esang REMENGESAU, Jr. (since
19

January 2001) and Vice President Camsek CHIN (since 1 January
2005);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of
government

head of government: President Tommy Esang REMENGESAU, Jr.
(since 19

January 2001) and Vice President Camsek CHIN (since 1 January 2005)

cabinet: NA

elections: president and vice president elected on separate tickets by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term);

election last held 2 November 2004 (next to be held November 2008)

election results: Tommy Esang REMENGESAU, Jr. reelected president;

percent of vote - Tommy Esang REMENGESAU, Jr. 64%, Polycarp BASILIUS

33%; Elias Camsek CHIN elected vice president; percent of vote - Elias Camsek CHIN 70%, Sandra PIERANTOZZI 29%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament or Olbiil Era Kelulau (OEK) consists of the Senate (9 seats; members elected by popular vote on a population basis to serve four-year terms) and the House of Delegates (16 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) elections: Senate - last held 2 November 2004 (next to be held November 2008); House of Delegates - last held 2 November 2004 (next

to be held November 2008)

election results: Senate - percent of vote - NA%; seats -

independents 9 (four new members elected); House of Delegates - percent of vote - NA%; seats - independents 16 (one new member elected)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; National Court; Court of Common Pleas

Political parties and leaders:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AsDB, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRCS, IMF, IOC,

IPU, MIGA, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Hersey KYOTA

chancery: 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC

20006

telephone: [1] (202) 452-6814

FAX: [1] (202) 452-6281

consulate(s) general: Honolulu

consulate(s): Tamuning (Guam)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: US ambassador to the Philippines is accredited to Palau

embassy: Koror (no street address)

mailing address: P. O. Box 6028, Republic of Palau 96940

telephone: [680] 488-2920, 2990

FAX: [680] 488-2911

Flag description:

light blue with a large yellow disk (representing the moon) shifted slightly to the hoist side

Economy Palau

Economy - overview:

The economy consists primarily of tourism, subsistence agriculture,

and fishing. The government is the major employer of the work force,

relying heavily on financial assistance from the US. Business and tourist arrivals numbered 63,000 in 2003. The population enjoys a per capita income twice that of the Philippines and much of Micronesia. Long-run prospects for the key tourist sector have been

greatly bolstered by the expansion of air travel in the Pacific, the rising prosperity of leading East Asian countries, and the willingness of foreigners to finance infrastructure development.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$124.5 million; note - includes US subsidy (2004 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$145 million

GDP - real growth rate:

5.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$7,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA% 6.2% industry: NA% 12% services: NA% 81.8%

Labor force: 9,777 (2005)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 20% industry: NA% services: NA% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

4.2% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.7% (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$72.07 million

expenditures: \$72.43 million; including capital expenditures of \$12.98 million (FY98/99 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coconuts, copra, cassava (tapioca), sweet potatoes; fish

Industries:

tourism, craft items (from shell, wood, pearls), construction, garment making

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production by source:

NA

Current account balance:

\$15.09 million

Exports:

\$5.882 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

shellfish, tuna, copra, garments

Exports - partners:

US, Japan, Singapore (2004)

Imports:

\$107.3 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, fuels, metals; foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

US, Singapore, Japan, South Korea (2004)

Debt - external:

\$0 (FY99/00)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$19.6 million; note - the Compact of Free Association with the US, entered into after the end of the UN trusteeship on 1 October 1994,

provides Palau with up to \$700 million in US aid over 15 years in return for furnishing military facilities

Currency (code):

US dollar (USD)

Currency code:

USD

Exchange rates:

the US dollar is used

Fiscal year:

1 October - 30 September

Communications Palau

Telephones - main lines in use:

6,700 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1,000 (2002)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: country code - 680; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 4, shortwave 1 (2002)

Radios:

12,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (cable) (2005)

Televisions:

11,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.pw

Internet hosts:

3 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2002)

Transportation Palau

Airports: 3 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 61 km

paved: 36 km

unpaved: 25 km

Ports and terminals:

Koror

Military Palau

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Palau National Police (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 5,694 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 4,087 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 142 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of the US; under a Compact of Free Association between Palau and the US, the US military is granted access to the islands for 50 years, but it has not stationed any

military forces there (2005)

Transnational Issues Palau

Disputes - international: border delineation disputes being negotiated with Philippines, Indonesia

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Panama

Introduction Panama

Background:

Explored and settled by the Spanish in the 16th century, Panama broke with Spain in 1821 and joined a union of Colombia, Venezuela,

and Ecuador - named the Republic of Gran Colombia. When the latter

dissolved in 1830, Panama remained part of Colombia. With US backing, Panama seceded from Colombia in 1903 and promptly signed a

treaty with the US allowing for the construction of a canal and US sovereignty over a strip of land on either side of the structure (the Panama Canal Zone). The Panama Canal was built by the US Army

Corps of Engineers between 1904 and 1914. In 1977, an

agreement was

signed for the complete transfer of the Canal from the US to Panama

by the end of the century. Certain portions of the Zone and increasing responsibility over the Canal were turned over in the subsequent decades. With US help, dictator Manuel NORIEGA was deposed in 1989. The entire Panama Canal, the area supporting the

Canal, and remaining US military bases were transferred to Panama by

the end of 1999. In October 2006, Panamanians approved an ambitious

plan to expand the Canal. The project, which is to begin in 2007 and

could double the Canal's capacity, is expected to be completed in 2014-15.

Geography Panama

Location:

Central America, bordering both the Caribbean Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, between Colombia and Costa Rica

Geographic coordinates:

9 00 N, 80 00 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 78,200 sq km

land: 75,990 sq km

water: 2,210 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than South Carolina

Land boundaries: total: 555 km border countries: Colombia 225 km, Costa Rica 330 km

Coastline: 2,490 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical maritime; hot, humid, cloudy; prolonged rainy season (May to January), short dry season (January to May)

Terrain:

interior mostly steep, rugged mountains and dissected, upland plains; coastal areas largely plains and rolling hills

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Volcan de Chiriqui 3,475 m

Natural resources:

copper, mahogany forests, shrimp, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 7.26% permanent crops: 1.95% other: 90.79% (2005)

Irrigated land:

430 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

occasional severe storms and forest fires in the Darien area

Environment - current issues: water pollution from agricultural runoff threatens fishery resources; deforestation of tropical rain

forest; land degradation and soil erosion threatens siltation of Panama Canal; air pollution in urban areas; mining threatens natural resources

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

strategic location on eastern end of isthmus forming land bridge connecting North and South America; controls Panama Canal that links

North Atlantic Ocean via Caribbean Sea with North Pacific Ocean

People Panama

Population:

3,191,319 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 30.3% (male 492,403/female 472,996)

15-64 years: 63.4% (male 1,025,898/female 998,926)

65 years and over: 6.3% (male 94,122/female 106,974) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 26.1 years

male: 25.8 years

female: 26.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.6% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

21.74 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.36 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.88 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 16.37 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 17.75 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 14.92 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.22 years

male: 72.68 years

female: 77.87 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.68 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.9% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

16,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 500 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Panamanian(s)

adjective: Panamanian

Ethnic groups:

mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white) 70%, Amerindian and mixed

(West Indian) 14%, white 10%, Amerindian 6%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant 15%

Languages:

Spanish (official), English 14%; note - many Panamanians bilingual

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 92.6%

male: 93.2%

female: 91.9% (2003 est.)

Government Panama

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Panama

conventional short form: Panama

local long form: Republica de Panama

local short form: Panama

Government type:

constitutional democracy

Capital:

name: Panama

geographic coordinates: 8 58 N, 79 32 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

9 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1 territory* (comarca); Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui, Cocle, Colon, Darien, Herrera, Los Santos, Panama, San Blas*(Kuna Yala), and Veraguas

Independence:

3 November 1903 (from Colombia; became independent from Spain 28 November 1821)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 3 November (1903)

Constitution:

11 October 1972; major reforms adopted 1978, 1983, 1994, and 2004

Legal system:

based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Justice; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Martin TORRIJOS Espino (since 1 September

2004); First Vice President Samuel LEWIS Navarro (since 1 September

2004); Second Vice President Ruben AROSEMENA Valdes (since 1 September 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and

head of government

head of government: President Martin TORRIJOS Espino (since 1 September 2004); First Vice President Samuel LEWIS Navarro (since 1

September 2004); Second Vice President Ruben AROSEMENA Valdes (since

1 September 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president and vice presidents elected on the same ticket by popular vote for five-year terms (eligible for two more terms);

election last held 2 May 2004 (next to be held 3 May 2009); note - beginning in 2009, Panama will have only one vice president.

election results: Martin TORRIJOS Espino elected president; percent

of vote - Martin TORRIJOS Espino 47.5%, Guillermo ENDARA Galimany

30.6%, Jose Miguel ALEMAN 17%, Ricardo MARTINELLI 4.9%

note: government coalition - PRD (Democratic Revolutionary Party),

PP (Popular Party)

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (formerly called Legislative Assembly)

or Asamblea Nacional (78 seats; members are elected by popular vote

to serve five-year terms); note - in 2009, the number of seats will change to 71

elections: last held 2 May 2004 (next to be held 3 May 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PRD 40, PA 17, PS 8, MOLIRENA 3, CD 2, PP 2, PLN 1, other 5

note: legislators from outlying rural districts are chosen on a plurality basis while districts located in more populous towns and

cities elect multiple legislators by means of a proportion-based formula

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (nine judges appointed for 10-year terms); five superior courts; three courts of appeal

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Change or CD [Ricardo MARTINELLI]; Democratic Revolutionary Party or PRD [Hugo GUIRAUD]; National Liberal Party or PLN [Anibal GALINDO]; Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement or MOLIRENA [Jesus ROSAS]; Panamenista Party or PA (formerly the Arnulfista Party) [Marco AMEGLIO]; Popular Party or PP (formerly Christian Democratic Party or PDC) [Ricardo ARIAS Calderon]; Solidarity Party or PS [Jose Raul MULINO]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Chamber of Commerce; National Civic Crusade; National Council of Organized Workers or CONATO; National Council of Private Enterprise or CONEP; National Union of Construction and Similar Workers (SUNTRACS); Panamanian Association of Business Executives or APEDE; Panamanian Industrialists Society or SIP; Workers Confederation of the Republic of Panama or CTRP

International organization participation:

CAN (observer), CSN (observer), FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO,

ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO,
Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), MIGA,
NAM,

OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,
UPU, WCL,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Federico HUMBERT Arias

chancery: 2862 McGill Terrace NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 483-1407

FAX: [1] (202) 483-8416

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Houston, Miami, New Orleans, New
York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Tampa

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador William A. EATON

embassy: Avenida Balboa and Calle 37, Apartado Postal
0816-02561,

Zona 5, Panama City 5

mailing address: American Embassy Panama, Unit 0945, APO AA
34002

telephone: [507] 207-7000

FAX: [507] 227-1964

Flag description:

divided into four, equal rectangles; the top quadrants are white
(hoist side) with a blue five-pointed star in the center and plain
red; the bottom quadrants are plain blue (hoist side) and white
with

a red five-pointed star in the center

Economy Panama

Economy - overview:

Panama's dollarised economy rests primarily on a well-developed services sector that accounts for three-fourths of GDP. Services include operating the Panama Canal, banking, the Colon Free Zone, insurance, container ports, flagship registry, and tourism. A slump in the Colon Free Zone and agricultural exports, the global slowdown, and the withdrawal of US military forces held back economic growth in 2000-03; growth picked up in 2004 and 2005 led by export-oriented services and a construction boom stimulated by tax incentives. The government has implemented tax reforms, as well as social security reforms, and backs regional trade agreements and development of tourism. Unemployment remains high.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$23.33 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$14.89 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

6.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$7,400 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: 6.8%

industry: 15.6%

services: 77.6% (2005 est.)

Labor force:

1.39 million

note: shortage of skilled labor, but an oversupply of unskilled labor (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation:

agriculture: 20.8%

industry: 18%

services: 61.2% (1995 est.)

Unemployment rate:

9.8% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

37% (1999 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 1.2% highest 10%: 35.7% (1997)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

56.4 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.9% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

16.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$3.426 billion

expenditures: \$3.959 billion; including capital expenditures of \$471

million (2005 est.)

Public debt:

64.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock;

shrimp

Industries:

construction, brewing, cement and other construction materials,
sugar milling

Industrial production growth rate:

1.7% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

5.398 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 37% hydro: 61.3%
nuclear: 0% other: 1.7% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

4.87 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

175 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

25 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - consumption:

78,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day; note - imports oil

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-705.7 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$7.481 billion f.o.b.; note - includes the Colon Free Zone (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

bananas, shrimp, sugar, coffee, clothing

Exports - partners:

US 44.9%, Spain 8.9%, Sweden 5.6%, Netherlands 4.9%, Costa Rica 4%
(2005)

Imports:

\$8.734 billion f.o.b. (includes the Colon Free Zone) (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

capital goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods, chemicals

Imports - partners:

US 27.5%, Netherlands Antilles 11.4%, Costa Rica 4.7%, Japan 4.5%
(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.211 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$9.758 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$197.1 million (1995)

Currency (code):
balboa (PAB); US dollar (USD)

Currency code:
PAB; USD

Exchange rates:
balboas per US dollar - 1 (2005), 1 (2004), 1 (2003), 1 (2002), 1 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Panama

Telephones - main lines in use:
440,100 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
1.352 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: domestic and international facilities well developed
domestic: NA
international: country code - 507; 1 coaxial submarine cable;
satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); connected to the Central American Microwave System

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 101, FM 134, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:
815,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

38 (including repeaters) (1998)

Televisions:

510,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.pa

Internet hosts:

7,149 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

6 (2000)

Internet users:

300,000 (2005)

Transportation Panama

Airports: 117 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 53 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 18 under 914 m: 28 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 64 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 10 under 914 m: 53 (2006)

Railways:

total: 355 km

standard gauge: 77 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 278 km 0.914-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 11,643 km

paved: 4,028 km

unpaved: 7,615 km (2000)

Waterways:

800 km (includes 82 km Panama Canal) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 5,473 ships (1000 GRT or over) 146,511,342 GRT/219,940,567

DWT

by type: barge carrier 1, bulk carrier 1,776, cargo 992, chemical tanker 476, combination ore/oil 2, container 663, liquefied gas 193,

livestock carrier 7, passenger 49, passenger/cargo 77, petroleum tanker 518, refrigerated cargo 299, roll on/roll off 123, specialized tanker 23, vehicle carrier 274

foreign-owned: 4,922 (Anguilla 1, Argentina 9, Australia 3, Bahamas,

The 2, Belgium 11, Bermuda 1, Bulgaria 1, Canada 4, Chile 9, China

420, Colombia 5, Croatia 5, Cuba 11, Cyprus 14, Denmark 34, Egypt

16, Estonia 3, France 15, Gabon 1, Germany 35, Greece 524, Hong Kong

169, India 19, Indonesia 50, Iran 4, Ireland 2, Israel 6, Italy 15, Japan 2007, Jordan 13, South Korea ((291, Kuwait 2, Latvia 3, Lebanon 2, Lithuania 5, Malaysia 13, Maldives 1, Malta 3, Mexico 5,

Monaco 9, Morocco 1, Netherlands 21, Nigeria 7, Norway 66, Pakistan

3, Peru 15, Philippines 13, Poland 15, Portugal 10, Qatar 1, Romania

9, Russia 7, Saudi Arabia 8, Singapore 67, South Africa 3, Spain 53,

Sri Lanka 5, Sudan 1, Sweden 5, Switzerland 226, Syria 18, Taiwan

308, Thailand 9, Trinidad and Tobago 1, Turkey 42, UAE 105, UK

37,

Ukraine 8, US 94, Venezuela 14, Vietnam 4, Yemen 3)
registered in other countries: 1 (Venezuela 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Balboa, Colon, Cristobal

Military Panama

Military branches:

an amendment to the Constitution abolished the armed forces, but there are security forces (Panamanian Public Forces or PPF includes

the Panamanian National Police, National Maritime Service, and National Air Service)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 751,065 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 591,604 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 29,724

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$150 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1% (2005 est.)

Military - note:

on 10 February 1990, the government of then President ENDARA abolished Panama's military and reformed the security apparatus by creating the Panamanian Public Forces; in October 1994, Panama's

Legislative Assembly approved a constitutional amendment prohibiting the creation of a standing military force, but allowing the temporary establishment of special police units to counter acts of "external aggression"

Transnational Issues Panama

Disputes - international: organized illegal narcotics operations in Colombia operate within the border region with Panama

Illicit drugs:

major cocaine transshipment point and primary money-laundering center for narcotics revenue; money-laundering activity is especially heavy in the Colon Free Zone; offshore financial center; negligible signs of coca cultivation; monitoring of financial transactions is improving; official corruption remains a major problem

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Papua New Guinea

Introduction Papua New Guinea

Background:

The eastern half of the island of New Guinea - second largest in

the world - was divided between Germany (north) and the UK (south)

in 1885. The latter area was transferred to Australia in 1902, which

occupied the northern portion during World War I and continued to

administer the combined areas until independence in 1975. A

nine-year secessionist revolt on the island of Bougainville ended in 1997 after claiming some 20,000 lives.

Geography Papua New Guinea

Location:

Oceania, group of islands including the eastern half of the island of New Guinea between the Coral Sea and the South Pacific Ocean,

east of Indonesia

Geographic coordinates:

6 00 S, 147 00 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 462,840 sq km

land: 452,860 sq km

water: 9,980 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than California

Land boundaries: total: 820 km border countries: Indonesia 820 km

Coastline:

5,152 km

Maritime claims:

measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

territorial sea: 12 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; northwest monsoon (December to March), southeast monsoon

(May to October); slight seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:

mostly mountains with coastal lowlands and rolling foothills

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest point: Mount Wilhelm 4,509 m

Natural resources: gold, copper, silver, natural gas, timber, oil, fisheries

Land use: arable land: 0.49% permanent crops: 1.4% other: 98.11% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

active volcanism; situated along the Pacific "Ring of Fire"; the country is subject to frequent and sometimes severe earthquakes; mud slides; tsunamis

Environment - current issues:

rain forest subject to deforestation as a result of growing commercial demand for tropical timber; pollution from mining

projects; severe drought

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83,

Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

shares island of New Guinea with Indonesia; one of world's largest swamps along southwest coast

People Papua New Guinea

Population:

5,670,544 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 37.8% (male 1,090,879/female 1,054,743)

15-64 years: 58.3% (male 1,703,204/female 1,601,224)

65 years and over: 3.9% (male 103,054/female 117,440) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 21.2 years

male: 21.4 years

female: 21.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.21% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

29.36 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.25 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.88 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 49.96 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 54.08 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 45.63 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 65.28 years

male: 63.08 years

female: 67.58 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.88 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.6% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

16,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

600 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria are high risks in some locations (2005)

Nationality: noun: Papua New Guinean(s) adjective: Papua New Guinean

Ethnic groups:

Melanesian, Papuan, Negrito, Micronesian, Polynesian

Religions:

Roman Catholic 22%, Lutheran 16%, Presbyterian/Methodist/London

Missionary Society 8%, Anglican 5%, Evangelical Alliance 4%, Seventh-Day Adventist 1%, other Protestant 10%, indigenous beliefs 34%

Languages:

Melanesian Pidgin serves as the lingua franca, English spoken by 1%-2%, Motu spoken in Papua region

note: 820 indigenous languages spoken (over one-tenth of the world's total)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 64.6%

male: 71.1%

female: 57.7% (2002)

Government Papua New Guinea

Country name:

conventional long form: Independent State of Papua New Guinea

conventional short form: Papua New Guinea

local short form: Papuaniugini

former: Territory of Papua and New Guinea

abbreviation: PNG

Government type:

constitutional parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Port Moresby

geographic coordinates: 9 30 S, 147 10 E

time difference: UTC+10 (15 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

20 provinces; Bougainville, Central, Chimbu, Eastern Highlands, East New Britain, East Sepik, Enga, Gulf, Madang, Manus, Milne Bay, Morobe, National Capital, New Ireland, Northern, Sandaun, Southern Highlands, Western, Western Highlands, West New Britain

Independence:

16 September 1975 (from the Australian-administered UN trusteeship)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 16 September (1975)

Constitution:

16 September 1975

Legal system:

based on English common law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),
represented by governor general Sir Paulius MATANE (since 29

June

2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Sir Michael SOMARE (since 2
August 2002); deputy prime minister Don Polye (since 5 July
2006)

cabinet: National Executive Council appointed by the governor
general on the recommendation of the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general
appointed by the National Executive Council; following legislative
elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the
majority coalition usually is appointed prime minister by the
governor general

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Parliament - sometimes referred to as the
House

of Assembly (109 seats, 89 elected from open electorates and 20
from

provincial electorates; members elected by popular vote to serve
five-year terms)

elections: last held 15-29 June 2002 and April and May 2003;
completed in May 2003 (voting in the Southern Highlands was not
completed during the June 2002 election period); next to be held
not

later than June 2007

election results: percent of vote by party - National Alliance 18%,
URP 13%, PDM 12%, PPP 8%, Pangu 6%, PAP 5%, PLP 4%, others
34%;

seats by party - National Alliance 19, URP 14, PDM 13, PPP 8,

PANGU

6, PAP 5, PLP 4, others 40; as of January 2006 - National Alliance 25, URP 10, PNGP 9, PPP 9, PANGU 6, PAP 12, PLP 4, others 34
note: association with political parties is fluid (2005)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (the chief justice is appointed by the governor general on the proposal of the National Executive Council after consultation with the minister responsible for justice; other judges are appointed by the Judicial and Legal Services Commission)

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic Party [Dr. Banare BUN]; Melanesian Alliance Party or MAP [Sir Moi AVEL]; National Alliance Party or NA [Michael

SOMARE]; National Party [Melcher PEP]; Papua and Niugini Union Party

or PANGU [Rabbie NAMALIU]; Papua New Guinea First Party [Cecilking

DORUBA]; Papua New Guinea Labor Party [Bob DANAYA]; Papua New Guinea

Party or PNGP (was People's Democratic Movement or PDM) [Sir Mekere

MORAUTA]; People's Action Party or PAP [Moses MALADINA]; People's

Labor Party or PLP [Eki ROPENU]; People's National Congress or PNC

[Peter O'NEILL]; People's Progress Party or PPP [Byron CHAN]; Pipol

First Party [Luther WENGE]; United Party [Bire KIMASOPA]; United

Resources Party or URP [Tim NEVILLE] (2005)

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, APEC, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (observer), C, CP, FAO, G-77, IBRD,

ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA,

NAM, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WToO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Evan Jeremy PAKI

chancery: 1779 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 805, Washington, DC

20036

telephone: [1] (202) 745-3680

FAX: [1] (202) 745-3679

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Robert W. FITTS embassy: Douglas Street, Port Moresby mailing address: 4240 Port Moresby PI, US Department of State, Washington DC 20521-4240 telephone: [675] 321-1455 FAX: [675] 321-3423

Flag description:

divided diagonally from upper hoist-side corner; the upper triangle is red with a soaring yellow bird of paradise centered; the lower triangle is black with five, white, five-pointed stars of the Southern Cross constellation centered

Economy Papua New Guinea

Economy - overview:

Papua New Guinea is richly endowed with natural resources, but exploitation has been hampered by rugged terrain and the high

cost

of developing infrastructure. Agriculture provides a subsistence livelihood for 85% of the population. Mineral deposits, including oil, copper, and gold, account for nearly two-thirds of export earnings. The economy has improved over the past three years because

of high commodity prices following a prolonged period of instability. The government of Prime Minister SOMARE has expended

much of its energy remaining in power and should be the first government in decades to serve a full five-year term. The government

has also brought stability to the national budget thus far, largely through expenditure control. Numerous challenges still face the government including regaining investor confidence, restoring integrity to state institutions, promoting economic efficiency by privatizing moribund state institutions, and balancing relations with Australia, the former colonial ruler. Other socio-cultural challenges include the HIV/Aids epidemic, law and order, and land

tenure issues. Australia annually supplies \$240 million in aid, which accounts for nearly 20% of the national budget.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$14.37 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$3.924 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$2,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 35.3% industry: 38.1%

services: 26.6% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.413 million (2004)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 85% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Unemployment rate:

2.8% up to 80% in urban areas (2004)

Population below poverty line:

37% (2002 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 1.7% highest 10%: 40.5% (1996)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

50.9 (1996)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.7% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

19.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.368 billion

expenditures: \$1.354 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$344

million (2005 est.)

Public debt:

42.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coffee, cocoa, copra, palm kernels, tea, sugar, rubber, sweet
potatoes, fruit, vegetables, vanilla; shell fish, poultry, pork

Industries:

copra crushing, palm oil processing, plywood production, wood chip

production; mining of gold, silver, and copper; crude oil production, petroleum refining; construction, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

1.592 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 54.1% hydro: 45.9% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.481 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

50,000 bbl/day (January 2006 est.)

Oil - consumption:

18,000 bbl/day (January 2006 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

170 million bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

140 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

140 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

345.5 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$482.1 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$2.833 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

oil, gold, copper ore, logs, palm oil, coffee, cocoa, crayfish,
prawns

Exports - partners:

Australia 28.7%, Japan 8.6%, China 5.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.651 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food,
fuels,
chemicals

Imports - partners:

Australia 54.6%, Singapore 13.4%, Japan 4.3%, Malaysia 4.2%
(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$748.8 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$1.882 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

kina (PGK)

Currency code:

PGK

Exchange rates:

kina per US dollar - 3.08 (2005), 3.2225 (2004), 3.5635 (2003),
3.8952 (2002), 3.3887 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Papua New Guinea

Telephones - main lines in use:

62,000 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

26,000 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: services are adequate; facilities provide
radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio,

and

international radio communication services

domestic: mostly radiotelephone

international: country code - 675; submarine cables to Australia
and

Guam; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Pacific Ocean);

international radio communication service

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 8, FM 19, shortwave 28 (1998)

Radios:

410,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 3 (all in the Port Moresby area)

note: additional stations at Mt. Hagen, Goroka, Lae, and Rabaul are
planned (2004)

Televisions:

59,841 (1999)

Internet country code:

.pg

Internet hosts:

1,573 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

3 (2000)

Internet users:

170,000 (2005)

Transportation Papua New Guinea

Airports: 582 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 21 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 14 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 561 1,524 to 2,437 m: 11
914 to 1,523 m: 62 under 914 m: 488 (2006)

Heliports:

2 (2006)

Pipelines:

oil 264 km (2006)

Roadways: total: 19,600 km paved: 686 km unpaved: 18,914 km
(1999)

Waterways:

10,940 km (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 24 ships (1000 GRT or over) 55,532 GRT/72,240 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 18, passenger/cargo 2, petroleum
tanker 1, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 6 (UK 6) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Kimbe, Lae, Rabaul

Military Papua New Guinea

Military branches:

Papua New Guinea Defense Force (includes Maritime Operations
Element, Air Operations Element)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,264,728

females age 18-49: 1,167,188 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 902,432

females age 18-49: 894,759 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$16.9 million (2003)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.4% (FY02)

Transnational Issues Papua New Guinea

Disputes - international:

relies on assistance from Australia to keep out illegal cross-border activities from primarily Indonesia, including goods smuggling, illegal narcotics trafficking, and squatters and secessionists

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Paracel Islands

Introduction Paracel Islands

Background:

The Paracel Islands are surrounded by productive fishing grounds and by potential oil and gas reserves. In 1932, French Indochina annexed the islands and set up a weather station on Pattle Island; maintenance was continued by its successor, Vietnam. China has occupied the Paracel Islands since 1974, when its troops seized a South Vietnamese garrison occupying the western islands. The islands are claimed by Taiwan and Vietnam.

Geography Paracel Islands

Location:

Southeastern Asia, group of small islands and reefs in the South China Sea, about one-third of the way from central Vietnam to the northern Philippines

Geographic coordinates:

16 30 N, 112 00 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: NA sq km

land: NA sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

NA

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

518 km

Maritime claims:

NA

Climate:

tropical

Terrain:

mostly low and flat

Elevation extremes: lowest point: South China Sea 0 m highest point: unnamed location on Rocky Island 14 m

Natural resources: none

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100% (2005)

Irrigated land:

0 sq km

Natural hazards:

typhoons

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

composed of 130 small coral islands and reefs divided into the northeast Amphitrite Group and the western Crescent Group

People Paracel Islands

Population: no indigenous inhabitants note: there are scattered Chinese garrisons

Government Paracel Islands

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Paracel Islands

Economy Paracel Islands

Economy - overview:

China announced plans in 1997 to open the islands for tourism.

Transportation Paracel Islands

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

small Chinese port facilities on Woody Island and Duncan Island being expanded

Military Paracel Islands

Military - note: occupied by China

Transnational Issues Paracel Islands

Disputes - international: occupied by China, also claimed by Taiwan and Vietnam

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Paraguay

Introduction Paraguay

Background:

In the disastrous War of the Triple Alliance (1865-70), Paraguay lost two-thirds of all adult males and much of its territory. It stagnated economically for the next half century. In the Chaco War of 1932-35, large, economically important areas were won from Bolivia. The 35-year military dictatorship of Alfredo STROESSNER was overthrown in 1989, and, despite a marked increase in political infighting in recent years, relatively free and regular presidential elections have been held since then.

Geography Paraguay

Location:

Central South America, northeast of Argentina

Geographic coordinates:

23 00 S, 58 00 W

Map references:

South America

Area:

total: 406,750 sq km
land: 397,300 sq km
water: 9,450 sq km

Area - comparative:
slightly smaller than California

Land boundaries: total: 3,920 km border countries: Argentina 1,880 km, Bolivia 750 km, Brazil 1,290 km

Coastline:
0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:
none (landlocked)

Climate:
subtropical to temperate; substantial rainfall in the eastern portions, becoming semiarid in the far west

Terrain:
grassy plains and wooded hills east of Rio Paraguay; Gran Chaco region west of Rio Paraguay mostly low, marshy plain near the river,
and dry forest and thorny scrub elsewhere

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: junction of Rio Paraguay and Rio Parana 46 m
highest point: Cerro Pero (Cerro Tres Kandú) 842 m

Natural resources:
hydropower, timber, iron ore, manganese, limestone

Land use: arable land: 7.47% permanent crops: 0.24% other: 92.29% (2005)

Irrigated land:
670 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
local flooding in southeast (early September to June); poorly

drained plains may become boggy (early October to June)

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; water pollution; inadequate means for waste disposal

pose health risks for many urban residents; loss of wetlands

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,

Law

of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

landlocked; lies between Argentina, Bolivia, and Brazil; population concentrated in southern part of country

People Paraguay

Population:

6,506,464 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 37.7% (male 1,245,149/female 1,204,970)

15-64 years: 57.5% (male 1,878,761/female 1,862,266)

65 years and over: 4.8% (male 145,899/female 169,419) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 21.3 years

male: 21.1 years

female: 21.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.45% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

29.1 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.49 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.08 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.86 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 24.78 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 29.4 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 19.92 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.1 years

male: 72.56 years

female: 77.78 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.89 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.5% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

15,000 (1999 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

600 (2003 est.)

Nationality: noun: Paraguayan(s) adjective: Paraguayan

Ethnic groups:

mestizo (mixed Spanish and Amerindian) 95%, other 5%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 90%, Mennonite and other Protestant 10%

Languages:

Spanish (official), Guaraní (official)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 94%

male: 94.9%

female: 93% (2003 est.)

Government Paraguay

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Paraguay

conventional short form: Paraguay

local long form: Republica del Paraguay

local short form: Paraguay

Government type:

constitutional republic

Capital:

name: Asunción

geographic coordinates: 25 16 S, 57 40 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

17 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento) and 1

capital city*; Alto Paraguay, Alto Parana, Amambay, Asuncion*, Boqueron, Caaguazu, Caazapa, Canindeyu, Central, Concepcion, Cordillera, Guaira, Itapua, Misiones, Neembucu, Paraguari, Presidente Hayes, San Pedro

Independence:

14 May 1811 (from Spain)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 14 May 1811 (observed 15 May annually)

Constitution:

promulgated 20 June 1992

Legal system:

based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court of Justice; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory up to age 75

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Nicanor DUARTE FRUTOS (since 15 August

2003); Vice President Luis CASTIGLIONI Joria (since 15 August 2003);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Nicanor DUARTE FRUTOS (since 15 August

2003); Vice President Luis CASTIGLIONI Joria (since 15 August 2003)

cabinet: Council of Ministers nominated by the president

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for a single five-year term; election last held 27

April 2003 (next to be held April 2008)

election results: Nicanor DUARTE FRUTOS elected president;
percent

of vote - Nicanor DUARTE FRUTOS 37.1%, Julio Cesar Ramon
FRANCO

Gomez 23.9%, Pedro Nicolas Maraa FADUL Niella 21.3%,
Guillermo

SANCHEZ Guffanti 13.5%, other 4.2%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Congress or Congreso consists of the Chamber of
Senators

or Camara de Senadores (45 seats; members are elected by popular
vote to serve five-year terms) and the Chamber of Deputies or
Camara

de Diputados (80 seats; members are elected by popular vote to
serve

five-year terms)

elections: Chamber of Senators - last held 27 April 2003 (next to
be

held April 2008); Chamber of Deputies - last held 27 April 2003
(next to be held April 2008)

election results: Chamber of Senators - percent of vote by party -
NA; seats by party - ANR 16, PLRA 12, UNACE 7, PQ 7, PPS 2,
PEN 1;

Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by
party

- ANR 37, PLRA 21, UNACE 10, PQ 10, PPS 2

note: as of January 2006, changes in party affiliation has led to
the composition of the legislature as follows: Chamber of Senators

-
seats by party - ANR 18, PLRA 12, UNACE 5, PQ 7, PPS 2, PEN 1;
Chamber of Deputies - seats by party - ANR 39, PLRA 21, UNACE
8, PQ

10, PPS 2

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (judges appointed on the proposal of the Council of Magistrates or Consejo de la Magistratura)

Political parties and leaders:

Asociacion Nacional Republicana - Colorado Party or ANR [Herminio

CACERES, interim president]; Movimiento Union Nacional de Ciudadanos

Eticos or UNACE [Enrique GONZALEZ Quintana, acting chairman]; Patria

Querida (Beloved Fatherland Party) or PQ [Pedro Nicolas Maraa FADUL

Niella]; Partido Encuentro Nacional or PEN [Luis TORALES Kennedy];

Partido Liberal Radical Autentico or PLRA [Blas LLANO]; Partido Pais

Solidario or PPS [Carlos Alberto FILIZZOLA Pallares]

note: Nicanor DUARTE FRUTOS on leave as party leader of the Colorado

Party or ANR while serving as President of Paraguay; Lino Cesar OVIEDO Silva, leader of UNACE, is currently serving a ten-year prison term

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Ahorristas Estafados or AE; National Coordinating Board of Campesino Organizations or MCNOC [Luis AGUAYO]; National Federation

of Campesinos or FNC [Odilon ESPINOLA]; National Workers Central or

CNT [Secretary General Juan TORRALES]; Paraguayan Workers Confederation or CPT; Roman Catholic Church; Unitary Workers

Central

or CUT [Jorge Guzman ALVARENGA Malgarejo]

International organization participation:

CAN (associate), CSN, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC,

IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur, MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO,

WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador James SPALDING Hellmers

chancery: 2400 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 483-6960 through 6962

FAX: [1] (202) 234-4508

consulate(s) general: Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

Ambassador James C. CASON

embassy: 1776 Avenida Mariscal Lopez, Casilla Postal 402, Asuncion

mailing address: Unit 4711, APO AA 34036-0001

telephone: [595] (21) 213-715

FAX: [595] (21) 213-728

Flag description:

three equal, horizontal bands of red (top), white, and blue with an emblem centered in the white band; unusual flag in that the emblem

is different on each side; the obverse (hoist side at the left)

bears the national coat of arms (a yellow five-pointed star within a

green wreath capped by the words REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, all within

two circles); the reverse (hoist side at the right) bears the seal of the treasury (a yellow lion below a red Cap of Liberty and the words Paz y Justicia (Peace and Justice) capped by the words REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, all within two circles)

Economy Paraguay

Economy - overview:

Landlocked Paraguay has a market economy marked by a large informal

sector. This sector features both reexport of imported consumer goods to neighboring countries, as well as the activities of thousands of microenterprises and urban street vendors. Because of

the importance of the informal sector, accurate economic measures

are difficult to obtain. A large percentage of the population derives its living from agricultural activity, often on a subsistence basis. The formal economy grew by an average of about 3%

annually in 1995-97, but averaged near-zero growth in 1998-2001 and

contracted by 2.3 percent in 2002, in response to regional contagion

and an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease. On a per capita basis, real income has stagnated at 1980 levels. Most observers attribute Paraguay's poor economic performance to political uncertainty, corruption, lack of progress on structural reform, substantial internal and external debt, and deficient infrastructure. Aided by a firmer exchange rate and perhaps a greater confidence in the economic policy of the DUARTE FRUTOS administration, the economy

rebounded between 2003 and 2005, posting modest growth each year.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$29.11 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$7.281 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
2.7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$4,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 22.4% industry: 20.7%
services: 56.9% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.68 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 45% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Unemployment rate:
16% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
32% (2005 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 0.5% highest 10%: 43.8% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
56.8 (1999)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
6.8% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

19.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.334 billion

expenditures: \$1.37 billion; including capital expenditures of \$700 million (2005 est.)

Public debt:

36% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

cotton, sugarcane, soybeans, corn, wheat, tobacco, cassava (tapioca), fruits, vegetables; beef, pork, eggs, milk; timber

Industries:

sugar, cement, textiles, beverages, wood products, steel, metallurgic, electric power

Industrial production growth rate:

0% (2000 est.)

Electricity - production:

51.29 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 0% hydro: 99.9% nuclear: 0% other: 0.1% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

3.528 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

44.17 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

25,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-255 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$3.13 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

soybeans, feed, cotton, meat, edible oils, electricity, wood,
leather

Exports - partners:

Uruguay 26.7%, Brazil 15.2%, Argentina 4.8%, Chile 4.7% (2005)

Imports:

\$3.832 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

road vehicles, consumer goods, tobacco, petroleum products,
electrical machinery

Imports - partners:

Brazil 26.8%, Argentina 21.1%, US 20.8%, China 9.5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.297 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$3.45 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

guarani (PYG)

Currency code:

PYG

Exchange rates:

guarani per US dollar - 6,178 (2005), 5,974.6 (2004), 6,424.3 (2003), 5,716.3 (2002), 4,105.9 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Paraguay

Telephones - main lines in use:

320,300 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1.887 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: meager telephone service; principal switching center is in Asuncion

domestic: fair microwave radio relay network

international: country code - 595; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 46, FM 27, shortwave 6 (three inactive) (1998)

Radios:
925,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
5 (2003)

Televisions:
990,000 (2001)

Internet country code:
.py

Internet hosts:
13,178 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
4 (2000)

Internet users:
200,000 (2005)

Transportation Paraguay

Airports: 881 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 12
over 3,047 m: 3
1,524 to 2,437 m: 5
914 to 1,523 m: 4 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 869

1,524 to 2,437 m: 26

914 to 1,523 m: 325

under 914 m: 518 (2006)

Railways: total: 36 km standard gauge: 36 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 29,500 km paved: 14,986 km unpaved: 14,514 km (1999)

Waterways:

3,100 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 21 ships (1000 GRT or over) 34,749 GRT/39,280 DWT

by type: cargo 15, livestock carrier 1, passenger 1, passenger/cargo

1, petroleum tanker 2, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 3 (Argentina 3)

registered in other countries: 1 (Ecuador 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Asuncion, Villeta, San Antonio, Encarnacion

Military Paraguay

Military branches:

Army, National Navy (Armada Nacional, includes Naval Aviation, Marine Corps, General Naval Prefecture), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Paraguay, FAP) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscript service obligation - 12 months for Army, 24 months for

Navy (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,345,022

females age 18-49: 1,342,725 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,109,166

females age 18-49: 1,135,046 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 63,058

females age 18-49: 62,217 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$53.1 million (2003 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.9% (2003 est.)

Transnational Issues Paraguay

Disputes - international:

unruly region at convergence of Argentina-Brazil-Paraguay borders is locus of money laundering, smuggling, arms and illegal narcotics

trafficking, and fundraising for extremist organizations

Illicit drugs:

major illicit producer of cannabis, most or all of which is consumed in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile; transshipment country for

Andean cocaine headed for Brazil, other Southern Cone markets, and

Europe; corruption and some money-laundering activity, especially in

the Tri-Border Area; weak anti-money-laundering laws and enforcement

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Peru

Introduction Peru

Background:

Ancient Peru was the seat of several prominent Andean civilizations, most notably that of the Incas whose empire was captured by the Spanish conquistadors in 1533. Peruvian independence

was declared in 1821, and remaining Spanish forces defeated in 1824.

After a dozen years of military rule, Peru returned to democratic leadership in 1980, but experienced economic problems and the growth

of a violent insurgency. President Alberto FUJIMORI's election in 1990 ushered in a decade that saw a dramatic turnaround in the economy and significant progress in curtailing guerrilla activity. Nevertheless, the president's increasing reliance on authoritarian measures and an economic slump in the late 1990s generated mounting

dissatisfaction with his regime, which led to his ouster in 2000. A caretaker government oversaw new elections in the spring of

2001,

which ushered in Alejandro TOLEDO as the new head of government -

the first democratically elected president of Quechua ethnicity.

The

presidential election of 2006 saw the return of Alan GARCIA who, after a disappointing presidential term from 1985 to 1990, returned

to the presidency with promises to improve social conditions.

Geography Peru

Location:

Western South America, bordering the South Pacific Ocean, between

Chile and Ecuador

Geographic coordinates:

10 00 S, 76 00 W

Map references:

South America

Area:

total: 1,285,220 sq km

land: 1.28 million sq km

water: 5,220 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Alaska

Land boundaries:

total: 5,536 km

border countries: Bolivia 900 km, Brazil 1,560 km, Chile 160 km, Colombia 1,496 km (est.), Ecuador 1,420 km

Coastline:

2,414 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm

Climate:

varies from tropical in east to dry desert in west; temperate to frigid in Andes

Terrain:

western coastal plain (costa), high and rugged Andes in center (sierra), eastern lowland jungle of Amazon Basin (selva)

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Nevado Huascarán 6,768 m

Natural resources:

copper, silver, gold, petroleum, timber, fish, iron ore, coal, phosphate, potash, hydropower, natural gas

Land use: arable land: 2.88% permanent crops: 0.47% other: 96.65% (2005)

Irrigated land:

12,000 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

earthquakes, tsunamis, flooding, landslides, mild volcanic activity

Environment - current issues: deforestation (some the result of illegal logging); overgrazing of the slopes of the costa and sierra leading to soil erosion; desertification; air pollution in Lima; pollution of rivers and coastal waters from municipal and mining wastes

Environment - international agreements: party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

shares control of Lago Titicaca, world's highest navigable lake, with Bolivia; a remote slope of Nevado Mismi, a 5,316 m peak, is the ultimate source of the Amazon River

People Peru

Population:

28,302,603 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 30.9% (male 4,456,195/female 4,300,233)

15-64 years: 63.7% (male 9,078,123/female 8,961,981)

65 years and over: 5.3% (male 709,763/female 796,308) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 25.3 years

male: 25 years

female: 25.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.32% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

20.48 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.23 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-1.01 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.89 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 30.94 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 33.49 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 28.27 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.84 years

male: 68.05 years

female: 71.71 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.51 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.5% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

82,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

4,200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Peruvian(s)

adjective: Peruvian

Ethnic groups:

Amerindian 45%, mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white) 37%, white

15%, black, Japanese, Chinese, and other 3%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 81%, Seventh Day Adventist 1.4%, other Christian 0.7%, other 0.6%, unspecified or none 16.3% (2003 est.)

Languages:

Spanish (official), Quechua (official), Aymara, and a large number of minor Amazonian languages

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 87.7%

male: 93.5%

female: 82.1% (2004 est.)

Government Peru

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Peru

conventional short form: Peru

local long form: Republica del Peru

local short form: Peru

Government type:

constitutional republic

Capital:

name: Lima

geographic coordinates: 12 03 S, 77 03 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during

Standard
Time)

Administrative divisions:

25 regions (regiones, singular - region) and 1 province*
(provincia); Amazonas, Ancash, Apurimac, Arequipa, Ayacucho,
Cajamarca, Callao, Cusco, Huancavelica, Huanuco, Ica, Junin, La
Libertad, Lambayeque, Lima, Lima*, Loreto, Madre de Dios,
Moquegua,
Pasco, Piura, Puno, San Martin, Tacna, Tumbes, Ucayali

Independence:

28 July 1821 (from Spain)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 28 July (1821)

Constitution:

31 December 1993

Legal system:

based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction,
with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory until the age of 70; note
- members of the military and national police may not vote

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Alan GARCIA Perez (since 28 July 2006);
First Vice President Luis GIAMPIETRI Rojas; Second Vice President
Lourdes MENDOZA del Solar (since 28 July 2006); note - the
president

is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Alan GARCIA Perez (since 28 July
2006); First Vice President Luis GIAMPIETRI Rojas; Second Vice

President Lourdes MENDOZA del Solar (since 28 July 2006)
note: Prime Minister Jorge DEL CASTILLO Galvez (since 28 August 2006) does not exercise executive power; this power is in the hands

of the president

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term

(eligible for a second term); presidential and congressional

elections held 9 April 2006, with runoff election held 4 June 2006;

next to be held April 2011

election results: Alan GARCIA elected president in runoff election;

percent of vote - Alan GARCIA 52.5%, Ollanta HUMALA Tasso 47.5%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Congress of the Republic of Peru or Congreso de la Republica del Peru (120 seats; members are elected by popular vote

to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 9 April 2006 (next to be held April 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - UPP 21.2%, PAP 20.6%, UN 15.3%, AF 13.1%, FC 7.1%, PP 4.1%, RN 4.0%; seats by party - UPP

45, PAP 36, UN 17, AF 13, FC 5, PP 2, RN 2

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (judges are appointed by the National Council of the Judiciary)

Political parties and leaders:

Alliance For Progress (Alianza Para El Progreso) [Cesar ACUNA Peralta]; Alliance For The Future (Alianza Por El Futuro) or AF - a coalition of pro-FUJIMORI parties including Cambio 90, Nueva Mayoria, and Si Cumple [Martha CHAVEZ Cossio]; Centrist Front (Frente Del Centro) or FC - a coalition of Accion Popular, Somos

Peru, and Coordinadora Nacional de Independientes [Valentin PANIAGUA

Corazoa]; Independent Moralizing Front (Frente Independiente Moralizador) or FIM [Fernando OLIVERA Vega]; Nationalist Party Uniting Peru (Partido Nacionalista Uniendo al Peru) or UPP - a coalition of Union for Peru (UPP) and Peruvian Nationalist Party (PNP) [Ollanta HUMALA Tasso]; National Restoration (Restauracion

Nacional) or RN [Humberto LAY Sun]; National Unity (Unidad Nacional)

or UN [Lourdes FLORES Nano]; Peru Possible (Peru Posible) or PP [David WAISMAN]; Peruvian Aprista Party (Partido Aprista Peruano) or

PAP - also referred to by its original name Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana or APRA [Alan GARCIA]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

leftist guerrilla groups include Shining Path [Abimael GUZMAN Reynoso (imprisoned), Gabriel MACARIO (top leader at-large)]; Tupac

Amaru Revolutionary Movement or MRTA [Victor POLAY (imprisoned),

Hugo AVALLENEDA Valdez (top leader at-large)]

International organization participation:

APEC, CAN, CSN, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC,

ICCt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur (associate), MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW,

PCA, RG, UN, UN Security Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,

UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Felipe ORTIZ de Zevallos

chancery: 1700 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 833-9860 through 9869

FAX: [1] (202) 659-8124

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Denver, Hartford, Houston,
Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Paterson (New Jersey), San
Francisco,
Washington, DC

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador J. Curtis STRUBLE

embassy: Avenida La Encalada, Cuadra 17s/n, Surco, Lima 33

mailing address: P. O. Box 1995, Lima 1; American Embassy
(Lima),

APO AA 34031-5000

telephone: [51] (1) 434-3000

FAX: [51] (1) 618-2397

Flag description:

three equal, vertical bands of red (hoist side), white, and red
with the coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms
features a shield bearing a vicuna, cinchona tree (the source of
quinine), and a yellow cornucopia spilling out gold coins, all
framed by a green wreath

Economy Peru

Economy - overview:

Peru's economy reflects its varied geography - an arid coastal
region, the Andes further inland, and tropical lands bordering
Colombia and Brazil. Abundant mineral resources are found in the
mountainous areas, and Peru's coastal waters provide excellent

fishing grounds. However, overdependence on minerals and metals subjects the economy to fluctuations in world prices, and a lack of infrastructure deters trade and investment. After several years of inconsistent economic performance, the Peruvian economy grew by more

than 4 percent per year during the period 2002-2005, with a stable

exchange rate and low inflation. Risk premiums on Peruvian bonds on

secondary markets reached historically low levels in late 2004, reflecting investor optimism regarding the government's prudent fiscal policies and openness to trade and investment. Despite the strong macroeconomic performance, the TOLEDO administration remained

unpopular in 2005, and unemployment and poverty have stayed persistently high. Economic growth will be driven by the Camisea natural gas megaproject and by exports of minerals, textiles, and agricultural products. Peru is expected to sign a free-trade agreement with the United States in early 2006.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$167.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$69.81 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

6.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$6,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 8% industry: 27% services: 65% (2003 est.)

Labor force: 9.06 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 9% industry: 18% services: 73% (2001)

Unemployment rate:

7.6% in metropolitan Lima; widespread underemployment (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

54% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 0.8% highest 10%: 37.2% (2000)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

49.8 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.6% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

18.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$21.87 billion

expenditures: \$22.47 billion; including capital expenditures of \$1.8

billion for general government, but excluding private enterprises (2005 est.)

Public debt:

38% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coffee, cotton, sugarcane, rice, potatoes, corn, plantains, grapes, oranges, coca; poultry, beef, dairy products; fish

Industries:

mining and refining of minerals; steel, metal fabrication;
petroleum extraction and refining, natural gas; fishing and fish
processing, textiles, clothing, food processing

Industrial production growth rate:
6.9% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
22.68 billion kWh (2003 est.)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 14.5% hydro: 84.7%
nuclear: 0% other: 0.8% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
21.09 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
120,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
157,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
49,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:
370 million bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

560 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
910 million cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
247.1 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:
\$1.03 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$15.95 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
copper, gold, zinc, crude petroleum and petroleum products,
coffee

Exports - partners:
US 31.1%, China 10.8%, Chile 6.6%, Canada 5.9%, Switzerland
4.6%
(2005)

Imports:
\$12.15 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
petroleum and petroleum products, plastics, machinery, vehicles,
iron and steel, wheat, paper

Imports - partners:

US 18.2%, China 8.5%, Brazil 8%, Ecuador 7.4%, Colombia 6.1%, Argentina 5.1%, Chile 5.1%, Venezuela 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$14.18 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$30.94 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$491 million (2002)

Currency (code):
nuevo sol (PEN)

Currency code:
PEN

Exchange rates:
nuevo sol per US dollar - 3.2958 (2005), 3.4132 (2004), 3.4785 (2003), 3.5165 (2002), 3.5068 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Peru

Telephones - main lines in use:
2,250,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
5.583 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: adequate for most requirements
domestic: nationwide microwave radio relay system and a domestic

satellite system with 12 earth stations

international: country code - 51; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); Pan American submarine cable

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 472, FM 198, shortwave 189 (1999)

Radios:

6.65 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

13 (plus 112 repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

3.06 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.pe

Internet hosts:

269,981 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

10 (2000)

Internet users:

4.6 million (2005)

Transportation Peru

Airports: 268 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 54 over 3,047 m: 6 2,438 to 3,047 m: 20 1,524 to 2,437 m: 14 914 to 1,523 m: 11 under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 214 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 26 914 to 1,523 m: 63 under 914 m: 124 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 983 km; gas/lpg 61 km; liquid natural gas 106 km; liquid petroleum gas 517 km; oil 1,754 km; refined products 13 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 3,462 km

standard gauge: 2,962 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 500 km 0.914-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 78,672 km

paved: 10,314 km (including 276 km of expressways)

unpaved: 68,358 km (2003)

Waterways:

8,808 km

note: 8,600 km of navigable tributaries of Amazon system and 208 km

of Lago Titicaca (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 4 ships (1000 GRT or over) 38,954 GRT/62,255 DWT

by type: cargo 3, petroleum tanker 1

foreign-owned: 1 (US 1)

registered in other countries: 15 (Panama 15) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Callao, Iquitos, Matarani, Pucallpa, Yurimaguas; note - Iquitos, Pucallpa, and Yurimaguas are on the upper reaches of the Amazon and

its tributaries

Military Peru

Military branches:

Peruvian Army (Ejercito Peruano), Peruvian Navy (Marina de Guerra

del Peru; includes naval air, naval infantry, and coast guard),
Peruvian Air Force (Fuerza Aerea del Peru, FAP)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory military service (1999)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 6,647,874

females age 18-49: 6,544,408 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 4,938,417

females age 18-49: 5,278,511 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 277,105

females age 18-49: 269,799 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$829.3 million (2003 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.4% (2003 est.)

Transnational Issues Peru

Disputes - international:

Chile and Ecuador rejected Peru's November 2005 unilateral law
to

shift the axis of their joint treaty-defined maritime boundary along the parallel of latitude to an equidistance line which favors Peru; organized illegal narcotics operations in Colombia have penetrated Peru's shared border; Peru does not support Bolivia's claim to restore maritime access through a sovereign corridor through Chile along the Peruvian border

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 60,000 (civil war from 1980-2000; most IDPs are indigenous peasants in Andean and Amazonian regions) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Peru is primarily a source country for women and

children trafficked internally for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced domestic labor; most victims are girls and young women moved internally from rural to urban areas, or from city

to city, and lured or coerced into prostitution in nightclubs, bars, and brothels; Peruvians have also been trafficked for sexual exploitation to Spain, Japan, the United States, and Venezuela; the government acknowledges that sex tourism occurs, particularly in the

Amazon region of the country

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Peru is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for failure to show evidence of increasing efforts to eliminate trafficking in 2005

Illicit drugs:

until 1996 the world's largest coca leaf producer; cultivation of coca in Peru fell 15% to 31,150 hectares between 2002 and the end of

2003; much of the cocaine base is shipped to neighboring Colombia

for processing into cocaine, while finished cocaine is shipped out from Pacific ports to the international drug market; increasing amounts of base and finished cocaine, however, are being moved to

Brazil and Bolivia for use in the Southern Cone or transshipped to Europe and Africa

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Philippines

Introduction Philippines

Background:

The Philippine Islands became a Spanish colony during the 16th century; they were ceded to the US in 1898 following the Spanish-American War. In 1935 the Philippines became a self-governing commonwealth. Manuel QUEZON was elected President and

was tasked with preparing the country for independence after a 10-year transition. In 1942 the islands fell under Japanese occupation during WWII, and US forces and Filipinos fought together

during 1944-45 to regain control. On 4 July 1946 the Philippines attained their independence. The 20-year rule of Ferdinand MARCOS

ended in 1986, when a widespread popular rebellion forced him

into

exile and installed Corazon AQUINO as president. Her presidency was

hampered by several coup attempts, which prevented a return to full

political stability and economic development. Fidel RAMOS was elected president in 1992 and his administration was marked by greater stability and progress on economic reforms. In 1992, the US

closed its last military bases on the islands. Joseph ESTRADA was elected president in 1998, but was succeeded by his vice-president,

Gloria MACAPAGAL-ARROYO, in January 2001 after ESTRADA's stormy

impeachment trial on corruption charges broke down and widespread

demonstrations led to his ouster. MACAPAGAL-ARROYO was elected to a

six-year term in May 2004. The Philippine Government faces threats

from armed communist insurgencies and from Muslim separatists in the south.

Geography Philippines

Location:

Southeastern Asia, archipelago between the Philippine Sea and the South China Sea, east of Vietnam

Geographic coordinates:

13 00 N, 122 00 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 300,000 sq km

land: 298,170 sq km

water: 1,830 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Arizona

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

36,289 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: irregular polygon extending up to 100 nm from coastline as defined by 1898 treaty; since late 1970s has also claimed polygonal-shaped area in South China Sea up to 285 nm in

breadth

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: to depth of exploitation

Climate:

tropical marine; northeast monsoon (November to April); southwest

monsoon (May to October)

Terrain:

mostly mountains with narrow to extensive coastal lowlands

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Philippine Sea 0 m highest point: Mount Apo 2,954 m

Natural resources: timber, petroleum, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper

Land use: arable land: 19% permanent crops: 16.67% other: 64.33% (2005)

Irrigated land:
15,500 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
astride typhoon belt, usually affected by 15 and struck by five to six cyclonic storms per year; landslides; active volcanoes; destructive earthquakes; tsunamis

Environment - current issues: uncontrolled deforestation especially in watershed areas; soil erosion; air and water pollution in major urban centers; coral reef degradation; increasing pollution of coastal mangrove swamps that are important fish breeding grounds

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Geography - note:
the Philippine archipelago is made up of 7,107 islands; favorably located in relation to many of Southeast Asia's main water bodies: the South China Sea, Philippine Sea, Sulu Sea, Celebes Sea, and Luzon Strait

People Philippines

Population:
89,468,677 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 35% (male 15,961,365/female 15,340,065)
15-64 years: 61% (male 27,173,919/female 27,362,736)
65 years and over: 4.1% (male 1,576,089/female 2,054,503)
(2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 22.5 years

male: 22 years

female: 23 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.8% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

24.89 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.41 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-1.48 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 22.81 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 25.59 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 19.89 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.21 years

male: 67.32 years

female: 73.24 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.11 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

9,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 500 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria are high risks in some locations

animal contact disease: rabies (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Filipino(s)

adjective: Philippine

Ethnic groups:

Tagalog 28.1%, Cebuano 13.1%, Ilocano 9%, Bisaya/Binisaya 7.6%,

Hiligaynon Ilonggo 7.5%, Bikol 6%, Waray 3.4%, other 25.3% (2000 census)

Religions:

Roman Catholic 80.9%, Evangelical 2.8%, Iglesia ni Kristo 2.3%,

Aglipayan 2%, other Christian 4.5%, Muslim 5%, other 1.8%, unspecified 0.6%, none 0.1% (2000 census)

Languages:

two official languages - Filipino (based on Tagalog) and English;
eight major dialects - Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Hiligaynon or Ilonggo, Bicol, Waray, Pampango, and Pangasinan

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 92.6%

male: 92.5%

female: 92.7% (2002)

Government Philippines

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of the Philippines

conventional short form: Philippines

local long form: Republika ng Pilipinas

local short form: Pilipinas

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Manila

geographic coordinates: 14 35 N, 121 00 E

time difference: UTC + 8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

79 provinces and 117 chartered cities

provinces: Abra, Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Aklan, Albay,

Antique, Apayao, Aurora, Basilan, Bataan, Batanes, Batangas, Biliran, Benguet, Bohol, Bukidnon, Bulacan, Cagayan, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Camiguin, Capiz, Catanduanes, Cavite, Cebu,

Compostela, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Eastern

Samar, Guimaras, Ifugao, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Iloilo, Isabela, Kalinga, Laguna, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, La Union, Leyte, Maguindanao, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro Occidental, Mindoro

Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, Mountain Province,

Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, North Cotabato, Northern Samar,

Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Palawan, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon,

Quirino, Rizal, Romblon, Samar, Sarangani, Siquijor, Sorsogon, South

Cotabato, Southern Leyte, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Tarlac, Tawi-Tawi, Zambales, Zamboanga del Norte,

Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay

chartered cities: Alaminos, Angeles, Antipolo, Bacolod, Bago,

Baguio, Bais, Balanga, Batangas, Bayawan, Bislig, Butuan,

Cabanatuan, Cadiz, Cagayan de Oro, Calamba, Calapan, Calbayog,

Candon, Canlaon, Cauayan, Cavite, Cebu, Cotabato, Dagupan,

Danao,

Dapitan, Davao, Digos, Dipolog, Dumaguete, Escalante, Gapan, General

Santos, Gingoog, Himamaylan, Iligan, Iloilo, Isabela, Iriga,

Kabankalan, Kalookan, Kidapawan, Koronadal, La Carlota, Laoag,

Lapu-Lapu, Las Pinas, Legazpi, Ligao, Lipa, Lucena, Maasin,

Makati,

Malabon, Malaybalay, Malolos, Mandaluyong, Mandaue, Manila,

Marawi,

Markina, Masbate, Muntinlupa, Munoz, Naga, Olongapo, Ormoc, Oroquieta, Ozamis, Pagadian, Palayan, Panabo, Paranaque, Pasay, Pasig, Passi, Puerto Princesa, Quezon, Roxas, Sagay, Samal, San Carlos (in Negros Occidental), San Carlos (in Pangasinan), San Fernando (in La Union), San Fernando (in Pampanga), San Jose, San

Jose del Monte, San Pablo, Santa Rosa, Santiago, Silay, Sipalay, Sorsogon, Surigao, Tabaco, Tacloban, Tacurong, Tagaytay, Tagbilaran,

Taguig, Tagum, Talisay (in Cebu), Talisay (in Negros Oriental), Tanauan, Tanguib, Tanjay, Tarlac, Toledo, Tuguegarao, Trece Martires,

Urdaneta, Valencia, Valenzuela, Victorias, Vigan, Zamboanga

Independence:

12 June 1898 (from Spain)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 12 June (1898); note - 12 June 1898 was date of

declaration of independence from Spain; 4 July 1946 was date of independence from US

Constitution:

2 February 1987, effective 11 February 1987

Legal system:

based on Spanish and Anglo-American law; accepts compulsory ICJ

jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Gloria MACAPAGAL-ARROYO (since 20 January

2001); note - president is both chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Gloria MACAPAGAL-ARROYO (since 20

January 2001); note - president is both chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president with consent of Commission of Appointments

elections: president and vice president (Manuel "Noli" DE CASTRO)

elected on separate tickets by popular vote for a single six-year term; election last held 10 May 2004 (next to be held in May 2010)

election results: results of the election - Gloria MACAPAGAL-ARROYO

elected president; percent of vote - Gloria MACAPAGAL-ARROYO 40%,

Fernando POE 37%, three others 23%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Congress or Kongreso consists of the Senate or Senado (24

seats - one-half elected every three years; members elected at large by popular vote to serve six-year terms) and the House of Representatives or Kapulungan Ng Mga Kinatawan (212 members representing districts plus 24 sectoral party-list members; members elected by popular vote to serve three-year terms; note - the Constitution prohibits the House of Representatives from having more

than 250 members)

elections: Senate - last held 10 May 2004 (next to be held in May 2007); House of Representatives - elections last held 10 May 2004

(next to be held in May 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - Lakas 30%, LP 13%, KNP 13%, independents 17%, others 27%; seats by party - Lakas

7, LP 3, KNP (coalition) 3, independents 4, others 6; note - there are 23 rather than 24 sitting senators because one senator was elected vice president; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Lakas 93, NPC 53, LP 34, LDP 11, others 20; party-listers 24 (2004)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (15 justices are appointed by the president on the recommendation of the Judicial and Bar Council and serve until 70 years of age); Court of Appeals; Sandigan-bayan (special court for hearing corruption cases of government officials)

Political parties and leaders:

Kabalikat Ng Malayang Pilipino (Kampi) [Ronaldo PUNO]; Laban Ng

Demokratikong Pilipino (Struggle of Filipino Democrats) or LDP [Edgardo ANGARA]; Lakas Ng Edsa (National Union of Christian Democrats) or Lakas [Jose DE VENECIA]; Liberal Party or LP [Franklin

DRILON/Eli QUINTO]; Nacionalista [Manuel VILLAR]; National People's

Coalition or NPC [Frisco SAN JUAN]; PDP-Laban [Aquilino PIMENTEL];

People's Reform Party [Miriam Defensor SANTIAGO]; PROMDI [Emilio

OSMENA]; Pwersa Ng Masang Pilipino (Party of the Philippine Masses)

or PMP [Joseph ESTRADA]; Reporma [Renato DE VILLA]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

AKBAYAN [Reps. Etta ROSALES, Mario AGUJA, and Risa HONTIVEROS-BARAQUIEL]; ALAGAD [Rep. Rodante MARROLITA]; ALIF [Rep.

Acma TOMAWIS]; An Waray [Rep. Horencio NOEL]; Anak Mindanao [Mujiv

HATAMIN]; ANAKPAWIS [Reps. Crispin BELTRAN and Rafael MARIANO]; APEC

[Reps. Ernesto PABLO, Edgar VALDEZ]; Association of Philippine Electric Cooperatives (APEC) [Reps. Edgar VALDEZ, Ernesto PABLO, and

Sunny Rose MADAMBA]; AVE [Rep. Eulogio MAGSAYSAY]; Bayan Muna [Reps.

Satur OCAMPO, Joel VIRADOR, and Teodoro CASINO, Jr.]; BUHAY [Reps.

Rene VELARDE and Hans Christian SENERES]; BUTIL [Rep. Benjamin

CRUZ]; CIBAC [Rep. Emmanuel Joel VILLANUEVA]; COOP-NATCO [Rep.

Guillermo CUA]; GABRIELA [Rep. Liza MAZA]; Partido Ng Manggagawa

[Rep. Renato MAGTUBO]; Veterans Federation of the Philippines [Rep.

Ernesto GIDAYA] (2006)

International organization participation:

APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, BIS, CP, EAS, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA,

IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA,

MINUSTAH, NAM, OAS (observer), ONUB, OPCW, PIF (partner), UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Willy C. GAA

chancery: 1600 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 467-9300

FAX: [1] (202) 328-7614

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Honolulu, Los Angeles, New York, San

Francisco, San Jose (Northern Mariana Islands), Tamuning (Guam)

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Kristie A. Kenney embassy: 1201 Roxas Boulevard, Ermita 1000, Manila mailing address: PSC 500, FPO AP 96515-1000 telephone: [63] (2) 528-6300 FAX: [63] (2) 522-4361

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of blue (top; representing peace and justice) and red (representing courage); a white equilateral triangle based on the hoist side represents equality; the center of the triangle displays a yellow sun with eight primary rays, each representing one of the first eight provinces that sought independence from Spain; each corner of the triangle contains a small, yellow, five-pointed star representing the three major geographical divisions of the country: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao;

the design of the flag dates to 1897; in wartime the flag is flown upside down with the red band at the top

Economy Philippines

Economy - overview:

The Philippines was less severely affected by the Asian financial crisis of 1998 than its neighbors, aided in part by its high level of annual remittances from overseas workers, and no sustained

runup

in asset prices or foreign borrowing prior to the crisis. From a 0.6% decline in 1998, GDP expanded by 2.4% in 1999, and 4.4% in

2000, but slowed to 3.2% in 2001 in the context of a global economic

slowdown, an export slump, and political and security concerns. GDP

growth accelerated to about 5% between 2002 and 2005 reflecting the

continued resilience of the service sector, and improved exports and

agricultural output. Nonetheless, it will take a higher, sustained growth path to make appreciable progress in the alleviation of poverty given the Philippines' high annual population growth rate and unequal distribution of income. The Philippines also faces higher oil prices, higher interest rates on its dollar borrowings, and higher inflation. Fiscal constraints limit Manila's ability to finance infrastructure and social spending. The Philippines' consistently large budget deficit has produced a high debt level, and this situation has forced Manila to spend a large portion of the national government budget on debt service. Large unprofitable public enterprises, especially in the energy sector, contribute to the government's debt because of slow progress on privatization. Credit rating agencies have at times expressed concern about the Philippines' ability to service the debt, though central bank reserves appear adequate and large remittance inflows appear stable.

The implementation of the expanded Value Added Tax (VAT) in November

2005 boosted confidence in the government's fiscal capacity and helped to strengthen the peso, which gained 5.7 percent year-on-year, making it East Asia's best performing currency in 2005. Investors and credit rating institutions will continue to look

for effective implementation of the new VAT and continued improvement in the government's overall fiscal capacity in the coming year.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$412.5 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$91.36 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
4.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$4,700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 14.4% industry: 32.6% services: 53% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 36.73 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 36% industry: 16% services: 48% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:
8.7% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
40% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.3% highest 10%: 31.9% (2003)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
46.6 (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
7.6% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

15.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$12.38 billion

expenditures: \$15.77 billion; including capital expenditures of NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:

72.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

sugarcane, coconuts, rice, corn, bananas, cassavas, pineapples,
mangoes; pork, eggs, beef; fish

Industries:

electronics assembly, garments, footwear, pharmaceuticals,
chemicals, wood products, food processing, petroleum refining,
fishing

Industrial production growth rate:

2.2% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

47.82 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 55.6% hydro: 17.5%
nuclear: 0% other: 26.9% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

44.48 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

14,360 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

335,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

0 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

312,000 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - proved reserves:

152 million bbl (1 January 2004)

Natural gas - production:

2.3 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

2.3 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

106.8 billion cu m (1 January 2004)

Current account balance:

\$2.354 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$41.25 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

electronic equipment, machinery and transport equipment,

garments,
optical instruments, coconut products, fruits and nuts, copper
products, chemicals

Exports - partners:

US 18%, Japan 17.5%, China 9.9%, Netherlands 9.8%, Hong Kong
8.1%,
Singapore 6.6%, Malaysia 6%, Taiwan 4.6% (2005)

Imports:

\$42.66 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

raw materials, machinery and equipment, fuels, vehicles and
vehicle
parts, plastic, chemicals, grains

Imports - partners:

US 19.2%, Japan 17%, Singapore 7.9%, Taiwan 7.5%, China 6.3%,
South
Korea 4.8%, Saudi Arabia 4.6%, Hong Kong 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$18.5 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$65.71 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

ODA commitments, \$2 billion (2004)

Currency (code):

Philippine peso (PHP)

Currency code:

PHP

Exchange rates:

Philippine pesos per US dollar - 55.086 (2005), 56.04 (2004), 54.203 (2003), 51.604 (2002), 50.993 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Philippines

Telephones - main lines in use:

3,437,500 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

32.81 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: good international radiotelephone and submarine

cable services; domestic and inter-island service adequate

domestic: domestic satellite system with 11 earth stations

international: country code - 63; 9 international gateways;

satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 2 Pacific

Ocean); submarine cables to Hong Kong, Guam, Singapore, Taiwan, and

Japan

Radio broadcast stations: AM 369, FM 583, shortwave 5 note: each shortwave station operates on multiple frequencies in the language of the target audience (2004)

Radios:

11.5 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

225; note - 1373 CATV networks (2004)

Televisions:
3.7 million (1997)

Internet country code:
.ph

Internet hosts:
111,262 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
33 (2000)

Internet users:
7.82 million (2005)

Transportation Philippines

Airports: 256 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 83 over 3,047 m: 4 2,438 to 3,047 m: 7 1,524 to 2,437 m: 26 914 to 1,523 m: 36 under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 173 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 69 under 914 m: 99 (2006)

Heliports:
2 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 565 km; oil 135 km; refined products 105 km (2006)

Railways: total: 897 km narrow gauge: 897 km 1.067-m gauge (492 km are in operation) (2005)

Roadways: total: 200,037 km paved: 19,804 km unpaved: 180,233 km (2003)

Waterways:

3,219 km (limited to vessels with draft less than 1.5 m) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 403 ships (1000 GRT or over) 4,661,285 GRT/6,426,183 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 82, cargo 115, chemical tanker 13, container 6, liquefied gas 5, livestock carrier 17, passenger 9, passenger/cargo 73, petroleum tanker 42, refrigerated cargo 15, roll

on/roll off 13, vehicle carrier 13

foreign-owned: 66 (Greece 5, Hong Kong 3, Japan 26, Malaysia 1, Netherlands 19, Norway 3, UAE 1, US 8)

registered in other countries: 41 (Australia 1, Bahamas 1, Cambodia

1, Cayman Islands 1, Comoros 1, Cyprus 1, Hong Kong 16, Indonesia 1,

Panama 13, Singapore 5) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Cagayan de Oro, Cebu, Davao, Iligan, Iloilo, Manila, Surigao

Military Philippines

Military branches:

Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP): Army, Navy (includes Marine Corps), Philippine Air Force (Hukbong Himpapawid ng Pilipinas) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 20,131,179

females age 18-49: 20,009,526 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 15,170,096

females age 18-49: 16,931,191 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 907,542

females age 18-49: 878,712 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$836.9 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.9% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Philippines

Disputes - international:

Philippines claims sovereignty over certain of the Spratly Islands, known locally as the Kalayaan (Freedom) Islands, also claimed by China, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Vietnam; the 2002 "Declaration on the

Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea," has eased tensions in the Spratly Islands but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct" desired by several of the disputants; in March 2005, the national oil companies of China, the Philippines, and Vietnam signed

a joint accord to conduct marine seismic activities in the Spratly Islands; Philippines retains a dormant claim to Malaysia's Sabah State in northern Borneo based on the Sultanate of Sulu's granting the Philippines Government power of attorney to pursue a sovereignty claim on his behalf

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 150,000 (fighting between government troops and MILF and Abu Sayyaf groups) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

domestic methamphetamine production has been a growing problem in recent years; longstanding marijuana producer

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@Pitcairn Islands

Introduction Pitcairn Islands

Background:

Pitcairn Island was discovered in 1767 by the British and settled in 1790 by the Bounty mutineers and their Tahitian companions. Pitcairn was the first Pacific island to become a British colony (in 1838) and today remains the last vestige of that empire in the South

Pacific. Outmigration, primarily to New Zealand, has thinned the population from a peak of 233 in 1937 to less than 50 today.

Geography Pitcairn Islands

Location:

Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about midway between
Peru and New Zealand

Geographic coordinates:

25 04 S, 130 06 W

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 47 sq km

land: 47 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

51 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 3 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; hot and humid; modified by southeast trade winds; rainy season (November to March)

Terrain:

rugged volcanic formation; rocky coastline with cliffs

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Pawala Valley Ridge 347 m

Natural resources:

miro trees (used for handicrafts), fish

note: manganese, iron, copper, gold, silver, and zinc have been discovered offshore

Land use:

arable land: NA%

permanent crops: NA%

other: NA%

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

typhoons (especially November to March)

Environment - current issues:

deforestation (only a small portion of the original forest remains because of burning and clearing for settlement)

Geography - note:

Britain's most isolated dependency; only the larger island of Pitcairn is inhabited but it has no port or natural harbor; supplies must be transported by rowed longboat from larger ships stationed offshore

People Pitcairn Islands

Population: 45 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: NA 15-64 years: NA 65 years and over: NA (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.01% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

NA

Death rate:

NA deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:

NA

Sex ratio:

NA

Infant mortality rate:

total: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Total fertility rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality: noun: Pitcairn Islander(s) adjective: Pitcairn Islander

Ethnic groups:
descendants of the Bounty mutineers and their Tahitian wives

Religions:
Seventh-Day Adventist 100%

Languages:
English (official), Pitcairnese (mixture of an 18th century English dialect and a Tahitian dialect)

Literacy:
NA

Government Pitcairn Islands

Country name:
conventional long form: Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno Islands
conventional short form: Pitcairn Islands

Dependency status:
overseas territory of the UK

Government type:
NA

Capital:
name: Adamstown
geographic coordinates: 25 04 S, 130 05 W
time difference: UTC-9 (4 hours behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
none (overseas territory of the UK)

Independence:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

National holiday:

Birthday of Queen ELIZABETH II, second Saturday in June (1926)

Constitution:

30 November 1838; reformed 1904 with additional reforms in 1940;

further refined by the Local Government Ordinance of 1964

Legal system:

local island by-laws

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal with three years residency

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),
represented by UK High Commissioner to New Zealand and Governor

(nonresident) of the Pitcairn Islands George FERGUSON (since April

2006); Commissioner (nonresident) Leslie JAKES (since September

2003) serves as liaison between the governor and the Island Council

head of government: Governor George FERGUSON (since April 2006);

Mayor and Chairman of the Island Council Jay WARREN (since 15 December 2004)

cabinet: NA

elections: the monarchy is hereditary; governor and commissioner appointed by the monarch; island mayor elected by popular vote for a

three-year term; election last held December 2004 (next to be held

December 2007)

election results: Jay WARREN elected mayor and chairman of the Island Council

Legislative branch:

unicameral Island Council (10 seats - 5 elected by popular vote, 1 nominated by the 5 elected members, 2 appointed by the governor including 1 seat for the Island Secretary, the Island Mayor, and a commissioner liaising between the governor and council; elected members serve one-year terms)

elections: last held in 24 December 2005 (next to be held December 2006)

election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - all independents

Judicial branch:

Magistrate's Court; Supreme Court; Court of Appeal; Judicial Officers are appointed by the Governor

Political parties and leaders:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

SPC, UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Flag description:

blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and

the Pitcairn Islander coat of arms centered on the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms is yellow, green, and light blue with a shield featuring a yellow anchor

Economy Pitcairn Islands

Economy - overview:

The inhabitants of this tiny isolated economy exist on fishing, subsistence farming, handicrafts, and postage stamps. The fertile soil of the valleys produces a wide variety of fruits and vegetables, including citrus, sugarcane, watermelons, bananas, yams, and beans. Bartering is an important part of the economy. The major sources of revenue are the sale of postage stamps to collectors and the sale of handicrafts to passing ships. In October 2004, more than one-quarter of Pitcairn's small labor force was arrested, putting the economy in a bind, since their services were required as lighter crew to load or unload passing ships.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$NA

Labor force:
15 able-bodied men (2004)

Labor force - by occupation:
note: no business community in the usual sense; some public works;
subsistence farming and fishing

Budget:
revenues: \$746,000

expenditures: \$1.028 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(FY04/05)

Agriculture - products:

honey; wide variety of fruits and vegetables; goats, chickens

Industries:

postage stamps, handicrafts, beekeeping, honey

Electricity - production:

NA kWh; note - electric power is provided by a small diesel-
powered
generator

Exports:

\$NA

Exports - commodities:

fruits, vegetables, curios, stamps

Imports:

\$NA

Imports - commodities: fuel oil, machinery, building materials,
flour, sugar, other foodstuffs

Economic aid - recipient:

\$3.465 million (2004)

Currency (code):

New Zealand dollar (NZD)

Currency code:

NZD

Exchange rates:

New Zealand dollars per US dollar - 1.4203 (2005), 1.5087 (2004),
1.7221 (2003), 2.1622 (2002), 2.3788 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Pitcairn Islands

Telephones - main lines in use:

1 (there are 17 telephones on one party line); (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: satellite phone services

domestic: domestic communication via radio (CB)

international: country code - 872; satellite earth station (Inmarsat)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 0, shortwave 0, note - 15 Ham radio operators (VP6)
(2004)

Radios:

NA

Televisions:

NA

Internet country code:

.pn

Internet hosts:

8 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

NA

Internet users:

NA

Transportation Pitcairn Islands

Roadways: total: 6 km unpaved: 6 km (dirt roads)

Ports and terminals:

Adamstown (on Bounty Bay)

Military Pitcairn Islands

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Transnational Issues Pitcairn Islands

Disputes - international: none

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@Poland

Introduction Poland

Background:

Poland is an ancient nation that was conceived near the middle of the 10th century. Its golden age occurred in the 16th century. During the following century, the strengthening of the gentry and

internal disorders weakened the nation. In a series of agreements between 1772 and 1795, Russia, Prussia, and Austria partitioned Poland amongst themselves. Poland regained its independence in 1918

only to be overrun by Germany and the Soviet Union in World War II.

It became a Soviet satellite state following the war, but its government was comparatively tolerant and progressive. Labor turmoil

in 1980 led to the formation of the independent trade union "Solidarity" that over time became a political force and by 1990 had

swept parliamentary elections and the presidency. A "shock therapy"

program during the early 1990s enabled the country to transform its

economy into one of the most robust in Central Europe, but Poland

still faces the lingering challenges of high unemployment, underdeveloped and dilapidated infrastructure, and a poor rural underclass. Solidarity suffered a major defeat in the 2001 parliamentary elections when it failed to elect a single deputy to the lower house of Parliament, and the new leaders of the Solidarity

Trade Union subsequently pledged to reduce the Trade Union's political role. Poland joined NATO in 1999 and the European Union in

2004. With its transformation to a democratic, market-oriented country largely completed, Poland is an increasingly active member

of Euro-Atlantic organizations.

Geography Poland

Location:

Central Europe, east of Germany

Geographic coordinates:

52 00 N, 20 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 312,685 sq km

land: 304,465 sq km

water: 8,220 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than New Mexico

Land boundaries:

total: 3,056 km

border countries: Belarus 416 km, Czech Republic 790 km,
Germany 467

km, Lithuania 103 km, Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast) 210 km,
Slovakia

541 km, Ukraine 529 km

Coastline:

491 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: defined by international treaties

Climate:

temperate with cold, cloudy, moderately severe winters with frequent precipitation; mild summers with frequent showers and thundershowers

Terrain:

mostly flat plain; mountains along southern border

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: near Raczki Elblaskie -2 m

highest point: Rysy 2,499 m

Natural resources:

coal, sulfur, copper, natural gas, silver, lead, salt, amber,
arable land

Land use: arable land: 40.25% permanent crops: 1% other:
58.75% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,000 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

flooding

Environment - current issues:

situation has improved since 1989 due to decline in heavy
industry

and increased environmental concern by post-Communist
governments;

air pollution nonetheless remains serious because of sulfur dioxide
emissions from coal-fired power plants, and the resulting acid rain
has caused forest damage; water pollution from industrial and
municipal sources is also a problem, as is disposal of hazardous
wastes; pollution levels should continue to decrease as industrial
establishments bring their facilities up to EU code, but at
substantial cost to business and the government

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol,
Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic

Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol,
Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Kyoto Protocol, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping,
Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94

Geography - note:

historically, an area of conflict because of flat terrain and the lack of natural barriers on the North European Plain

People Poland

Population:

38,536,869 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 15.9% (male 3,142,811/female 2,976,363)

15-64 years: 70.8% (male 13,585,306/female 13,704,763)

65 years and over: 13.3% (male 1,961,326/female 3,166,300)
(2006
est.)

Median age: total: 37 years male: 35.1 years female: 39 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.05% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

9.85 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.89 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.46 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.62 male(s)/female

total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 7.22 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 7.95 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.44 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.97 years

male: 70.95 years

female: 79.23 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.25 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% ; note - no country specific models provided (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

14,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

100 (2001 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Pole(s)

adjective: Polish

Ethnic groups:

Polish 96.7%, German 0.4%, Belarusian 0.1%, Ukrainian 0.1%,
other
and unspecified 2.7% (2002 census)

Religions:

Roman Catholic 89.8% (about 75% practicing), Eastern Orthodox
1.3%,
Protestant 0.3%, other 0.3%, unspecified 8.3% (2002)

Languages:

Polish 97.8%, other and unspecified 2.2% (2002 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 99.8%
male: 99.8%
female: 99.7% (2003 est.)

Government Poland

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Poland
conventional short form: Poland
local long form: Rzeczpospolita Polska
local short form: Polska

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Warsaw
geographic coordinates: 52 15 N, 21 00 E
time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)
daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last

Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

16 provinces (województwa, singular - województwo);
Dolnośląskie,

Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Łódzkie, Lubelskie, Lubuskie, Małopolskie,
Mazowieckie, Opolskie, Podkarpackie, Podlaskie, Pomorskie,
Śląskie,

Świętokrzyskie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Wielkopolskie,
Zachodniopomorskie

Independence:

11 November 1918 (independent republic proclaimed)

National holiday:

Constitution Day, 3 May (1791)

Constitution:

adopted by the National Assembly 2 April 1997, passed by
national

referendum 25 May 1997, effective 17 October 1997

Legal system:

mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and holdover
Communist legal theory; changes being gradually introduced as
part

of broader democratization process; limited judicial review of
legislative acts, but rulings of the Constitutional Tribunal are
final; court decisions can be appealed to the European Court of
Justice in Strasbourg; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with
reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Lech KACZYNSKI (since 23 December 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Jaroslaw KACZYNSKI (since 10 July

2006); Deputy Prime Ministers Ludwik DORN (since 23 November 2005),

Roman GIERTYCH (since 5 May 2006), Zyta GILOWSKA (since 22 September

2006), Andrzej LEPPER (since 16 October 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers responsible to the prime minister and the Sejm; the prime minister proposes, the president appoints, and the Sejm approves the Council of Ministers

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 9 and 23 October 2005 (next to be held October 2010); prime minister and deputy prime

ministers appointed by the president and confirmed by the Sejm

election results: Lech KACZYNSKI elected president; percent of popular vote - Lech KACZYNSKI 54%, Donald Tusk 46%

Legislative branch:

bicameral legislature consisting of an upper house, the Senate or Senat (100 seats; members are elected by a majority vote on a provincial basis to serve four-year terms), and a lower house, the Sejm (460 seats; members are elected under a complex system of proportional representation to serve four-year terms); the designation of National Assembly or Zgromadzenie Narodowe is only

used on those rare occasions when the two houses meet jointly

elections: Senate - last held 25 September 2005 (next to be held by September 2009); Sejm elections last held 25 September 2005 (next to

be held by September 2009)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by

party - PiS 49, PO 34, LPR 7, SO 3, PSL 2, independents 5; Sejm - percent of vote by party - PiS 27%, PO 24.1%, SO 11.4%, SLD 11.3%,

LPR 8%, PSL 7%, other 11.2%; seats by party - PiS 155, PO 133, SO

56, SLD 55, LPR 34, PSL 25, German minorities 2

note: two seats are assigned to ethnic minority parties in the Sejm only

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president on the recommendation of the National Council of the Judiciary for an indefinite period); Constitutional Tribunal (judges are chosen by the Sejm for nine-year terms)

Political parties and leaders:

Catholic-National Movement or RKN [Antoni MACIEREWICZ]; Civic

Platform or PO [Donald TUSK]; Conservative Peasants Party or SKL

[Artur BALASZ]; Democratic Left Alliance or SLD [Wojciech OLEJNICZAK]; Democratic Party or PD [Wladyslaw FRASYNIUK]; Dom

Ojczysty (Fatherland Home); German Minority of Lower Silesia or MNSO

[Henryk KROLL]; Law and Justice or PiS [Jaroslaw KACZYNSKI]; League

of Polish Families or LPR [Marek KOTLINOWSKI]; Peasant-Democratic

Party or PLD [Roman JAGIELINSKI]; Polish Accord or PP [Jan LOPUSZANSKI]; Polish Peasant Party or PSL [Waldemar PAWLAK]; Ruch

Patriotyczny or RP [Jan OLSZEWSKI]; Samoobrona or SO [Andrzej LEPPER]; Social Democratic Party of Poland or SDPL [Marek BOROWSKI];

Social Movement or RS [Krzysztof PIESIEWICZ]; Union of Labor or UP

[Andrzej SPYCHALSKI]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

All Poland Trade Union Alliance or OPZZ (trade union) [Jan GUZ]; Roman Catholic Church [Cardinal Jozef GLEMP]; Solidarity Trade Union

[Janusz SNIADEK]

International organization participation:

ACCT (observer), Arctic Council (observer), Australia Group, BIS, BSEC (observer), CBSS, CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EU, FAO,

IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRC, IHO, ILO,

IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC,

NAM (guest), NATO, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OIF (observer), OPCW,

OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMEE,

UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU (associate), WFTU,

WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Janusz REITER chancery: 2640 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: [1] (202) 234-3800 through 3802 FAX: [1] (202) 328-6271 consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Victor ASHE embassy: Aleje Ujazdowskie 29/31 00-540 Warsaw mailing address: American Embassy Warsaw, US

Department of State, Washington, DC 20521-5010 (pouch)
telephone: [48] (22) 504-2000 FAX: [48] (22) 504-2688
consulate(s) general: Krakow

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red; similar to the flags of Indonesia and Monaco which are red (top) and white

Economy Poland

Economy - overview:

Poland has steadfastly pursued a policy of economic liberalization throughout the 1990s and today stands out as a success story among

transition economies. Even so, much remains to be done, especially

in bringing down the unemployment rate - currently the highest in the EU. The privatization of small- and medium-sized state-owned companies and a liberal law on establishing new firms has encouraged

the development of the private business sector, but legal and bureaucratic obstacles alongside persistent corruption are hampering

its further development. Poland's agricultural sector remains handicapped by surplus labor, inefficient small farms, and lack of investment. Restructuring and privatization of "sensitive sectors" (e.g., coal, steel, railroads, and energy), while recently initiated, have stalled. Reforms in health care, education, the pension system, and state administration have resulted in larger-than-expected fiscal pressures. Further progress in public finance depends mainly on reducing losses in Polish state enterprises, restraining entitlements, and overhauling the tax code to incorporate the growing gray economy and farmers, most of whom

pay no tax. The previous Socialist-led government introduced a package of social and administrative spending cuts to reduce public

spending by about \$17 billion through 2007, but full implementation

of the plan was trumped by election-year politics in 2005. The right-wing Law and Justice party won parliamentary elections in September, and Lech KACZYNSKI won the presidential election in October 2005, running on a state-interventionist fiscal and monetary

platform. Poland joined the EU in May 2004, and surging exports to

the EU contributed to Poland's strong growth in 2004, though its competitiveness could be threatened by the zloty's appreciation. GDP

per capita roughly equals that of the three Baltic states. Poland stands to benefit from nearly \$23.2 billion in EU funds, available through 2006. Farmers have already begun to reap the rewards of membership via booming exports, higher food prices, and EU agricultural subsidies.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$505.2 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$246.2 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
3.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$13,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 5% industry: 31.1% services: 64% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 17.1 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 16.1% industry: 29% services: 54.9% (2002)

Unemployment rate:
18.2% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
17% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.1% highest 10%: 26.7% (2002)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
34.1 (2002)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
18.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$52.73 billion
expenditures: \$63.22 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
47.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
potatoes, fruits, vegetables, wheat; poultry, eggs, pork, dairy

Industries:
machine building, iron and steel, coal mining, chemicals,

shipbuilding, food processing, glass, beverages, textiles

Industrial production growth rate:
3.7% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
150.8 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 98.1% hydro: 1.5%
nuclear: 0% other: 0.4% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
121.3 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:
15.2 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:
5 billion kWh (2004)

Oil - production:
24,530 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
476,200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
53,000 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:
413,700 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - proved reserves:
142.4 million bbl (December 2004)

Natural gas - production:
4.33 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - consumption:

14.97 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

44 million cu m (2004)

Natural gas - imports:

9.45 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

154.4 billion cu m (December 2004)

Current account balance:

\$-4.364 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$92.72 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment 37.8%, intermediate
manufactured
goods 23.7%, miscellaneous manufactured goods 17.1%, food and
live
animals 7.6% (2003)

Exports - partners:

Germany 28.2%, France 6.2%, Italy 6.1%, UK 5.6%, Czech
Republic
4.6%, Russia 4.4%, Netherlands 4.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$95.67 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment 38%, intermediate
manufactured
goods 21%, chemicals 14.8%, minerals, fuels, lubricants, and

related

materials 9.1% (2003)

Imports - partners:

Germany 29.6%, Russia 8.7%, Italy 6.6%, Netherlands 5.9%,
France
5.7% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$42.56 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$101.5 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient: \$13.9 billion in available EU structural
adjustment and cohesion funds (2004-06)

Currency (code):

zloty (PLN)

Currency code:

PLN

Exchange rates:

zlotych per US dollar - 3.2355 (2005), 3.6576 (2004), 3.8891
(2003), 4.08 (2002), 4.0939 (2001)

note: zlotych is the plural form of zloty

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Poland

Telephones - main lines in use:

11.803 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

29,166,400 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modernization of the telecommunications network

has accelerated with market based competition finalized in 2003; fixed-line service, dominated by the former state-owned company, is

dwarfed by the growth in wireless telephony

domestic: wireless service, available since 1993 (GSM service available since 1996) and provided by three nation-wide networks, has grown rapidly in response to the weak fixed-line coverage; third

generation UMTS service available in urban areas; cellular coverage

is generally good with more gaps in the east; fixed-line service is growing slowly and still lags in rural areas

international: country code - 48; international direct dialing with automated exchanges; satellite earth station - 1 (Intelsat, Eutelsat, Inmarsat, and Intersputnik)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 14, FM 777, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

20.2 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

40 (2006)

Televisions:

13.05 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.pl

Internet hosts:

358,476 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

19 (2000)

Internet users:

10.6 million (2005)

Transportation Poland

Airports: 122 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 83 over 3,047 m: 4 2,438 to 3,047 m: 29 1,524 to 2,437 m: 40 914 to 1,523 m: 8 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 39 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 13 under 914 m: 21 (2006)

Heliports:

3 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 13,552 km; oil 1,384 km; refined products 777 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 23,072 km

broad gauge: 629 km 1.524-m gauge

standard gauge: 22,443 km 1.435-m gauge (20,555 km operational;
11,910 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 423,997 km

paved: 295,356 km (including 405 km of expressways)

unpaved: 128,641 km (2004)

Waterways:

3,997 km (navigable rivers and canals) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 11 ships (1000 GRT or over) 55,701 GRT/45,082 DWT

by type: cargo 6, chemical tanker 2, passenger/cargo 1, roll on/roll

off 1, vehicle carrier 1

foreign-owned: 1 (Nigeria 1)

registered in other countries: 106 (Antigua and Barbuda 3, Bahamas

15, Belize 2, Cyprus 20, Liberia 14, Malta 27, Norway 2, Panama 15,

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Slovakia 2, Vanuatu 5) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Gdansk, Gdynia, Swinoujscie, Szczecin

Military Poland

Military branches:

Polish Armed Forces: Land Forces (includes Navy (Marynarka Wojenna,

MW)), Polish Air Force (Polskie Sily Powietrzne, PSP) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 17 years of age for compulsory military service after January 1st of the year of 18th birthday; 17 years of age for voluntary military service; in 2005, Poland plans to shorten the length of conscript service obligation from 12 to 9 months; by 2008, plans call for at least 60% of military personnel to be volunteers; only soldiers who have completed their conscript service are allowed to volunteer for professional service; as of April 2004, women are only allowed to

serve as officers and noncommissioned officers (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 17-49: 9,681,703

females age 17-49: 9,480,641 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 17-49: 7,739,472

females age 17-49: 7,859,165 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 275,446

females age 17-49: 265,164 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$3.5 billion (2002)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.71% (2002)

Transnational Issues Poland

Disputes - international:

as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Poland must implement the strict Schengen border rules

Illicit drugs:

major illicit producer of synthetic drugs for the international market; minor transshipment point for Asian and Latin American illicit drugs to Western Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Portugal

Introduction Portugal

Background:

Following its heyday as a world power during the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal lost much of its wealth and status with the destruction of Lisbon in a 1755 earthquake, occupation during the Napoleonic Wars, and the independence in 1822 of Brazil as a colony.

A 1910 revolution deposed the monarchy; for most of the next six decades, repressive governments ran the country. In 1974, a left-wing military coup installed broad democratic reforms. The following year, Portugal granted independence to all of its African colonies. Portugal is a founding member of NATO and entered the EC

(now the EU) in 1986.

Geography Portugal

Location:

Southwestern Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Spain

Geographic coordinates:

39 30 N, 8 00 W

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 92,391 sq km

land: 91,951 sq km

water: 440 sq km

note: includes Azores and Madeira Islands

Area - comparative:
slightly smaller than Indiana

Land boundaries: total: 1,214 km border countries: Spain 1,214 km

Coastline: 1,793 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:
maritime temperate; cool and rainy in north, warmer and drier in south

Terrain:
mountainous north of the Tagus River, rolling plains in south

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m
highest point: Ponta do Pico (Pico or Pico Alto) on Ilha do Pico in the Azores 2,351 m

Natural resources:
fish, forests (cork), iron ore, copper, zinc, tin, tungsten, silver, gold, uranium, marble, clay, gypsum, salt, arable land, hydropower

Land use:
arable land: 17.29%
permanent crops: 7.84%
other: 74.87% (2005)

Irrigated land:
6,500 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

Azores subject to severe earthquakes

Environment - current issues:

soil erosion; air pollution caused by industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution, especially in coastal areas

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Environmental Modification

Geography - note:

Azores and Madeira Islands occupy strategic locations along western

sea approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

People Portugal

Population:

10,605,870 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 16.5% (male 915,604/female 839,004)

15-64 years: 66.3% (male 3,484,545/female 3,544,674)

65 years and over: 17.2% (male 751,899/female 1,070,144) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 38.5 years
male: 36.4 years
female: 40.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
0.36% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
10.72 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
10.5 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
3.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.09 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 4.98 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 5.45 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 4.48 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 77.7 years
male: 74.43 years
female: 81.2 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.47 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.4% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
22,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 1,000 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Portuguese (singular and plural)
adjective: Portuguese

Ethnic groups:
homogeneous Mediterranean stock; citizens of black African descent
who immigrated to mainland during decolonization number less than
100,000; since 1990 East Europeans have entered Portugal

Religions:
Roman Catholic 94%, Protestant (1995)

Languages:
Portuguese (official), Mirandese (official - but locally used)

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 93.3%
male: 95.5%
female: 91.3% (2003 est.)

Government Portugal

Country name:
conventional long form: Portuguese Republic
conventional short form: Portugal

local long form: Republica Portuguesa

local short form: Portugal

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Lisbon

geographic coordinates: 38 43 N, 9 08 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

18 districts (distritos, singular - distrito) and 2 autonomous regions* (regioes autonomas, singular - regiao autonoma); Aveiro, Acores (Azores)*, Beja, Braga, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Evora, Faro, Guarda, Leiria, Lisboa, Madeira*, Portalegre, Porto, Santarem, Setubal, Viana do Castelo, Vila Real, Viseu

Independence:

1143 (Kingdom of Portugal recognized); 5 October 1910
(independent
republic proclaimed)

National holiday:

Portugal Day (Day of Portugal), 10 June (1580); note - also called Camoes Day, the day that revered national poet Luis de Camoes (1524-80) died

Constitution:

25 April 1976; revised many times

Legal system:

civil law system; the Constitutional Tribunal reviews the

constitutionality of legislation; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Anibal CAVACO Silva (since 9 March 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Jose SOCRATES (since 12 March 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister

note: there is also a Council of State that acts as a consultative body to the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 22 January 2006 (next to be held January 2011); following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or leader of a majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the president

election results: Anibal CAVACO Silva elected president; percent of vote - Anibal CAVACO Silva 50.6%, Manuel ALEGRE 20.7%, Mario SOARES 14.3%, Jeronimo de SOUSA 8.5%, Francisco LOUCA 5.3%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Assembly of the Republic or Assembleia da Republica (230

seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 20 February 2005 (next to be held February 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - PS 45.1%, PSD 28.7%, CDU 7.6%, PP 7.3%, BE 6.4%; seats by party - PS 121, PSD 75,

CDU 14,
PP 12, BE 8

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Supremo Tribunal de Justica (judges appointed for life by the Conselho Superior da Magistratura)

Political parties and leaders:

Green Ecologist Party or PEV [Heloisa APOLONIA]; Popular Party or

PP [Jose Ribeiro e CASTRO]; Portuguese Communist Party or PCP [Jeronimo de SOUSA]; Portuguese Socialist Party or PS [Jose SOCRATES

Carvalho Pinto de Sousa]; Social Democratic Party or PSD [Luis Marques MENDES]; The Left Bloc or BE [Franciso Anacleto LOUCA];

Unitarian Democratic Coalition or CDU (includes PEV and PCP) [Jeronimo de SOUSA]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

AfDB, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU,

ESA, EU, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA,

IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU,

ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS

(observer), OECD, ONUB, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, SECI (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Pedro Manuel Dos Reis Alves
CATARINO

chancery: 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 350-5400

FAX: [1] (202) 462-3726

consulate(s) general: Boston, New York, Newark (New Jersey), San Francisco

consulate(s): New Bedford (Massachusetts), Providence (Rhode Island)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Alfred J. HOFFMAN Jr.

embassy: Avenida das Forcas Armadas, 1600-081 Lisbon

mailing address: Apartado 43033, 1601-301 Lisboa; PSC 83, APO
AE

09726

telephone: [351] (21) 727-3300

FAX: [351] (21) 726-9109

consulate(s): Ponta Delgada (Azores)

Flag description:

two vertical bands of green (hoist side, two-fifths) and red (three-fifths) with the Portuguese coat of arms centered on the dividing line

Economy Portugal

Economy - overview:

Portugal has become a diversified and increasingly service-based economy since joining the European Community in 1986. Over the past

decade, successive governments have privatized many state-

controlled

firms and liberalized key areas of the economy, including the financial and telecommunications sectors. The country qualified for

the European Monetary Union (EMU) in 1998 and began circulating the

euro on 1 January 2002 along with 11 other EU member economies.

Economic growth had been above the EU average for much of the past

decade, but fell back in 2001-05. GDP per capita stands at two-thirds that of the Big Four EU economies. A poor educational system, in particular, has been an obstacle to greater productivity and growth. Portugal has been increasingly overshadowed by lower-cost producers in Central Europe and Asia as a target for foreign direct investment. The government faces tough choices in its

attempts to boost Portugal's economic competitiveness while keeping

the budget deficit within the eurozone's 3%-of-GDP ceiling.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$200.6 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$170.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

0.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$19,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 5.3% industry: 27.4% services: 67.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 5.52 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 10% industry: 30% services: 60% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate:
7.6% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.1% highest 10%: 28.4% (1995 est.)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
38.5 (1997)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
21.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$78.84 billion
expenditures: \$90.27 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
63.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
grain, potatoes, tomatoes, olives, grapes; sheep, cattle, goats, swine, poultry, dairy products; fish

Industries:

textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metals and metalworking; oil refining; chemicals; fish canning; rubber and plastic products; ceramics; electronics and communications equipment; rail transportation equipment; aerospace equipment; ship construction and refurbishment; wine; tourism

Industrial production growth rate:
0% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
44.32 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 64.5% hydro: 31.3% nuclear: 0% other: 4.1% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
44.01 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
3.1 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
5.9 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
326,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
28,830 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:
357,300 bbl/day (2001)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

2.983 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

2.553 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-17.1 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$38.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

clothing and footwear, machinery, chemicals, cork and paper products, hides

Exports - partners:

Spain 25.9%, France 13.1%, Germany 11.9%, UK 8%, US 5.4%, Italy 4.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$60.35 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, petroleum, textiles, agricultural products

Imports - partners:

Spain 29%, Germany 13.4%, France 8.5%, Italy 5.2%, Netherlands

4.3%, UK 4.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$10.36 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$287.8 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - donor:
ODA, \$271 million (1995)

Currency (code):
euro (EUR)
note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the
euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of
member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole
currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Currency code:
EUR

Exchange rates:
euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003),
1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Portugal

Telephones - main lines in use:
4.234 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
11.448 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: Portugal's telephone system has achieved a state-of-the-art network with broadband, high-speed capabilities

domestic: integrated network of coaxial cables, open-wire, microwave

radio relay, and domestic satellite earth stations

international: country code - 351; 6 submarine cables; satellite

earth stations - 3 Intelsat (2 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean),

NA Eutelsat; tropospheric scatter to Azores; note - an earth station for Inmarsat (Atlantic Ocean region) is planned

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 47, FM 172 (many are repeaters), shortwave 2 (1998)

Radios:

3.02 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 62 (plus 166 repeaters) note: includes Azores and Madeira Islands (1995)

Televisions:

3.31 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.pt

Internet hosts:

845,980 (2005)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

16 (2000)

Internet users:

7,782,700 (2006)

Transportation Portugal

Airports: 66 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 43 over 3,047 m: 5 2,438 to 3,047 m: 9 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 13 under 914 m: 11 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 23 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 22 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 1,099 km; oil 8 km; refined products 174 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 2,850 km

broad gauge: 2,576 km 1.668-m gauge (623 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 274 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 72,600 km

paved: 62,436 km (including 1,700 km of expressways)

unpaved: 10,164 km (2002)

Waterways:

210 km (on Douro River from Porto) (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 111 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,077,300 GRT/1,363,435 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 11, cargo 27, chemical tanker 15, container 7,

liquefied gas 11, passenger 9, passenger/cargo 10, petroleum tanker

8, roll on/roll off 4, vehicle carrier 9

foreign-owned: 82 (Australia 1, Belgium 8, Cyprus 1, Denmark 4, Germany 17, Greece 4, Italy 12, Japan 9, Malta 1, Mexico 1, Netherlands 1, Norway 4, Spain 15, Switzerland 3, US 1)

registered in other countries: 16 (Cyprus 2, Hong Kong 1, Malta 3, Panama 10) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Leixoes, Lisbon, Setubal, Sines

Military Portugal

Military branches:

Army, Navy (Marinha Portuguesa; includes Marine Corps), Air Force

(Forca Aerea Portuguesa, FAP), National Republican Guard (Guarda

Nacional Republicana) (2005)

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for voluntary military service; compulsory military service was ended in 2004; women serve in the armed forces, on naval ships since 1993, but are prohibited from serving in some combatant specialties (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,435,042

females age 18-49: 2,405,816 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,952,819

females age 18-49: 1,977,264 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 67,189

females age 18-49: 60,626 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$3,497.8 million (2003)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.3% (2003)

Transnational Issues Portugal

Disputes - international:

Portugal does not recognize Spanish sovereignty over the territory of Olivenza based on a difference of interpretation of the 1815 Congress of Vienna and the 1801 Treaty of Badajoz

Illicit drugs:

gateway country for Latin American cocaine and Southwest Asian heroin entering the European market (especially from Brazil); transshipment point for hashish from North Africa to Europe; consumer of Southwest Asian heroin

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Puerto Rico

Introduction Puerto Rico

Background:

Populated for centuries by aboriginal peoples, the island was claimed by the Spanish Crown in 1493 following COLUMBUS' second

voyage to the Americas. In 1898, after 400 years of colonial rule that saw the indigenous population nearly exterminated and

African

slave labor introduced, Puerto Rico was ceded to the US as a result of the Spanish-American War. Puerto Ricans were granted US citizenship in 1917. Popularly-elected governors have served since 1948. In 1952, a constitution was enacted providing for internal self government. In plebiscites held in 1967, 1993, and 1998, voters chose not to alter the existing political status.

Geography Puerto Rico

Location:

Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, east of the Dominican Republic

Geographic coordinates:

18 15 N, 66 30 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 13,790 sq km

land: 8,870 sq km

water: 4,921 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than three times the size of Rhode Island

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

501 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical marine, mild; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain:

mostly mountains with coastal plain belt in north; mountains precipitous to sea on west coast; sandy beaches along most coastal areas

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: Cerro de Punta 1,339 m

Natural resources: some copper and nickel; potential for onshore and offshore oil

Land use: arable land: 3.69% permanent crops: 5.59% other: 90.72% (2005)

Irrigated land:

400 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

periodic droughts; hurricanes

Environment - current issues:

erosion; occasional drought causing water shortages

Geography - note:

important location along the Mona Passage - a key shipping lane to

the Panama Canal; San Juan is one of the biggest and best natural harbors in the Caribbean; many small rivers and high central mountains ensure land is well watered; south coast relatively dry; fertile coastal plain belt in north

People Puerto Rico

Population:

3,927,188 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 21.3% (male 428,610/female 409,484)

15-64 years: 65.8% (male 1,239,255/female 1,345,519)

65 years and over: 12.8% (male 218,045/female 286,275) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 34.7 years

male: 33 years

female: 36.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.4% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

12.77 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.65 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-1.14 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.76 male(s)/female

total population: 0.92 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 9.14 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 10.32 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 7.9 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 78.4 years
male: 74.46 years
female: 82.54 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.75 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
7,397 (1997)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
NA

Nationality:
noun: Puerto Rican(s) (US citizens)
adjective: Puerto Rican

Ethnic groups:
white (mostly Spanish origin) 80.5%, black 8%, Amerindian 0.4%,
Asian 0.2%, mixed and other 10.9%

Religions:
Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant and other 15%

Languages:
Spanish, English

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 94.1%
male: 93.9%
female: 94.4% (2002 est.)

Government Puerto Rico

Country name:
conventional long form: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
conventional short form: Puerto Rico

Dependency status:
unincorporated, organized territory of the US with commonwealth status; policy relations between Puerto Rico and the US conducted under the jurisdiction of the Office of the President

Government type:
commonwealth

Capital:
name: San Juan
geographic coordinates: 18 28 N, 66 07 W
time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
none (territory of the US with commonwealth status); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 78 municipalities (municipios, singular - municipio) at the second order; Adjuntas, Aguada, Aguadilla, Aguas Buenas, Aibonito, Anasco, Arecibo, Arroyo, Barceloneta, Barranquitas, Bayamon, Cabo Rojo, Caguas, Camuy, Canovanas, Carolina, Catano, Cayey, Ceiba, Ciales, Cidra, Coamo, Comerio, Corozal, Culebra, Dorado, Fajardo, Florida, Guanica, Guayama,

Guayanilla, Guaynabo, Gurabo, Hatillo, Hormigueros, Humacao, Isabela, Jayuya, Juana Diaz, Juncos, Lajas, Lares, Las Marias, Las Piedras, Loiza, Luquillo, Manati, Maricao, Maunabo, Mayaguez, Moca,

Morovis, Naguabo, Naranjito, Orocovi, Patillas, Penuelas, Ponce, Quebradillas, Rincon, Rio Grande, Sabana Grande, Salinas, San German, San Juan, San Lorenzo, San Sebastian, Santa Isabel, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Trujillo Alto, Utuado, Vega Alta, Vega Baja, Vieques, Villalba, Yabucoa, Yauco

Independence:

none (territory of the US with commonwealth status)

National holiday:

US Independence Day, 4 July (1776); Puerto Rico Constitution Day,
25 July (1952)

Constitution:

ratified 3 March 1952, approved by US Congress 3 July 1952, effective 25 July 1952

Legal system:

based on Spanish civil code and within the US Federal system of justice

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal; island residents are US citizens but do not vote in US presidential elections

Executive branch:

chief of state: President George W. BUSH of the US (since 20 January 2001); Vice President Richard B. CHENEY (since 20 January 2001)

head of government: Governor Anibal ACEVEDO-VILA (since 2

January

2005)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor with the consent of the

legislature

elections: under the US Consitution, residents of unincorporated territories, such as Puerto Rico, do not vote in elections for US president and vice president; governor elected by popular vote for a

four-year term (no term limits); election last held 2 November 2004

(next to be held November 2008)

election results: Anibal ACEVEDO-VILA (PPD) elected governor; percent of vote - 48.4%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Legislative Assembly consists of the Senate (at least 27 seats - currently 29; members are directly elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and the House of Representatives (51 seats; members are directly elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 2 November 2004 (next to be held November 2008); House of Representatives - last held 2 November 2004

(next to be held November 2008)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - PNP 43.4%, PPD

40.3%, PIP 9.4%; seats by party - PNP 17, PPD 9, PIP 1; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - PNP 46.3%, PPD 43.1%,

PIP 9.7%; seats by party - PNP 32, PPD 18, PIP 1

note: Puerto Rico elects, by popular vote, a resident commissioner to serve a four-year term as a nonvoting representative in the US House of Representatives; aside from not voting on the House

floor,

he enjoys all the rights of a member of Congress; elections last held 2 November 2004 (next to be held November 2008); Luis FORTUNO

elected resident commissioner; results - percent of vote by party - PNP 48.6%; seats by party - PNP 1

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Appellate Court; Court of First Instance composed of two sections: a Superior Court and a Municipal Court (justices for all these courts appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate)

Political parties and leaders:

National Democratic Party [Roberto PRATS]; National Republican Party of Puerto Rico [Dr. Tiody FERRE]; New Progressive Party or PNP

(pro-US statehood) [Pedro ROSSELLO]; Popular Democratic Party or PPD

(pro-commonwealth) [Anibal ACEVEDO-VILA]; Puerto Rican Independence

Party or PIP (pro-independence) [Ruben BERRIOS Martinez]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Boricua Popular Army or EPB (a revolutionary group also known as

Los Macheteros); note - the following radical groups are considered

dormant by Federal law enforcement: Armed Forces for National Liberation or FALN, Armed Forces of Popular Resistance, Volunteers

of the Puerto Rican Revolution

International organization participation:

Interpol (subbureau), IOC, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WToO (associate)

Diplomatic representation in the US:
none (territory of the US with commonwealth status)

Diplomatic representation from the US:
none (territory of the US with commonwealth status)

Flag description:
five equal horizontal bands of red (top and bottom) alternating with white; a blue isosceles triangle based on the hoist side bears a large, white, five-pointed star in the center; design initially influenced by the US flag, but similar to the Cuban flag, with the colors of the bands and triangle reversed

Economy Puerto Rico

Economy - overview:
Puerto Rico has one of the most dynamic economies in the Caribbean region. A diverse industrial sector has far surpassed agriculture as the primary locus of economic activity and income. Encouraged by duty-free access to the US and by tax incentives, US firms have invested heavily in Puerto Rico since the 1950s. US minimum wage laws apply. Sugar production has lost out to dairy production and other livestock products as the main source of income in the agricultural sector. Tourism has traditionally been an important source of income, with estimated arrivals of nearly 5 million tourists in 2004. Growth fell off in 2001-03, largely due to the slowdown in the US economy, and has recovered in 2004-2005.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$73.27 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

2.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$18,700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1% industry: 45%
services: 54% (2002 est.)

Labor force: 1.3 million (2000)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 3% industry: 20%
services: 77% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:

12% (2002)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

6.5% (2003 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$6.7 billion

expenditures: \$9.6 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(FY99/00)

Agriculture - products: sugarcane, coffee, pineapples, plantains,
bananas; livestock products, chickens

Industries:

pharmaceuticals, electronics, apparel, food products, tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

23.03 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 99.2% hydro: 0.8%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

21.42 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

436.1 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

218,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

740 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

630 million cu m (2001 est.)

Exports:

\$46.9 billion f.o.b. (2001)

Exports - commodities:

chemicals, electronics, apparel, canned tuna, rum, beverage concentrates, medical equipment

Exports - partners:

US 90.3%, UK 1.6%, Netherlands 1.4%, Dominican Republic 1.4% (2004)

Imports:

\$29.1 billion c.i.f. (2001)

Imports - commodities:

chemicals, machinery and equipment, clothing, food, fish, petroleum products

Imports - partners:

US 55.0%, Ireland 23.7%, Japan 5.4% (2004)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

US dollar (USD)

Currency code:

USD

Exchange rates:

the US dollar is used

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Puerto Rico

Telephones - main lines in use:

1,111,900 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

2.682 million (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern system integrated with that of the US
by

high-capacity submarine cable and Intelsat with high-speed data
capability

domestic: digital telephone system; cellular telephone service

international: country code - 1-787, 939; satellite earth station -

1 Intelsat; submarine cable to US

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 74, FM 53, shortwave 0 (2006)

Radios:

2.7 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

32 (2006)

Televisions:

1.021 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.pr

Internet hosts:

404 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

76 (2000)

Internet users:

1 million (2005)

Transportation Puerto Rico

Airports: 30 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 17 over 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 7 under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 13 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Railways: total: 96 km narrow gauge: 96 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 25,645 km

paved: 24,363 km (including 426 km of expressways)

unpaved: 1,282 km (2004)

Merchant marine:

total: 3 ships (1000 GRT or over) 77,177 GRT/50,138 DWT

by type: roll on/roll off 3

foreign-owned: 3 (US 3)

registered in other countries: 1 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Las Mareas, Mayaguez, San Juan

Military Puerto Rico

Military branches:

no regular indigenous military forces; paramilitary National Guard,

Police Force

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of the US

Transnational Issues Puerto Rico

Disputes - international: increasing numbers of illegal migrants from the Dominican Republic cross the Mona Passage to Puerto Rico each year looking for work

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Qatar

Introduction Qatar

Background:

Ruled by the al-Thani family since the mid-1800s, Qatar transformed

itself from a poor British protectorate noted mainly for pearling into an independent state with significant oil and natural gas revenues. During the late 1980s and early 1990s, the Qatari economy

was crippled by a continuous siphoning off of petroleum revenues by

the amir, who had ruled the country since 1972. His son, the current

Amir HAMAD bin Khalifa al-Thani, overthrew him in a bloodless coup

in 1995. In 2001, Qatar resolved its longstanding border disputes with both Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. Oil and natural gas revenues enable Qatar to have one of the highest per capita incomes in the world.

Geography Qatar

Location:

Middle East, peninsula bordering the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia

Geographic coordinates:

25 30 N, 51 15 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 11,437 sq km

land: 11,437 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:
slightly smaller than Connecticut

Land boundaries: total: 60 km border countries: Saudi Arabia 60 km

Coastline:
563 km

Maritime claims:
territorial sea: 12 nm
contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: as determined by bilateral agreements or the median line

Climate:
arid; mild, pleasant winters; very hot, humid summers

Terrain:
mostly flat and barren desert covered with loose sand and gravel

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Persian Gulf 0 m highest point: Qurayn Abu al Bawl 103 m

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, fish

Land use: arable land: 1.64% permanent crops: 0.27% other: 98.09% (2005)

Irrigated land:
130 sq km (2002)

Natural hazards:
haze, dust storms, sandstorms common

Environment - current issues: limited natural fresh water resources are increasing dependence on large-scale desalination

facilities

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location in central Persian Gulf near major petroleum deposits

People Qatar

Population:

885,359 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 23.4% (male 105,546/female 101,371)

15-64 years: 73% (male 446,779/female 199,133)

65 years and over: 3.7% (male 24,059/female 8,471) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 31.7 years

male: 37.1 years

female: 22.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.5% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

15.56 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.72 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

14.12 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 2.24 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 2.84 male(s)/female

total population: 1.87 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 18.04 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 21.27 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 14.63 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.9 years

male: 71.37 years

female: 76.57 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.81 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.09% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Qatari(s)

adjective: Qatari

Ethnic groups:

Arab 40%, Indian 18%, Pakistani 18%, Iranian 10%, other 14%

Religions:

Muslim 95%

Languages:

Arabic (official), English commonly used as a second language

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 89%

male: 89.1%

female: 88.6% (2004 est.)

Government Qatar

Country name:

conventional long form: State of Qatar

conventional short form: Qatar

local long form: Dawlat Qatar

local short form: Qatar

note: closest approximation of the native pronunciation falls between cutter and gutter, but not like guitar

Government type:

traditional emirate

Capital:

name: Doha

geographic coordinates: 25 17 N, 51 32 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

10 municipalities (baladiyat, singular - baladiyah); Ad Dawhah, Al Ghuwayriyah, Al Jumayliyah, Al Khawr, Al Wakrah, Ar Rayyan,

Jarayan

al Batinah, Madinat ash Shamal, Umm Sa'id, Umm Salal

Independence:

3 September 1971 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 3 September (1971)

Constitution:

ratified by public referendum on 29 April 2003, endorsed by the amir on 8 June 2004, effective on 9 June 2005

Legal system:

discretionary system of law controlled by the amir, although civil codes are being implemented; Shari'a law dominates family and personal matters

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Amir HAMAD bin Khalifa al-Thani (since 27 June 1995

when, as crown prince, he ousted his father, Amir KHALIFA bin Hamad

al-Thani, in a bloodless coup); Crown Prince TAMIM bin Hamad bin

Khalifa al-Thani, fourth son of the monarch (selected Heir Apparent

by the monarch on 5 August 2003); note - Amir HAMAD also holds the

positions of Minister of Defense and Commander-in-chief of the Armed

Forces

head of government: Prime Minister ABDALLAH bin Khalifa al-

Thani,

brother of the monarch (since 30 October 1996); Deputy Prime Minister MUHAMMAD bin Khalifa al-Thani, brother of the monarch

(since 20 January 1998); First Deputy Prime Minister HAMAD bin Jasim

bin Jabir al-Thani (since 16 September 2003, also Foreign Minister since 1992); Second Deputy Prime Minister Abdallah bin Hamad al-ATIIYAH (since 16 September 2003, also Electricity and Water Minister since 1999 and Energy and Industry Minister since 1992) cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary

note: in April 2003, Qatar held nationwide elections for a 29-member

Central Municipal Council (CMC), which has consultative powers aimed

at improving the provision of municipal services; the first election for the CMC was held in March 1999

Legislative branch:

unicameral Advisory Council or Majlis al-Shura (35 seats; members appointed)

note: no legislative elections have been held since 1970 when there

were partial elections to the body; Council members have had their

terms extended every four years since; the new constitution, which came into force on 9 June 2005, provides for a 45-member Consultative Council, or Majlis al-Shura; the public would elect two-thirds of the Majlis al-Shura; the amir would appoint the remaining members; preparations are underway to conduct elections to

the Majlis al-Shura in early 2007

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal

note: under a judiciary law issued in 2003, the former two court systems, civil and Islamic law, were merged under a higher court, the Court of Cassation, established for appeals

Political parties and leaders:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

ABEDA, ACC, AFESD, AMF, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC,

ICRM, IDB, IFAD, IFRC, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU,

LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAPEC, OAS (observer), OIC, OPCW, OPEC, PCA, UN, UN

Security Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WTO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Nasir bin Hamad bin Mubarak al-KHALIFA

chancery: 2555 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037

telephone: [1] (202) 274-1600 and 274-1603

FAX: [1] (202) 237-0061

consulate(s) general: Houston

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Chase UNTERMEYER

embassy: Al-Luqta District, 22 February Road, Doha

mailing address: P. O. Box 2399, Doha

telephone: [974] 488 4101

FAX: [974] 488 4176

Flag description:

maroon with a broad white serrated band (nine white points) on the hoist side

Economy Qatar

Economy - overview:

Oil and gas account for more than 60% of GDP, roughly 85% of export earnings, and 70% of government revenues. Oil and gas have given

Qatar a per capita GDP about 80% of that of the leading West European industrial countries. Proved oil reserves of 16 billion barrels should ensure continued output at current levels for 23 years. Qatar's proved reserves of natural gas exceed 25 trillion cubic meters, more than 5% of the world total and third largest in the world. Qatar has permitted substantial foreign investment in the

development of its gas fields during the last decade and is expected

to become the world's top liquefied natural gas (LNG) exporter by 2007. In recent years, Qatar has consistently posted trade surpluses

largely because of high oil prices and increased natural gas exports, becoming one of the world's fastest growing and highest per-capita income countries.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$24.46 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$28.07 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

8.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$28,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 0.2% industry: 80.1%
services: 19.7% (2005 est.)

Labor force:

440,000 (2005 est.)

Unemployment rate:

2.7% (2001)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.8% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

21.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$17.31 billion

expenditures: \$11.31 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$2.2

billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

35.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

fruits, vegetables; poultry, dairy products, beef; fish

Industries:

crude oil production and refining, ammonia, fertilizers,
petrochemicals, steel reinforcing bars, cement, commercial ship
repair

Industrial production growth rate:

10% (2003 est.)

Electricity - production:

9.735 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

9.053 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

790,500 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

33,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:
16 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:
30.8 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
11.61 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
18.2 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
25.77 trillion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:
\$9.27 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$24.9 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
liquefied natural gas (LNG), petroleum products, fertilizers, steel

Exports - partners:
Japan 37.1%, South Korea 19.5%, Singapore 8.3% (2005)

Imports:
\$6.706 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
machinery and transport equipment, food, chemicals

Imports - partners:
France 11.5%, Japan 10.5%, US 10.4%, Germany 8.4%, Saudi

Arabia

7.3%, UK 7%, Italy 6.5%, South Korea 5.5%, UAE 4.8% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$4.552 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$21.13 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

Qatari rial (QAR)

Currency code:

QAR

Exchange rates:

Qatari rials per US dollar - 3.64 (2005), 3.64 (2004), 3.64 (2003),
3.64 (2002), 3.64 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Qatar

Telephones - main lines in use:

205,400 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

716,800 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern system centered in Doha

domestic: NA

international: country code - 974; tropospheric scatter to Bahrain;

microwave radio relay to Saudi Arabia and UAE; submarine cable to

Bahrain and UAE; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean) and 1 Arabsat

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 6, FM 5, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

256,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (plus three repeaters) (2001)

Televisions:

230,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.qa

Internet hosts:

301 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

219,000 (2005)

Transportation Qatar

Airports: 5 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 3

over 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 319 km; condensate/gas 209 km; gas 1,024 km; liquid petroleum gas 87 km; oil 844 km (2006)

Roadways:

total: 1,230 km

paved: 1,107 km

unpaved: 123 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 23 ships (1000 GRT or over) 750,669 GRT/1,177,673 DWT

by type: cargo 2, chemical tanker 3, container 8, liquefied gas 2, petroleum tanker 7, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 8 (Kuwait 7, US 1)

registered in other countries: 4 (Honduras 1, Liberia 2, Panama 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Doha

Military Qatar

Military branches:

Qatari Amiri Land Force (QALF), Qatari Amiri Navy (QAN), Qatari Amiri Air Force (QAAF)

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for voluntary military service; land forces enlisted personnel are largely

unprofessional foreign nationals (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 302,873

females age 18-49: 137,856 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 238,566

females age 18-49: 116,595 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 7,851

females age 18-49: 7,040 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$723 million (FY00)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

10% (FY00)

Transnational Issues Qatar

Disputes - international:

none

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Qatar is a destination country for men and women

from South and Southeast Asia who migrate willingly, but are subsequently trafficked into involuntary servitude as domestic workers and laborers; the problem of trafficking of foreign children

as camel jockeys was thoroughly addressed by government action in

2005, but independent confirmation of the problem's complete elimination is not yet available

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Qatar has made noticeable progress in rescuing and repatriating child camel jockeys, establishing a shelter for abused domestic workers, and creating hotlines to register complaints; however, Qatar is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to provide sufficient evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking in persons in 2005, particularly with regard to labor exploitation

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Reunion

Introduction Reunion

Background:

The Portuguese discovered the uninhabited island in 1513. From the

17th to the 19th centuries, French immigration, supplemented by influxes of Africans, Chinese, Malays, and Malabar Indians, gave the

island its ethnic mix. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 cost the island its importance as a stopover on the East Indies trade route.

Geography Reunion

Location:

Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar

Geographic coordinates:

21 06 S, 55 36 E

Map references:

World

Area:

total: 2,517 sq km

land: 2,507 sq km

water: 10 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Rhode Island

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

207 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical, but temperature moderates with elevation; cool and dry (May to November), hot and rainy (November to April)

Terrain:

mostly rugged and mountainous; fertile lowlands along coast

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m highest point: Piton des Neiges 3,069 m

Natural resources: fish, arable land, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 13.94% permanent crops: 1.59% other: 84.47% (2005)

Irrigated land:
120 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
periodic, devastating cyclones (December to April); Piton de la Fournaise on the southeastern coast is an active volcano

Environment - current issues:
NA

Geography - note:
this mountainous, volcanic island has an active volcano, Piton de la Fournaise; there is a tropical cyclone center at Saint-Denis, which is the monitoring station for the whole of the Indian Ocean

People Reunion

Population:
787,584 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 29.8% (male 120,147/female 114,589)
15-64 years: 64% (male 248,895/female 255,156)
65 years and over: 6.2% (male 19,847/female 28,950) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 26.9 years
male: 25.7 years
female: 28.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
1.34% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

18.9 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.49 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 7.63 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.37 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.85 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.18 years

male: 70.78 years

female: 77.75 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.45 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Reunionese (singular and plural)

adjective: Reunionese

Ethnic groups:

French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, Pakistani, Indian

Religions:

Roman Catholic 86%, Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist (1995)

Languages:

French (official), Creole widely used

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 88.9%

male: 87%

female: 90.8% (2003 est.)

Government Reunion

Country name:

conventional long form: Department of Reunion

conventional short form: Reunion

local long form: none

local short form: Ile de la Reunion

former: Bourbon Island

Dependency status:

overseas department of France

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Saint-Denis

geographic coordinates: 20 52 S, 55 28 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas department of France); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there

are 4 arrondissements, 24 communes, and 47 cantons

Independence:

none (overseas department of France)

National holiday:

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Constitution:

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:

French law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France (since 17 May 1995), represented by Prefect Pierre-Henry MACCIONI (since 28 August 2006)

head of government: President of the General Council Nassimah DINDAR

(since NA March 2004) and President of the Regional Council Paul VERGES (since NA March 1993)

cabinet: NA

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year

term; prefect appointed by the French president on the advice of the

French Ministry of the Interior; the presidents of the General and Regional Councils are elected by the members of those councils

Legislative branch:

unicameral General Council (49 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve six-year terms) and a unicameral Regional Council (45 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve six-year terms)

elections: General Council - last held 15 and 22 March 1998 (next to

be held NA); Regional Council - last held 28 March 2004 (next to be

held in 2010)

election results: General Council - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - various right-wing candidates 13, PCR 10, PS 10, UDF 8, RPR 6, other left-wing candidates 2; Regional Council (second

round) - percent of vote by party - PCR 44.9%, UMP 32.8%, PS-Greens

22.3%; seats by party - PCR 27, UMP 11, PS-Greens 7

note: Reunion elects three representatives to the French Senate; elections last held in 2001 (next to be held in 2006); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PRC 1, UDF 1, UMP 1;

Reunion also elects five deputies to the French National Assembly; elections last held 9 June-16 June 2002 (next to be held in 2007); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UMP 3, PS 1, independent 1

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeals or Cour d'Appel

Political parties and leaders:

Communist Party of Reunion or PCR [Elie HOARAU]; Rally for the Republic or RPR [Andre Maurice PIHOUEE]; Socialist Party or PS [Michel VERGOZ]; Union for French Democracy or UDF [Gilbert GERARD];

Union for a Popular Movement or UMP

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

InOC, UPU, WFTU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas department of France)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas department of France)

Flag description:

unofficial, local flag designed to emphasize solidarity among the people of Reunion; the field is divided vertically with three narrow stripes of blue, white, and red along the hoist edge representing the French national flag; the remainder of the field is divided diagonally into four triangles colored (clockwise from the hoist side) blue, golden yellow, red, and green; in the center, the apexes of the triangles are surmounted by a white disk; the only official flag is the national flag of France

Economy Reunion

Economy - overview:

The economy has traditionally been based on agriculture, but services now dominate. Sugarcane has been the primary crop for more

than a century, and in some years it accounts for 85% of exports.

The government has been pushing the development of a tourist industry to relieve high unemployment, which amounts to one-third of

the labor force. The gap in Reunion between the well-off and the poor is extraordinary and accounts for the persistent social tensions. The white and Indian communities are substantially better

off than other segments of the population, often approaching European standards, whereas minority groups suffer the poverty and

unemployment typical of the poorer nations of the African continent.

The outbreak of severe rioting in February 1991 illustrated the seriousness of socioeconomic tensions. The economic well-being of Reunion depends heavily on continued financial assistance from France.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$4.79 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

2.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$6,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 8% industry: 19% services: 73% (2000 est.)

Labor force: 299,000 (2002)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 13% industry: 12% services: 75% (2000)

Unemployment rate:

31% (2002)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$554.7 million

expenditures: \$554.7 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(1998)

Agriculture - products:

sugarcane, vanilla, tobacco, tropical fruits, vegetables, corn

Industries:

sugar, rum, cigarettes, handicraft items, flower oil extraction

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

1.19 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 55.5% hydro: 44.5%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.107 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

18,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$248.5 million f.o.b. (2002)

Exports - commodities:

sugar 63%, rum and molasses 4%, perfume essences 2%, lobster 3%

Exports - partners:

France 74%, Japan 6%, Comoros 4% (2004)

Imports:

\$3.306 billion c.i.f. (2002)

Imports - commodities:

manufactured goods, food, beverages, tobacco, machinery and transportation equipment, raw materials, and petroleum products

Imports - partners:

France 64%, Bahrain 3%, Germany 3%, Italy 3% (2004)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA; note - substantial annual subsidies from France (2001 est.)

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Reunion

Telephones - main lines in use:

300,000 (2001)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

579,200 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: adequate system; principal center is Saint-Denis

domestic: modern open-wire and microwave radio relay network

international: country code - 262; radiotelephone communication to

Comoros, France, Madagascar; new microwave route to Mauritius; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean); fiber optic submarine cable (SAT-3/WASC/SAFE) provides connectivity to Europe and Asia

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 55, shortwave 0 (2001)

Radios:

173,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

35 (plus 18 low-power repeaters) (2001)

Televisions:

127,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.re

Internet hosts:

29 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

200,000 (2005)

Transportation Reunion

Airports:

2 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 1,214 km (including 88 km of four-lane roads) (2001)

Merchant marine:

registered in other countries: 1 (Bahamas 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Le Port

Military Reunion

Military branches:

no regular indigenous military forces; French forces (includes Army, Navy, Air Force, and Gendarmerie) (2005)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 183,421

females age 18-49: 185,606 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 142,578

females age 18-49: 154,273 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 7,339

females age 18-49: 7,007 (2005 est.)

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of France

Transnational Issues Reunion

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Romania

Introduction Romania

Background:

The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia - for centuries under the suzerainty of the Turkish Ottoman Empire - secured their autonomy in 1856; they united in 1859 and a few years later adopted

the new name of Romania. The country gained recognition of its independence in 1878. It joined the Allied Powers in World War I and

acquired new territories - most notably Transylvania - following the

conflict. In 1940, Romania allied with the Axis powers and participated in the 1941 German invasion of the USSR. Three years

later, overrun by the Soviets, Romania signed an armistice. The post-war Soviet occupation led to the formation of a Communist

"people's republic" in 1947 and the abdication of the king. The decades-long rule of dictator Nicolae CEAUSESCU, who took power in 1965, and his Securitate police state became increasingly oppressive and draconian through the 1980s. CEAUSESCU was overthrown and executed in late 1989. Former Communists dominated the government until 1996 when they were swept from power. Romania joined NATO in March of 2004 and completed accession talks with the European Union (EU) in December 2004; it is scheduled to accede to the EU in 2007.

Geography Romania

Location:

Southeastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Ukraine

Geographic coordinates:

46 00 N, 25 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 237,500 sq km

land: 230,340 sq km

water: 7,160 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries:

total: 2,508 km

border countries: Bulgaria 608 km, Hungary 443 km, Moldova 450 km,

Serbia 476 km, Ukraine (north) 362 km, Ukraine (east) 169 km

Coastline:

225 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

temperate; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow and fog; sunny summers with frequent showers and thunderstorms

Terrain:

central Transylvanian Basin is separated from the Plain of Moldavia

on the east by the Carpathian Mountains and separated from the Walachian Plain on the south by the Transylvanian Alps

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Black Sea 0 m

highest point: Moldoveanu 2,544 m

Natural resources:

petroleum (reserves declining), timber, natural gas, coal, iron ore, salt, arable land, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 39.49% permanent crops: 1.92% other: 58.59% (2005)

Irrigated land:

30,770 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

earthquakes, most severe in south and southwest; geologic structure and climate promote landslides

Environment - current issues: soil erosion and degradation; water pollution; air pollution in south from industrial effluents; contamination of Danube delta wetlands

Environment - international agreements: party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

controls most easily traversable land route between the Balkans, Moldova, and Ukraine

People Romania

Population:

22,303,552 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 15.7% (male 1,799,072/female 1,708,030)

15-64 years: 69.6% (male 7,724,368/female 7,797,065)

65 years and over: 14.7% (male 1,347,392/female 1,927,625)
(2006 est.)

Median age: total: 36.6 years male: 35.3 years female: 37.9 years

(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.12% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.7 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

11.77 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.13 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 25.5 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 28.64 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 22.16 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71.63 years

male: 68.14 years

female: 75.34 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.37 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
6,500 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
350 (2001 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Romanian(s)
adjective: Romanian

Ethnic groups:
Romanian 89.5%, Hungarian 6.6%, Roma 2.5%, Ukrainian 0.3%,
German
0.3%, Russian 0.2%, Turkish 0.2%, other 0.4% (2002 census)

Religions:
Eastern Orthodox (including all sub-denominations) 86.8%,
Protestant (various denominations including Reformat and
Pentecostal) 7.5%, Roman Catholic 4.7%, other (mostly Muslim)
and
unspecified 0.9%, none 0.1% (2002 census)

Languages:
Romanian (official), Hungarian, German

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 98.4%
male: 99.1%
female: 97.7% (2003 est.)

Government Romania

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short
form: Romania local long form: none local short form: Romania

Government type:
republic

Capital:

name: Bucharest

geographic coordinates: 44 26 N, 26 06 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

41 counties (judete, singular - judet) and 1 municipality* (municipiu); Alba, Arad, Arges, Bacau, Bihor, Bistrita-Nasaud, Botosani, Braila, Brasov, Bucuresti (Bucharest)*, Buzau, Calarasi, Caras-Severin, Cluj, Constanta, Covasna, Dimbovita, Dolj, Galati, Gorj, Giurgiu, Harghita, Hunedoara, Ialomita, Iasi, Ilfov, Maramures, Mehedinti, Mures, Neamt, Olt, Prahova, Salaj, Satu Mare, Sibiu, Suceava, Teleorman, Timis, Tulcea, Vaslui, Vilcea, Vrancea

Independence:

9 May 1877 (independence proclaimed from the Ottoman Empire; independence recognized 13 July 1878 by the Treaty of Berlin; kingdom proclaimed 26 March 1881); 30 December 1947 (republic proclaimed)

National holiday:

Unification Day (of Romania and Transylvania), 1 December (1918)

Constitution:

8 December 1991; revision effective 29 October 2003

Legal system:

former mixture of civil law system and communist legal theory; is now based on the constitution of France's Fifth Republic

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Traian BASESCU (since 20 December 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Calin Popescu-TARICEANU (since 29 December 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 28 November 2004, with runoff between the top two candidates held 12 December 2004

(next to be held November-December 2009); prime minister appointed

by the president with the consent of the Parliament

election results: percent of vote - Traian BASESCU 51.23%, Adrian NASTASE 48.77%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament or Parlament consists of the Senate or Senat (137 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote on a proportional representation basis to serve four-year terms) and the Chamber of Deputies or Camera Deputatilor (332 seats; members are

elected by direct, popular vote on a proportional representation basis to serve four-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 28 November 2004 (next expected to be

held in November 2008); Chamber of Deputies - last held 28 November

2004 (next expected to be held November 2008)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by alliance/party -

PSD-PUR 37.1%, PNL-PD 31.8%, PRM 13.6%, UDMR 6.2%; seats by party -

PSD 44, PNL 30, PD 20, PRM 20, PC 11, UDMR 10, independents 2;

Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by alliance/party - PSD-PUR 36.8%, PNL-PD 31.5%, PRM 13%, UDMR 6.2%; seats by party - PSD 111,

PNL 66, PD 45, PRM 34, ex-PRM (Ciontu Group) 12, UDMR 22, PC 20, PIN

(GUSA Group) 3, independent 1, ethnic minorities 18

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Justice (comprised of 11 judges appointed for three-year terms by the president in consultation with the Superior Council of Magistrates, which is comprised of the minister of justice, the prosecutor general, two civil society representatives appointed by the Senate, and 14 judges and prosecutors elected by their peers); a separate body, the Constitutional Court, validates elections and makes decisions regarding the constitutionality of laws, treaties, ordinances, and internal rules of the Parliament; it is comprised of nine members serving nine-year terms, with three members each appointed by the president, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies

Political parties and leaders:

Conservative Party or PC [Dan VOICULESCU], formerly Humanist Party

or PUR; Democratic Party or PD [Emil BOC]; Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania or UDMR [Bela MARKO]; National Liberal Party

or PNL [Calin Popescu-TARICEANU]; Romania Mare Party (Greater

Romanian Party) or PRM [Corneliu Vadim TUDOR]; Social Democratic

Party or PSD [Mircea Dan GEOANA], formerly Party of Social Democracy

in Romania or PDSR

Political pressure groups and leaders:

various human rights and professional associations

International organization participation:

ACCT, Australia Group, BIS, BSEC, CE, CEI, EAPC, EBRD, ESA (cooperating state), EU (applicant), FAO, G- 9, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MONUC, NAM

(guest), NATO, NSG, OAS (observer), OIF, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, SECI, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNOMIG,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU (associate partner), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO,

WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Daniela GITMAN

chancery: 1607 23rd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 332-4846, 4848, 4851, 4852

FAX: [1] (202) 232-4748

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Nicholas F. TAUBMAN embassy: Strada Tudor Arghezi 7-9, Bucharest mailing address: American Embassy Bucharest, US Department of State, 5260 Bucharest Place, Washington, DC

20521-5260 (pouch) telephone: [40] (21) 200-3300 FAX: [40] (21) 200-3442 information office: Cluj-Napoca

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; the national coat of arms that used to be centered in the yellow band has been removed; now similar to the flag of Chad, also resembles the flags of Andorra and Moldova

Economy Romania

Economy - overview:

Romania began the transition from Communism in 1989 with a largely

obsolete industrial base and a pattern of output unsuited to the country's needs. The country emerged in 2000 from a punishing three-year recession thanks to strong demand in EU export markets.

Despite the global slowdown in 2001-02, strong domestic activity in

construction, agriculture, and consumption have kept GDP growth above 4%. An IMF standby agreement, signed in 2001, has been accompanied by slow but palpable gains in privatization, deficit reduction, and the curbing of inflation. The IMF Board approved Romania's completion of the standby agreement in October 2003, the

first time Romania has successfully concluded an IMF agreement since

the 1989 revolution. In July 2004, the executive board of the IMF approved a 24-month standby agreement for \$367 million. IMF concerns

about Romania's tax policy and budget deficit led to a breakdown of

this agreement in 2005. In the past, the IMF has criticized the

government's fiscal, wage, and monetary policies. Meanwhile, macroeconomic gains have only recently started to spur creation of a

middle class and address Romania's widespread poverty, while corruption and red tape continue to handicap the business environment. Romanian government confidence in continuing disinflation was underscored by its currency revaluation in 2005, making 10,000 "old" lei equal 1 "new" leu.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$181.8 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$72.7 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
4.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$8,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 10.1% industry: 35% services: 54.9% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 9.31 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 31.6% industry: 30.7% services: 37.7% (2004)

Unemployment rate:
7.7% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers 12% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.4% highest 10%: 27.6% (2003)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

28.8 (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

9% (2005)

Investment (gross fixed):

24.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$29.97 billion

expenditures: \$31.37 billion; including capital expenditures of \$2.2

billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

20.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, sunflower seed, potatoes, grapes; eggs, sheep

Industries:

textiles and footwear, light machinery and auto assembly, mining, timber, construction materials, metallurgy, chemicals, food processing, petroleum refining

Industrial production growth rate:

1.9% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

57 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 62.5% hydro: 27.6% nuclear: 9.9% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

37.5 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

3.3 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

380 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

119,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

212,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

163,000 bbl/day bbl/day (2004)

Oil - proved reserves:

500 million bbl (yearend 2004)

Natural gas - production:

13.2 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

18.8 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

5.9 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

300 billion cu m (yearend 2004)

Current account balance:
\$-8.2 billion (2005)

Exports:
\$31.2 billion f.o.b. (2005)

Exports - commodities:
textiles and footwear, metals and metal products, machinery and equipment, minerals and fuels, chemicals, agricultural products

Exports - partners:
Italy 19.4%, Germany 14%, Turkey 7.9%, France 7.4%, UK 5.5%, Hungary 4.1%, US 4.1% (2005)

Imports:
\$41 billion f.o.b. (2005)

Imports - commodities:
machinery and equipment, fuels and minerals, chemicals, textile and products, basic metals, agricultural products

Imports - partners:
Italy 15.5%, Germany 14%, Russia 8.3%, France 6.8%, Turkey 4.9%, China 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$21.6 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$35.68 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$3.3 billion in committed EU pre-accession aid (2004-06)

Currency (code):

leu (ROL) is being phased out in 2006; "new" leu (RON) was introduced in 2005 due to currency revaluation: 10,000 ROL = 1 RON

Currency code:
ROL

Exchange rates:
lei per US dollar - 3 (2005), 3 (2004), 3 (2003), 3 (2002), 3 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Romania

Telephones - main lines in use:
4.391 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
13.354 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: rapidly improving domestic and international service, especially in wireless telephony
domestic: 90% of telephone network is automatic; liberalization in 2003 is transforming telecommunications; there has been 20% growth
in fixed lines with a penetration rate of 58% of households;
nation-wide wireless service is growing even faster with four major providers and a penetration rate of 32%
international: country code - 40; satellite earth station - 10 (Intelsat 4); digital, international, direct-dial exchanges operate in Bucharest (2005)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 40, FM 202, shortwave 3 (1998)

Radios:

7.2 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

48 (plus 392 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

5.25 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.ro

Internet hosts:

57,470 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

38 (2000)

Internet users:

4.94 million (2005)

Transportation Romania

Airports: 61 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 25

over 3,047 m: 4

2,438 to 3,047 m: 9

1,524 to 2,437 m: 12 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 36

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 11

under 914 m: 23 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 3,508 km; oil 2,427 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 11,385 km

standard gauge: 10,898 km 1.435-m gauge (3,888 km electrified)

broad gauge: 60 km 1.524-m gauge

narrow gauge: 427 km 0.760-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 198,817 km

paved: 60,043 km (including 228 km of expressways)

unpaved: 138,774 km (2003)

Waterways:

1,731 km

note: includes 1,075 km on Danube River, 524 km on secondary branches, and 132 km on canals (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 23 ships (1000 GRT or over) 198,767 GRT/246,732 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 15, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 3, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 1 (Italy 1)

registered in other countries: 48 (Georgia 11, North Korea 11, Malta

9, Panama 9, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Syria 3, unknown 4)

(2006)

Ports and terminals:

Braila, Constanta, Galati, Tulcea

Military Romania

Military branches:

Land Forces, Naval Forces, Romanian Air Force (Forțele Aeriene Române, FAR), Special Operations (2006)

Military service age and obligation: all military inductees (including women) are volunteers who contract for an initial five-year term of service; subsequent voluntary service contracts are for successive three-year terms until the age of 36; minimum age for voluntary military service is 18 (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 20-49: 5,061,984

females age 20-49: 4,975,427 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 20-49: 3,932,579

females age 20-49: 4,076,288 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 172,093

females age 20-49: 165,547 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$985 million (2002)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.47% (2002)

Transnational Issues Romania

Disputes - international:

Romania and Ukraine have taken their dispute over

Ukrainian-administered Zmiyinyy (Snake) Island and Black Sea maritime boundary to the ICJ for adjudication; Romania also opposes

Ukraine's reopening of a navigation canal from the Danube border through Ukraine to the Black Sea; Hungary amended the status law

extending special social and cultural benefits to ethnic Hungarians in Romania, to which Romania had objected

Illicit drugs:

major transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin transiting the

Balkan route and small amounts of Latin American cocaine bound for

Western Europe; although not a significant financial center, role as a narcotics conduit leaves it vulnerable to laundering which occurs via the banking system, currency exchange houses, and casinos

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Russia

Introduction Russia

Background:

Founded in the 12th century, the Principality of Muscovy, was able

to emerge from over 200 years of Mongol domination (13th-15th centuries) and to gradually conquer and absorb surrounding principalities. In the early 17th century, a new Romanov Dynasty continued this policy of expansion across Siberia to the Pacific. Under PETER I (ruled 1682-1725), hegemony was extended to the Baltic

Sea and the country was renamed the Russian Empire. During the 19th

century, more territorial acquisitions were made in Europe and Asia.

Repeated devastating defeats of the Russian army in World War I led

to widespread rioting in the major cities of the Russian Empire and to the overthrow in 1917 of the imperial household. The Communists

under Vladimir LENIN seized power soon after and formed the USSR.

The brutal rule of Iosif STALIN (1928-53) strengthened communist rule and Russian dominance of the Soviet Union at a cost of tens of

millions of lives. The Soviet economy and society stagnated in the following decades until General Secretary Mikhail GORBACHEV (1985-91) introduced glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) in an attempt to modernize Communism, but his initiatives inadvertently released forces that by December 1991 splintered the USSR into Russia and 14 other independent republics.

Since then, Russia has struggled in its efforts to build a democratic political system and market economy to replace the strict

social, political, and economic controls of the Communist period. While some progress has been made on the economic front, recent years have seen a recentralization of power under Vladimir PUTIN and

the erosion of nascent democratic institutions. A determined guerrilla conflict still plagues Russia in Chechnya and threatens to destabilize the North Caucasus region.

Geography Russia

Location:

Northern Asia (the area west of the Urals is considered part of Europe), bordering the Arctic Ocean, between Europe and the North Pacific Ocean

Geographic coordinates:

60 00 N, 100 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 17,075,200 sq km

land: 16,995,800 sq km

water: 79,400 sq km

Area - comparative:

approximately 1.8 times the size of the US

Land boundaries:

total: 20,096.5 km

border countries: Azerbaijan 284 km, Belarus 959 km, China (southeast) 3,605 km, China (south) 40 km, Estonia 294 km, Finland 1,340 km, Georgia 723 km, Kazakhstan 6,846 km, North Korea 19 km,

Latvia 217 km, Lithuania (Kaliningrad Oblast) 280.5 km, Mongolia 3,485 km, Norway 196 km, Poland (Kaliningrad Oblast) 232 km,

Ukraine

1,576 km

Coastline:

37,653 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

ranges from steppes in the south through humid continental in much

of European Russia; subarctic in Siberia to tundra climate in the polar north; winters vary from cool along Black Sea coast to frigid in Siberia; summers vary from warm in the steppes to cool along Arctic coast

Terrain:

broad plain with low hills west of Urals; vast coniferous forest and tundra in Siberia; uplands and mountains along southern border regions

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Caspian Sea -28 m

highest point: Gora El'brus 5,633 m

Natural resources:

wide natural resource base including major deposits of oil, natural gas, coal, and many strategic minerals, timber

note: formidable obstacles of climate, terrain, and distance hinder exploitation of natural resources

Land use: arable land: 7.17% permanent crops: 0.11% other:

92.72% (2005)

Irrigated land:

46,000 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

permafrost over much of Siberia is a major impediment to development; volcanic activity in the Kuril Islands; volcanoes and earthquakes on the Kamchatka Peninsula; spring floods and summer/autumn forest fires throughout Siberia and parts of European Russia

Environment - current issues:

air pollution from heavy industry, emissions of coal-fired electric plants, and transportation in major cities; industrial, municipal, and agricultural pollution of inland waterways and seacoasts; deforestation; soil erosion; soil contamination from improper application of agricultural chemicals; scattered areas of sometimes intense radioactive contamination; groundwater contamination from toxic waste; urban solid waste management; abandoned stocks of obsolete pesticides

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol,

Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes,

Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Sulfur 94

Geography - note:

largest country in the world in terms of area but unfavorably located in relation to major sea lanes of the world; despite its size, much of the country lacks proper soils and climates (either too cold or too dry) for agriculture; Mount El'brus is Europe's tallest peak

People Russia

Population:

142,893,540 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 14.2% (male 10,441,151/female 9,921,102)

15-64 years: 71.3% (male 49,271,698/female 52,679,463)

65 years and over: 14.4% (male 6,500,814/female 14,079,312)
(2006
est.)

Median age: total: 38.4 years male: 35.2 years female: 41.3 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.37% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

9.95 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

14.65 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

1.03 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.46 male(s)/female
total population: 0.86 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 15.13 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 17.43 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 12.7 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 67.08 years
male: 60.45 years
female: 74.1 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
1.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
860,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
9,000 (2001 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Russian(s)
adjective: Russian

Ethnic groups:
Russian 79.8%, Tatar 3.8%, Ukrainian 2%, Bashkir 1.2%, Chuvash 1.1%, other or unspecified 12.1% (2002 census)

Religions:
Russian Orthodox 15-20%, Muslim 10-15%, other Christian 2%

(2006

est.)

note: estimates are of practicing worshipers; Russia has large populations of non-practicing believers and non-believers, a legacy of over seven decades of Soviet rule

Languages:

Russian, many minority languages

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.6%

male: 99.7%

female: 99.5% (2003 est.)

Government Russia

Country name:

conventional long form: Russian Federation

conventional short form: Russia

local long form: Rossiyskaya Federatsiya

local short form: Rossiya

former: Russian Empire, Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

Government type:

federation

Capital:

name: Moscow

geographic coordinates: 55 45 N, 37 35 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

note: Russia is divided into eleven time zones

Administrative divisions:

48 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast), 21 republics (respublik, singular - respublika), 9 autonomous okrugs (avtonomnykh okrugov,

singular - avtonomnyy okrug), 7 krais (krayev, singular - kray), 2 federal cities (singular - gorod), and 1 autonomous oblast (avtonomnaya oblast')

oblasts: Amur (Blagoveshchensk), Arkhangel'sk, Astrakhan', Belgorod,

Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kaliningrad, Kaluga,

Kamchatka (Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy), Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma,

Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Nizhniy Novgorod, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orenburg, Orel, Penza, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan', Sakhalin (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk), Samara,

Saratov, Smolensk, Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg), Tambov, Tomsk, Tula,

Tver', Tyumen', Ul'yanovsk, Vladimir, Volgograd, Vologda, Voronezh,

Yaroslavl'

republics: Adygeya (Maykop), Altay (Gorno-Altaysk), Bashkortostan

(Ufa), Buryatiya (Ulan-Ude), Chechnya (Groznyy), Chuvashiya (Cheboksary), Dagestan (Makhachkala), Ingushetiya (Magas), Kabardino-Balkariya (Nal'chik), Kalmykiya (Elista),

Karachayevo-Cherkesiya (Cherkessk), Kareliya (Petrozavodsk),

Khakasiya (Abakan), Komi (Syktyvkar), Mariy-El (Yoshkar-Ola),

Mordoviya (Saransk), North Ossetia (Vladikavkaz), Sakha [Yakutiya]

(Yakutsk), Tatarstan (Kazan'), Tyva (Kyzyl), Udmurtiya (Izhevsk)

autonomous okrugs: Aga Buryat (Aginskoye), Chukotka (Anadyr'), Evenk

(Tura), Khanty-Mansi, Koryak (Palana), Nenets (Nar'yan-Mar), Taymyr

[Dolgano-Nenets] (Dudinka), Ust'-Orda Buryat (Ust'-Ordynskiy), Yamalo-Nenets (Salekhard)

krays: Altay (Barnaul), Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Permskiy, Primorskiy (Vladivostok), Stavropol'

federal cities: Moscow (Moskva), Saint Petersburg (Sankt-Peterburg)

autonomous oblast: Yevrey [Jewish] (Birobidzhan)

note: administrative divisions have the same names as their administrative centers (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)

Independence:

24 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday:

Russia Day, 12 June (1990)

Constitution:

adopted 12 December 1993

Legal system:

based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Vladimir Vladimirovich PUTIN (acting president 31 December 1999-6 May 2000, president since 7 May 2000)

head of government: Premier Mikhail Yefimovich FRADKOV (since

March 2004); First Deputy Premier Dmitriy Anatolyevich MEDVEDEV

(since 14 November 2005), Deputy Premiers Aleksandr Dmitriyevich

ZHUKOV (since 9 March 2004) and Sergey Borisovich IVANOV (since 14

November 2005)

cabinet: Ministries of the Government or "Government" composed of

the premier and his deputies, ministers, and selected other individuals; all are appointed by the president

note: there is also a Presidential Administration (PA) that provides staff and policy support to the president, drafts presidential decrees, and coordinates policy among government agencies; a Security Council also reports directly to the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a four-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 14 March 2004 (next

to be held March 2008); note - no vice president; if the president dies in office, cannot exercise his powers because of ill health, is impeached, or resigns, the premier serves as acting president until a new presidential election is held, which must be within three months; premier appointed by the president with the approval of the

Duma

election results: Vladimir Vladimirovich PUTIN reelected president;

percent of vote - Vladimir Vladimirovich PUTIN 71.2%, Nikolay KHARITONOV 13.7%, other (no candidate above 5%) 15.1%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Federal Assembly or Federalnoye Sobraniye consists of the

Federation Council or Sovet Federatsii (178 seats; as of July 2000,

members appointed by the top executive and legislative officials in each of the 88 federal administrative units - oblasts, krais, republics, autonomous okrugs and oblasts, and the federal cities of Moscow and Saint Petersburg; members serve four-year terms) and the

State Duma or Gosudarstvennaya Duma (450 seats; currently elected by

proportional representation from party lists winning at least 7% of the vote; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: State Duma - last held 7 December 2003 (next to be held in December 2007)

election results: State Duma - percent of vote received by parties clearing the 5% threshold entitling them to a proportional share of the 225 party list seats - United Russia 37.1%, CPRF 12.7%, LDPR 11.6%, Motherland 9.1%; seats by party - United Russia 222, CPRF 53,

LDPR 38, Motherland 37, People's Party 19, Yabloko 4, SPS 2, other

7, independents 65, repeat election required 3; composition as of 1 July 2006 - United Russia 309, CPRF 45, LDPR 35, Motherland 29, People's Party 12, independents 18, vacant 2

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court; Supreme Court; Supreme Arbitration Court; judges for all courts are appointed for life by the Federation Council on the recommendation of the president

Political parties and leaders:

A Just Russia or JR [Sergei MIRONOV] (formed from the merger of

three small political parties: Motherland Party (Rodina), Pensioner's Party, and Party of Life); Communist Party of the Russian Federation or CPRF [Gennadiy Andreyevich ZYUGANOV]; Liberal

Democratic Party of Russia or LDPR [Vladimir Volfovich
ZHIRINOVSKIY]; People's Party [Gennady RAIKOV]; Union of
Right
Forces or SPS [Nikita BELYKH]; United Russia or UR [Boris
Vyacheslavovich GRYZLOV]; Yabloko Party [Grigoriy
Alekseyevich
YAVLINSKIY]

Political pressure groups and leaders:
NA

International organization participation:
APEC, Arctic Council, ARF, ASEAN (dialogue partner), BIS, BSEC,
CBSS, CE, CERN (observer), CIS, EAPC, EBRD, G- 8, IAEA, IBRD,
ICAO,
ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO,
IMF,
IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA
(observer),
MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM (guest), NSG, OAS (observer),
OIC
(observer), ONUB, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, PFP, SCO, UN,
UN
Security Council, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR,
UNMEE,
UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOVIC, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UNTSO, UPU,
WCO, WFTU, WHO,
WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer), ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Yuriy Viktorovich USHAKOV chancery: 2650
Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007 telephone: [1] (202)
298-5700, 5701, 5704, 5708 FAX: [1] (202) 298-5735 consulate(s)
general: Houston, New York, San Francisco, Seattle

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador William J. BURNS embassy: Bolshoy Deviatinskiy Pereulok No. 8, 121099 Moscow mailing address: PSC-77, APO AE 09721 telephone: [7] (495) 728-5000 FAX: [7] (495) 728-5090 consulate(s) general: Saint Petersburg, Vladivostok, Yekaterinburg

Flag description: three equal horizontal bands of white (top), blue, and red

Economy Russia

Economy - overview:

Russia ended 2005 with its seventh straight year of growth, averaging 6.4% annually since the financial crisis of 1998. Although

high oil prices and a relatively cheap ruble are important drivers of this economic rebound, since 2000 investment and consumer-driven

demand have played a noticeably increasing role. Real fixed capital

investments have averaged gains greater than 10% over the last five

years, and real personal incomes have realized average increases over 12%. During this time, poverty has declined steadily and the middle class has continued to expand. Russia has also improved its international financial position since the 1998 financial crisis, with its foreign debt declining from 90% of GDP to around 31%.

Strong oil export earnings have allowed Russia to increase its foreign reserves from only \$12 billion to some \$180 billion at yearend 2005. These achievements, along with a renewed government

effort to advance structural reforms, have raised business and investor confidence in Russia's economic prospects. Nevertheless, serious problems persist. Economic growth slowed to 5.9% for

2005

while inflation remains high. Oil, natural gas, metals, and timber account for more than 80% of exports, leaving the country vulnerable

to swings in world prices. Russia's manufacturing base is dilapidated and must be replaced or modernized if the country is to

achieve broad-based economic growth. Other problems include a weak

banking system, a poor business climate that discourages both domestic and foreign investors, corruption, and widespread lack of trust in institutions. In addition, a string of investigations launched against a major Russian oil company, culminating with the

arrest of its CEO in the fall of 2003 and the acquisition of the company by a state owned firm, have raised concerns by some observers that President PUTIN is granting more influence to forces

within his government that desire to reassert state control over the economy. State control has increased in the past year with a number

of large acquisitions. Most fundamentally, Russia has made little progress in building the rule of law, the bedrock of a modern market economy.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$1.584 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$740.7 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

6.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$11,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 5.4% industry: 37.1% services: 57.5% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 74.22 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 10.3% industry: 21.4% services: 68.3% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:

7.6% plus considerable underemployment (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

17.8% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 1.7% highest 10%: 38.7% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

40 (2002)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

12.7% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

18.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$176.7 billion

expenditures: \$125.6 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

12.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

grain, sugar beets, sunflower seed, vegetables, fruits; beef, milk

Industries:

complete range of mining and extractive industries producing coal, oil, gas, chemicals, and metals; all forms of machine building from rolling mills to high-performance aircraft and space vehicles; defense industries including radar, missile production, and advanced

electronic components, shipbuilding; road and rail transportation equipment; communications equipment; agricultural machinery, tractors, and construction equipment; electric power generating and

transmitting equipment; medical and scientific instruments; consumer

durables, textiles, foodstuffs, handicrafts

Industrial production growth rate:

4% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

931 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 66.3% hydro: 17.2% nuclear: 16.4% other: 0.1% (2003)

Electricity - consumption:

811.5 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

24 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

14 billion kWh (2002)

Oil - production:

9.15 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

2.8 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - exports:

5.15 million bbl/day (2004)

Oil - imports:

75,000 bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

69 billion bbl (2003 est.)

Natural gas - production:

587 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

402.1 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

157.2 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

12 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

47.57 trillion cu m (2003)

Current account balance:

\$84.25 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$245 billion (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, wood and wood products, metals, chemicals, and a wide variety of civilian and

military manufactures

Exports - partners:

Netherlands 10.3%, Germany 8.3%, Italy 7.9%, China 5.5%,
Ukraine
5.2%, Turkey 4.5%, Switzerland 4.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$125 billion (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, consumer goods, medicines, meat,
sugar,
semifinished metal products

Imports - partners:

Germany 13.6%, Ukraine 8%, China 7.4%, Japan 6%, Belarus
4.7%, US
4.7%, Italy 4.6%, South Korea 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$182.2 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$215.3 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

in FY01 from US, \$979 million (including \$750 million in
non-proliferation subsidies); in 2001 from EU, \$200 million (2000
est.)

Currency (code):

Russian ruble (RUR)

Currency code:

RUR

Exchange rates:

Russian rubles per US dollar - 28.284 (2005), 28.814 (2004), 30.692 (2003), 31.349 (2002), 29.169 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Russia

Telephones - main lines in use:

40.1 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

120 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: the telephone system underwent significant changes in the 1990s; there are more than 1,000 companies licensed

to offer communication services; access to digital lines has improved, particularly in urban centers; Internet and e-mail services are improving; Russia has made progress toward building the

telecommunications infrastructure necessary for a market economy;

however, a large demand for main line service remains unsatisfied domestic: cross-country digital trunk lines run from Saint Petersburg to Khabarovsk, and from Moscow to Novorossiysk; the telephone systems in 60 regional capitals have modern digital infrastructures; cellular services, both analog and digital, are available in many areas; in rural areas, the telephone services are still outdated, inadequate, and low density

international: country code - 7; Russia is connected internationally by three undersea fiber-optic cables; digital switches in several

cities provide more than 50,000 lines for international calls; satellite earth stations provide access to Intelsat, Intersputnik, Eutelsat, Inmarsat, and Orbita systems

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 323, FM 1,500 est., shortwave 62 (2004)

Radios:

61.5 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

7,306 (1998)

Televisions:

60.5 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.ru; note - Russia also has responsibility for a legacy domain ".su" that was allocated to the Soviet Union, and whose legal status and ownership are contested by the Russian Government, ICANN, and several Russian commercial entities

Internet hosts:

1,979,924 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

300 (June 2000)

Internet users:

23.7 million (2005)

Transportation Russia

Airports: 1,623 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 616
over 3,047 m: 51
2,438 to 3,047 m: 198
1,524 to 2,437 m: 130
914 to 1,523 m: 100
under 914 m: 137 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1,007
over 3,047 m: 9
2,438 to 3,047 m: 16
1,524 to 2,437 m: 75
914 to 1,523 m: 127
under 914 m: 780 (2006)

Heliports:

52 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 122 km; gas 156,285 km; oil 72,283 km; refined
products
13,658 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 87,157 km
broad gauge: 86,200 km 1.520-m gauge (40,300 km electrified)
narrow gauge: 957 km 1.067-m gauge (on Sakhalin Island)
note: an additional 30,000 km of non-common carrier lines serve
industries (2005)

Roadways:

total: 871,000 km
paved: 738,000 km (including 29,000 km of expressways)
unpaved: 133,000 km
note: includes public and departmental roads (2004)

Waterways:

102,000 km (including 33,000 km with guaranteed depth)

note: 72,000 km system in European Russia links Baltic Sea, White Sea, Caspian Sea, Sea of Azov, and Black Sea (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 1,178 ships (1000 GRT or over) 5,080,341 GRT/6,287,784 DWT

by type: barge carrier 1, bulk carrier 46, cargo 743, chemical tanker 25, combination ore/oil 38, container 13, passenger 12, passenger/cargo 7, petroleum tanker 219, refrigerated cargo 54, roll

on/roll off 15, specialized tanker 5

foreign-owned: 100 (Belgium 4, Canada 1, Cyprus 2, Estonia 1, Germany 2, Greece 1, Latvia 2, Malta 4, Norway 1, Switzerland 7, Turkey 63, Ukraine 11, US 1)

registered in other countries: 465 (Antigua and Barbuda 6, Bahamas

6, Belize 36, Bulgaria 1, Cambodia 105, Comoros 4, Cyprus 53, Dominica 2, Finland 1, Georgia 28, North Korea 1, Liberia 77, Malta

70, Marshall Islands 1, Mongolia 13, Panama 7, Saint Kitts and Nevis

5, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 29, Sierra Leone 1, Tuvalu 2, Ukraine 1, Vanuatu 1, Venezuela 1, unknown 14) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Anapa, Kaliningrad, Murmansk, Nakhodka, Novorossiysk, Rostov-na-Donu, Saint Petersburg, Taganrog, Vanino, Vostochnyy

Military Russia

Military branches:

Ground Forces (SV), Navy (VMF), Air Forces (VVS); Airborne Troops

(VDV), Strategic Rocket Troops (RVSN), and Space Troops (KV) are independent "combat arms," not subordinate to any of the three branches

Military service age and obligation: Russia has adopted a mixed conscript-contract force; 18-27 years of age; males are registered for the draft at 17 years of age; length of compulsory military service is two years; plans call for reduction in mandatory service to 18 months in 2007 and to one year by 2008; 30% of Russian army personnel were contract servicemen at the end of 2005; planning calls for volunteer servicemen to compose 70% of armed forces by 2010, with the remaining servicemen consisting of conscripts; as of November 2006, the Armed Forces had more than 60 units manned with contract personnel totalling over 78,000 contract privates and sergeants; 88 Ministry of Defense units have been designated as permanent readiness units and are expected to become all-volunteer by end 2007; these include most air force, naval, and nuclear arms units, as well as all airborne and naval infantry units, most motorized rifle brigades, and all special forces detachments (2006)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 35,247,049
females age 18-49: 35,986,426 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 21,049,651
females age 18-49: 29,056,021 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 1,286,069
females age 18-49: 1,244,264 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Transnational Issues Russia

Disputes - international: in 2005, China and Russia ratified the treaty to divide up the islands in the Amur, Ussuri, and Argun Rivers, representing the final portion of their centuries-long border disputes; the sovereignty dispute over the islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan, and the Habomai group, known in Japan as the "Northern Territories" and in Russia as the "Southern Kurils," occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, now administered by Russia, and claimed by Japan, remains the primary sticking point to signing a peace treaty formally ending World War II hostilities; Russia and Georgia agree on delimiting all but small, strategic segments of the land boundary and the maritime boundary; OSCE observers monitor volatile areas such as the Pankisi Gorge in the Akhmeti region and the Kodori Gorge in Abkhazia; Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Russia signed equidistance boundaries in the Caspian seabed but the littoral states have no consensus on dividing the water column; Russia and Norway dispute their maritime limits in the Barents Sea and Russia's fishing rights beyond Svalbard's territorial limits within the Svalbard Treaty zone; various groups in Finland advocate restoration of Karelia (Kareliya) and other areas ceded to the Soviet Union following the Second World War but the Finnish Government asserts no territorial demands; in May 2005, Russia recalled its signatures to the 1996 border agreements with Estonia (1996) and Latvia (1997), when the two Baltic states announced issuance of unilateral declarations referencing Soviet occupation and ensuing territorial losses; Russia demands better treatment of ethnic Russians in Estonia and Latvia; Estonian citizen groups continue to press for realignment of the boundary based on the 1920 Tartu Peace Treaty that would bring the now divided ethnic Setu people and parts of the Narva region within Estonia; Lithuania and Russia

committed to demarcating their boundary in 2006 in accordance with the land and maritime treaty ratified by Russia in May 2003 and by Lithuania in 1999; Lithuania operates a simplified transit regime for Russian nationals traveling from the Kaliningrad coastal exclave into Russia, while still conforming, as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, to strict Schengen border rules; delimitation of land boundary with Ukraine is complete, but states have renewed discussions on demarcation; the dispute over the maritime boundary between Russia and Ukraine through the Kerch Strait and Sea of Azov remains unresolved despite a December 2003 framework agreement and on-going expert-level discussions; discussions toward economic and political union with Belarus advance slowly; Kazakhstan and Russia boundary delimitation ratified November 2005 and demarcation is underway; Russian Duma has not yet ratified 1990 Maritime Boundary Agreement with the US in the Bering Sea

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 339,000 (displacement from Chechnya and North Ossetia) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Russia is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for various purposes; it remains a significant source of women trafficked to over 50 countries for commercial sexual exploitation; Russia is also

a transit and destination country for men and women trafficked from

Central Asia, Eastern Europe, and North Korea to Central and Western

Europe and the Middle East for purposes of forced labor and sexual

exploitation; internal trafficking remains a problem in Russia with women trafficked from rural areas to urban centers for commercial

sexual exploitation, and men are trafficked internally and from Central Asia for forced labor in the construction and agricultural industries; debt bondage is common among trafficking victims, and

child sex tourism remains a concern

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Russia is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for a third consecutive year for its continued failure to show evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking, particularly in the area of victim protection and assistance

Illicit drugs:

limited cultivation of illicit cannabis and opium poppy and producer of methamphetamine, mostly for domestic consumption; government has active illicit crop eradication program; used as transshipment point for Asian opiates, cannabis, and Latin American

cocaine bound for growing domestic markets, to a lesser extent Western and Central Europe, and occasionally to the US; major source

of heroin precursor chemicals; corruption and organized crime are key concerns; heroin increasingly popular in domestic market

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Rwanda

Introduction Rwanda

Background:

In 1959, three years before independence from Belgium, the majority

ethnic group, the Hutus, overthrew the ruling Tutsi king. Over the next several years, thousands of Tutsis were killed, and some 150,000 driven into exile in neighboring countries. The children of these exiles later formed a rebel group, the Rwandan Patriotic Front

(RPF), and began a civil war in 1990. The war, along with several political and economic upheavals, exacerbated ethnic tensions, culminating in April 1994 in the genocide of roughly 800,000 Tutsis

and moderate Hutus. The Tutsi rebels defeated the Hutu regime and

ended the killing in July 1994, but approximately 2 million Hutu refugees - many fearing Tutsi retribution - fled to neighboring Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, and the former Zaire. Since then, most of

the refugees have returned to Rwanda, but about 10,000 remain in neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo and have formed an

extremist insurgency bent on retaking Rwanda, much as the RPF tried

in 1990. Despite substantial international assistance and political reforms - including Rwanda's first local elections in March 1999 and

its first post-genocide presidential and legislative elections in August and September 2003 - the country continues to struggle to boost investment and agricultural output, and ethnic reconciliation

is complicated by the real and perceived Tutsi political dominance.

Kigali's increasing centralization and intolerance of dissent, the nagging Hutu extremist insurgency across the border, and

Rwandan

involvement in two wars in recent years in the neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo continue to hinder Rwanda's efforts to escape its bloody legacy.

Geography Rwanda

Location:

Central Africa, east of Democratic Republic of the Congo

Geographic coordinates:

2 00 S, 30 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 26,338 sq km

land: 24,948 sq km

water: 1,390 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Maryland

Land boundaries:

total: 893 km

border countries: Burundi 290 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo

217 km, Tanzania 217 km, Uganda 169 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

temperate; two rainy seasons (February to April, November to January); mild in mountains with frost and snow possible

Terrain:

mostly grassy uplands and hills; relief is mountainous with altitude declining from west to east

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Rusizi River 950 m

highest point: Volcan Karisimbi 4,519 m

Natural resources:

gold, cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite (tungsten ore), methane, hydropower, arable land

Land use:

arable land: 45.56%

permanent crops: 10.25%

other: 44.19% (2005)

Irrigated land:

90 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

periodic droughts; the volcanic Virunga mountains are in the northwest along the border with Democratic Republic of the Congo

Environment - current issues:

deforestation results from uncontrolled cutting of trees for fuel; overgrazing; soil exhaustion; soil erosion; widespread poaching

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,

Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

landlocked; most of the country is savanna grassland with the population predominantly rural

People Rwanda

Population:

8,648,248

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 41.9% (male 1,817,998/female 1,802,134)

15-64 years: 55.6% (male 2,392,778/female 2,417,467)

65 years and over: 2.5% (male 87,325/female 130,546) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.6 years

male: 18.4 years

female: 18.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.43% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

40.37 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

16.09 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 89.61 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 94.71 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 84.34 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 47.3 years

male: 46.26 years

female: 48.38 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.43 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

5.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

250,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

22,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and

typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Rwandan(s)

adjective: Rwandan

Ethnic groups:

Hutu 84%, Tutsi 15%, Twa (Pygmoid) 1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 56.5%, Protestant 26%, Adventist 11.1%, Muslim 4.6%,

indigenous beliefs 0.1%, none 1.7% (2001)

Languages:

Kinyarwanda (official) universal Bantu vernacular, French (official), English (official), Kiswahili (Swahili) used in commercial centers

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 70.4%

male: 76.3%

female: 64.7% (2003 est.)

People - note:

Rwanda is the most densely populated country in Africa

Government Rwanda

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Rwanda

conventional short form: Rwanda

local long form: Republika y'u Rwanda

local short form: Rwanda

former: Ruanda, German East Africa

Government type:

republic; presidential, multiparty system

Capital:

name: Kigali

geographic coordinates: 1 57 S, 30 04 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

12 provinces (in French - provinces, singular - province; in Kinyarwanda - prefigintara for singular and plural); Butare, Byumba, Cyangugu, Gikongoro, Gisenyi, Gitarama, Kibungo, Kibuye, Kigali Rurale, Kigali-ville, Umutara, Ruhengeri

Independence:

1 July 1962 (from Belgium-administered UN trusteeship)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

Constitution:

new constitution adopted 4 June 2003

Legal system:

based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law;

judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal adult

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Paul KAGAME (since 22 April 2000)
head of government: Prime Minister Bernard MAKUZA (since 8 March 2000)
cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president
elections: President elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (eligible for a second term); elections last held 25 August 2003 (next to be held NA 2008)
election results: Paul KAGAME elected president in first direct popular vote; Paul KAGAME 95.05%, Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU 3.62%, Jean-Nepomuscene NAYINZIRA 1.33%

Legislative branch:
bicameral Parliament consists of Senate (26 seats; 12 members elected local councils, 8 appointed by the president, 4 by the Political Organizations Forum, 2 represent institutions of higher learning, to serve eight-year terms) and Chamber of Deputies (80 seats; 53 members elected by popular vote, 24 women elected by local bodies, 3 selected by youth and disability organizations, to serve five-year terms)
elections: Senate - last held NA, members appointed as part of the transitional government (next to be held in 2011); Chamber of Deputies - last held 29 September 2003 (next to be held in 2008)
election results: seats by party under the 2003 Constitution - RPF 40, PSD 7, PL 6, additional 27 members indirectly elected

Judicial branch:
Supreme Court; High Courts of the Republic; Provincial Courts; District Courts; mediation committees

Political parties and leaders:
Centrist Democratic Party or PDC [Alfred MUKEZAMFURA];
Democratic

Popular Union of Rwanda or UDPR [Adrien RANGIRA];
Democratic

Republican Movement or MDR [Celestin KABANDA] (officially
banned);

Islamic Democratic Party or PDI [Andre BUMAYA]; Liberal Party
or PL

[Prosper HIGIRO]; Party for Democratic Renewal (officially
banned);

Rwandan Patriotic Front or RPF [Paul KAGAME]; Social
Democratic

Party or PSD [Vincent BIRUTA]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

IBUKA - association of genocide survivors

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, CEPGL, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO,
ICFTU,

ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU,
ISO

(correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD,
UNESCO,

UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO,
WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Zac NSENGA

chancery: 1714 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC
20009

telephone: [1] (202) 232-2882

FAX: [1] (202) 232-4544

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Michael ARIETTI embassy: 337 Boulevard de la
Revolution, Kigali mailing address: B. P. 28, Kigali telephone: [250]

50 56 01 through 03 FAX: [250] 57 2128

Flag description:

three horizontal bands of sky blue (top, double width), yellow, and green, with a golden sun with 24 rays near the fly end of the blue band

Economy Rwanda

Economy - overview:

Rwanda is a poor rural country with about 90% of the population engaged in (mainly subsistence) agriculture. It is the most densely populated country in Africa and is landlocked with few natural resources and minimal industry. Primary foreign exchange earners are

coffee and tea. The 1994 genocide decimated Rwanda's fragile economic base, severely impoverished the population, particularly women, and eroded the country's ability to attract private and external investment. However, Rwanda has made substantial progress

in stabilizing and rehabilitating its economy to pre-1994 levels, although poverty levels are higher now. GDP has rebounded and inflation has been curbed. Despite Rwanda's fertile ecosystem, food

production often does not keep pace with population growth, requiring food imports. Rwanda continues to receive substantial aid

money and obtained IMF-World Bank Heavily Indebted Poor Country

(HIPC) initiative debt relief in 2005. Kigali's high defense expenditures have caused tension between the government and international donors and lending agencies. An energy shortage and instability in neighboring states may slow growth in 2006, while

the

lack of adequate transportation linkages to other countries continues to handicap export growth.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$12.54 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$1.817 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
5.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,500 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 40.1% industry: 22.9% services: 37% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 4.6 million (2000)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 90% industry and services: 10%

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
60% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 4.2% highest 10%: 24.2% (1985)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
28.9 (1985)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
8% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

18.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$509.9 million

expenditures: \$584.6 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coffee, tea, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums),
bananas, beans, sorghum, potatoes; livestock

Industries:

cement, agricultural products, small-scale beverages, soap,
furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes

Industrial production growth rate:

7% (2001 est.)

Electricity - production:

98 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 2.3% hydro: 97.7%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

121.1 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

30 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
6,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:
0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
56.63 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:
\$-166 million (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$98 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
coffee, tea, hides, tin ore

Exports - partners:
Germany 11%, China 6.5%, Belgium 4.5% (2005)

Imports:
\$243 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, steel, petroleum products,

cement and construction material

Imports - partners:

Kenya 23.8%, Uganda 6.2%, Belgium 5.4%, Germany 5.3% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$357 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$1.4 billion (2004 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$425 million (2003)

Currency (code):

Rwandan franc (RWF)

Currency code:

RWF

Exchange rates:

Rwandan francs per US dollar - 610 (2005), 574.62 (2004), 537.66 (2003), 476.33 (2002), 442.8 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Rwanda

Telephones - main lines in use:

23,000 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

290,000

note: Rwanda has mobile cellular service between Kigali and several provincial capitals (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: telephone system primarily serves business and

government

domestic: the capital, Kigali, is connected to the centers of the provinces by microwave radio relay and, recently, by cellular telephone service; much of the network depends on wire and HF radiotelephone

international: country code - 250; international connections employ

microwave radio relay to neighboring countries and satellite communications to more distant countries; satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean) in Kigali (includes telex and telefax service)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 0, FM 8 (two main FM programs are broadcast through a system of

repeaters, three international FM programs include the BBC, VOA, and

Deutchewelle), shortwave 1 (2005)

Radios:

601,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

2 (2004)

Televisions:

NA; probably less than 1,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.rw

Internet hosts:

1,590 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
2 (2002)

Internet users:
38,000 (2005)

Transportation Rwanda

Airports: 9 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 4 over 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 5
914 to 1,523 m: 2
under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Roadways:
total: 12,000 km
paved: 996 km
unpaved: 11,004 km (1999)

Waterways:
Lac Kivu navigable by shallow-draft barges and native craft (2005)

Ports and terminals:
Cyangugu, Gisenyi, Kibuye

Military Rwanda

Military branches:
Rwandan Defense Forces: Army, Air Force

Military service age and obligation:
16 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription

(2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 16-49: 2,004,750

females age 16-49: 1,990,935 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 16-49: 1,103,823

females age 16-49: 1,096,644 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$53.66 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.9% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Rwanda

Disputes - international:

Tutsi, Hutu, Hema, Lendu, and other conflicting ethnic groups, associated political rebels, armed gangs, and various government forces continue fighting in Great Lakes region, transcending the boundaries of Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and

Uganda to gain control over populated areas and natural resources

-
government heads pledge to end conflicts, but localized violence continues despite UN peacekeeping efforts; DROC and Rwanda established a border verification mechanism in 2005 to address accusations of Rwandan military supporting Congolese rebels and the

Congo providing rebel Rwandan "Interhamwe" forces the means and

bases to attack Rwandan forces; as of 2004, Rwandan refugees lived

in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, and Zambia

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 45,460 (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

IDPs: 4,158 (incursions by Hutu rebels from Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1997-99; most IDPs in northwest) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Saint Helena

Introduction Saint Helena

Background:

Saint Helena is a British Overseas Territory consisting of Saint Helena and Ascension Islands, and the island group of Tristan da Cunha.

Saint Helena: Uninhabited when first discovered by the Portuguese in

1502, Saint Helena was garrisoned by the British during the 17th century. It acquired fame as the place of Napoleon BONAPARTE's exile, from 1815 until his death in 1821, but its importance as a port of call declined after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. During the Anglo-Boer War in South Africa, several thousand Boer prisoners were confined on the island between 1900 and 1903.

Ascension Island: This barren and uninhabited island was discovered

and named by the Portuguese in 1503. The British garrisoned the island in 1815 to prevent a rescue of Napoleon from Saint Helena and

it served as a provisioning station for the Royal Navy's West Africa Squadron on anti-slavery patrol. The island remained under Admiralty

control until 1922, when it became a dependency of Saint Helena. During World War II, the UK permitted the US to construct an airfield on Ascension in support of trans-Atlantic flights to Africa and anti-submarine operations in the South Atlantic. In the 1960s the island became an important space tracking station for the US.

In

1982, Ascension was an essential staging area for British forces during the Falklands War, and it remains a critical refueling point in the air-bridge from the UK to the South Atlantic.

Tristan da Cunha: The island group consists of the islands of Tristan da Cunha, Nightingale, Inaccessible, and Gough. Tristan da Cunha is named after its Portuguese discoverer (1506); it was garrisoned by the British in 1816 to prevent any attempt to rescue Napoleon from Saint Helena. Gough and Inaccessible Islands have been

designated World Heritage Sites. South Africa leases the site for a meteorological station on Gough Island.

Geography Saint Helena

Location:

islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, about midway between South America and Africa; Ascension Island lies 700 nm northwest of Saint

Helena; Tristan da Cunha lies 2300 nm southwest of Saint Helena

Geographic coordinates:

Saint Helena: 15 57 S 5 42 W

Ascension Island: 7 57 S 14 22 W

Tristan da Cunha island group: 37 15 S 12 30 W

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 413 sq km

land: Saint Helena Island 122 sq km; Ascension Island 90 sq km;

Tristan da Cunha island group 201 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

Saint Helena: 60 km

Ascension Island: NA

Tristan da Cunha: 40 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

Saint Helena: tropical marine; mild, tempered by trade winds

Ascension Island: tropical marine; mild, semi-arid

Tristan da Cunha: temperate marine; mild, tempered by trade winds

(tends to be cooler than Saint Helena)

Terrain:

the islands of this group result from volcanic activity associated with the Atlantic Mid-Ocean Ridge

Saint Helena: rugged, volcanic; small scattered plateaus and plains

Ascension: surface covered by lava flows and cinder cones of 44 dormant volcanoes; ground rises to the east

Tristan da Cunha: sheer cliffs line the coastline of the nearly circular island; the flanks of the central volcanic peak are deeply dissected; narrow coastal plain lies between The Peak and the coastal cliffs

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Queen Mary's Peak on Tristan da Cunha 2,062 m;
Green

Mountain on Ascension Island 859 m; Mount Actaeon on Saint Helena

Island 818 m

Natural resources:

fish, lobster

Land use:

arable land: 12.9%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 87.1% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

active volcanism on Tristan da Cunha, last eruption in 1961

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

Saint Helena harbors at least 40 species of plants unknown anywhere

else in the world; Ascension is a breeding ground for sea turtles and sooty terns; Queen Mary's Peak on Tristan da Cunha is the highest island mountain in the South Atlantic and a prominent landmark on the sea lanes around southern Africa

People Saint Helena

Population:

7,502

note: only Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha islands are

inhabited (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 18.8% (male 717/female 692)

15-64 years: 71.2% (male 2,751/female 2,593)

65 years and over: 10% (male 342/female 407) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 36 years

male: 36.2 years

female: 35.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.56% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

12.13 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.53 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.84 male(s)/female

total population: 1.03 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 18.34 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 21.96 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 14.53 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.93 years

male: 75.02 years

female: 80.98 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.55 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Saint Helenian(s)

adjective: Saint Helenian

note: referred to locally as "Saints"

Ethnic groups:

African descent 50%, white 25%, Chinese 25%

Religions:

Anglican (majority), Baptist, Seventh-Day Adventist, Roman Catholic

Languages:

English

Literacy:

definition: age 20 and over can read and write

total population: 97%

male: 97%

female: 98% (1987 est.)

Government Saint Helena

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Saint Helena

Dependency status:

overseas territory of the UK

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Jamestown

geographic coordinates: 15 56 S, 5 44 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

1 administrative area and 2 dependencies*; Ascension*, Saint Helena, Tristan da Cunha*

Independence:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

National holiday:

Birthday of Queen ELIZABETH II, second Saturday in June (1926)

Constitution:

1 January 1989

Legal system:

British common law and statutes, supplemented by local statutes

Suffrage:

NA years of age

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Governor and Commander in Chief Michael
CLANCY

(since 15 October 2004)

cabinet: Executive Council consists of the governor, three
ex-officio officers, and five elected members of the Legislative
Council

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor is appointed
by
the monarch

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Council (16 seats, including the speaker, 3
ex officio and 12 elected members; members are elected by
popular

vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 31 August 2005 (next to be held NA 2009)

election results: percent of vote - NA%; seats - independents 12

Judicial branch:

Magistrate's Court; Supreme Court; Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

ICFTU, UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Flag description:

blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Saint Helenian shield centered on the outer half of the flag; the shield features a rocky coastline and three-masted sailing ship

Economy Saint Helena

Economy - overview:

The economy depends largely on financial assistance from the UK, which amounted to about \$5 million in 1997 or almost one-half of annual budgetary revenues. The local population earns income from

fishing, raising livestock, and sales of handicrafts. Because there are few jobs, 25% of the work force has left to seek employment on

Ascension Island, on the Falklands, and in the UK.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$18 million (1998 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$2,500 (1998 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Labor force: 2,486 note: 1,200 work offshore (1998 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 6% industry: 48%
services: 46% (1987 est.)

Unemployment rate:

14% (1998 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.2% (1997 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$11.2 million

expenditures: \$11 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(FY92/93)

Agriculture - products:

coffee, corn, potatoes, vegetables; timber; fish, lobster (on

Tristan da Cunha)

Industries:

construction, crafts (furniture, lacework, fancy woodwork),
fishing, philatelic sales

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

5 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

4.65 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

100 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$19 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

fish (frozen, canned, and salt-dried skipjack, tuna), coffee, handicrafts

Exports - partners:

Tanzania 37.7%, US 17.4%, Japan 15.2%, UK 8.4%, Nigeria 4.8%, Spain 4.5% (2005)

Imports:

\$45 million c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food, beverages, tobacco, fuel oils, animal feed, building materials, motor vehicles and parts, machinery and parts

Imports - partners:

UK 53.5%, South Africa 14.3%, Spain 10.3%, Tanzania 8.5%, US 4.6% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$12.6 million (1995); note - \$5.3 million from UK (1997)

Currency (code):

Saint Helenian pound (SHP)

Currency code:

SHP

Exchange rates:

Saint Helenian pounds per US dollar - 0.55 (2005), 0.5462 (2004), 0.6125 (2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001)

note: the Saint Helenian pound is on par with the British pound

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Saint Helena

Telephones - main lines in use:

2,200 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

NA

Telephone system:

general assessment: can communicate worldwide

domestic: automatic digital network

international: country code - 290; international direct dialing;

satellite voice and data communications; satellite earth stations -

5 (Ascension Island - 4, Saint Helena - 1)

Radio broadcast stations:

Saint Helena: AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 0

Ascension: AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 1 (2005)

Radios:

3,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

0

note: three television channels are received in Saint Helena via satellite and distributed by UHF (2005)

Televisions:

2,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.sh; note - the IANA has assigned .ac as the ccTLD for Ascension Island

Internet hosts:

329 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

1,000 note - includes Ascension Island (2003)

Communications - note:

South Africa maintains a meteorological station on Gough Island

Transportation Saint Helena

Airports:

1

note: Wideawake Field on Ascension Island (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 1

over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 198 km (Saint Helena 138 km, Ascension 40 km, Tristan da Cunha 20 km)

paved: 168 km (Saint Helena 118km, Ascension 40 km, Tristan da Cunha 10 km)

unpaved: 30 km (Saint Helena 20 km, Ascension 0 km, Tristan da

Cunha

10 km) (2002)

Ports and terminals:

Saint Helena: Jamestown

Ascension Island: Georgetown

Tristan da Cunha: Calshot Harbor

Transportation - note:

there is no air connection to Saint Helena or Tristan da Cunha; an international airport for Saint Helena is in development for 2010

Military Saint Helena

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Transnational Issues Saint Helena

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Saint Kitts and Nevis

Introduction Saint Kitts and Nevis

Background:

First settled by the British in 1623, the islands became an associated state with full internal autonomy in 1967. The island of Anguilla rebelled and was allowed to secede in 1971. Saint Kitts and

Nevis achieved independence in 1983. In 1998, a vote in Nevis on a

referendum to separate from Saint Kitts fell short of the two-thirds majority needed. Nevis continues in its efforts to try and separate from Saint Kitts.

Geography Saint Kitts and Nevis

Location:

Caribbean, islands in the Caribbean Sea, about one-third of the way

from Puerto Rico to Trinidad and Tobago

Geographic coordinates:

17 20 N, 62 45 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 261 sq km (Saint Kitts 168 sq km; Nevis 93 sq km)

land: 261 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

135 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

tropical, tempered by constant sea breezes; little seasonal temperature variation; rainy season (May to November)

Terrain:

volcanic with mountainous interiors

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: Mount Liamuiga 1,156 m

Natural resources: arable land

Land use: arable land: 19.44% permanent crops: 2.78% other: 77.78% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

hurricanes (July to October)

Environment - current issues:

NA

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection,

Ship Pollution, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

with coastlines in the shape of a baseball bat and ball, the two volcanic islands are separated by a three-km-wide channel called The Narrows; on the southern tip of long, baseball bat-shaped Saint Kitts lies the Great Salt Pond; Nevis Peak sits in the center of its almost circular namesake island and its ball shape complements that of its sister island

People Saint Kitts and Nevis

Population:

39,129 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 27.5% (male 5,515/female 5,263)

15-64 years: 64.3% (male 12,605/female 12,572)

65 years and over: 8.1% (male 1,313/female 1,861) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 27.8 years

male: 27.1 years

female: 28.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.5% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

18.02 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.33 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-4.7 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.71 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 14.12 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 15.85 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 12.28 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.4 years

male: 69.56 years

female: 75.42 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.31 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality: noun: Kittitian(s), Nevisian(s) adjective: Kittitian, Nevisian

Ethnic groups:

predominantly black; some British, Portuguese, and Lebanese

Religions:

Anglican, other Protestant, Roman Catholic

Languages:

English

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 97.8%

male: NA%

female: NA% (2003 est.)

Government Saint Kitts and Nevis

Country name:

conventional long form: Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

conventional short form: Saint Kitts and Nevis

former: Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Basseterre

geographic coordinates: 17 18 N, 62 43 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

14 parishes; Christ Church Nichola Town, Saint Anne Sandy Point, Saint George Basseterre, Saint George Gingerland, Saint James Windward, Saint John Capesterre, Saint John Figtree, Saint Mary Cayon, Saint Paul Capesterre, Saint Paul Charlestown, Saint Peter Basseterre, Saint Thomas Lowland, Saint Thomas Middle Island, Trinity Palmetto Point

Independence:

19 September 1983 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 19 September (1983)

Constitution:

19 September 1983

Legal system:

based on English common law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),
represented by Governor General Cuthbert Montraville
SEBASTIAN

(since 1 January 1996)

head of government: Prime Minister Dr. Denzil DOUGLAS (since 6
July

1995) and Deputy Prime Minister Sam CONDOR (since 6 July
1995)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general in consultation
with the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the governor general is
appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the
leader of the majority party or leader of a majority coalition is
usually appointed prime minister by the governor general; deputy
prime minister appointed by the governor general

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (14 seats, 3 appointed and 11
popularly elected from single-member constituencies; members
serve

five-year terms)

elections: last held 25 October 2004 (next to be held by 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party -

SKNLP 7, CCM 2, NRP 1, PAM 1

Judicial branch:

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (based on Saint Lucia; one judge of the Supreme Court resides in Saint Kitts and Nevis)

Political parties and leaders:

Concerned Citizens Movement or CCM [Vance AMORY]; Nevis Reformation

Party or NRP [Joseph PARRY]; People's Action Movement or PAM [Lindsey GRANT]; Saint Kitts and Nevis Labor Party or SKNLP [Dr. Denzil DOUGLAS]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM,

IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ITU, MIGA, OAS,

OECS, OPANAL, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Dr. Izben Cordinal WILLIAMS chancery: 3216 New Mexico Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20016 telephone: [1] (202) 686-2636 FAX: [1] (202) 686-5740 consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Saint Kitts and Nevis; the US Ambassador to Barbados is accredited to Saint Kitts and Nevis

Flag description:

divided diagonally from the lower hoist side by a broad black

band

bearing two white, five-pointed stars; the black band is edged in yellow; the upper triangle is green, the lower triangle is red

Economy Saint Kitts and Nevis

Economy - overview:

Sugar was the traditional mainstay of the Saint Kitts economy until

the 1970s. Although the crop still dominates the agricultural sector, activities such as tourism, export-oriented manufacturing, and offshore banking have assumed larger roles in the economy. Tourism revenues are now the chief source of the islands' foreign exchange; about 40,000 tourist visited Nevis during the 2003-2004 season. Additional tourist facilities, including a second cruise ship pier, hotels, and golf courses are under construction.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$339 million (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$453 million

GDP - real growth rate:
4.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$8,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3.5% industry: 25.8%
services: 70.7% (2001)

Labor force:
18,170 (June 1995)

Unemployment rate:
4.5% (1997)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
8.7% (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$89.7 million
expenditures: \$128.2 million; including capital expenditures of
\$19.5 million (2003 est.)

Agriculture - products:

sugarcane, rice, yams, vegetables, bananas; fish

Industries:

sugar processing, tourism, cotton, salt, copra, clothing, footwear, beverages

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

111.7 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

103.9 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

700 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$70 million (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery, food, electronics, beverages, tobacco

Exports - partners:

US 63.5%, Canada 8.4%, UK 5.8% (2005)

Imports:

\$405 million (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, manufactures, food, fuels

Imports - partners:

US 46.9%, Trinidad and Tobago 13.7%, UK 5.4%, France 4.5%,
Japan
4.2% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$314 million (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$-110,000 (2004)

Currency (code):

East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Currency code:

XCD

Exchange rates:

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7 (2004), 2.7

(2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Saint Kitts and Nevis

Telephones - main lines in use:
25,000 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
10,000 (2004)

Telephone system:
general assessment: good inter-island and international connections

domestic: inter-island links via Eastern Caribbean Fiber Optic cable; construction of enhanced wireless infrastructure launched in November 2004

international: country code - 1-869; international calls are carried by submarine cable or Intelsat

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 3, FM 3, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:
28,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
1 (plus three repeaters) (2004)

Televisions:
10,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.kn

Internet hosts:

50 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

16 (2000)

Internet users:

10,000 (2002)

Transportation Saint Kitts and Nevis

Airports:

2 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Railways:

total: 50 km

narrow gauge: 50 km 0.762-m gauge on Saint Kitts to serve sugarcane

plantations during harvest season and for tourists (2005)

Roadways:

total: 320 km

paved: 138 km

unpaved: 182 km (1999 est)

Merchant marine:

total: 50 ships (1000 GRT or over) 261,556 GRT/381,593 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 36, chemical tanker 5,

passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 5, refrigerated cargo 1

foreign-owned: 41 (Greece 1, Monaco 1, Russia 5, Spain 2, Syria 3, Tanzania 1, Turkey 6, UAE 19, Ukraine 3) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Basseterre, Charlestown

Military Saint Kitts and Nevis

Military branches:

Saint Kitts and Nevis Defense Force (includes Coast Guard), Royal

Saint Kitts and Nevis Police Force

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 9,196

females age 18-49: 9,236 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 7,119

females age 18-49: 7,645 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 357

females age 18-49: 347 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Transnational Issues Saint Kitts and Nevis

Disputes - international:

joins other Caribbean states to counter Venezuela's claim that Aves Island sustains human habitation, a criterion under UNCLOS, which

permits Venezuela to extend its EEZ/continental shelf over a large portion of the Caribbean Sea

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for South American drugs destined for the US and Europe; some money-laundering activity

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Saint Lucia

Introduction Saint Lucia

Background:

The island, with its fine natural harbor at Castries, was contested between England and France throughout the 17th and early 18th centuries (changing possession 14 times); it was finally ceded to the UK in 1814. Even after the abolition of slavery on its plantations in 1834, Saint Lucia remained an agricultural island, dedicated to producing tropical commodity crops. Self-government was granted in 1967 and independence in 1979.

Geography Saint Lucia

Location:

Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic

Ocean, north of Trinidad and Tobago

Geographic coordinates:

13 53 N, 60 58 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 616 sq km

land: 606 sq km

water: 10 sq km

Area - comparative:

3.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

158 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to
the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

tropical, moderated by northeast trade winds; dry season January
to

April, rainy season May to August

Terrain:

volcanic and mountainous with some broad, fertile valleys

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Gimie 950 m

Natural resources:

forests, sandy beaches, minerals (pumice), mineral springs, geothermal potential

Land use: arable land: 6.45% permanent crops: 22.58% other: 70.97% (2005)

Irrigated land:

30 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

hurricanes and volcanic activity

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; soil erosion, particularly in the northern region

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

the twin Pitons (Gros Piton and Petit Piton), striking cone-shaped peaks south of Soufriere, are one of the scenic natural highlights of the Caribbean

People Saint Lucia

Population:

168,458 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 29.8% (male 25,941/female 24,319)

15-64 years: 65% (male 53,916/female 55,582)

65 years and over: 5.2% (male 3,186/female 5,514) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 25.2 years

male: 24.4 years

female: 26.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.29% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

19.68 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.08 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-1.73 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.58 male(s)/female

total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 13.17 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 14.29 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 11.97 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.84 years

male: 70.29 years

female: 77.65 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.18 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality: noun: Saint Lucian(s) adjective: Saint Lucian

Ethnic groups:

black 90%, mixed 6%, East Indian 3%, white 1%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 67.5%, Seventh Day Adventist 8.5%, Pentecostal 5.7%,

Anglican 2%, Evangelical 2%, other Christian 5.1%, Rastafarian 2.1%,

other 1.1%, unspecified 1.5%, none 4.5% (2001 census)

Languages:

English (official), French patois

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 90.1%

male: 89.5%

female: 90.6% (2001 est.)

Government Saint Lucia

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Saint Lucia

Government type:
parliamentary democracy

Capital:
name: Castries
geographic coordinates: 14 01 N, 61 00 W
time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
11 quarters; Anse-la-Raye, Castries, Choiseul, Dauphin, Dennery,
Gros-Islet, Laborie, Micoud, Praslin, Soufriere, Vieux-Fort

Independence:
22 February 1979 (from UK)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 22 February (1979)

Constitution:
22 February 1979

Legal system:
based on English common law

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),
represented by Governor General Dame Pearlette LOUISY (since
September 1997)
head of government: Prime Minister Sir John COMPTON (since 15
December 2006)
cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the advice
of

the prime minister
elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the governor general is appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of a majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general; deputy prime minister appointed by the governor general

Legislative branch:
bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (11 seats; 6 members appointed on the advice of the prime minister, 3 on the advice of the leader of the opposition, and 2 after consultation with religious, economic, and social groups) and the House of Assembly (17 seats; members are elected by popular vote from single-member constituencies to serve five-year terms)
elections: House of Assembly - last held 11 December 2006 (next to be held in December 2011)
election results: House of Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA;
seats by party - UWP 11, SLP 6

Judicial branch:
Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (jurisdiction extends to Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

Political parties and leaders:
National Alliance or NA [George ODLUM]; Saint Lucia Freedom Party
or SFP [Martinus FRANCOIS]; Saint Lucia Labor Party or SLP

[Kenneth

ANTHONY]; Sou Tout Apwe Fete Fini or STAFF [Christopher HUNTE];

United Workers Party or UWP [Sir John COMPTON]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OECS, OIF, OPANAL, OPCW,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Sonia Merlyn JOHNNY chancery: 3216 New Mexico Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20016 telephone: [1] (202) 364-6792 through 6795 FAX: [1] (202) 364-6723 consulate(s) general: Miami, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Saint Lucia; the US Ambassador

to Barbados is accredited to Saint Lucia

Flag description:

blue, with a gold isosceles triangle below a black arrowhead; the upper edges of the arrowhead have a white border

Economy Saint Lucia

Economy - overview:

Changes in the EU import preference regime and the increased

competition from Latin American bananas have made economic diversification increasingly important in Saint Lucia. The island nation has been able to attract foreign business and investment, especially in its offshore banking and tourism industries. The manufacturing sector is the most diverse in the Eastern Caribbean area, and the government is trying to revitalize the banana industry. Economic fundamentals remain solid, even though unemployment needs to be cut.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$866 million (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$825 million

GDP - real growth rate:
5.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$4,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 7% industry: 20%
services: 73% (2002 est.)

Labor force: 43,800 (2001 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 21.7% industry: 24.7%
services: 53.6% (2002 est.)

Unemployment rate:
20% (2003 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.9% (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$141.2 million
expenditures: \$146.7 million; including capital expenditures of
\$25.1 million (2000 est.)

Agriculture - products:
bananas, coconuts, vegetables, citrus, root crops, cocoa

Industries:
clothing, assembly of electronic components, beverages,
corrugated
cardboard boxes, tourism; lime processing, coconut processing

Industrial production growth rate:
-8.9% (1997 est.)

Electricity - production:
281 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
261.4 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

2,520 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$82 million (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

bananas 41%, clothing, cocoa, vegetables, fruits, coconut oil

Exports - partners:

France 29.3%, US 17.4%, China 17%, UK 13.1%, Brazil 6.2%
(2005)

Imports:

\$410 million (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food 23%, manufactured goods 21%, machinery and
transportation
equipment 19%, chemicals, fuels

Imports - partners:

US 24.1%, Trinidad and Tobago 15.5%, Netherlands 14.5%,

Venezuela

5.6%, UK 5.6%, France 4.7% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$257 million (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$-21.5 million (2004)

Currency (code):

East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Currency code:

XCD

Exchange rates:

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7 (2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications Saint Lucia

Telephones - main lines in use:

51,100 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

93,000 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: adequate system

domestic: system is automatically switched

international: country code - 1-758; direct microwave radio relay link with Martinique and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; tropospheric scatter to Barbados; international calls beyond these

countries are carried by Intelsat from Martinique

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 7, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

111,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 2 (of which one is a commercial broadcast station and one is a community antenna television or CATV channel) (2004)

Televisions:

32,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.lc

Internet hosts:

21 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

15 (2000)

Internet users:

55,000 (2005)

Transportation Saint Lucia

Airports:

2 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 910 km

paved: 48 km

unpaved: 862 km (2000)

Ports and terminals:

Castries, Cul-de-Sac, Vieux-Fort

Military Saint Lucia

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Royal Saint Lucia Police Force
(includes Special Service Unit, Coast Guard) (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 42,742 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 33,539 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 1,651 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Transnational Issues Saint Lucia

Disputes - international:

joins other Caribbean states to counter Venezuela's claim that Aves Island sustains human habitation, a criterion under UNCLOS, which

permits Venezuela to extend its EEZ/continental shelf over a large

portion of the Caribbean Sea

Illicit drugs:

transit point for South American drugs destined for the US and Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Introduction Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Background:

First settled by the French in the early 17th century, the islands represent the sole remaining vestige of France's once vast North American possessions.

Geography Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Location:

Northern North America, islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, south of Newfoundland (Canada)

Geographic coordinates:

46 50 N, 56 20 W

Map references:

North America

Area:

total: 242 sq km

land: 242 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes eight small islands in the Saint Pierre and the Miquelon groups

Area - comparative:

1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

120 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

cold and wet, with much mist and fog; spring and autumn are windy

Terrain:

mostly barren rock

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest point: Morne de la Grande Montagne 240 m

Natural resources: fish, deepwater ports

Land use: arable land: 12.5% permanent crops: 0% other: 87.5% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

persistent fog throughout the year can be a maritime hazard

Environment - current issues: recent test drilling for oil in waters around Saint Pierre and Miquelon may bring future development that would impact the environment

Geography - note: vegetation scanty

People Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Population:

7,026 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 23.5% (male 843/female 807)

15-64 years: 65.7% (male 2,342/female 2,272)

65 years and over: 10.8% (male 348/female 414) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 34.1 years

male: 33.7 years

female: 34.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.17% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

13.52 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.83 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-4.98 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.84 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 7.38 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.46 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.24 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.61 years

male: 76.27 years

female: 81.06 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.01 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Frenchman(men), Frenchwoman(women)

adjective: French

Ethnic groups:

Basques and Bretons (French fishermen)

Religions:

Roman Catholic 99%

Languages:

French (official)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (1982 est.)

Government Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Country name:

conventional long form: Territorial Collectivity of Saint Pierre and Miquelon

conventional short form: Saint Pierre and Miquelon

local long form: Departement de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon

local short form: Saint-Pierre et Miquelon

Dependency status:

self-governing territorial collectivity of France

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Saint-Pierre

geographic coordinates: 46 46 N, 56 11 W

time difference: UTC-3 (2 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins second Sunday in March; ends first Sunday in November; note - these new dates become effective in 2007

Administrative divisions:

none (territorial collectivity of France); note - there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are two communes - Saint Pierre, Miquelon at the second order

Independence:

none (territorial collectivity of France; has been under French control since 1763)

National holiday:

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Constitution:

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:

French law with special adaptations for local conditions, such as housing and taxation

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France (since 17 May 1995), represented by Prefect Yves FAUQUEUR (since 28 August 2006)

head of government: President of the General Council Marc PLANTAGENEST (since NA)

cabinet: NA

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; election last held, 21 April 2002 (first round) and 5 May 2002

(second round) (next to be held in 2007); prefect appointed by the French president on the advice of the French Ministry of Interior;

president of the General Council is elected by the members of the council

Legislative branch:

unicameral General Council or Conseil General (19 seats - 15 from Saint Pierre and 4 from Miquelon; members are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms)

elections: elections last held 19 and 26 March 2000 (next to be held

in April 2006)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PS 12, PRG 2, UDF-RPR 5

note: Saint Pierre and Miquelon elect 1 seat to the French Senate; elections last held 26 September 2004 (next to be held in September

2013); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UMP 1; Saint Pierre and Miquelon also elects 1 seat to the French National Assembly; elections last held, first round - 9 June 2002, second round - 16 June 2002 (next to be held NA 2007); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UDF 1

Judicial branch:

Superior Tribunal of Appeals or Tribunal Superieur d'Appel

Political parties and leaders:

Left Radical Party or PRG; Rassemblement pour la Republique or RPR

(now UMP); Socialist Party or PS; Union pour la Democratie Francaise
or UDF

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

UPU, WFTU

Diplomatic representation in the US:
none (territorial collectivity of France)

Diplomatic representation from the US:
none (territorial collectivity of France)

Flag description:
a yellow sailing ship facing the hoist side rides on a dark blue background with yellow wavy lines under the ship; on the hoist side,
a vertical band is divided into three parts: the top part (called ikkurina) is red with a green diagonal cross extending to the corners overlaid by a white cross dividing the rectangle into four sections; the middle part has a white background with an ermine pattern; the third part has a red background with two stylized yellow lions outlined in black, one above the other; these three heraldic arms represent settlement by colonists from the Basque Country (top), Brittany, and Normandy; the flag of France is used for official occasions

Economy Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Economy - overview:
The inhabitants have traditionally earned their livelihood by fishing and by servicing fishing fleets operating off the coast of Newfoundland. The economy has been declining, however, because of
disputes with Canada over fishing quotas and a steady decline in the
number of ships stopping at Saint Pierre. In 1992, an arbitration panel awarded the islands an exclusive economic zone of 12,348 sq km
to settle a longstanding territorial dispute with Canada, although it represents only 25% of what France had sought. The islands are heavily subsidized by France to the great betterment of living

standards. The government hopes an expansion of tourism will boost economic prospects. Recent test drilling for oil may pave the way for development of the energy sector.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$48.3 million

note: supplemented by annual payments from France of about \$60 million (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$7,000 (2001 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA% industry: NA% services: NA%

Labor force: 3,261 (1999)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 18% industry: 41% services: 41% (1996 est.)

Unemployment rate:

10.3% (1999)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.1% (1991-96 average)

Budget:

revenues: \$70 million

expenditures: \$60 million; including capital expenditures of \$24 million (1996 est.)

Agriculture - products:

vegetables; poultry, cattle, sheep, pigs; fish

Industries:

fish processing and supply base for fishing fleets; tourism

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

44.15 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

41.06 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

480 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$7 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

fish and fish products, soybeans, animal feed, mollusks and crustaceans, fox and mink pelts

Exports - partners:

Spain 33.6%, Belgium 21.8%, India 18.3%, France 9.4%, US 7.5% (2005)

Imports:

\$70 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

meat, clothing, fuel, electrical equipment, machinery, building materials

Imports - partners:

France 51.3%, Canada 31.8%, Belgium 4.1% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

approximately \$60 million in annual grants from France

Currency (code):
euro (EUR)

Currency code:
EUR

Exchange rates:
euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003),
1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Telephones - main lines in use:
4,800 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
NA

Telephone system:
general assessment: adequate
domestic: NA
international: country code - 508; radiotelephone communication
with
most countries in the world; 1 earth station in French domestic
satellite system

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 1, FM 4, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:
4,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 0 (there are, however, two repeaters which rebroadcast programs from France, Canada, and the US) (1997)

Televisions:

4,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.pm

Internet hosts:

0 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

NA

Transportation Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Airports:

2 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Saint-Pierre

Military Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of France

Transnational Issues Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Introduction Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Background:

Resistance by native Caribs prevented colonization on St. Vincent until 1719. Disputed between France and the United Kingdom for most

of the 18th century, the island was ceded to the latter in 1783.

Between 1960 and 1962, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was a separate administrative unit of the Federation of the West Indies.

Autonomy was granted in 1969 and independence in 1979.

Geography Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Location:

Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean, north of Trinidad and Tobago

Geographic coordinates:

13 15 N, 61 12 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 389 sq km (Saint Vincent 344 sq km)

land: 389 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

twice the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

84 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; little seasonal temperature variation; rainy season (May to November)

Terrain:

volcanic, mountainous

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: La Soufriere 1,234 m

Natural resources:

hydropower, cropland

Land use:

arable land: 17.95%

permanent crops: 17.95%

other: 64.1% (2005)

Irrigated land:

10 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

hurricanes; Soufriere volcano on the island of Saint Vincent is a constant threat

Environment - current issues: pollution of coastal waters and shorelines from discharges by pleasure yachts and other effluents; in some areas, pollution is severe enough to make swimming prohibitive

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

the administration of the islands of the Grenadines group is divided between Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada; Saint

Vincent and the Grenadines is comprised of 32 islands and cays

People Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Population:

117,848 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 26.7% (male 16,007/female 15,426)

15-64 years: 66.9% (male 40,676/female 38,155)

65 years and over: 6.4% (male 3,315/female 4,269) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 26.9 years
male: 26.7 years
female: 27.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
0.26% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
16.18 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
5.98 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
-7.59 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female
total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 14.4 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 15.67 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 13.08 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 73.85 years
male: 71.99 years
female: 75.77 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.83 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Saint Vincentian(s) or Vincentian(s)

adjective: Saint Vincentian or Vincentian

Ethnic groups:

black 66%, mixed 19%, East Indian 6%, Carib Amerindian 2%, other 7%

Religions:

Anglican 47%, Methodist 28%, Roman Catholic 13%, Hindu, Seventh-Day

Adventist, other Protestant

Languages:

English, French patois

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 96%

male: 96%

female: 96% (1970 est.)

Government Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Kingstown

geographic coordinates: 13 09 N, 61 14 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

6 parishes; Charlotte, Grenadines, Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint Patrick

Independence:

27 October 1979 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 27 October (1979)

Constitution:

27 October 1979

Legal system:

based on English common law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Fredrick Nathaniel BALLANTYNE

(since 2 September 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Ralph E. GONSALVES (since 29 March 2001)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the advice of

the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the governor general is appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general; deputy prime minister appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister

Legislative branch:

unicameral House of Assembly (21 seats, 15 elected representatives

and 6 appointed senators; representatives are elected by popular vote from single-member constituencies to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 7 December 2005 (next to be held 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - ULP 55.26%, NDP 44.68%;

seats by party - ULP 12, NDP 3

Judicial branch:

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (based on Saint Lucia; one judge of

the Supreme Court resides in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

Political parties and leaders:

New Democratic Party or NDP [Arnhim EUSTACE]; Unity Labor Party or

ULP [Ralph GONSALVES] (formed by the coalition of Saint Vincent

Labor Party or SVLP and the Movement for National Unity or MNU)

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM,
IDA, IFAD, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO (subscriber),
ITU, MIGA, OAS, OECS, OPANAL, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,
UNIDO, UPU,
WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Ellsworth I. A. JOHN chancery: 3216 New Mexico
Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20016 telephone: [1] (202) 364-6730
FAX: [1] (202) 364-6736 consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:
the US does not have an embassy in Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines; the US Ambassador to Barbados is accredited to Saint
Vincent and the Grenadines

Flag description:

three vertical bands of blue (hoist side), gold (double width), and
green; the gold band bears three green diamonds arranged in a V
pattern

Economy Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Economy - overview:

Economic growth in this lower-middle-income country hinges
upon

seasonal variations in the agricultural and tourism sectors.

Tropical storms wiped out substantial portions of crops in 1994,
1995, and 2002, and tourism in the Eastern Caribbean has suffered
low arrivals following 11 September 2001. Saint Vincent is home
to a

small offshore banking sector and has moved to adopt
international

regulatory standards. Saint Vincent is also a producer of marijuana

and is being used as a transshipment point for illegal narcotics from South America.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$342 million (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$428 million

GDP - real growth rate:
4.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$3,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 10% industry: 26%
services: 64% (2001 est.)

Labor force: 41,680 (1991 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 26% industry: 17%
services: 57% (1980 est.)

Unemployment rate:
15% (2001 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
1% (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$94.6 million

expenditures: \$85.8 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2000 est.)

Agriculture - products: bananas, coconuts, sweet potatoes, spices; small numbers of cattle, sheep, pigs, goats; fish

Industries:

food processing, cement, furniture, clothing, starch

Industrial production growth rate:

-0.9% (1997 est.)

Electricity - production:

95 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 69.3% hydro: 30.7% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

88.35 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

1,300 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$37 million (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

bananas 39%, eddoes and dasheen (taro), arrowroot starch; tennis racquets

Exports - partners:

France 50.3%, Italy 21%, Greece 11%, US 4.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$225 million (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals and fertilizers, minerals and fuels

Imports - partners:

France 36.1%, Singapore 12.5%, Italy 11.9%, Trinidad and Tobago 7.9%, US 7.2% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$223 million (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$10.5 million (1995); note - EU \$34.5 million (2004)

Currency (code):

East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Currency code:

XCD

Exchange rates:

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7 (2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Telephones - main lines in use:

22,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

70,600 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: adequate system

domestic: islandwide, fully automatic telephone system; VHF/UHF radiotelephone from Saint Vincent to the other islands of the Grenadines

international: country code - 1-784; VHF/UHF radiotelephone from

Saint Vincent to Barbados; new SHF radiotelephone to Grenada and to

Saint Lucia; access to Intelsat earth station in Martinique through Saint Lucia

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 6, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

77,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (plus three repeaters) (2004)

Televisions:

18,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.vc

Internet hosts:

94 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

15 (2000)

Internet users:

8,000 (2005)

Transportation Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Airports: 6 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 829 km

paved: 580 km

unpaved: 249 km (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 589 ships (1000 GRT or over) 5,449,699 GRT/8,051,250 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 106, cargo 351, chemical tanker 5, container

20, liquefied gas 7, livestock carrier 1, passenger 5, passenger/cargo 15, petroleum tanker 18, refrigerated cargo 38, roll

on/roll off 20, specialized tanker 3

foreign-owned: 529 (Bangladesh 1, Barbados 1, Belgium 3, Bulgaria

17, Canada 6, China 103, Croatia 9, Cyprus 1, Czech Republic

registered in other countries: 1 (Comoros 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Kingstown

Military Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Royal Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Police Force (includes Special Service Unit), Coast Guard (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 31,489 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 25,787 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 1,204 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Transnational Issues Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Disputes - international:

joins other Caribbean states to counter Venezuela's claim that Aves Island sustains human habitation, a criterion under UNCLOS, which

permits Venezuela to extend its EEZ/continental shelf over a large portion of the Caribbean Sea

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for South American drugs destined for the US and Europe; small-scale cannabis cultivation

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Samoa

Introduction Samoa

Background:

New Zealand occupied the German protectorate of Western Samoa at

the outbreak of World War I in 1914. It continued to administer the

islands as a mandate and then as a trust territory until 1962, when the islands became the first Polynesian nation to reestablish independence in the 20th century. The country dropped the "Western"

from its name in 1997.

Geography Samoa

Location:

Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about one-half of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

Geographic coordinates:

13 35 S, 172 20 W

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 2,944 sq km

land: 2,934 sq km

water: 10 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Rhode Island

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

403 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; rainy season (November to April), dry season (May to October)

Terrain:

two main islands (Savaii, Upolu) and several smaller islands and uninhabited islets; narrow coastal plain with volcanic, rocky, rugged mountains in interior

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest point: Mauga Silisili (Savaii) 1,857 m

Natural resources: hardwood forests, fish, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 21.13% permanent crops: 24.3% other: 54.57% (2005)

Irrigated land:
NA

Natural hazards:
occasional typhoons; active volcanism

Environment - current issues:
soil erosion, deforestation, invasive species, overfishing

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
occupies an almost central position within Polynesia

People Samoa

Population:
176,908 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 26.1% (male 23,492/female 22,653)
15-64 years: 67.3% (male 74,202/female 44,894)
65 years and over: 6.6% (male 5,299/female 6,368) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 25.2 years

male: 28.1 years

female: 22 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.2% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

16.43 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.62 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-11.76 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.65 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female

total population: 1.39 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 26.85 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 31.7 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 21.76 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 71 years

male: 68.2 years

female: 73.94 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.94 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

12

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

3

Nationality:

noun: Samoan(s)

adjective: Samoan

Ethnic groups:

Samoan 92.6%, Euronesians 7% (persons of European and Polynesian blood), Europeans 0.4%

Religions:

Congregationalist 34.8%, Roman Catholic 19.6%, Methodist 15%, Latter-Day Saints 12.7%, Assembly of God 6.6%, Seventh-Day Adventist 3.5%, other Christian 4.5%, Worship Centre 1.3%, other 1.7%, unspecified 0.1% (2001 census)

Languages:

Samoan (Polynesian), English

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.7%

male: 99.6%

female: 99.7% (2003 est.)

Government Samoa

Country name:

conventional long form: Independent State of Samoa

conventional short form: Samoa

local long form: Malo Sa'oloto Tuto'atasi o Samoa

local short form: Samoa

former: Western Samoa

Government type:

mix of parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Apia

geographic coordinates: 13 50 S, 171 45W

time difference: UTC-11 (6 hours behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

11 districts; A'ana, Aiga-i-le-Tai, Atua, Fa'asaleleaga, Gaga'emauga, Gagaifomauga, Palauli, Satupa'itea, Tuamasaga, Va'a-o-Fonoti, Vaisigano

Independence:

1 January 1962 (from New Zealand-administered UN trusteeship)

National holiday:

Independence Day Celebration, 1 June (1962); note - 1 January 1962

is the date of independence from the New Zealand-administered UN

trusteeship, 1 June 1962 is the date that independence is celebrated

Constitution:

1 January 1962

Legal system:

based on English common law and local customs; judicial review of

legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen;
has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Chief Tanumafili II MALIETOA (cochief of state from 1 January 1962 until becoming sole chief of state 5 April 1963)

head of government: Prime Minister Sailele Malielegaoi
TUILA'EPA

(since 1996); note - TUILA'EPA served as deputy prime minister from

1992 and assumed the duties of acting prime minister in 1996, when

former Prime Minister TOFILAU Eti Alesana resigned in poor health;

TUILA'EPA was confirmed as prime minister (November 1998) after

TOFILAU died; Deputy Prime Minister MISA Telefoni (since 2001)

cabinet: Cabinet consists of 12 members, appointed by the chief of state on the prime minister's advice

elections: upon the death of Chief Tanumafili II MALIETOA, a new chief of state will be elected by the Legislative Assembly to serve a five-year term (no term limits); following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party is usually appointed prime minister

by the chief of state with the approval of the Legislative Assembly

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Assembly or Fono (49 seats - 47 elected by voters affiliated with traditional village-based electoral districts, 2 elected by independent, mostly non-Samoan or

part-Samoan, voters who cannot, (or choose not to) establish a village affiliation; only chiefs (matai) may stand for election to the Fono from the 47 village-based electorates; members serve five-year terms)

elections: election last held 31 March 2006 (next election to be held not later than March 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - HRPP 35, SDUP 10, independents 4

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal; Supreme Court; District Court; Land and Titles Court

Political parties and leaders:

Human Rights Protection Party or HRPP [Sailele Malielegaoi TUILA'EPA]; Samoa Christian Party or TCP [Tuala Tiresa MALIETOA];

Samoa Democratic United Party or SDUP [LE MAMEA Ropati]; Samoa Party

or SP [Su'a Rimoni Ah CHONG]; Samoa Progressive Political Party or

SPPP [Toeolesulusulu SIUEVA]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AsDB, C, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD,

IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOC, IPU, ITU, MIGA, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca,

SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Aliioaiga Feturi ELISAIA

chancery: 800 Second Avenue, Suite 400D, New York, NY 10017
telephone: [1] (212) 599-6196, 6197
FAX: [1] (212) 599-0797

Diplomatic representation from the US:
chief of mission: US Ambassador to New Zealand is accredited to Samoa
embassy: Accident Compensation Board (ACB) Building, 5th Floor, Beach Road, Apia
mailing address: P. O. Box 3430, Apia, 0815
telephone: [685] 21436/21452/21631/22696
FAX: [685] 22030

Flag description:
red with a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side quadrant bearing five white five-pointed stars representing the Southern Cross constellation

Economy Samoa

Economy - overview:
The economy of Samoa has traditionally been dependent on development aid, family remittances from overseas, agriculture, and fishing. The country is vulnerable to devastating storms. Agriculture employs two-thirds of the labor force, and furnishes 90% of exports, featuring coconut cream, coconut oil, and copra. The manufacturing sector mainly processes agricultural products. The decline of fish stocks in the area is a continuing problem. Tourism is an expanding sector, accounting for 25% of GDP; about 88,000 tourists visited the islands in 2001. One factory in the Foreign Trade Zone employs 3,000 people to make automobile electrical harnesses for an assembly plant in Australia. The Samoan Government

has called for deregulation of the financial sector, encouragement of investment, and continued fiscal discipline, while at the same time protecting the environment. Observers point to the flexibility of the labor market as a basic strength for future economic advances. Foreign reserves are in a relatively healthy state, the external debt is stable, and inflation is low.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$1 billion (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$399 million

GDP - real growth rate:
5.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$2,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 11.4% industry: 58.4%
services: 30.2% (2001 est.)

Labor force: 90,000 (2000 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.3% (2005)

Budget:

revenues: \$171.3 million

expenditures: \$78.1 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2001-02)

Agriculture - products:

coconuts, bananas, taro, yams, coffee, cocoa

Industries:

food processing, building materials, auto parts

Industrial production growth rate:

2.8% (2000)

Electricity - production:

116 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 58% hydro: 42%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

107.9 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

1,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-2.428 million

Exports:

\$94 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

fish, coconut oil and cream, copra, taro, automotive parts,
garments, beer

Exports - partners:

Australia 75.9%, American Samoa 13.6%, US 6.5% (2005)

Imports:

\$285 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, industrial supplies, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

NZ 31%, Australia 22.6%, US 13.5%, Japan 7.5%, Fiji 6%, China
4.6%
(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$70.15 million

Debt - external:

\$177 million (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$30.8 million (2004)

Currency (code):

tala (SAT)

Currency code:

SAT (former WST code is still in wide use)

Exchange rates:

tala per US dollar - 2.7103 (2005), 2.7807 (2004), 2.9732 (2003),
3.3763 (2002), 3.478 (2001)

Fiscal year:

June 1 - May 31

Communications Samoa

Telephones - main lines in use:

13,300 (2003)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

24,000 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: adequate

domestic: NA

international: country code - 685; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 5, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

174,849 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

2 (2002)

Televisions:

8,634 (1999)

Internet country code:

.ws

Internet hosts:

10,680 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

6,000 (2004)

Transportation Samoa

Airports:

4 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 790 km

paved: 332 km

unpaved: 458 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 7,091 GRT/8,127 DWT

by type: cargo 1

foreign-owned: 1 (Germany 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Apia

Military Samoa

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Samoa Police Force (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 58,722 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 45,294 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 2,306 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Military - note:

Samoa has no formal defense structure or regular armed forces; informal defense ties exist with NZ, which is required to consider any Samoan request for assistance under the 1962 Treaty of Friendship

Transnational Issues Samoa

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@San Marino

Introduction San Marino

Background:

The third smallest state in Europe (after the Holy See and Monaco) also claims to be the world's oldest republic. According to tradition, it was founded by a Christian stonemason named Marino in

301 A.D. San Marino's foreign policy is aligned with that of Italy. Social and political trends in the republic also track closely with those of its larger neighbor.

Geography San Marino

Location:

Southern Europe, an enclave in central Italy

Geographic coordinates:

43 46 N, 12 25 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 61.2 sq km

land: 61.2 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries: total: 39 km border countries: Italy 39 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

Mediterranean; mild to cool winters; warm, sunny summers

Terrain:

rugged mountains

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Torrente Ausa 55 m highest point: Monte Titano 755 m

Natural resources: building stone

Land use: arable land: 16.67% permanent crops: 0% other: 83.33% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

NA

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution

Geography - note:

landlocked; smallest independent state in Europe after the Holy
See

and Monaco; dominated by the Apennines

People San Marino

Population:

29,251 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 16.8% (male 2,534/female 2,372)

15-64 years: 66.2% (male 9,316/female 10,055)

65 years and over: 17% (male 2,149/female 2,825) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 40.6 years

male: 40.3 years

female: 41 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.26% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.02 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.17 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

10.7 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.09 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.93 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.76 male(s)/female

total population: 0.92 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 5.63 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.06 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.17 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 81.71 years

male: 78.23 years

female: 85.5 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.34 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Sammarinese (singular and plural)

adjective: Sammarinese

Ethnic groups:

Sammarinese, Italian

Religions:

Roman Catholic

Languages:

Italian

Literacy:

definition: age 10 and over can read and write

total population: 96%

male: 97%

female: 95% (1976 est.)

Government San Marino

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of San Marino

conventional short form: San Marino

local long form: Repubblica di San Marino

local short form: San Marino

Government type:

independent republic

Capital:

name: San Marino

geographic coordinates: 43 56 N, 12 25 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

9 municipalities (castelli, singular - castello); Acquaviva, Borgo Maggiore, Chiesanuova, Domagnano, Faetano, Fiorentino,

Montegiardino, San Marino Citta, Serravalle

Independence:

3 September A.D. 301

National holiday:

Founding of the Republic, 3 September (A.D. 301)

Constitution:

8 October 1600; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution

Legal system:

based on civil law system with Italian law influences; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Cochiefs of State Captain Regent Antonio CARATTONI

and Captain Regent Roberto GIORGETTI (for the period 1 October 2006-31 March 2007)

head of government: Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs Fiorenzo STOLFI (since 27 July 2006)

cabinet: Congress of State elected by the Great and General Council

for a five-year term

elections: cochiefs of state (captains regent) elected by the Great and General Council for a six-month term; election last held in September 2006 (next to be held March 2007); secretary of state for

foreign and political affairs elected by the Great and General Council for a five-year term; election last held 13 December 2003 (next to be held NA)

election results: Antonio CARATTONI and Roberto GIORGETTI
elected

captains regent; percent of legislative vote - NA; Fabio BERARDI
elected secretary of state for foreign and political affairs;

percent of legislative vote - NA

note: the popularly elected parliament (Grand and General
Council)

selects two of its members to serve as the Captains Regent
(cochiefs

of state) for a six-month period; they preside over meetings of the
Grand and General Council and its cabinet (Congress of State),
which

has 10 other members, all selected by the Grand and General
Council;

assisting the captains regent are 10 secretaries of state; the
secretary of state for Foreign Affairs has assumed some of the
prerogatives of a prime minister

Legislative branch:

unicameral Grand and General Council or Consiglio Grande e
Generale

(60 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve
five-year terms)

elections: last held 4 June 2006 (next to be held by June 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - PDCS 32.9%, Party of
Socialists and Democrats 31.9%, APDS 11.9%, United Left 8.7%,
New

Socialist Party 5.4%; seats by party - PDCS 21, Party of Socialists
and Democrats 20, APDS 7, United Left 5, New Socialist Party 3,
other 4

Judicial branch:

Council of Twelve or Consiglio dei XII

Political parties and leaders:

Communist Refoundation or RC [Ivan FOSHI]; Ideas in Movement or IM

[Alessandro ROSSI]; National Alliance or AN; New Socialist Party; Party of Socialists and Democrats [Claudio FELICI]; San Marino Christian Democratic Party or PDSC [Giovanni LONFERNINI]; San Marino

Popular Alliance of Democrats or APDS [Roberto GIORGETTI]; San

Marino Socialist Party or PSS [Alberto CECCHETTI]; Socialists for Reform or SR [Renzo GIARDI]; United Left

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

CE, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ITU, OPCW, OSCE, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

San Marino does not have an embassy in the US

honorary consulate(s) general: New York, Washington, DC

honorary consulate(s): Detroit, Honolulu

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in San Marino; the US Consul

General in Florence (Italy) is accredited to San Marino

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and light blue with the national coat of arms superimposed in the center; the coat of arms has a shield (featuring three towers on three peaks) flanked by a wreath, below a crown and above a scroll bearing the word LIBERTAS (Liberty)

Economy San Marino

Economy - overview:

The tourist sector contributes over 50% of GDP. In 2000 more than 3

million tourists visited San Marino. The key industries are banking,

wearing apparel, electronics, and ceramics. Main agricultural products are wine and cheeses. The per capita level of output and standard of living are comparable to those of the most prosperous regions of Italy, which supplies much of its food.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$940 million (2001 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$880 million

GDP - real growth rate:

2.3% (2002 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$34,600 (2001 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA% industry: NA% services: NA%

Labor force: 19,970 (2003)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 1% industry: 42% services: 57% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:

2.6% (2001)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

-1.7% (2001)

Budget:

revenues: \$400 million

expenditures: \$400 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2000 est.)

Agriculture - products: wheat, grapes, corn, olives; cattle, pigs, horses, beef, cheese, hides

Industries:

tourism, banking, textiles, electronics, ceramics, cement, wine

Industrial production growth rate:

6% (1997 est.)

Exports:

trade data are included with the statistics for Italy

Exports - commodities: building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, ceramics

Imports:

trade data are included with the statistics for Italy

Imports - commodities:

wide variety of consumer manufactures, food

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003),
1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications San Marino

Telephones - main lines in use:

20,600 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

16,800 (2002)

Telephone system:

general assessment: adequate connections

domestic: automatic telephone system completely integrated into
Italian system

international: country code - 378; connected to Italian
international network

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 0, FM 3, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

16,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (San Marino residents also receive broadcasts from Italy) (1997)

Televisions:

9,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.sm

Internet hosts:

3,140 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

14,300 (2002)

Transportation San Marino

Roadways: total: 104 km paved: 104 km (2003)

Military San Marino

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Voluntary Military Force (Corpi Militari Voluntari) performs ceremonial duties and limited police functions (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 6,331 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 5,107 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 135 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$700,000 (FY00/01)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
NA

Military - note:
defense is the responsibility of Italy

Transnational Issues San Marino

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Sao Tome and Principe

Introduction Sao Tome and Principe

Background:

Discovered and claimed by Portugal in the late 15th century, the islands' sugar-based economy gave way to coffee and cocoa in the 19th century - all grown with plantation slave labor, a form of which lingered into the 20th century. Although independence was achieved in 1975, democratic reforms were not instituted until the late 1980s. Though the first free elections were held in 1991, the

political environment has been one of continued instability with frequent changes in leadership and coup attempts in 1995 and 2003.

The recent discovery of oil in the Gulf of Guinea is likely to have a significant impact on the country's economy.

Geography Sao Tome and Principe

Location:

Western Africa, islands in the Gulf of Guinea, straddling the Equator, west of Gabon

Geographic coordinates:

1 00 N, 7 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 1,001 sq km

land: 1,001 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

more than five times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

209 km

Maritime claims: measured from claimed archipelagic baselines
territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid; one rainy season (October to May)

Terrain:

volcanic, mountainous

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest point: Pico de Sao Tome 2,024 m

Natural resources: fish, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 8.33% permanent crops: 48.96% other: 42.71% (2005)

Irrigated land:

100 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; soil erosion and exhaustion

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

the smallest country in Africa; the two main islands form part of a chain of extinct volcanoes and both are fairly mountainous

People Sao Tome and Principe

Population:

193,413 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 47.5% (male 46,478/female 45,302)

15-64 years: 48.8% (male 45,631/female 48,661)

65 years and over: 3.8% (male 3,368/female 3,973) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 16.2 years

male: 15.6 years

female: 16.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

3.15% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

40.25 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.47 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-2.32 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.85 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 41.83 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 43.74 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 39.86 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 67.31 years

male: 65.73 years

female: 68.95 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.62 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Sao Tomean(s)

adjective: Sao Tomean

Ethnic groups:

mestico, angolares (descendants of Angolan slaves), forros (descendants of freed slaves), servicais (contract laborers from Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde), tongas (children of servicais

born on the islands), Europeans (primarily Portuguese)

Religions:

Catholic 70.3%, Evangelical 3.4%, New Apostolic 2%, Adventist 1.8%,

other 3.1%, none 19.4% (2001 census)

Languages:

Portuguese (official)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 79.3%

male: 85%

female: 62% (1991 est.)

Government Sao Tome and Principe

Country name:

conventional long form: Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

conventional short form: Sao Tome and Principe

local long form: Republica Democratica de Sao Tome e Principe

local short form: Sao Tome e Principe

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Sao Tome

geographic coordinates: 0 12 N, 6 39 E

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions: 2 provinces; Principe, Sao Tome note: Principe has had self-government since 29 April 1995

Independence:

12 July 1975 (from Portugal)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 12 July (1975)

Constitution:

approved March 1990, effective 10 September 1990

Legal system:

based on Portuguese legal system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Fradique DE MENEZES (since 3 September 2001)

head of government: Prime Minister Tome Soares da VERA CRUZ (since 21 April 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the proposal of the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 30 July 2006 (next to be held July 2011); prime minister chosen by the National Assembly and approved by the president

election results: Fradique DE MENEZES elected president; percent of vote - Fradique DE MENEZES 60%, Patrice TROVOADA 38.5%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Assembleia Nacional (55 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 26 March 2006 (next to be held March 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - MDFM-PCD 37.2%, MLSTP 28.9%, ADI 20.0%, NR 4.7%, other 9.2%; seats by party - MDFM-PCD 23,

MLSTP 19, ADI 12, NR 1

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the National Assembly)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Renovation Party [Armando GRACA]; Force for Change

Democratic Movement or MDFM; Independent Democratic Action or ADI

[Carlos NEVES]; Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe-Social Democratic Party or MLSTP-PSD [Manuel Pinto Da COSTA]; Party for Democratic Convergence or PCD [Aldo BANDEIRA];

Ue-Kedadji coalition; other small parties

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM

(observer), IPU, ITU, NAM, OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,

UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: First Secretary Domingos Augusto FERREIRA chancery: 400 Park Avenue, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10022 telephone: [1] (212) 317-0580 FAX: [1] (212) 935-7348 consulate(s): Atlanta

Diplomatic representation from the US: the US does not have an embassy in Sao Tome and Principe; the Ambassador to Gabon is accredited to Sao Tome and Principe on a nonresident basis and makes periodic visits to the islands

Flag description:

three horizontal bands of green (top), yellow (double width), and green with two black five-pointed stars placed side by side in the center of the yellow band and a red isosceles triangle based on the hoist side; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Economy Sao Tome and Principe

Economy - overview:

This small, poor island economy has become increasingly dependent

on cocoa since independence in 1975. Cocoa production has substantially declined in recent years because of drought and mismanagement, but strengthening prices helped boost export earnings

in 2003. Sao Tome has to import all fuels, most manufactured goods,

consumer goods, and a substantial amount of food. Over the years, it

has had difficulty servicing its external debt and has relied heavily on concessional aid and debt rescheduling. Sao Tome benefited from \$200 million in debt relief in December 2000 under

the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) program, and is expected

to benefit from an additional round of HIPC debt relief in early 2006, to help bring down the country's \$300 million debt burden.

In

August 2005, Sao Tome signed on to a new 3-year IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) program worth \$4.3 million.

Considerable potential exists for development of a tourist industry, and the government has taken steps to expand facilities in recent years. The government also has attempted to reduce price controls

and subsidies. Sao Tome is optimistic about the development of petroleum resources in its territorial waters in the oil-rich Gulf of Guinea, which are being jointly developed in a 60-40 split with Nigeria. The first production licenses were sold in 2004, though a dispute over licensing with Nigeria delayed Sao Tome's receipt of more than \$20 million in signing bonuses for almost a year. Real GDP

growth reached 6% in 2004, and also probably in 2005, as a result of increases in public expenditures and oil-related capital investment.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$214 million (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$71.38 million

GDP - real growth rate:
6% (2004 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,200 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 16.7% industry: 14.8% services: 68.4% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 35,050

Labor force - by occupation: note: population mainly engaged in subsistence agriculture and fishing; shortages of skilled workers

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
54% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

15.2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

32.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$26.39 million

expenditures: \$59.48 million; including capital expenditures of \$54

million (2004 est.)

Agriculture - products: cocoa, coconuts, palm kernels, copra, cinnamon, pepper, coffee, bananas, papayas, beans; poultry; fish

Industries:

light construction, textiles, soap, beer, fish processing, timber

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

15 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 41.2% hydro: 58.8% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

13.95 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

650 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-20 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$8 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

cocoa 80%, copra, coffee, palm oil

Exports - partners:

Netherlands 61.1%, Belgium 9.2%, Turkey 5.5%, South Korea 4%
(2005)

Imports:

\$38 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and electrical equipment, food products, petroleum products

Imports - partners:

UK 94.2%, Portugal 2.7%, US 1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$20 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$318 million (2002)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$200 million in December 2000 under the HIPC program

Currency (code):

dobra (STD)

Currency code:

STD

Exchange rates:

dobras per US dollar - 9,900.4 (2005), (2004), 9,347.6 (2003), 9,088.3 (2002), 8,842.1 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Sao Tome and Principe

Telephones - main lines in use:

7,000 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

12,000 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: adequate facilities

domestic: minimal system

international: country code - 239; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 5, shortwave 1 (2002)

Radios:

38,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

2 (2002)

Televisions:

23,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.st

Internet hosts:

735 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2002)

Internet users:

20,000 (2005)

Transportation Sao Tome and Principe

Airports:

2 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 320 km

paved: 218 km

unpaved: 102 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 21,527 GRT/29,823 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 7

foreign-owned: 3 (Egypt 1, Greece 1, Lebanon 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Sao Tome

Military Sao Tome and Principe

Military branches:

Armed Forces of Sao Tome and Principe (FASTP): Army, Coast Guard,

Presidential Guard (2004)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 33,438

females age 18-49: 35,279 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 25,950

females age 18-49: 28,660 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$581,729 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.8% (2005 est.)

Military - note:

Sao Tome and Principe's army is a tiny force with almost no resources at its disposal and would be wholly ineffective operating unilaterally; infantry equipment is considered simple to operate and

maintain but may require refurbishment or replacement after 25 years

in tropical climates; poor pay and conditions have been a problem in

the past, as has alleged nepotism in the promotion of officers, as reflected in the 1995 and 2003 coups; these issues are being addressed with foreign assistance as initial steps towards the improvement of the army and its focus on realistic security concerns; command is exercised from the president, through the Minister of Defense, to the Chief of the Armed Forces staff (2005)

Transnational Issues Sao Tome and Principe

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Saudi Arabia

Introduction Saudi Arabia

Background:

In 1902, ABD AL-AZIZ bin Abd al-Rahman Al Saud captured Riyadh and

set out on a 30-year campaign to unify the Arabian Peninsula. A son

of ABD AL-AZIZ rules the country today, and the country's Basic Law

stipulates that the throne shall remain in the hands of the aging sons and grandsons of the kingdom's founder. Following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, Saudi Arabia accepted the Kuwaiti royal

family and 400,000 refugees while allowing Western and Arab troops

to deploy on its soil for the liberation of Kuwait the following year. The continuing presence of foreign troops on Saudi soil after Operation Desert Storm remained a source of tension between the royal family and the public until the US military's near-complete withdrawal to neighboring Qatar in 2003. The first major terrorist attacks in Saudi Arabia in several years, which occurred in May and

November 2003, prompted renewed efforts on the part of the Saudi

government to counter domestic terrorism and extremism, which also

coincided with a slight upsurge in media freedom and announcement of

government plans to phase in partial political representation. As part of this effort, the government permitted elections - held nationwide from February through April 2005 - for half the members

of 179 municipal councils. A burgeoning population, aquifer depletion, and an economy largely dependent on petroleum output and

prices are all ongoing governmental concerns.

Geography Saudi Arabia

Location:

Middle East, bordering the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, north of Yemen

Geographic coordinates:

25 00 N, 45 00 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 1,960,582 sq km

land: 1,960,582 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than one-fifth the size of the US

Land boundaries:

total: 4,431 km

border countries: Iraq 814 km, Jordan 744 km, Kuwait 222 km, Oman 676 km, Qatar 60 km, UAE 457 km, Yemen 1,458 km

Coastline:

2,640 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 18 nm continental shelf: not specified

Climate:

harsh, dry desert with great temperature extremes

Terrain:

mostly uninhabited, sandy desert

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Persian Gulf 0 m highest point: Jabal Sawda' 3,133 m

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, gold, copper

Land use: arable land: 1.67% permanent crops: 0.09% other: 98.24% (2005)

Irrigated land:
16,200 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
frequent sand and dust storms

Environment - current issues:
desertification; depletion of underground water resources; the lack of perennial rivers or permanent water bodies has prompted the development of extensive seawater desalination facilities; coastal pollution from oil spills

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
extensive coastlines on Persian Gulf and Red Sea provide great leverage on shipping (especially crude oil) through Persian Gulf and Suez Canal

People Saudi Arabia

Population: 27,019,731 note: includes 5,576,076 non-nationals
(July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 38.2% (male 5,261,530/female 5,059,041)
15-64 years: 59.4% (male 9,159,519/female 6,895,616)
65 years and over: 2.4% (male 342,020/female 302,005) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 21.4 years
male: 22.9 years
female: 19.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.18% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

29.34 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

2.58 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-4.94 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.33 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.13 male(s)/female
total population: 1.2 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 12.81 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 14.71 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 10.83 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 75.67 years

male: 73.66 years

female: 77.78 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.01% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Saudi(s)

adjective: Saudi or Saudi Arabian

Ethnic groups:

Arab 90%, Afro-Asian 10%

Religions:

Muslim 100%

Languages:

Arabic

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 78.8%

male: 84.7%

female: 70.8% (2003 est.)

Government Saudi Arabia

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

conventional short form: Saudi Arabia

local long form: Al Mamlakah al Arabiyah as Suudiyah

local short form: Al Arabiyah as Suudiyah

Government type:

monarchy

Capital:

name: Riyadh

geographic coordinates: 24 38 N, 46 43 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

13 provinces (mintaqat, singular - mintaqah); Al Bahah, Al Hudud ash Shamaliyah, Al Jawf, Al Madinah, Al Qasim, Ar Riyad, Ash Sharqiyah (Eastern Province), 'Asir, Ha'il, Jizan, Makkah, Najran, Tabuk

Independence:

23 September 1932 (unification of the kingdom)

National holiday:

Unification of the Kingdom, 23 September (1932)

Constitution:

governed according to Shari'a law; the Basic Law that articulates the government's rights and responsibilities was introduced in 1993

Legal system:

based on Shari'a law, several secular codes have been introduced;

commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

adult male citizens age 21 or older

note: voter registration began in November 2004 for partial municipal council elections held nationwide from February through

April 2005

Executive branch:

chief of state: King and Prime Minister ABDALLAH bin Abd al-Aziz Al

Saud (since 1 August 2005); Heir Apparent Crown Prince SULTAN bin

Abd al- Aziz Al Saud (half brother of the monarch, born 5 January 1928) note - the monarch is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: King and Prime Minister ABDALLAH bin Abd al-Aziz

Al Saud (since 1 August 2005); Heir Apparent Crown Prince SULTAN bin

Abd al- Aziz Al Saud (half brother of the monarch, born 5 January 1928) note - the monarch is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Council of Ministers is appointed by the monarch and includes many royal family members

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary

Legislative branch:

Consultative Council or Majlis al-Shura (120 members and a chairman

appointed by the monarch for four-year terms); note - in October 2003, Council of Ministers announced its intent to introduce

elections for half of the members of local and provincial assemblies

and a third of the members of the national Consultative Council or Majlis al-Shura, incrementally over a period of four to five years; in November 2004, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs initiated voter registration for partial municipal council elections held nationwide from February through April 2005

Judicial branch:

Supreme Council of Justice

Political parties and leaders:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, BIS, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICC, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC,

IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAPEC, OAS (observer), OIC, OPCW,

OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WTO, WToO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador TURKI al-Faysal bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud

chancery: 601 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037

telephone: [1] (202) 342-3800

FAX: [1] (202) 944-3113

consulate(s) general: Houston, Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador James C. OBERWETTER embassy: Collector Road M, Diplomatic Quarter, Riyadh mailing address: American Embassy, Unit 61307, APO AE 09803-1307; International Mail: P. O. Box 94309, Riyadh 11693 telephone: [966] (1) 488-3800 FAX: [966] (1) 488-3989 consulate(s) general: Dhahran, Jiddah (Jeddah)

Flag description:

green, a traditional color in Islamic flags, with the Shahada or Muslim creed in large white Arabic script (translated as "There is no god but God; Muhammad is the Messenger of God") above a white

horizontal saber (the tip points to the hoist side); design dates to the early twentieth century and is closely associated with the Al Saud family which established the kingdom in 1932

Economy Saudi Arabia

Economy - overview:

This is an oil-based economy with strong government controls over

major economic activities. Saudi Arabia possesses 25% of the world's

proven petroleum reserves, ranks as the largest exporter of petroleum, and plays a leading role in OPEC. The petroleum sector accounts for roughly 75% of budget revenues, 45% of GDP, and 90% of

export earnings. About 40% of GDP comes from the private sector. Roughly 5.5 million foreign workers play an important role in the Saudi economy, particularly, in the oil and service sectors. The government is encouraging private sector growth to lessen the kingdom's dependence on oil and increase employment opportunities

for the swelling Saudi population. The government has begun to

permit private sector and foreign investor participation in the power generation and telecom sectors. As part of its effort to attract foreign investment and diversify the economy, Saudi Arabia

acceded to the WTO in 2005 after many years of negotiations. With

high oil revenues enabling the government to post large budget surpluses, Riyadh has been able to substantially boost spending on job training and education, infrastructure development, and government salaries.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$346.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$264 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
6.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$13,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:
agriculture: 3.3%
industry: 61.3%
services: 35.4% (2005 est.)

Labor force:
6.76 million
note: more than 35% of the population in the 15-64 age group is non-national (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation:
agriculture: 12%
industry: 25%

services: 63% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate:

13% among Saudi males only (local bank estimate; some estimates range as high as 25%) (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

0.4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

16.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$143.7 billion

expenditures: \$89.65 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:

44.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, barley, tomatoes, melons, dates, citrus; mutton, chickens, eggs, milk

Industries:

crude oil production, petroleum refining, basic petrochemicals; ammonia, industrial gases, sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), cement, fertilizer, plastics; metals, commercial ship repair, commercial

aircraft repair, construction

Industrial production growth rate:
5.3% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
145.1 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
134.9 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
9.475 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
1.775 million bbl/day (2003)

Oil - exports:
7.92 million bbl/day (2003)

Oil - imports:
0 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - proved reserves:
262.7 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:
60.06 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
60.06 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2002)

Natural gas - imports:
0 cu m (2002)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
6.544 trillion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:
\$90.73 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$165 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
petroleum and petroleum products 90%

Exports - partners:
US 16.4%, Japan 16.1%, South Korea 9.1%, China 6.9%,
Singapore
5.1%, Taiwan 4.2% (2005)

Imports:
\$44.93 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, motor vehicles,
textiles

Imports - partners:
US 13%, Germany 9.5%, Japan 7.9%, China 7.3%, France 4.7%,
Italy
4.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$26.76 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$36.78 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - donor:

pledged \$100 million in 1993 to fund reconstruction of Lebanon; since 2000, Saudi Arabia has committed \$307 million for assistance

to the Palestinians; pledged \$230 million to development in Afghanistan; pledged \$1 billion in export guarantees and soft loans to Iraq; pledged \$133 million in direct grant aid, \$187 million in concessional loans, and \$153 million in export credits for Pakistan earthquake relief

Currency (code):

Saudi riyal (SAR)

Currency code:

SAR

Exchange rates:

Saudi riyals per US dollar - 3.747 (2005), 3.75 (2004), 3.75 (2003), 3.75 (2002), 3.75 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 March - 28 February

Communications Saudi Arabia

Telephones - main lines in use:

3.8 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

13.3 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern system

domestic: extensive microwave radio relay, coaxial cable, and fiber-optic cable systems

international: country code - 966; microwave radio relay to Bahrain,

Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, Yemen, and Sudan; coaxial cable to Kuwait and Jordan; submarine cable to Djibouti, Egypt and Bahrain;

satellite earth stations - 5 Intelsat (3 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean), 1 Arabsat, and 1 Inmarsat (Indian Ocean region)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 43, FM 31, shortwave 2 (1998)

Radios:

6.25 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

117 (1997)

Televisions:

5.1 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.sa

Internet hosts:

10,931 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

22 (2003)

Internet users:

2.54 million (2005)

Transportation Saudi Arabia

Airports: 208 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 73

over 3,047 m: 32

2,438 to 3,047 m: 13

1,524 to 2,437 m: 24

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 135

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 75

914 to 1,523 m: 40

under 914 m: 12 (2006)

Heliports:

6 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 212 km; gas 1,880 km; liquid petroleum gas 1,183 km;
oil

4,531 km; refined products 1,150 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 1,392 km

standard gauge: 1,392 km 1.435-m gauge (with branch lines and
sidings) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 152,044 km

paved: 45,461 km

unpaved: 106,583 km (2000)

Merchant marine:

total: 60 ships (1000 GRT or over) 837,272 GRT/1,064,377 DWT

by type: cargo 5, chemical tanker 15, container 4, passenger/cargo 8, petroleum tanker 18, refrigerated cargo 1, roll on/roll off 9

foreign-owned: 9 (Egypt 2, Kuwait 5, Sudan 1, UAE 1)

registered in other countries: 55 (Bahamas 12, Comoros 3, Dominica

3, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 1, Liberia 24, Marshall Islands 1, Norway 3, Panama 8) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Ad Dammam, Al Jubayl, Jiddah, Yanbu' al Sinaiyah

Military Saudi Arabia

Military branches:

Land Forces (Army), Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Force, National Guard, Ministry of Interior Forces (paramilitary)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 7,648,999

females age 18-49: 5,417,922 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 6,592,709

females age 18-49: 4,659,347 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 247,334

females age 18-49: 234,500 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$18 billion (2002)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
10% (2002)

Transnational Issues Saudi Arabia

Disputes - international:

despite resistance from nomadic groups, the demarcation of the Saudi Arabia-Yemen boundary established under the 2000 Jeddah Treaty

is almost complete; Saudi Arabia still maintains the concrete-filled pipe as a security barrier along sections of the border with Yemen in 2004 to stem illegal cross-border activities; Kuwait and Saudi Arabia continue discussions on a maritime boundary with Iran; the United Arab Emirate 2006 Yearbook published a map and text rescinding the 1974 boundary with Saudi Arabia, as stipulated in a treaty filed with the UN in 1993, on the grounds that the agreement

was not formally ratified

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 240,000 (Palestinian Territories)
(2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Saudi Arabia is a destination country for workers from South and Southeast Asia who are subjected to conditions that constitute involuntary servitude including being subjected to physical and sexual abuse, non-payment of wages, confinement, and withholding of passports as a restriction on their movement; domestic workers are particularly vulnerable because some

are confined to the house in which they work, unable to seek help; Saudi Arabia is also a destination country for Nigerian, Yemeni, Pakistani, Afghan, Somali, Malian, and Sudanese children trafficked

for forced begging and involuntary servitude as street vendors;
some

Nigerian women were reportedly trafficked into Saudi Arabia for
commercial sexual exploitation

tier rating: Tier 3 - Saudi Arabia does not fully comply with the
minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not
making significant efforts to do so

Illicit drugs:

death penalty for traffickers; increasing consumption of heroin,
cocaine, and hashish; improving anti-money-laundering legislation
and enforcement

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Senegal

Introduction Senegal

Background:

Independent from France in 1960, Senegal was ruled by the
Socialist

Party for forty years until current President Abdoulaye WADE was
elected in 2000. Senegal joined with The Gambia to form the
nominal

confederation of Senegambia in 1982, but the envisaged
integration

of the two countries was never carried out, and the union was dissolved in 1989. A southern separatist group sporadically has clashed with government forces since 1982, but Senegal remains one of the most stable democracies in Africa. Senegal has a long history of participating in international peacekeeping.

Geography Senegal

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania

Geographic coordinates:

14 00 N, 14 00 W

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 196,190 sq km

land: 192,000 sq km

water: 4,190 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than South Dakota

Land boundaries:

total: 2,640 km

border countries: The Gambia 740 km, Guinea 330 km, Guinea-Bissau 338 km, Mali 419 km, Mauritania 813 km

Coastline:

531 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid; rainy season (May to November) has strong southeast winds; dry season (December to April) dominated by hot, dry, harmattan wind

Terrain:

generally low, rolling, plains rising to foothills in southeast

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest point: unnamed feature near Nepen Diakha 581 m

Natural resources: fish, phosphates, iron ore

Land use: arable land: 12.51% permanent crops: 0.24% other: 87.25% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,200 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

lowlands seasonally flooded; periodic droughts

Environment - current issues: wildlife populations threatened by poaching; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; overfishing

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling

Geography - note:

westernmost country on the African continent; The Gambia is almost

an enclave within Senegal

People Senegal

Population:

11,987,121 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 40.8% (male 2,467,021/female 2,422,385)

15-64 years: 56.1% (male 3,346,756/female 3,378,518)

65 years and over: 3.1% (male 174,399/female 198,042) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 19.1 years

male: 18.9 years

female: 19.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.34% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

32.78 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.42 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.88 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 52.94 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 56.49 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 49.29 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 59.25 years
male: 57.7 years
female: 60.85 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
4.38 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
0.8% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
44,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
3,500 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, yellow fever, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, and Rift Valley fever are high risks in some locations water contact disease: schistosomiasis respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Nationality:
noun: Senegalese (singular and plural)

adjective: Senegalese

Ethnic groups:

Wolof 43.3%, Pular 23.8%, Serer 14.7%, Jola 3.7%, Mandinka 3%, Soninke 1.1%, European and Lebanese 1%, other 9.4%

Religions:

Muslim 94%, Christian 5% (mostly Roman Catholic), indigenous beliefs 1%

Languages:

French (official), Wolof, Pulaar, Jola, Mandinka

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 40.2%

male: 50%

female: 30.7% (2003 est.)

Government Senegal

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Senegal

conventional short form: Senegal

local long form: Republique du Senegal

local short form: Senegal

former: Senegambia (along with The Gambia); Mali Federation

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Dakar

geographic coordinates: 14 40 N, 17 26 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

11 regions (regions, singular - region); Dakar, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack, Kolda, Louga, Matam, Saint-Louis, Tambacounda, Thies, Ziguinchor

Independence:

4 April 1960 (from France); note - complete independence was achieved upon dissolution of federation with Mali on 20 August 1960

National holiday:

Independence Day, 4 April (1960)

Constitution:

new constitution adopted 7 January 2001

Legal system:

based on French civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Court; the Council of State audits the government's accounting office; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Abdoulaye WADE (since 1 April 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Macky SALL (since 21 April 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister in consultation with the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term) under new constitution; election last held under prior constitution (seven-year terms) 27 February and

March 2000 (next to be held 27 February 2007); prime minister appointed by the president
election results: Abdoulaye WADE elected president; percent of vote
in the second round of voting - Abdoulaye WADE (PDS) 58.49%, Abdou
DIOUF (PS) 41.51%

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (120 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve five-year terms)
note: the former National Assembly, dissolved in the spring of 2001, had 140 seats
elections: last held 29 April 2001 (next to be held 27 February 2007) note - the National Assembly in December 2005 voted to postpone legislative elections originally scheduled for 2006, they will now coincide with presidential elections in 2007
election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - SOPI Coalition 89, AFP 11, PS 10, other 10

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court; Council of State; Court of Final Appeals or Cour de Cassation; Court of Appeals

Political parties and leaders:

African Party for Democracy and Socialism or And Jef (also known as

PADS/AJ) [Landing SAVANE, secretary general]; African Party of Independence [Majhemout DIOP]; Alliance of Forces of Progress or AFP

[Moustapha NIASSE]; Democratic and Patriotic Convention or CDP (also known as Garab-Gi) [Dr. Iba Der THIAM]; Democratic League-

Labor

Party Movement or LD-MPT [Dr. Abdoulaye BATHILY]; Front for Socialism and Democracy or FSD [Cheikh Abdoulaye DIEYE];

Gainde

Centrist Bloc or BGC [Jean-Paul DIAS]; Independence and Labor Party

or PIT [Amath DANSOKHO]; National Democratic Rally or RND [Madier

DIOUF]; Senegalese Democratic Party or PDS [Abdoulaye WADE]; Socialist Party or PS [Ousmane Tanor DIENG]; SOPI Coalition [Abdoulaye WADE] (a coalition led by the PDS); Union for Democratic

Renewal or URD [Djibo Leyti KA]; other small parties

Political pressure groups and leaders:

labor; Muslim brotherhoods; students; teachers

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-15, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM,

OIC, OIF, ONUB, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL,

UNMOVIC, UNOCI, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Amadou Lamine BA

chancery: 2112 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 234-0540

FAX: [1] (202) 332-6315

consulate(s) general: Houston, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Janice L. JACOBS

embassy: Avenue Jean XXIII at the corner of Rue Kleber, Dakar

mailing address: B. P. 49, Dakar

telephone: [221] 823-4296

FAX: [221] 822-2991

Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), yellow, and red with a small green five-pointed star centered in the yellow band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Economy Senegal

Economy - overview:

In January 1994, Senegal undertook a bold and ambitious economic

reform program with the support of the international donor community. This reform began with a 50% devaluation of Senegal's

currency, the CFA franc, which was linked at a fixed rate to the French franc. Government price controls and subsidies have been steadily dismantled. After seeing its economy contract by 2.1% in 1993, Senegal made an important turnaround, thanks to the reform

program, with real growth in GDP averaging over 5% annually during

1995-2004. Annual inflation had been pushed down to the low single

digits. As a member of the West African Economic and Monetary Union

(WAEMU), Senegal is working toward greater regional integration with

a unified external tariff and a more stable monetary policy.

However, Senegal still relies heavily upon outside donor assistance.

Under the IMF's Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt relief program, Senegal will benefit from eradication of two-thirds of its bilateral, multilateral, and private-sector debt.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$20.57 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$7.972 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

6.1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 17.2% industry: 20.9% services: 61.9% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 4.82 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 77% industry and services: 23% (1990 est.)

Unemployment rate:

48%; note - urban youth 40% (2001 est.)

Population below poverty line:

54% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.6% highest 10%: 33.5% (1995)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

41.3 (1995)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.7% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

20.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.657 billion

expenditures: \$1.926 billion; including capital expenditures of \$357

million (2005 est.)

Public debt:

46% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

peanuts, millet, corn, sorghum, rice, cotton, tomatoes, green vegetables; cattle, poultry, pigs; fish

Industries:

agricultural and fish processing, phosphate mining, fertilizer production, petroleum refining, construction materials, ship construction and repair

Industrial production growth rate:

3.1% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

1.332 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.239 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

31,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

50 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

50 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-848 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$1.526 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

fish, groundnuts (peanuts), petroleum products, phosphates,

cotton

Exports - partners:

Mali 16.9%, India 13.1%, France 9.5%, Spain 6.1%, Italy 5.5%,
Gambia, The 4.6% (2005)

Imports:

\$2.405 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food and beverages, capital goods, fuels

Imports - partners:

France 22.8%, Nigeria 11.4%, Brazil 4.5%, Thailand 4.3%, US
4.2%,
UK 4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.191 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$3.529 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$449.6 million (2003 est.)

Currency (code):

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note - responsible
authority is the Central Bank of the West African States

Currency code:

XOF

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar -
527.47
(2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04

(2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Senegal

Telephones - main lines in use:
266,600 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
1.73 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: good system
domestic: above-average urban system; microwave radio relay,
coaxial
cable and fiber-optic cable in trunk system
international: country code - 221; 4 submarine cables; satellite
earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 8, FM 20, shortwave 1 (2001)

Radios:
1.24 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
1 (1997)

Televisions:
361,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.sn

Internet hosts:

412 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
1 (2002)

Internet users:
540,000 (2005)

Transportation Senegal

Airports: 20 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 9
over 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 6
914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 11
1,524 to 2,437 m: 6
914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 43 km (2006)

Railways:
total: 906 km
narrow gauge: 906 km 1.000 meter gauge (2005)

Roadways:
total: 13,576 km
paved: 3,972 km (including 7 km of expressways)
unpaved: 9,604 km (2003)

Waterways:

1,000 km (primarily on Senegal, Saloum, and Casamance rivers)
(2005)

Ports and terminals:

Dakar

Military Senegal

Military branches:

Army, Senegalese Navy (Marine Senegalaise), Senegalese Air Force
(Armee de l'Air du Senegal) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service;
conscript service obligation - two years (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,443,840

females age 18-49: 2,461,939 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,558,175

females age 18-49: 1,642,533 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 129,331

females age 18-49: 129,398 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$117.3 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.4% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Senegal

Disputes - international:

The Gambia and Guinea-Bissau attempt to stem Senegalese citizens

from the Casamance region fleeing separatist violence, cross border

raids, and arms smuggling

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 19,778 (Mauritania)

IDPs: 17,000 (clashes between government troops and separatists in

Casamance region) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for Southwest and Southeast Asian heroin and South American cocaine moving to Europe and North America; illicit

cultivator of cannabis

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Serbia

Introduction Serbia

Background:

The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was formed in 1918; its

name was changed to Yugoslavia in 1929. Occupation by Nazi Germany

in 1941 was resisted by various paramilitary bands that fought each

other as well as the invaders. The group headed by Josip TITO took

full control of Yugoslavia upon German expulsion in 1945. Although

Communist, his new government and its successors (he died in 1980)

managed to steer their own path between the Warsaw Pact nations and

the West for the next four and a half decades. In the early 1990s, post-TITO Yugoslavia began to unravel along ethnic lines: Slovenia,

Croatia, Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina were recognized as

independent states in 1992. The remaining republics of Serbia and Montenegro declared a new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) in

April 1992 and, under President Slobodan MILOSEVIC, Serbia led various military intervention efforts to unite ethnic Serbs in neighboring republics into a "Greater Serbia." These actions led to Yugoslavia being ousted from the UN in 1992, but Serbia continued

its campaign until signing the Dayton Peace Accords in 1995. In 1998-99, massive expulsions by FRY forces and Serb paramilitaries of

ethnic Albanians living in Kosovo provoked an international response, including the NATO bombing of Belgrade and the stationing

of a NATO-led force (KFOR), in Kosovo. Federal elections in the fall

of 2000, brought about the ouster of MILOSEVIC and installed

Vojislav KOSTUNICA as president. The arrest of MILOSEVIC in 2001

allowed for his subsequent transfer to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague to be tried for crimes against humanity. In 2001, the country's suspension from the

UN was lifted, and it was once more accepted into UN organizations

under the name of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Kosovo has been governed by the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

(UNMIK) since June 1999, under the authority of UN Security Council

Resolution 1244, pending a determination by the international community of its future status. In 2002, the Serbian and Montenegrin

components of Yugoslavia began negotiations to forge a looser relationship. In February 2003 lawmakers restructured the country into a loose federation of two republics called Serbia and Montenegro. The Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro included a provision that allowed either republic to hold a referendum after three years that would allow for their independence

from the state union. In the spring of 2006, Montenegro took advantage of the provision to undertake a successful independence vote enabling it to secede on 3 June. Two days later, Serbia declared that it was the successor state to the union of Serbia and Montenegro.

Geography Serbia

Location:

Southeastern Europe, between Macedonia and Hungary

Geographic coordinates:

44 00 N, 21 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 88,361 sq km

land: 88,361 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than South Carolina

Land boundaries:

total: 2,027 km

border countries: Albania 115 km, Bosnia and Herzegovina 302 km,

Bulgaria 318 km, Croatia 241 km, Hungary 151 km, Macedonia 221 km,

Montenegro 203 km, Romania 476 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

in the north, continental climate (cold winters and hot, humid summers with well distributed rainfall); in other parts, continental and Mediterranean climate (hot, dry summers and autumns and relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall)

Terrain:

extremely varied; to the north, rich fertile plains; to the east,

limestone ranges and basins; to the southeast, ancient mountains and hills

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: NA

highest point: Daravica 2,656 m

Natural resources:

oil, gas, coal, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, chromite, nickel, gold, silver, magnesium, pyrite, limestone, marble, salt, arable land

Land use:

arable land: NA

permanent crops: NA

other: NA

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

destructive earthquakes

Environment - current issues: air pollution around Belgrade and other industrial cities; water pollution from industrial wastes dumped into the Sava which flows into the Danube

Environment - international agreements: party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

controls one of the major land routes from Western Europe to

Turkey
and the Near East

People Serbia

Population: 9,396,411 (2002 census)

Median age:

total: 40.4 years

male: 39.1 years

female: 41.7 years

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74 years

male: 71 years

female: 76 years

Total fertility rate:

1.78 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Serb(s)

adjective: Serbian

Ethnic groups:

Serb 66%, Albanian 17%, Hungarian 3.5%, other 13.5% (1991)

Religions:

Serbian Orthodox, Muslim, Roman Catholic, Protestant

Languages:

Serbian (official nationwide); Romanian, Hungarian, Slovak, Ukrainian, and Croatian (all official in Vojvodina); Albanian (official in Kosovo)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 96.4%

male: 98.9%

female: 94.1% (2002 est.)

Government Serbia

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Serbia

conventional short form: Serbia

local long form: Republika Srbija

local short form: Srbija

former: People's Republic of Serbia, Socialist Republic of Serbia

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Belgrade

geographic coordinates: 44 50 N, 20 30 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

29 districts (okrugov; singular - okrug), 1 capital city*

Serbia Proper: Belgrad*, Bor, Branicevo, Jablanica, Kolubara, Macva,

Moravica, Nisava, Pcinja, Pirot, Podunavlje, Pomoravlje, Rasina, Raska, Sumadija, Toplica, Zajecar, Zlatibor

Vojvodina Autonomous Province: Central Banat, North Backa, North

Banat, South Backa, South Banat, Srem, West Backa

Kosovo and Metojia Autonomous Province: Kosovo, Kosovska-

Mitrovica,
Kosovo-Pomoravlje, Pec, Prizren

Independence:

5 June 2006 (from Serbia and Montenegro)

National holiday:

National Day, 27 April

Constitution:

28 September 1990; note - a new draft constitution approved by Parliament on 30 September 2006 stresses that Kosovo is an integral part of Serbia; the draft must still be approved by a national referendum

Legal system:

based on civil law system

Suffrage:

18 universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Boris TADIC (since 11 July 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Vojislav KOSTUNICA (since 3 March 2004)

cabinet: Federal Ministries act as cabinet

elections: president elected by direct vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 27 June 2004 (next to be held June 2009); prime minister elected by the Assembly

election results: Boris TADIC elected president in the second round of voting; Boris TADIC received 53% of the vote

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (250 deputies elected by direct vote

for a four-year term)

elections: last held 28 December 2003 (next to be held December 2007)

election results: SRS 83, DSS 53, DS 37, G17 Plus 34, SPO-NS 22, SPS

22

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court (nine justices with life tenure)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Party of Serbia or DSS [Vojislav KOSTUNICA]; Democratic

Party or DS [Boris TADIC]; G17 Plus [Mladjan DINKIC is acting leader]; Serbian Radical Party or SRS [Vojislav SESELJ, but Tomislav

NIKOLIC is acting leader]; Socialist Party of Serbia or SPS [vacant, but Ivica DACIC is head of the SPS Main Board]; New Serbia or NS [Velimir ILIC]; Serbian Renewal Movement or SPO [Vuk DRASKOVIC]

International organization participation:

ABEDA, BIS, BSEC, CE, CEI, EBRD, FAO, G-9, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC,

ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD (suspended), IFC, IFRC, IHO, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM, OAS

(observer), OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, SECI, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WTO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission:

Ambassador Ivan VUJACIC chancery: 2134 Kalorama Road NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 332-0333 FAX: [1] (202) 332-3933 consulate(s) general: Chicago, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Michael C. POLT embassy: Kneza Milosa 50, 11000 Belgrade mailing address: 5070 Belgrade Place, Washington, DC 20521-5070 telephone: [381] (11) 361-9344 FAX: [381] (11) 361-8230 note: there is a branch office in Pristina at 30 Nazim Hikmet 38000 Prstina, Kososvo; telephone: [381] (38) 549-516; FAX:[381] (38) 549-890

Flag description:

three equal horizontal stripes of red (top), blue, and white; charged with the coat of arms of Serbia shifted slightly to the hoist side

Economy Serbia

Economy - overview:

MILOSEVIC-era mismanagement of the economy, an extended period of

economic sanctions, and the damage to Yugoslavia's infrastructure and industry during the NATO airstrikes in 1999 left the economy only half the size it was in 1990. After the ousting of former Federal Yugoslav President MILOSEVIC in October 2000, the Democratic

Opposition of Serbia (DOS) coalition government implemented stabilization measures and embarked on a market reform program. After renewing its membership in the IMF in December 2000, a down-sized Yugoslavia continued to reintegrate into the international community by rejoining the World Bank (IBRD) and the

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). A World

Bank-European Commission sponsored Donors' Conference held in June

2001 raised \$1.3 billion for economic restructuring. In November 2001, the Paris Club agreed to reschedule the country's \$4.5 billion

public debt and wrote off 66% of the debt. In July 2004, the London

Club of private creditors forgave \$1.7 billion of debt, just over half the total owed. Belgrade has made only minimal progress in restructuring and privatizing its holdings in major sectors of the economy, including energy and telecommunications. It has made halting progress towards EU membership and is currently pursuing a

Stabilization and Association Agreement with Brussels. Serbia is also pursuing membership in the World Trade Organization.

Unemployment remains an ongoing political and economic problem. The

Republic of Montenegro severed its economy from Serbia during the

MILOSEVIC era; therefore, the formal separation of Serbia and Montenegro in June 2006 had little real impact on either economy.

Kosovo's economy continues to transition to a market-based system

and is largely dependent on the international community and the diaspora for financial and technical assistance. The euro and the Yugoslav dinar are both accepted currencies in Kosovo. While maintaining ultimate oversight, UNMIK continues to work with the EU

and Kosovo's local provisional government to accelerate economic growth, lower unemployment, and attract foreign investment to help

Kosovo integrate into regional economic structures. The complexity

of Serbia and Kosovo's political and legal relationships has created uncertainty over property rights and hindered the privatization of state-owned assets in Kosovo. Most of Kosovo's population lives in rural towns outside of the largest city, Pristina. Inefficient, near-subsistence farming is common.

note: economic data for Serbia currently reflects information for the former Serbia and Montenegro, unless otherwise noted; data for

Serbia alone will be added when available

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$41.15 billion for Serbia (including Kosovo) (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$19.19 billion for Serbia alone (excluding Kosovo) (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5.9% for Serbia alone (excluding Kosovo) (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$4,400 for Serbia (including Kosovo) (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 16.6% industry: 25.5% services: 57.9% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.961 million for Serbia (including Kosovo) (2002 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 30% industry: 46% services: 24% note: excluding Kosovo and Montenegro (2002)

Unemployment rate:

31.6%

note: unemployment is approximately 50% in Kosovo (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

30%

note: data covers the former Serbia and Montenegro (1999 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

15.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

14.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$11.45 billion

expenditures: \$11.12 billion; including capital expenditures \$NA;

note - figures are for Serbia and Montenegro; Serbian Statistical Office indicates that for 2006 budget, Serbia will have revenues of \$7.08 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

53.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, maize, sugar beets, sunflower, beef, pork, milk

Industries:

sugar, agricultural machinery, electrical and communication equipment, paper and pulp, lead, transportation equipment

Industrial production growth rate:

1.4% (2006 est.)

Electricity - production:

33.87 billion kWh (excluding Kosovo and Montenegro) (2004)

Electricity - consumption:

NA

Electricity - exports:

12.05 billion kWh (excluding Kosovo; exported to Montenegro) (2004)

Electricity - imports:

11.23 billion kWh (excluding Kosovo; imports from Montenegro)
(2004)

Oil - production:

14,660 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - consumption:

85,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - proved reserves:

38.75 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

650 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

2.55 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m

Natural gas - proved reserves:

48.14 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-2.451 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$4.553 billion (excluding Kosovo and Montenegro) (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

manufactured goods, food and live animals, machinery and
transport

equipment

Imports:

\$10.58 billion (excluding Kosovo and Montenegro) (2005 est.)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$5.35 billion

Debt - external:

\$15.43 billion (including Montenegro) (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$2 billion pledged in 2001 to Serbia and Montenegro (disbursements to follow over several years; aid pledged by EU and US has been placed on hold because of lack of cooperation by Serbia in handing over General Ratko MLADIC to the criminal court in The Hague)

Currency (code):

new Yugoslav dinar (YUM); note - in Kosovo both the euro and the Yugoslav dinar are legal

Exchange rates:

new Yugoslav dinars per US dollar - 58.6925 (2005)

Communications Serbia

Telephones - main lines in use:

2,685,400 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

5.229 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modernization of the telecommunications

network

has been slow as a result of damage stemming from the 1999 war and

transition to a competitive market-based system; network was only 65% digitalized in 2005

domestic: teledensity remains below the average for neighboring states; GSM wireless service, available through two providers with national coverage, is growing very rapidly; best telecommunications

service limited to urban centers

international: country code - 381

Radio broadcast stations:

153 (2001)

Internet country code:

.rs; note - former ccTLD .yu will remain in service until the end of 2006

Internet hosts:

NA

Internet users:

1.4 million (2006)

Transportation Serbia

Airports: 39 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 16 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 4 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 23 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 9 under 914 m: 12 (2006)

Heliports:

4 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 3,177 km; oil 393 km (2006)

Railways: total: 4,135 km standard gauge: 4,135 km 1.435-m gauge (electrified 1,195 km) (2005)

Roadways: total: 37,887 km paved: 23,937 km unpaved: 13,950 km (2002)

Waterways:

587 km - primarily on Danube and Sava rivers (2005)

Merchant marine:

note: see entry for Montenegro

Military Serbia

Military branches:

Serbian Armed Forces (Vojska Srbije, VS): Serbian Land Forces (Kopnene Vojska, KoV), Air Force and Air Defense Force (Vozduhoplovstvo i Protivozduhoplovna Odbrana, ViPO), naval force to be determined (2006)

Military service age and obligation: peacetime service obligation begins at age 17 and lasts until age 60 for men and 50 for women; under a state of war or impending war, the obligation can begin at age 16 and be extended beyond 60 (2006)

Military expenditures - dollar figure: \$14.85 million

Transnational Issues Serbia

Disputes - international:

the final status of the Serbian province of Kosovo remains unresolved and several thousand peacekeepers from the UN Interim

Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) have administered the region since 1999, with Kosovar Albanians overwhelmingly supporting

and Serbian officials opposing Kosovo independence; the international community had agreed to begin a process to determine

final status but contingency of solidifying multi-ethnic democracy in Kosovo has not been satisfied; ethnic Albanians in Kosovo refuse

demarcation of the boundary with Macedonia in accordance with the

2000 Macedonia-Serbia and Montenegro delimitation agreement; Serbia

and Montenegro delimited about half of the boundary with Bosnia and

Herzegovina, but sections with Serbia along the Drina River remain

in dispute

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 180,117 (Croatia); 95,297 (Bosnia and

Herzegovina)

IDPs: 225,000 - 251,000 (mostly ethnic Serbs and Roma who fled Kosovo in 1999) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin moving to Western

Europe on the Balkan route; economy vulnerable to money laundering

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Seychelles

Introduction Seychelles

Background:

A lengthy struggle between France and Great Britain for the islands

ended in 1814, when they were ceded to the latter. Independence came

in 1976. Socialist rule was brought to a close with a new constitution and free elections in 1993. The most recent presidential elections were held in 2001; President RENE, who had served since 1977, was re-elected. In April 2004 RENE stepped down

and Vice President James MICHEL was sworn in as president.

Geography Seychelles

Location:

archipelago in the Indian Ocean, northeast of Madagascar

Geographic coordinates:

4 35 S, 55 40 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 455 sq km

land: 455 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

491 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to
the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

tropical marine; humid; cooler season during southeast monsoon
(late May to September); warmer season during northwest
monsoon

(March to May)

Terrain:

Mahe Group is granitic, narrow coastal strip, rocky, hilly; others
are coral, flat, elevated reefs

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Morne Seychellois 905 m

Natural resources:

fish, copra, cinnamon trees

Land use:

arable land: 2.17%

permanent crops: 13.04%

other: 84.79% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

lies outside the cyclone belt, so severe storms are rare; short droughts possible

Environment - current issues:

water supply depends on catchments to collect rainwater

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note: 41 granitic and about 75 coralline islands

People Seychelles

Population:

81,541 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 25.9% (male 10,667/female 10,440)

15-64 years: 68% (male 27,060/female 28,366)

65 years and over: 6.1% (male 1,607/female 3,401) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 28.1 years

male: 27 years

female: 29.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.43% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

16.03 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.29 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-5.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.47 male(s)/female

total population: 0.93 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 15.14 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 19.16 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 10.99 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.08 years

male: 66.69 years

female: 77.63 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.74 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Seychellois (singular and plural)

adjective: Seychellois

Ethnic groups:

mixed French, African, Indian, Chinese, and Arab

Religions:

Roman Catholic 82.3%, Anglican 6.4%, Seventh Day Adventist 1.1%,

other Christian 3.4%, Hindu 2.1%, Muslim 1.1%, other non-Christian

1.5%, unspecified 1.5%, none 0.6% (2002 census)

Languages:

Creole 91.8%, English 4.9% (official), other 3.1%, unspecified 0.2%

(2002 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 91.9%

male: 91.4%

female: 92.3% (2003 est.)

Government Seychelles

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Seychelles

conventional short form: Seychelles

local long form: Republic of Seychelles

local short form: Seychelles

Government type:
republic

Capital:
name: Victoria
geographic coordinates: 4 38 S, 55 27 E
time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:
23 administrative districts; Anse aux Pins, Anse Boileau, Anse
Etoile, Anse Louis, Anse Royale, Baie Lazare, Baie Sainte Anne,
Beau
Vallon, Bel Air, Bel Ombre, Cascade, Glacis, Grand' Anse (on
Mahe),
Grand' Anse (on Praslin), La Digue, La Riviere Anglaise, Mont
Buxton, Mont Fleuri, Plaisance, Pointe La Rue, Port Glaud, Saint
Louis, Takamaka

Independence:
29 June 1976 (from UK)

National holiday:
Constitution Day (National Day), 18 June (1993)

Constitution:
18 June 1993

Legal system:
based on English common law, French civil law, and customary
law

Suffrage:
17 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President James MICHEL (since 14 April 2004); note
- the president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President James MICHEL (since 14 April
2004);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of
government

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term
(eligible for two more terms); election last held 28-30 July 2006
(next to be held in 2011)

election results: President James MICHEL elected president;
percent

of vote - James MICHEL (SPPF) 53.73%, Wavel RAMKALAWAN
(SNP) 45.71%,

Philippe BOULLE 0.56%; note - this was the first election in which
President James MICHEL participated; he was originally sworn in
as

president after former president France Albert RENE stepped down
in

April 2004

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (34 seats - 25

elected by popular vote, 9 allocated on a proportional basis to parties winning at least 10% of the vote; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 4-6 December 2002 (next to be held in December

2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - SPPF 54.3%, SNP 42.6%,

DP 3.1%; seats by party - SPPF 23, SNP 11

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal; Supreme Court; judges for both courts are appointed by the president

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Party or DP [James MANCHAM, Daniel BELLE]; Mouvement

Seychellois pour la Démocratie [Jacques HODOUL]; Seychelles National

Party or SNP [Wavel RAMKALAWAN] (formerly the United Opposition or

UO); Seychelles People's Progressive Front or SPPF [France Albert RENE, James MICHEL] (the governing party)

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Roman Catholic Church; trade unions

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT

(signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, InOC, Interpol, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW,

UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jeremie BONNELAME

chancery: 800 Second Avenue, Suite 400C, New York, NY 10017

telephone: [1] (212) 972-1785

FAX: [1] (212) 972-1786

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Seychelles; the ambassador to Mauritius is accredited to the Seychelles

Flag description:

five oblique bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, red, white, and green (bottom) radiating from the bottom of the hoist side

Economy Seychelles

Economy - overview:

Since independence in 1976, per capita output in this Indian Ocean

archipelago has expanded to roughly seven times the old near-subsistence level. Growth has been led by the tourist sector, which employs about 30% of the labor force and provides more than

70% of hard currency earnings, and by tuna fishing. In recent years

the government has encouraged foreign investment in order to upgrade

hotels and other services. At the same time, the government has moved to reduce the dependence on tourism by promoting the development of farming, fishing, and small-scale manufacturing. Sharp drops illustrated the vulnerability of the tourist sector in

1991-92 due largely to the Gulf War, and once again following the
11

September 2001 terrorist attacks on the US. Growth slowed in 1998-2002, and fell in 2003, due to sluggish tourist and tuna sectors, but resumed in 2004, erasing a persistent budget deficit. Growth turned negative again in 2005. Tight controls on exchange rates and the scarcity of foreign exchange have impaired short-term

economic prospects. The black-market value of the Seychelles rupee

is half the official exchange rate; without a devaluation of the currency, the tourist sector may remain sluggish as vacationers seek

cheaper destinations such as Comoros, Mauritius, and Madagascar.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$626 million (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$722 million (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

-3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$7,800 (2002 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3.2% industry: 30.4% services: 66.5% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 30,900 (1996)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 10% industry: 19% services: 71% (1989)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.6% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

42% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$343.3 million

expenditures: \$332.2 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

167% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coconuts, cinnamon, vanilla, sweet potatoes, cassava (tapioca),
bananas; poultry; tuna

Industries:

fishing, tourism, processing of coconuts and vanilla, coir (coconut
fiber) rope, boat building, printing, furniture; beverages

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

241.3 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
224.4 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
7,600 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:
\$-32 million (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$312.1 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
canned tuna, frozen fish, cinnamon bark, copra, petroleum

products
(reexports)

Exports - partners:

UK 23%, Spain 19.6%, France 11.4%, Japan 9.7%, Italy 7.4%,
Germany
5.7%, Netherlands 5.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$459.9 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum products,
chemicals

Imports - partners:

Saudi Arabia 16.7%, Spain 14.9%, Singapore 7.6%, France 7.5%,
Italy
6.2%, South Africa 6.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$41 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$508 million (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$16.4 million (1995)

Currency (code):

Seychelles rupee (SCR)

Currency code:

SCR

Exchange rates:

Seychelles rupees per US dollar - 5.5 (2005), 5.5 (2004), 5.4007

(2003), 5.48 (2002), 5.8575 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Seychelles

Telephones - main lines in use:
21,400 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
57,000 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: effective system
domestic: radiotelephone communications between islands in the archipelago
international: country code - 248; direct radiotelephone communications with adjacent island countries and African coastal countries; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 2 (1998)

Radios:
42,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
2 (plus 9 repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:
11,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.sc

Internet hosts:

72 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
1 (2000)

Internet users:
20,000 (2005)

Transportation Seychelles

Airports: 15 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 8 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 5 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 7
914 to 1,523 m: 3
under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Roadways:
total: 458 km
paved: 440 km
unpaved: 18 km (2003)

Merchant marine:
total: 5 ships (1000 GRT or over) 69,777 GRT/113,501 DWT
by type: cargo 1, chemical tanker 4
foreign-owned: 1 (Nigeria 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:
Victoria

Military Seychelles

Military branches:

Seychelles Defense Force: Army, Coast Guard (includes Navy Wing,
Air Wing), National Guard (2005)

Military service age and obligation:
18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2001)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 21,612
females age 18-49: 22,459 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 16,122
females age 18-49: 18,777 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$14.85 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
2.1% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Seychelles

Disputes - international: together with Mauritius, Seychelles claims the Chagos Archipelago (UK-administered British Indian Ocean Territory)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Sierra Leone

Introduction Sierra Leone

Background:

The government is slowly reestablishing its authority after the 1991 to 2002 civil war that resulted in tens of thousands of deaths and the displacement of more than 2 million people (about one-third of the population). The last UN peacekeepers withdrew in December 2005, leaving full responsibility for security with domestic forces, but a new civilian UN office remains to support the government. Mounting tensions related to planned 2007 elections, deteriorating political and economic conditions in Guinea, and the tenuous security situation in neighboring Liberia may present challenges to continuing progress in Sierra Leone's stability.

Geography Sierra Leone

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea and Liberia

Geographic coordinates:

8 30 N, 11 30 W

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 71,740 sq km

land: 71,620 sq km

water: 120 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than South Carolina

Land boundaries: total: 958 km border countries: Guinea 652 km, Liberia 306 km

Coastline: 402 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid; summer rainy season (May to December); winter

dry season (December to April)

Terrain:

coastal belt of mangrove swamps, wooded hill country, upland plateau, mountains in east

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Loma Mansa (Bintimani) 1,948 m

Natural resources:

diamonds, titanium ore, bauxite, iron ore, gold, chromite

Land use: arable land: 7.95% permanent crops: 1.05% other: 91% (2005)

Irrigated land:

300 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

dry, sand-laden harmattan winds blow from the Sahara (December to

February); sandstorms, dust storms

Environment - current issues:

rapid population growth pressuring the environment;
overharvesting

of timber, expansion of cattle grazing, and slash-and-burn
agriculture have resulted in deforestation and soil exhaustion;
civil war depleting natural resources; overfishing

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification,
Endangered

Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer
Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Geography - note:

rainfall along the coast can reach 495 cm (195 inches) a year,
making it one of the wettest places along coastal, western Africa

People Sierra Leone

Population:

6,005,250 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 44.8% (male 1,321,563/female 1,370,721)

15-64 years: 52% (male 1,494,502/female 1,625,733)

65 years and over: 3.2% (male 90,958/female 101,773) (2006
est.)

Median age:

total: 17.4 years

male: 17.1 years

female: 17.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.3% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

45.76 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

23.03 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.23 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: refugees currently in surrounding countries are slowly returning (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 0.96 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.89 male(s)/female

total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 160.39 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 177.47 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 142.8 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 40.22 years

male: 38.05 years

female: 42.46 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

6.08 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

7% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

170,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

11,000 (2001 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

aerosolized dust or soil contact disease: Lassa fever (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Sierra Leonean(s)

adjective: Sierra Leonean

Ethnic groups:

20 African ethnic groups 90% (Temne 30%, Mende 30%, other 30%),

Creole (Krio) 10% (descendants of freed Jamaican slaves who were

settled in the Freetown area in the late-18th century), refugees from Liberia's recent civil war, small numbers of Europeans, Lebanese, Pakistanis, and Indians

Religions:

Muslim 60%, indigenous beliefs 30%, Christian 10%

Languages:

English (official, regular use limited to literate minority), Mende (principal vernacular in the south), Temne (principal vernacular in the north), Krio (English-based Creole, spoken by the descendants of

freed Jamaican slaves who were settled in the Freetown area, a

lingua franca and a first language for 10% of the population but understood by 95%)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write English, Mende, Temne, or Arabic

total population: 29.6%

male: 39.8%

female: 20.5% (2000 est.)

Government Sierra Leone

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Sierra Leone

conventional short form: Sierra Leone

local long form: Republic of Sierra Leone

local short form: Sierra Leone

Government type:

constitutional democracy

Capital:

name: Freetown

geographic coordinates: 8 30 N, 13 15 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

3 provinces and 1 area*; Eastern, Northern, Southern, Western*

Independence:

27 April 1961 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 27 April (1961)

Constitution:

1 October 1991; subsequently amended several times

Legal system:

based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes;

has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ahmad Tejan KABBAH (since 29 March 1996,

reinstated 10 March 1998); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Ahmad Tejan KABBAH (since 29 March

1996, reinstated 10 March 1998); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Ministers of State appointed by the president with the approval of the House of Representatives; the cabinet is responsible

to the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 14 May 2002 (next to be held 28 July 2007)

election results: Ahmad Tejan KABBAH reelected president; percent of

vote - Ahmad Tejan KABBAH (SLPP) 70.6%, Ernest KOROMA (APC) 22.4%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament (124 seats - 112 elected by popular vote,

filled by paramount chiefs elected in separate elections; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 14 May 2002 (next to be held May 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - SLPP 70.06%, APC

22.35%, PLP 3%, others 4.59%; seats by party - SLPP 83, APC 27, PLP 2

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Appeals Court; High Court

Political parties and leaders:

All People's Congress or APC [Ben KANU]; Peace and Liberation Party

or PLP [Darlington MORRISON, interim chairman]; Sierra Leone People's Party or SLPP [Sama BANYA]; numerous others

Political pressure groups and leaders:

trade unions and student unions

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU,

ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,

ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Ibrahim M. KAMARA

chancery: 1701 19th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 939-9261 through 9263

FAX: [1] (202) 483-1793

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:

Ambassador Thomas N. HULL embassy: Corner of Walpole and

Siaka Stevens Streets, Freetown mailing address: use embassy street
address telephone: [232] (22) 226481 through 226485 FAX: [232]
(22) 225471

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of light green (top), white, and light blue

Economy Sierra Leone

Economy - overview:

Sierra Leone is an extremely poor African nation with tremendous inequality in income distribution. While it possesses substantial mineral, agricultural, and fishery resources, its economic and social infrastructure is not well developed, and serious social disorders continue to hamper economic development. About two-thirds of the working-age population engages in subsistence agriculture. Manufacturing consists mainly of the processing of raw materials and of light manufacturing for the domestic market. Alluvial diamond mining remains the major source of hard currency earnings, accounting for nearly half of Sierra Leone's exports. The fate of the economy depends upon the maintenance of domestic peace and the continued receipt of substantial aid from abroad, which is essential to offset the severe trade imbalance and supplement government revenues. The IMF has completed a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility program that helped stabilize economic growth and reduce inflation. A recent increase in political stability has led to a revival of economic activity, such as the rehabilitation of bauxite mining.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$4.939 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$1.128 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
7.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 49% industry: 31%
services: 21% (2001 est.)

Labor force: 1.369 million (1981 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
68% (1989 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 0.5% highest 10%: 43.6% (1989)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
62.9 (1989)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
1% (2002 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$96 million
expenditures: \$351 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2000 est.)

Agriculture - products:

rice, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, palm oil, peanuts; poultry, cattle, sheep, pigs; fish

Industries:

diamond mining; small-scale manufacturing (beverages, textiles, cigarettes, footwear); petroleum refining, small commercial ship repair

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

260.6 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

242.4 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0.8361 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

6,510 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:
\$185 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:
diamonds, rutile, cocoa, coffee, fish

Exports - partners:
Belgium 66.2%, Germany 13.5%, US 4.6% (2005)

Imports:
\$531 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:
foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fuels and lubricants, chemicals

Imports - partners:
Germany 18.9%, Cote d'Ivoire 11.2%, UK 8.5%, US 6.9%, China 5.6%,
Netherlands 5.4%, South Africa 4.1% (2005)

Debt - external:
\$1.61 billion (2003 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$297.4 million (2003 est.)

Currency (code):
leone (SLL)

Currency code:

SLL

Exchange rates:

leones per US dollar - 2,889.6 (2005), 2,701.3 (2004), 2,347.9 (2003), 2,099 (2002), 1,986.2 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Sierra Leone

Telephones - main lines in use:

24,000 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

113,200 (2003)

Telephone system:

general assessment: marginal telephone and telegraph service

domestic: the national microwave radio relay trunk system connects

Freetown to Bo and Kenema

international: country code - 232; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 9, shortwave 1 (1999)

Radios:

1.12 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

2 (1999)

Televisions:

53,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.sl

Internet hosts:

20 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2001)

Internet users:

10,000 (2005)

Transportation Sierra Leone

Airports: 10 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 9

914 to 1,523 m: 7

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Heliports:

2 (2006)

Roadways: total: 11,300 km paved: 904 km unpaved: 10,396 km
(2002)

Waterways:

800 km (600 km year round) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 54 ships (1000 GRT or over) 185,037 GRT/249,996 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 36, chemical tanker 3, combination

ore/oil 3, liquefied gas 1, livestock carrier 1, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 3, petroleum tanker 2, roll on/roll off 2 foreign-owned: 14 (China 2, Cyprus 1, Egypt 1, Russia 1, Syria 1, UAE 3, Ukraine 4, US 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Freetown, Pepel, Sherbro Islands

Military Sierra Leone

Military branches:

Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF): Army (includes Air Wing, Maritime Wing)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,086,091 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 539,697 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$14.25 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.7% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Sierra Leone

Disputes - international:

domestic fighting among disparate rebel groups, warlords, and youth gangs in Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone

perpetuate

insurgencies, street violence, looting, arms trafficking, ethnic conflicts, and refugees in border areas; UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) has maintained over 4,000 peacekeepers in Sierra Leone

since 1999; Sierra Leone pressures Guinea to remove its forces from

the town of Yenga occupied since 1998

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 65,433 (Liberia) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Singapore

Introduction Singapore

Background:

Singapore was founded as a British trading colony in 1819. It joined the Malaysian Federation in 1963 but separated two years later and became independent. Singapore subsequently became one of

the world's most prosperous countries with strong international trading links (its port is one of the world's busiest in terms of tonnage handled) and with per capita GDP equal to that of the leading nations of Western Europe.

Geography Singapore

Location:

Southeastern Asia, islands between Malaysia and Indonesia

Geographic coordinates:

1 22 N, 103 48 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 692.7 sq km

land: 682.7 sq km

water: 10 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than 3.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

193 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 3 nm

exclusive fishing zone: within and beyond territorial sea, as defined in treaties and practice

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid, rainy; two distinct monsoon seasons -
Northeastern monsoon (December to March) and Southwestern
monsoon
(June to September); inter-monsoon - frequent afternoon and early
evening thunderstorms

Terrain:

lowland; gently undulating central plateau contains water catchment

area and nature preserve

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Singapore Strait 0 m

highest point: Bukit Timah 166 m

Natural resources:

fish, deepwater ports

Land use:

arable land: 1.47%

permanent crops: 1.47%

other: 97.06% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

industrial pollution; limited natural fresh water resources;

limited land availability presents waste disposal problems; seasonal

smoke/haze resulting from forest fires in Indonesia

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection,

Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

focal point for Southeast Asian sea routes

People Singapore

Population:

4,492,150 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 15.6% (male 362,329/female 337,964)

15-64 years: 76.1% (male 1,666,709/female 1,750,736)

65 years and over: 8.3% (male 165,823/female 208,589) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 37.3 years

male: 36.9 years

female: 37.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.42% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

9.34 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.28 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

9.12 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.08 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.8 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 2.29 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 2.5 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 2.07 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 81.71 years

male: 79.13 years

female: 84.49 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.06 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.2% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

4,100 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Singaporean(s)

adjective: Singapore

Ethnic groups:

Chinese 76.8%, Malay 13.9%, Indian 7.9%, other 1.4% (2000 census)

Religions:

Buddhist 42.5%, Muslim 14.9%, Taoist 8.5%, Hindu 4%, Catholic 4.8%,

other Christian 9.8%, other 0.7%, none 14.8% (2000 census)

Languages:

Mandarin 35%, English 23%, Malay 14.1%, Hokkien 11.4%, Cantonese

5.7%, Teochew 4.9%, Tamil 3.2%, other Chinese dialects 1.8%, other

0.9% (2000 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 92.5%

male: 96.6%

female: 88.6% (2002)

Government Singapore

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Singapore

conventional short form: Singapore

local long form: Republic of Singapore

local short form: Singapore

Government type:

parliamentary republic

Capital:

name: Singapore

geographic coordinates: 1 17 N, 103 51 E

time difference: UTC+8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none

Independence:

9 August 1965 (from Malaysian Federation)

National holiday:

National Day, 9 August (1965)

Constitution:

3 June 1959; amended 1965 (based on preindependence State of Singapore Constitution)

Legal system:

based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

21 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President S. R. NATHAN (since 1 September 1999)

note: uses S. R. NATHAN but his full name and the one used in formal

communications is Sellapan RAMANATHAN

head of government: Prime Minister LEE Hsien Loong (since 12 August

2004); Deputy Prime Minister Shunmugan JAYAKUMAR (since 12 August

2004); Deputy Prime Minister WONG Kan Seng (since 1 September 2005);

Senior Minister GOH Chok Tong (since 12 August 2004); Minister Mentor LEE Kuan Yew (since 12 August 2004)

cabinet: appointed by president, responsible to parliament

elections: president elected by popular vote for six-year term; last appointed 17 August 2005 - see note (next election to be held by August 2011); following legislative elections, leader of majority party or leader of majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by president; deputy prime ministers appointed by president

election results: Sellapan Rama (S. R.) NATHAN appointed president

in August 2005 after Presidential Elections Committee disqualified three other would-be candidates; scheduled election not held

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament (84 seats; members elected by popular vote to

serve five-year terms); note - in addition, there are up to nine nominated members; the losing opposition candidate who came closest

to winning a seat may be appointed as a "nonconstituency" member

elections: last held 6 May 2006 (next to be held in 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - PAP 66.6%, WP 16.3%, SDA 13%, SDP 4.1%; seats by party - PAP 82, WP 1, SDA 1

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (chief justice is appointed by the president with the

advice of the prime minister, other judges are appointed by the president with the advice of the chief justice); Court of Appeals

Political parties and leaders:

People's Action Party or PAP [LEE Hsien Loong]; Singapore

Democratic Alliance or SDA [CHIAM See Tong]; Singapore Democratic

Party or SDP [CHEE Soon Juan]; Workers' Party or WP [Sylvia LIM Swee

Lian]

note: SDA includes National Solidarity Party or NSP, Singapore Justice Party or SJP, Singapore National Malay Organization or PKMS,

Singapore People's Party or SPP

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, BIS, C, CP, EAS, G-77, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UPU,

WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador CHAN Heng Chee chancery: 3501 International Place NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 537-3100 FAX: [1] (202) 537-0876 consulate(s) general: San Francisco consulate(s): New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Patricia L. HERBOLD embassy: 27 Napier Road, Singapore 258508 mailing address: FPO AP 96507-0001 telephone: [65] 6476-9100 FAX: [65] 6476-9340

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; near the hoist side of the red band, there is a vertical, white crescent (closed portion is toward the hoist side) partially enclosing five white five-pointed stars arranged in a circle

Economy Singapore

Economy - overview:

Singapore, a highly-developed and successful free-market economy,

enjoys a remarkably open and corruption-free environment, stable prices, and a per capita GDP equal to that of the four largest West

European countries. The economy depends heavily on exports, particularly in electronics and manufacturing. It was hard hit in 2001-03 by the global recession, by the slump in the technology sector, and by an outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2003, which curbed tourism and consumer spending. The

government hopes to establish a new growth path that will be less vulnerable to the external business cycle and will continue efforts to establish Singapore as Southeast Asia's financial and high-tech hub. Fiscal stimulus, low interest rates, a surge in exports, and internal flexibility led to vigorous growth in 2004, with real GDP rising by 8% - by far the economy's best performance since 2000 - but growth slowed to 5.7% in 2005.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$126.5 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$110.6 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
6.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$28,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 0% industry: 33.9% services: 66.1% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.28 million (September 2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: manufacturing 18%, construction 6%, transportation and communication 11%, financial, business, and other services 39%, other 26% (2003)

Unemployment rate:

3.1% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
42.5 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
0.4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
21.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$18.67 billion
expenditures: \$18.21 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$5.1
billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:
102.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
rubber, copra, fruit, orchids, vegetables; poultry, eggs; fish,
ornamental fish

Industries:
electronics, chemicals, financial services, oil drilling equipment,
petroleum refining, rubber processing and rubber products,
processed
food and beverages, ship repair, offshore platform construction,
life sciences, entrepot trade

Industrial production growth rate:
9.5% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
36.8 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
33.2 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2004)

Oil - production:
8,290 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
800,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
5.32 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports: 2.5 billion cu m note: from Indonesia and Malaysia (2001 est.)

Current account balance:
\$32.74 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$204.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
machinery and equipment (including electronics), consumer goods,
chemicals, mineral fuels

Exports - partners:
Malaysia 14.7%, US 11.5%, Indonesia 10.7%, Hong Kong 10.4%, China 9.5%, Japan 6%, Thailand 4.5%, Australia 4.1% (2005)

Imports:
\$188.3 billion (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
machinery and equipment, mineral fuels, chemicals, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:
Malaysia 14.4%, US 12.4%, China 10.8%, Japan 10.1%, Indonesia 5.5%, Saudi Arabia 4.7%, South Korea 4.5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$115.8 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$23.76 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):
Singapore dollar (SGD)

Currency code:
SGD

Exchange rates:
Singapore dollars per US dollar - 1.6644 (2005), 1.6902 (2004),
1.7422 (2003), 1.7906 (2002), 1.7917 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

Communications Singapore

Telephones - main lines in use:
1.848 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
4.385 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: excellent service
domestic: excellent domestic facilities; launched 3G wireless
service in February 2005
international: country code - 65; 9 submarine cables provide direct
connection to more than 100 countries; 4 satellite earth stations,
supplemented by VSAT coverage

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 0, FM 17, shortwave 2 (2003)

Radios:
2.6 million (2000)

Television broadcast stations: 1 (broadcasting on six channels); additional reception of numerous UHF and VHF signals originating in Malaysia and Indonesia; note - digital TV for reception in public spaces and transportation is transmitted from 10 sites (2006)

Televisions:

1.33 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.sg

Internet hosts:

898,762 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

9 (2000)

Internet users:

2,421,800 (2005)

Transportation Singapore

Airports: 9 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 9 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Pipelines: gas 139 km; refined products 8 km (2006)

Roadways: total: 3,234 km paved: 3,234 km (including 150 km of expressways) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 1,063 ships (1000 GRT or over) 31,033,735 GRT/49,715,650 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 155, cargo 87, chemical tanker 136,

container

214, liquefied gas 53, livestock carrier 1, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 353, refrigerated cargo 10, roll on/roll off 2, specialized tanker 11, vehicle carrier 40

foreign-owned: 592 (Australia 7, Bangladesh 1, Belgium 12, China 23,

Denmark 52, Germany 9, Greece 9, Hong Kong 50, India 5, Indonesia

56, Italy 2, Japan 100, South Korea 17, Malaysia 35, Netherlands 2,

Norway 90, Philippines 5, Slovenia 1, Sweden 12, Taiwan 59, Thailand

22, UAE 7, UK 9, US 7)

registered in other countries: 285 (Antigua and Barbuda 1, Bahamas

12, Belize 6, Bolivia 3, Cambodia 4, Cayman Islands 10, Cyprus 1, Dominica 9, France 2, Honduras 11, Hong Kong 24, Indonesia 17, Isle

of Man 7, North Korea 1, Liberia 28, Malaysia 44, Marshall Islands 6, Mongolia 10, Nigeria 1, Panama 67, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 5, Thailand 6, Tuvalu 6, US 2, unknown 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Singapore

Military Singapore

Military branches:

Singapore Armed Forces: Army, Navy, Republic of Singapore Air Force

(includes Air Defense) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for compulsory military service; 16 years of age for volunteers; conscript service obligation reduced to 24 months beginning

December 2004 (2004)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 1,215,568 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 982,368 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$4.47 billion (FY01 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
4.9% (FY01)

Transnational Issues Singapore

Disputes - international:
disputes persist with Malaysia over deliveries of fresh water to Singapore, Singapore's extensive land reclamation works, bridge construction, maritime boundaries, and Pedra Branca Island/Pulau Batu Putih - parties agree to ICJ arbitration on island dispute within three years; Indonesia and Singapore pledged in 2005 to finalize their 1973 maritime boundary agreement by defining unresolved areas north of Batam Island; piracy remains a problem in the Malacca Strait

Illicit drugs:
as a transportation and financial services hub, Singapore is vulnerable, despite strict laws and enforcement, as a venue for money laundering

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Slovakia

Introduction Slovakia

Background:

The dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the close of World War I allowed the Slovaks to join the closely related Czechs to form Czechoslovakia. Following the chaos of World War II, Czechoslovakia became a Communist nation within Soviet-ruled Eastern

Europe. Soviet influence collapsed in 1989 and Czechoslovakia once

more became free. The Slovaks and the Czechs agreed to separate peacefully on 1 January 1993. Slovakia joined both NATO and the EU

in the spring of 2004.

Geography Slovakia

Location:

Central Europe, south of Poland

Geographic coordinates:

48 40 N, 19 30 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 48,845 sq km

land: 48,800 sq km

water: 45 sq km

Area - comparative:

about twice the size of New Hampshire

Land boundaries:

total: 1,524 km

border countries: Austria 91 km, Czech Republic 215 km, Hungary
677

km, Poland 444 km, Ukraine 97 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters

Terrain:

rugged mountains in the central and northern part and lowlands in
the south

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Bodrok River 94 m

highest point: Gerlachovsky Stit 2,655 m

Natural resources:

brown coal and lignite; small amounts of iron ore, copper and
manganese ore; salt; arable land

Land use: arable land: 29.23% permanent crops: 2.67% other:
68.1% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,830 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

air pollution from metallurgical plants presents human health risks; acid rain damaging forests

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

landlocked; most of the country is rugged and mountainous; the Tatra Mountains in the north are interspersed with many scenic lakes

and valleys

People Slovakia

Population:

5,439,448 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 16.7% (male 465,304/female 443,967)

15-64 years: 71.3% (male 1,929,448/female 1,947,735)

65 years and over: 12% (male 244,609/female 408,385) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 35.8 years

male: 34.2 years

female: 37.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.15% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.65 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.45 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.6 male(s)/female

total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 7.26 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.48 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.98 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.73 years

male: 70.76 years

female: 78.89 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.33 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
less than 200 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 100 (2001 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Slovak(s)
adjective: Slovak

Ethnic groups:
Slovak 85.8%, Hungarian 9.7%, Roma 1.7%, Ruthenian/Ukrainian
1%,
other and unspecified 1.8% (2001 census)

Religions:
Roman Catholic 68.9%, Protestant 10.8%, Greek Catholic 4.1%,
other
or unspecified 3.2%, none 13% (2001 census)

Languages:
Slovak (official) 83.9%, Hungarian 10.7%, Roma 1.8%, Ukrainian
1%,
other or unspecified 2.6% (2001 census)

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 99.6%
male: 99.7%
female: 99.6% (2001 est.)

Government Slovakia

Country name:

conventional long form: Slovak Republic

conventional short form: Slovakia

local long form: Slovenska Republika

local short form: Slovensko

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Bratislava

geographic coordinates: 48 09 N, 17 07 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

8 regions (kraje, singular - kraj); Banskobystricky, Bratislavsky, Kosicky, Nitriansky, Presovsky, Trenciansky, Trnavsky, Zilinsky

Independence:

1 January 1993 (Czechoslovakia split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia)

National holiday:

Constitution Day, 1 September (1992)

Constitution:

ratified 1 September 1992, effective 1 January 1993; changed in September 1998 to allow direct election of the president; amended February 2001 to allow Slovakia to apply for NATO and EU membership

Legal system:

civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes; accepts

compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; legal code modified to comply with the obligations of Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and to expunge Marxist-Leninist legal theory

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ivan GASPAROVIC (since 15 June 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Robert FICO (since 4 July 2006);

Deputy Prime Ministers Dusan CAPLOVIC, Robert KALINAK, Stefan

HARABIN, Jan MIKOLAJ (since 4 July 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister

elections: president elected by direct, popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 3 April and 17 April 2004 (next to be held April 2009); following National Council

elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of a majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the president

election results: Ivan GASPAROVIC elected president in runoff; percent of vote - Ivan GASPAROVIC 59.9%, Vladimir MECIAR 40.1%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Council of the Slovak Republic or Narodna Rada

Slovenskej Republiky (150 seats; members are elected on the basis of

proportional representation to serve four-year terms)
elections: last held 17 June 2006 (next to be held 2010)
election results: percent of vote by party - Smer 29.1%, SDKU
18.4%,
SNS 11.7%, SMK 11.7%, LS-HZDS 8.8%, KDH 8.3%; seats by party
- Smer
50, SDKU 31, SNS 20, SMK 20, LS-HZDS 15, KDH 14

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are elected by the National Council);
Constitutional Court (judges appointed by president from group of
nominees approved by the National Council); Special Court
(judges
elected by a council of judges and appointed by president)

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democratic Movement or KDH [Pavol HRUSOVSKY];
Direction-Social Democracy or Smer-SD [Robert FICO]; Free
Forum
[Zuzana MARTINAKOVA]; Movement for Democracy or HZD
[Jozef GRAPA];
People's Party - Movement for a Democratic Slovakia or LS-HZDS
[Vladimir MECIAR]; New Citizens Alliance or ANO [Pavol
RUSKO]; Party
of the Hungarian Coalition or SMK [Bela BUGAR]; People's Union
or LU
[Gustav KRAJCI]; Slovak Communist Party or KSS [Vladimir
DADO];
Slovak Democratic and Christian Union or SDKU [Mikulas
DZURINDA];
Slovak National Party or SNS [Jan SLOTA]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Federation of Employers' Associations of the Slovak Republic;
Association of Towns and Villages or ZMOS; Confederation of

Trade

Unions or KOZ

International organization participation:

ACCT (observer), Australia Group, BIS, BSEC (observer), CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EU (new member), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC,

ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS

(observer), OECD, OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UN Security

Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNIDO, UNTSO,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU (associate partner), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Rastislav KACER

chancery: 3523 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 237-1054

FAX: [1] (202) 237-6438

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Rodolphe "Skip" M. VALLEE

embassy: Hviezdoslavovo Namestie 4, 81102 Bratislava

mailing address: P.O. Box 309, 814 99 Bratislava

telephone: [421] (2) 5443-3338

FAX: [421] (2) 5443-0096

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of white (top), blue, and red superimposed with the coat of arms of Slovakia (consisting of a

red

shield bordered in white and bearing a white Cross of Lorraine surmounting three blue hills); the coat of arms is centered vertically and offset slightly to the hoist side

Economy Slovakia

Economy - overview:

Slovakia has mastered much of the difficult transition from a centrally planned economy to a modern market economy. The DZURINDA

government made excellent progress during 2001-04 in macroeconomic

stabilization and structural reform. Major privatizations are nearly complete, the banking sector is almost completely in foreign hands,

and the government has helped facilitate a foreign investment boom

with business-friendly policies, such as labor market liberalization and a 19% flat tax. Foreign investment in the automotive sector has

been strong. Slovakia's economic growth exceeded expectations in 2001-05, despite the general European slowdown. Unemployment, at an

unacceptable 18% in 2003-04, dropped to 16.4% in 2005, but remains

the economy's Achilles heel. Slovakia joined the EU on 1 May 2004.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$88.78 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$43.07 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

6% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$16,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 3.5% industry: 29.4%
services: 67.2% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.24 million (30 September 2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture 5.8%, industry 29.3%,
construction 9%, services 55.9% (2003)

Unemployment rate:

16.4% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers: 21%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 3.1% highest 10%: 20.9% (1992)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

25.8 (1996)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.7% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

26% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$22.7 billion

expenditures: \$23.2 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

42.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

grains, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit; pigs, cattle, poultry;
forest products

Industries:

metal and metal products; food and beverages; electricity, gas,
coke, oil, nuclear fuel; chemicals and manmade fibers; machinery;
paper and printing; earthenware and ceramics; transport vehicles;
textiles; electrical and optical apparatus; rubber products

Industrial production growth rate:

3.8% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

30.57 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 30.3% hydro: 16%
nuclear: 53.6% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

24.8 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

10.59 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

8.731 billion kWh (2004)

Oil - production:

11,480 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

74,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:

2,160 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

59,000 bbl/day bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

9 million bbl (1 January 2006)

Natural gas - production:

165 million cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

6.8 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

1 million cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

7.3 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

15.01 billion cu m (1 January 2003)

Current account balance:

\$-4.066 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$30.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

vehicles 25.9%, machinery and electrical equipment 21.3%, base metals 14.6%, chemicals and minerals 10.1%, plastics 5.4% (2004)

Exports - partners:

Germany 26.2%, Czech Republic 14.1%, Austria 7.1%, Italy 6.7%, Poland 6.3%, Hungary 5.7% (2005)

Imports:

\$32.9 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment 41.1%, intermediate
manufactured
goods 19.3%, fuels 12.3%, chemicals 9.8%, miscellaneous
manufactured
goods 10.2% (2003)

Imports - partners:

Germany 25.1%, Czech Republic 19.3%, Russia 10.5%, Austria
6.1%,
Poland 4.7%, Hungary 4.6%, Italy 4.5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$14.97 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$26.94 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$1.9 billion in committed EU structural adjustment and cohesion
funds (2004-06)

Currency (code):

Slovak koruna (SKK)

Currency code:

SKK

Exchange rates:

koruny per US dollar - 31.018 (2005), 32.257 (2004), 36.773
(2003),
45.327 (2002), 48.355 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Slovakia

Telephones - main lines in use:

1.197 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

4.54 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: a modernization and privatization program is increasing accessibility to telephone service, reducing the waiting time for new subscribers, and generally improving service quality
domestic: predominantly an analog system that is now receiving digital equipment and is being enlarged with fiber-optic cable, especially in the larger cities; mobile cellular capability has been added

international: country code - 421; three international exchanges (one in Bratislava and two in Banska Bystrica) are available;
Slovakia is participating in several international telecommunications projects that will increase the availability of external services

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 15, FM 78, shortwave 2 (1998)

Radios:

3.12 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

6 national broadcasting, 7 regional, 67 local (2004)

Televisions:

2.62 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.sk

Internet hosts:

210,758 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

6 (2000)

Internet users:

2.5 million (2005)

Transportation Slovakia

Airports: 36 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 18 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 8 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 18 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 9 under 914 m: 8 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 6,769 km; oil 416 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 3,662 km

broad gauge: 100 km 1.520-m gauge

standard gauge: 3,512 km 1.435-m gauge (1,588 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 50 km (1.000-m or 0.750-m gauge) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 42,993 km

paved: 37,533 km (including 316 km of expressways)

unpaved: 5,460 km (2003)

Waterways:

172 km (on Danube River) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 43 ships (1000 GRT or over) 217,819 GRT/309,049 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 6, cargo 36, chemical tanker 1

foreign-owned: 40 (Bulgaria 7, Estonia 1, Greece 4, Israel 7, Poland

2, Syria 2, Turkey 8, UK 1, Ukraine 8)

registered in other countries: 2 (Cyprus 1, Georgia 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Bratislava, Komarno

Military Slovakia

Military branches:

Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic (Ozbrojene Sily Slovenskej Republiky): Land Forces (Pozemne Sily), Air Forces (Vzdušne Sily), Training and Support Forces (Vycviku a Podpory Sily) (2005)

Military service age and obligation: complete transition to an all-volunteer professional force went into effect at the beginning of 2006 after 140 years of mandatory army service; volunteers include women, with minimum age of 17 years (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,351,848

females age 18-49: 1,322,647 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,089,645

females age 18-49: 1,093,077 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 41,544

females age 18-49: 40,183 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$406 million (2002)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1.87% FY05 (2005)

Transnational Issues Slovakia

Disputes - international:

Hungary amended its status law extending special social and cultural benefits to ethnic Hungarians in Slovakia, to which Slovakia had protested; consultations continue between Slovakia and

Hungary over Hungary's completion of its portion of the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric dam project along the Danube; as a

member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Slovakia must implement the strict Schengen border rules

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin bound for Western Europe; producer of synthetic drugs for regional market

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Introduction Slovenia

Background:

The Slovene lands were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until the latter's dissolution at the end of World War I. In 1918, the Slovenes joined the Serbs and Croats in forming a new multinational

state, which was named Yugoslavia in 1929. After World War II, Slovenia became a republic of the renewed Yugoslavia, which though

Communist, distanced itself from Moscow's rule. Dissatisfied with the exercise of power by the majority Serbs, the Slovenes succeeded

in establishing their independence in 1991 after a short 10-day war.

Historical ties to Western Europe, a strong economy, and a stable democracy have assisted in Slovenia's transformation to a modern state. Slovenia acceded to both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004.

Geography Slovenia

Location:

Central Europe, eastern Alps bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Austria and Croatia

Geographic coordinates:

46 07 N, 14 49 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 20,273 sq km

land: 20,151 sq km

water: 122 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land boundaries:

total: 1,382 km

border countries: Austria 330 km, Croatia 670 km, Hungary 102 km,

Italy 280 km

Coastline:

46.6 km

Maritime claims:

NA

Climate:

Mediterranean climate on the coast, continental climate with mild to hot summers and cold winters in the plateaus and valleys to the east

Terrain:

a short coastal strip on the Adriatic, an alpine mountain region adjacent to Italy and Austria, mixed mountains and valleys with numerous rivers to the east

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Adriatic Sea 0 m

highest point: Triglav 2,864 m

Natural resources:

lignite coal, lead, zinc, mercury, uranium, silver, hydropower, forests

Land use: arable land: 8.53% permanent crops: 1.43% other:

90.04% (2005)

Irrigated land:

30 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

flooding and earthquakes

Environment - current issues: Sava River polluted with domestic and industrial waste; pollution of coastal waters with heavy metals and toxic chemicals; forest damage near Koper from air pollution (originating at metallurgical and chemical plants) and resulting acid rain

Environment - international agreements: party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Geography - note:

despite its small size, this eastern Alpine country controls some of Europe's major transit routes

People Slovenia

Population:

2,010,347 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 13.8% (male 143,079/female 135,050)

15-64 years: 70.5% (male 714,393/female 702,950)

65 years and over: 15.7% (male 121,280/female 193,595) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 40.6 years

male: 39 years

female: 42.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.05% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

8.98 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

10.31 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.88 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.63 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 4.4 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.99 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.77 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.33 years

male: 72.63 years

female: 80.29 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.25 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
280 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Slovene(s)
adjective: Slovenian

Ethnic groups:
Slovene 83.1%, Serb 2%, Croat 1.8%, Bosniak 1.1%, other or unspecified 12% (2002 census)

Religions:
Catholic 57.8%, Orthodox 2.3%, other Christian 0.9%, Muslim 2.4%,
unaffiliated 3.5%, other or unspecified 23%, none 10.1% (2002 census)

Languages:
Slovenian 91.1%, Serbo-Croatian 4.5%, other or unspecified 4.4%
(2002 census)

Literacy: definition: NA total population: 99.7% male: 99.7%
female: 99.6%

Government Slovenia

Country name:
conventional long form: Republic of Slovenia
conventional short form: Slovenia
local long form: Republika Slovenija

local short form: Slovenija

former: People's Republic of Slovenia, Socialist Republic of Slovenia

Government type:

parliamentary republic

Capital:

name: Ljubljana

geographic coordinates: 46 03 N, 14 31 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

182 municipalities (obcine, singular - občina) and 11 urban

municipalities* (mestne občine , singular - mestna občina)

Ajdovscina, Beltinci, Benedikt, Bistrica ob Sotli, Bled, Bloke,

Bohinj, Borovnica, Bovec, Braslovce, Brda, Brezice, Brezovica,

Cankova, Celje*, Cerklje na Gorenjskem, Cerknica, Cerkno,

Cerkvenjak, Crensovci, Crna na Koroskem, Crnomelj, Destriak,

Divaca,

Dobje, Dobropolje, Dobrna, Dobrova-Horjul-Polhov Gradec,

Dobrovnjak-Dobronak, Dolenjske Toplice, Dol pri Ljubljani,

Domzale,

Dornava, Dravograd, Duplek, Gorenja Vas-Poljane, Gorisnica,

Gornja

Radgona, Gornji Grad, Gornji Petrovci, Grad, Grosuplje, Hajdina,

Hoce-Slivnica, Hodos-Hodos, Horjul, Hrastnik, Hrpelje-Kozina,

Idrija, Ig, Ilirska Bistrica, Ivancna Gorica, Izola-Isola, Jesenice,

Jezerko, Jursinci, Kamnik, Kanal, Kidricevo, Kobarid, Kobilje,

Kocevje, Komen, Komenda, Koper-Capodistria*, Kostel, Kozje,

Kranj*,

Kranjska Gora, Krizevci, Krsko, Kungota, Kuzma, Lasko, Lenart,

Lendava-Lendva, Litija, Ljubljana*, Ljubno, Ljutomer, Logatec, Loska

Dolina, Loski Potok, Lovrenc na Pohorju, Luce, Lukovica, Majsperk,

Maribor*, Markovci, Medvode, Menges, Metlika, Mezica, Miklavz na

Dravskem Polju, Miren-Kostanjevica, Mirna Pec, Mislinja, Moravce,

Moravske Toplice, Mozirje, Murska Sobota*, Muta, Naklo, Nazarje, Nova Gorica*, Novo Mesto*, Odranci, Oplotnica, Ormoz, Osilnica, Pesnica, Piran-Pirano, Pivka, Podcetrtrek, Podlehnik, Podvelka, Polzela, Postojna, Prebold, Preddvor, Prevalje, Ptuj*, Puconci, Race-Fram, Radece, Radenci, Radlje ob Dravi, Radovljica, Ravne na

Koroskem, Razkrižje, Ribnica, Ribnica na Pohorju, Rogasovci, Rogaska

Slatina, Rogatec, Ruse, Salovci, Selnica ob Dravi, Semic, Sempeter-Vrtojba, Sencur, Sentilj, Sentjernej, Sentjur pri Celju, Sevnica, Sezana, Skocjan, Skofja Loka, Skofljica, Slovenj Gradec*, Slovenska Bistrica, Slovenske Konjice, Smarje pri Jelsah, Smartno ob

Paki, Smartno pri Litiji, Sodrazica, Solcava, Sostanj, Starse, Store, Sveta Ana, Sveti Andraz v Slovenskih Goricah, Sveti Jurij, Tabor, Tisina, Tolmin, Trbovlje, Trebnje, Trnovska Vas, Trzic, Trzin, Turnisce, Velenje*, Velika Polana, Velike Lasce, Verzej, Videm, Vipava, Vitanje, Vodice, Vojnik, Vransko, Vrhnika, Vuzenica,

Zagorje ob Savi, Zalec, Zavrc, Zelezniki, Zetale, Ziri, Zirovnica, Zuzemberk, Zrece

note: there may be 45 more municipalities

Independence:

25 June 1991 (from Yugoslavia)

National holiday:

Independence Day/Statehood Day, 25 June (1991)

Constitution:

adopted 23 December 1991

Legal system:

based on civil law system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal (16 years of age, if employed)

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Janez DRNOVSEK (since 22 December 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Janez JANSKA (since 9 November 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers nominated by the prime minister and elected by the National Assembly

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 10 November and 1 December 2002 (next to be held in the fall of 2007); following National Assembly elections, the leader of the majority party or the

leader of a majority coalition is usually nominated to become prime

minister by the president and elected by the National Assembly; election last held 9 November 2004 (next National Assembly elections

to be held October 2008)

election results: Janez DRNOVSEK elected president; percent of vote

- Janez DRNOVSEK 56.5%, Barbara BREZIGAR 43.5%; Janez JANSKA elected

prime minister; National Assembly vote - 57 to 27

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consisting of a National Assembly or Drzavni Zbor (90 seats; 40 are directly elected and 50 are selected on a proportional basis; note - the numbers of directly elected and proportionally elected seats varies with each election; members are

elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and the National Council or Drzavni Svet (40 seats; this is primarily an advisory body with limited legislative powers; it may propose laws, ask to review any National Assembly decisions, and call national referenda;

members - representing social, economic, professional, and local interests - are indirectly elected to five-year terms by an electoral college)

elections: National Assembly - last held 3 October 2004 (next to be held October 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - SDS 29.1%, LDS 22.8%, ZLSD 10.2%, NSi 9%, SLS 6.8%, SNS 6.3%, DeSUS 4.1%, other 11.7%;

seats by party - SDS 29, LDS 23, ZLSD 10, NSi 9, SLS 7, SNS 6, DeSUS

4, Hungarian and Italian minorities 1 each

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are elected by the National Assembly on the

recommendation of the Judicial Council); Constitutional Court (judges elected for nine-year terms by the National Assembly and nominated by the president)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Party of Retired (Persons) of Slovenia or DeSUS [Karl ERJAVEC]; Liberal Democratic Party or LDS [Jelko KACIN]; New Slovenia or NSi [Andrej BAJUK]; Slovenian Democratic Party or SDS

[Janez JANSKA]; Slovene National Party or SNS [Zmago JELINCIC]; Slovene People's Party or SLS [Janez PODOBNIK]; Slovene Youth Party

or SMS [Darko KRANJC]; Social Democrats or SD [Borut PAHOR]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation: ACCT (observer), Australia Group, BIS, CE, CEI, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EU (new member), FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (guest), NATO, NSG, OAS (observer), OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WEU (associate partner), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Samuel ZBOGAR chancery: 1525 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: [1] (202) 667-5363 FAX: [1] (202) 667-4563 consulate(s) general: Cleveland, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas B. ROBERTSON embassy: Presernova 31, 1000 Ljubljana mailing address: American Embassy Ljubljana, US Department of State, 7140 Ljubljana Place, Washington, DC 20521-7140 telephone: [386] (1) 200-5500 FAX: [386] (1) 200-5555

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of white (top), blue, and red, with the Slovenian seal (a shield with the image of Triglav, Slovenia's highest peak, in white against a blue background at the center; beneath it are two wavy blue lines depicting seas and rivers, and above it are three six-pointed stars arranged in an inverted triangle, which are taken from the coat of arms of the Counts of Celje, the great Slovene dynastic house of the late 14th and early

15th centuries); the seal is located in the upper hoist side of the flag centered in the white and blue bands

Economy Slovenia

Economy - overview:

With its small transition economy and population of approximately

two million, Slovenia is a model of economic success and stability for its neighbors in the former Yugoslavia. The country, which joined the EU in 2004, has excellent infrastructure, a well-educated

work force, and an excellent central location. It enjoys a GDP per capita substantially higher than any of the other transitioning economies of Central Europe. In March 2004, Slovenia became the first transition country to graduate from borrower status to donor partner at the World Bank. Slovenia plans to adopt the euro by 2007

and has met the EU's Maastricht criteria for inflation. Despite its economic success, Slovenia faces growing challenges. Much of the economy remains in state hands and foreign direct investment (FDI)

in Slovenia is one of the lowest in the EU on a per capita basis. Taxes are relatively high, the labor market is often seen as inflexible, and legacy industries are losing sales to more competitive firms in China, India, and elsewhere. The current center-right government, elected in October 2004, has pledged to accelerate privatization of a number of large state holdings and is interested in increasing FDI in Slovenia. In late 2005, the government's new Committee for Economic Reforms was elevated to

cabinet-level status. The Committee's program includes plans for lowering the tax burden, privatizing state-controlled firms, improving the flexibility of the labor market, and increasing the

government's efficiency.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$43.27 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$35.21 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$21,500 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 2.8% industry: 36.9%
services: 60.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 920,000 (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 4.8% industry: 39.1%
services: 56.1% (2004)

Unemployment rate:
6.3% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers: 10% (2003)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 3.6% highest 10%: 21.4% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
28.4 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

24.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$16.02 billion

expenditures: \$16.73 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

28.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

potatoes, hops, wheat, sugar beets, corn, grapes; cattle, sheep, poultry

Industries:

ferrous metallurgy and aluminum products, lead and zinc smelting;

electronics (including military electronics), trucks, electric power equipment, wood products, textiles, chemicals, machine tools

Industrial production growth rate:

3.1% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

14.02 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 35.2% hydro: 27.3% nuclear: 36.8% other: 0.7% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

12.52 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

5.811 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

5.975 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

11.05 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

52,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

1.1 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2003)

Natural gas - imports:

963 million cu m (2002)

Current account balance:

\$-303 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$18.53 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment,
chemicals,
food

Exports - partners:

Germany 19.9%, Italy 12.7%, Croatia 9.4%, Austria 8.1%, France 8.1%
(2005)

Imports:

\$19.62 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals,
fuels and lubricants, food

Imports - partners:

Germany 19.5%, Italy 18.6%, Austria 12%, France 7.2%, Croatia 4.2%
(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$8.16 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$18.97 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient: \$484 million in committed EU structural adjustment and cohesion funds (2004-06)

Currency (code):

tolar (SIT)

Currency code:

SIT

Exchange rates:

tolars per US dollar - 192.71 (2005), 192.38 (2004), 207.11 (2003),
240.25 (2002), 242.75 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Slovenia

Telephones - main lines in use:
816,400 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
1.759 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: NA
domestic: 100% digital (2000)
international: country code - 386

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 17, FM 160, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:
805,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
48 (2001)

Televisions:
710,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.si

Internet hosts:
61,735 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
11 (2000)

Internet users:

1.09 million (2005)

Transportation Slovenia

Airports: 14 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 6 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 8

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 2,526 km; oil 11 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 1,229 km

standard gauge: 1,229 km 1.435-m gauge (504 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 38,400 km

paved: 38,400 km (including 477 km of expressways) (2003)

Merchant marine:

registered in other countries: 26 (Antigua and Barbuda 6, Bahamas 1, Cyprus 4, Georgia 1, Liberia 2, Malta 3, Marshall Islands 3, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 5, Singapore 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Koper

Military Slovenia

Military branches:

Slovenian Army (includes air and naval forces)

Military service age and obligation:

17 years of age for voluntary military service; conscription abolished in 2003 (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 17-49: 496,929

females age 17-49: 483,959 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 17-49: 405,593

females age 17-49: 397,167 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 12,816

females age 17-49: 12,178 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$370 million (FY00)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.7% (FY00)

Transnational Issues Slovenia

Disputes - international:

the Croatia-Slovenia land and maritime boundary agreement, which

would have ceded most of Piran Bay and maritime access to Slovenia

and several villages to Croatia, remains unratified and in dispute;

as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Slovenia must implement the strict Schengen border rules to curb illegal migration and commerce through southeastern Europe while

encouraging close cross-border ties with Croatia

Illicit drugs:

minor transit point for cocaine and Southwest Asian heroin bound for Western Europe, and for precursor chemicals

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Solomon Islands

Introduction Solomon Islands

Background:

The UK established a protectorate over the Solomon Islands in the 1890s. Some of the bitterest fighting of World War II occurred on this archipelago. Self-government was achieved in 1976 and independence two years later. Ethnic violence, government malfeasance, and endemic crime have undermined stability and civil

society. In June 2003, Prime Minister Sir Allen KEMAKEZA sought the

assistance of Australia in reestablishing law and order; the following month, an Australian-led multinational force arrived to

restore peace and disarm ethnic militias. The Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) has been very effective in restoring law and order and rebuilding government institutions.

Geography Solomon Islands

Location:

Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Papua New Guinea

Geographic coordinates:

8 00 S, 159 00 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 28,450 sq km

land: 27,540 sq km

water: 910 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Maryland

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

5,313 km

Maritime claims: measured from claimed archipelagic baselines
territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical monsoon; few extremes of temperature and weather

Terrain:

mostly rugged mountains with some low coral atolls

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest point: Mount Makarakomburu 2,447 m

Natural resources: fish, forests, gold, bauxite, phosphates, lead, zinc, nickel

Land use: arable land: 0.62% permanent crops: 2.04% other: 97.34% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

typhoons, but rarely destructive; geologically active region with frequent earth tremors; volcanic activity

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; soil erosion; many of the surrounding coral reefs are dead or dying

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location on sea routes between the South Pacific Ocean, the Solomon Sea, and the Coral Sea

People Solomon Islands

Population:

552,438 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 41.3% (male 116,370/female 111,834)

15-64 years: 55.4% (male 154,793/female 151,308)

65 years and over: 3.3% (male 8,696/female 9,437) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.9 years

male: 18.7 years

female: 19 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.61% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

30.01 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

3.92 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.92 male(s)/female

total population: 1.03 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 20.63 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 23.54 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 17.59 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.91 years

male: 70.4 years

female: 75.55 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.91 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Solomon Islander(s)

adjective: Solomon Islander

Ethnic groups:

Melanesian 94.5%, Polynesian 3%, Micronesian 1.2%, other 1.1%, unspecified 0.2% (1999 census)

Religions:

Church of Melanesia 32.8%, Roman Catholic 19%, South Seas Evangelical 17%, Seventh-Day Adventist 11.2%, United Church 10.3%,

Christian Fellowship Church 2.4%, other Christian 4.4%, other 2.4%,

unspecified 0.3%, none 0.2% (1999 census)

Languages:

Melanesian pidgin in much of the country is lingua franca; English is official but spoken by only 1%-2% of the population

note: 120 indigenous languages

Literacy: definition: NA total population: NA male: NA female:
NA

Government Solomon Islands

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Solomon Islands

local long form: none

local short form: Solomon Islands

former: British Solomon Islands

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Honiara

geographic coordinates: 9 26 S, 159 57 E

time difference: UTC+11 (16 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

9 provinces and 1 capital territory*; Central, Choiseul,
Guadalcanal, Honiara*, Isabel, Makira, Malaita, Rennell and
Bellona,
Temotu, Western

Independence:

7 July 1978 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 7 July (1978)

Constitution:

7 July 1978

Legal system:

English common law, which is widely disregarded

Suffrage:

21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),
represented by Governor General Nathaniel WAENA (since 7 July 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Manasseh SOGAVARE (since 4 May

2006); note - Prime Minister Snyder RINI, elected on 18 April 2006

and sworn in on 20 April 2006, resigned on 26 April prior to no confidence vote in parliament; SOGAVARE elected on 4 May

cabinet: Cabinet consists of 20 members appointed by the governor

general on the advice of the prime minister from among the members

of Parliament

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general

appointed by the monarch on the advice of Parliament for up to five

years (eligible for a second term); following legislative elections,

the leader of the majority party or the leader of a majority

coalition is usually elected prime minister by Parliament; deputy

prime minister appointed by the governor general on the advice of

the prime minister from among the members of Parliament

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Parliament (50 seats; members elected from

single-member constituencies by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 5 April 2006 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - National Party 6.9%, SIPRA 6.3%, Democratic 4.9%, PAP 6.3%, LAFARI 2.8%, Liberal 5%,

SOCRED 4.3%, independents 60.3%; seats by party - National Party 4,

SIPRA 4, Democratic 3, PAP 3, LAFARI 2, Liberal 2, SOCRED 2, independents 30

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders:

Association of Independent Members or AIM [Thomas CHAN]; Christian

Alliance Solomon Islands or CASI [Edward RONIA]; LAFARI Party [John

GARO]; National Party [Francis HILLY]; People's Alliance Party or PAP [Sir Allan KEMAKEZA]; Social Credit Party or SOCRED [Manasseh

Damukana SOGAVARE]; Solomon First Party [David QUAN]; Solomon

Islands Democratic Party [Gabriel SURI]; Solomon Islands Labor Party

or SILP [Joses TUHANUKU]; Solomon Islands Liberal Party [Bartholomew

ULUFA'ALU]; Solomon Islands Party for Rural Advancement or SIPRA

[Job D. TAUSINGA]; United Party [Sir Peter KENILOREA]

note: in general, Solomon Islands politics is characterized by fluid coalitions

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Isatabu Freedom Movement (IFM); Malaita Eagle Force (MEF);
note -

these rival armed ethnic factions crippled the Solomon Islands in a
wave of violence from 1999 to 2003

International organization participation:

ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCt (signatory),
ICRM,

IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOC, ITU, MIGA, OPCW,
PIF,

Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO,
WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Collin David BECK

chancery: 800 Second Avenue, Suite 400L, New York, NY 10017

telephone: [1] (212) 599-6192, 6193

FAX: [1] (212) 661-8925

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Solomon Islands (embassy
closed

July 1993); the ambassador to Papua New Guinea is accredited to
the

Solomon Islands

Flag description:

divided diagonally by a thin yellow stripe from the lower
hoist-side corner; the upper triangle (hoist side) is blue with five
white five-pointed stars arranged in an X pattern; the lower
triangle is green

Government - note:

June 2003 Prime Minister Sir Allan KEMAKEZA sought the
intervention

of Australia to aid in restoring order; parliament approved the

request for intervention in July 2003; troops from Australia, NZ, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Tonga arrived 24 July 2003; by 2006, the

Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) had been

scaled back to 259 police officers and 20 military, in addition to civilian technical advisers; in response to rioting that broke out in mid-April 2006, Australia dispatched an additional 220 troops and

70 police officers to help restore order

Economy Solomon Islands

Economy - overview:

The bulk of the population depends on agriculture, fishing, and forestry for at least part of its livelihood. Most manufactured goods and petroleum products must be imported. The islands are rich

in undeveloped mineral resources such as lead, zinc, nickel, and gold. Prior to the arrival of the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI), severe ethnic violence, the closing of key

businesses, and an empty government treasury culminated in economic

collapse. RAMSI has enabled a return to law and order, a new period

of economic stability, and modest growth as the economy rebuilds.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$800 million (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$286 million

GDP - real growth rate:

4.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 42% industry: 11%
services: 47% (2000 est.)

Labor force: 249,200 (1999)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 75% industry: 5%
services: 20% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
6.6% (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$49.7 million
expenditures: \$75.1 million; including capital expenditures of NA
(2003)

Agriculture - products: cocoa beans, coconuts, palm kernels, rice,
potatoes, vegetables, fruit; timber; cattle, pigs; fish

Industries:
fish (tuna), mining, timber

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:
55 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
51.15 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
1,270 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:
\$171 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

timber, fish, copra, palm oil, cocoa

Exports - partners:

China 40.7%, South Korea 13.2%, Thailand 6.9%, Japan 6.3%,
Philippines 4.5%, Italy 4.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$159 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food, plant and equipment, manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals

Imports - partners:

Australia 25.8%, Singapore 25.3%, NZ 4.6%, Fiji 4.2%, Papua
New Guinea 4.1% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$166 million (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$122 million annually, mainly from Australia (2004 est.)

Currency (code):

Solomon Islands dollar (SBD)

Currency code:

SBD

Exchange rates:

Solomon Islands dollars per US dollar - 7.5299 (2005), 7.4847
(2004), 7.5059 (2003), 6.7488 (2002), 5.278 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Solomon Islands

Telephones - main lines in use:
7,400 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
6,000 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: NA
domestic: NA
international: country code - 677; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 1 (2004)

Radios:
57,000 (1997)

Televisions:
3,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.sb

Internet hosts:
2,658 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
1 (2000)

Internet users:
8,400 (2005)

Transportation Solomon Islands

Airports:

35 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 33 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 9 under 914 m: 23 (2006)

Roadways: total: 1,360 km paved: 34 km unpaved: 1,326 km
(1999)

Ports and terminals:

Honiara, Malloco Bay, Shortland Harbor, Viru Harbor, Yandina

Military Solomon Islands

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Royal Solomon Islands Police (RSIP)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 114,253 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 92,796 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 6,033 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Transnational Issues Solomon Islands

Disputes - international:

Australian Defense Force leads the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) at the invitation of the Solomon Islands' Government to maintain civil and political order and reinforce regional security

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Somalia

Introduction Somalia

Background: Britain withdrew from British Somaliland in 1960 in order to allow its protectorate to join with Italian Somaliland and form the new nation of Somalia. In 1969, a coup headed by Mohamed SIAD Barre ushered in an authoritarian socialist rule that managed to impose a degree of stability in the country for a couple of decades. After the regime's overthrow early in 1991, Somalia descended into turmoil, factional fighting, and anarchy. In May of 1991, northern clans declared an independent Republic of Somaliland that now includes the administrative regions of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sanaag, and Sool. Although not recognized by any government, this entity has maintained a stable existence, aided by the overwhelming dominance of a ruling clan and economic infrastructure left behind by British, Russian, and

American military assistance programs. The regions of Bari, Nugaal, and northern Mudug comprise a neighboring self-declared autonomous state of Puntland, which has been self-governing since 1998, but does not aim at independence; it has also made strides toward reconstructing a legitimate, representative government, but has suffered some civil strife. Puntland disputes its border with Somaliland as it also claims portions of eastern Sool and Sanaag. Beginning in 1993, a two-year UN humanitarian effort (primarily in the south) was able to alleviate famine conditions, but when the UN withdrew in 1995, having suffered significant casualties, order still had not been restored. The mandate of the Transitional National Government (TNG), created in August 2000 in Arta, Djibouti, expired in August 2003. A two-year peace process, led by the Government of Kenya under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), concluded in October 2004 with the election of Abdullahi YUSUF Ahmed as Transitional Federal President of Somalia and the formation of a transitional government, known as the Somalia Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs). The Somalia TFIs include a 275-member parliamentary body, known as the Transitional Federal Assembly (TFA), a transitional Prime Minister, Ali Mohamed GHEDI, and a 90-member cabinet. The TFIs are currently divided between Mogadishu and Jowhar, but discussions to co-locate the TFIs in one city are ongoing. Suspicion of Somali links with global terrorism further complicates the picture.

Geography Somalia

Location:

Eastern Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, east of Ethiopia

Geographic coordinates:

10 00 N, 49 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 637,657 sq km

land: 627,337 sq km

water: 10,320 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries: total: 2,340 km border countries: Djibouti 58 km, Ethiopia 1,600 km, Kenya 682 km

Coastline:

3,025 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 200 nm

Climate:

principally desert; northeast monsoon (December to February), moderate temperatures in north and very hot in south; southwest monsoon (May to October), torrid in the north and hot in the south,

irregular rainfall, hot and humid periods (tangambili) between monsoons

Terrain:

mostly flat to undulating plateau rising to hills in north

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Shimbiris 2,416 m

Natural resources:

uranium and largely unexploited reserves of iron ore, tin, gypsum,

bauxite, copper, salt, natural gas, likely oil reserves

Land use: arable land: 1.64% permanent crops: 0.04% other: 98.32% (2005)

Irrigated land:
2,000 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
recurring droughts; frequent dust storms over eastern plains in summer; floods during rainy season

Environment - current issues:
famine; use of contaminated water contributes to human health problems; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

Geography - note:
strategic location on Horn of Africa along southern approaches to Bab el Mandeb and route through Red Sea and Suez Canal

People Somalia

Population:
8,863,338
note: this estimate was derived from an official census taken in 1975 by the Somali Government; population counting in Somalia is complicated by the large number of nomads and by refugee movements in response to famine and clan warfare (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 44.4% (male 1,973,294/female 1,961,083)
15-64 years: 53% (male 2,355,861/female 2,342,988)
65 years and over: 2.6% (male 97,307/female 132,805) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 17.6 years

male: 17.5 years

female: 17.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.85% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

45.13 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

16.63 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.73 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 114.89 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 124.18 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 105.32 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 48.47 years

male: 46.71 years

female: 50.28 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

6.76 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

43,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

animal contact disease: rabies (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Somali(s)

adjective: Somali

Ethnic groups:

Somali 85%, Bantu and other non-Somali 15% (including Arabs 30,000)

Religions:

Sunni Muslim

Languages:

Somali (official), Arabic, Italian, English

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 37.8%

male: 49.7%

female: 25.8% (2001 est.)

Government Somalia

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Somalia

local long form: Jamhuuriyada Demuqraadiga Soomaaliyeed

local short form: Soomaaliya

former: Somali Republic; Somali Democratic Republic

Government type:

no permanent national government; transitional, parliamentary

federal government

Capital:

name: Mogadishu

geographic coordinates: 2 04 N, 45 22 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

18 regions (plural - NA, singular - gobolka); Awdal, Bakool, Banaadir, Bari, Bay, Galguduud, Gedo, Hiiraan, Jubbada Dhexe, Jubbada Hoose, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Shabeellaha Dhexe, Shabeellaha

Hoose, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed

Independence:

1 July 1960 (from a merger of British Somaliland, which became independent from the UK on 26 June 1960, and Italian

Somaliland,

which became independent from the Italian-administered UN trusteeship on 1 July 1960, to form the Somali Republic)

National holiday:

Foundation of the Somali Republic, 1 July (1960); note - 26 June (1960) in Somaliland

Constitution:

25 August 1979, presidential approval 23 September 1979

note: the formation of transitional governing institutions, known as

the Transitional Federal Government, is currently ongoing

Legal system:

no national system; Shari'a (Islamic) and secular courts based on Somali customary law (xeer) are present in some localities; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Transitional Federal President Abdullahi YUSUF Ahmed (since 14 October 2004); note - a transitional governing entity with a five-year mandate, known as the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs), was established in October 2004; the TFI relocated to Somalia in June 2004, but its members remain divided

between Mogadishu and Jowhar inside Somalia, and the government

continues to struggle to establish effective governance in the country

head of government: Prime Minister Ali Mohamed GEDI (since 24 December 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister and approved by

the

Transitional Federal Assembly
election results: Abdullahi YUSUF Ahmed, the former leader of the semi-autonomous Puntland region of Somalia, was elected president by the Transitional Federal Assembly

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly

note: fledgling parliament; a 275-member Transitional Federal Assembly; the new parliament consists of 61 seats assigned to each of four large clan groups (Darod, Digil-Mirifle, Dir, and Hawiye) with the remaining 31 seats divided between minority clans

Judicial branch:

following the breakdown of the central government, most regions have reverted to local forms of conflict resolution, either secular, traditional Somali customary law, or Shari'a (Islamic) law with a provision for appeal of all sentences

Political parties and leaders:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

numerous clan and sub-clan factions are currently vying for power

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AU, CAEU, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA,

IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IGAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ITU, LAS, NAM, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR,

UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

Somalia does not have an embassy in the US (ceased operations on

May 1991); note - the TFG and other factions have representatives in

Washington and at the United Nations

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Somalia; US interests are represented by the US Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya at United Nations

Avenue, Nairobi; mailing address: Unit 64100, Nairobi; APO AE 09831;

telephone: [254] (20) 363-6000; FAX [254] (20) 363-6157

Flag description:

light blue with a large white five-pointed star in the center; blue field influenced by the flag of the UN

Government - note:

although an interim government was created in 2004, other regional

and local governing bodies continue to exist and control various cities and regions of the country, including the self-declared Republic of Somaliland in northwestern Somalia, the semi-autonomous

State of Puntland in northeastern Somalia, and traditional clan and faction strongholds

Economy Somalia

Economy - overview:

Somalia's economic fortunes are driven by its deep political divisions. The northwestern area has declared its independence as the "Republic of Somaliland"; the northeastern region of Puntland is

a semi-autonomous state; and the remaining southern portion is

riddled with the struggles of rival factions. Economic life continues, in part because much activity is local and relatively easily protected. Agriculture is the most important sector, with livestock normally accounting for about 40% of GDP and about 65% of

export earnings, but Saudi Arabia's ban on Somali livestock, due to Rift Valley Fever concerns, has severely hampered the sector. Nomads

and semi-nomads, who are dependent upon livestock for their livelihood, make up a large portion of the population. Livestock, hides, fish, charcoal, and bananas are Somalia's principal exports, while sugar, sorghum, corn, qat, and machined goods are the principal imports. Somalia's small industrial sector, based on the processing of agricultural products, has largely been looted and sold as scrap metal. Despite the seeming anarchy, Somalia's service sector has managed to survive and grow. Telecommunication firms provide wireless services in most major cities and offer the lowest international call rates on the continent. In the absence of a formal banking sector, money exchange services have sprouted throughout the country, handling between \$500 million and \$1 billion

in remittances annually. Mogadishu's main market offers a variety of

goods from food to the newest electronic gadgets. Hotels continue to

operate, and militias provide security. The ongoing civil disturbances and clan rivalries, however, have interfered with any broad-based economic development and international aid arrangements.

Somalia's arrears to the IMF continued to grow in 2005. Statistics on Somalia's GDP, growth, per capita income, and inflation should be

viewed skeptically. In late December 2004, a major tsunami caused an

estimated 150 deaths and resulted in destruction of property in coastal areas.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$4.809 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$2.483 billion

GDP - real growth rate:
2.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 65% industry: 10% services: 25% (2000 est.)

Labor force: 3.7 million (very few skilled laborers)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 71% industry and services: 29%

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
NA%; note - businesses print their own money, so inflation rates cannot be easily determined

Budget:

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA

Agriculture - products:

bananas, sorghum, corn, coconuts, rice, sugarcane, mangoes, sesame

seeds, beans; cattle, sheep, goats; fish

Industries:

a few light industries, including sugar refining, textiles, wireless communication

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

235.6 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

219.1 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

5,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

5.663 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Exports:

\$241 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

livestock, bananas, hides, fish, charcoal, scrap metal

Exports - partners:

UAE 52.6%, Yemen 14.6%, Oman 6.3%, India 4.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$576 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

manufactures, petroleum products, foodstuffs, construction materials, qat

Imports - partners:

Djibouti 30.1%, Kenya 13.7%, Brazil 8.4%, India 8%, Oman 5.3%,
UAE
5% (2005)

Debt - external:
\$3 billion (2001 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$60 million (1999 est.)

Currency (code):
Somali shilling (SOS)

Currency code:
SOS

Exchange rates:
Somali shillings per US dollar - 11,000 (November 2000), 2,620 (January 1999), 7,500 (November 1997 est.), 7,000 (January 1996 est.), 5,000 (1 January 1995)
note: the Republic of Somaliland, a self-declared independent country not recognized by any foreign government, issues its own currency, the Somaliland shilling

Fiscal year:
NA

Communications Somalia

Telephones - main lines in use:
100,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
500,000 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: the public telecommunications system was almost completely destroyed or dismantled by the civil war factions;

private wireless companies offer service in most major cities and charge the lowest international rates on the continent
domestic: local cellular telephone systems have been established in Mogadishu and in several other population centers
international: country code - 252; international connections are available from Mogadishu by satellite

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 0, FM 11, shortwave 1 in Mogadishu; 1 FM in Puntland, 1 FM in Somaliland (2001)

Radios:

470,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

4; note - two in Mogadishu; two in Hargeisa (2001)

Televisions:

135,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.so

Internet hosts:

3 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

3 (one each in Boosaaso, Hargeisa, and Mogadishu) (2000)

Internet users:

90,000 (2005)

Transportation Somalia

Airports: 65 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 7 over 3,047 m: 4 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 58 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 19 914 to 1,523 m: 29 under 914 m: 6 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 22,100 km

paved: 2,608 km

unpaved: 19,492 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 2,659 GRT/2,540 DWT

by type: cargo 1

foreign-owned: 1 (UAE 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Boosaaso, Berbera, Chisimayu (Kismaayo), Merca, Mogadishu

Military Somalia

Military branches:

a Somali National Army was attempted under the interim government;

numerous factions and clans maintain independent militias, and the

Somaliland and Puntland regional governments maintain their own

security and police forces

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.) (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,787,727

females age 18-49: 1,714,792 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,022,360

females age 18-49: 1,038,697 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$22.34 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.9% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Somalia

Disputes - international:

"Somaliland" secessionists provide port facilities to landlocked Ethiopia and establish commercial ties with regional states; "Puntland" and "Somaliland" "governments" seek support from neighboring states in their secessionist aspirations and in conflicts with each other; Ethiopia has only an administrative line with the Oromo region of southern Somalia and maintains alliances

with local Somali clans opposed to the unrecognized Somali Interim

Government, which plans eventual relocation from Kenya to Mogadishu;

rival militia and clan fighting in southern Somalia periodically spills over into Kenya

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 400,000 (civil war since 1988, clan-based competition for resources) 5,000 (26 December 2004 tsunami) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@South Africa

Introduction South Africa

Background:

After the British seized the Cape of Good Hope area in 1806, many of the Dutch settlers (the Boers) trekked north to found their own republics. The discovery of diamonds (1867) and gold (1886) spurred

wealth and immigration and intensified the subjugation of the native

inhabitants. The Boers resisted British encroachments, but were defeated in the Boer War (1899-1902). The resulting Union of South

Africa operated under a policy of apartheid - the separate development of the races. The 1990s brought an end to apartheid politically and ushered in black majority rule.

Geography South Africa

Location:

Southern Africa, at the southern tip of the continent of Africa

Geographic coordinates:

29 00 S, 24 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 1,219,912 sq km

land: 1,219,912 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Prince Edward Islands (Marion Island and Prince Edward Island)

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 4,862 km

border countries: Botswana 1,840 km, Lesotho 909 km, Mozambique 491 km, Namibia 967 km, Swaziland 430 km, Zimbabwe 225 km

Coastline:

2,798 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to edge of the continental margin

Climate:

mostly semiarid; subtropical along east coast; sunny days, cool nights

Terrain:

vast interior plateau rimmed by rugged hills and narrow coastal plain

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Njesuthi 3,408 m

Natural resources:

gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper,

vanadium,
salt, natural gas

Land use:

arable land: 12.1%

permanent crops: 0.79%

other: 87.11% (2005)

Irrigated land:

14,980 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

prolonged droughts

Environment - current issues:

lack of important arterial rivers or lakes requires extensive water conservation and control measures; growth in water usage outpacing

supply; pollution of rivers from agricultural runoff and urban discharge; air pollution resulting in acid rain; soil erosion; desertification

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living

Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine

Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands,

Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

South Africa completely surrounds Lesotho and almost completely surrounds Swaziland

People South Africa

Population:

44,187,637

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 29.7% (male 6,603,220/female 6,525,810)

15-64 years: 65% (male 13,955,950/female 14,766,843)

65 years and over: 5.3% (male 905,870/female 1,429,944) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 24.1 years

male: 23.3 years

female: 25 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.4% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

18.2 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

22 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.16 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: there is an increasing flow of Zimbabweans into South Africa and Botswana in search of better economic opportunities (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.63 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 60.66 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 64.31 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 56.92 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 42.73 years

male: 43.25 years

female: 42.19 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.2 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

21.5% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

5.3 million (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

370,000 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: South African(s)

adjective: South African

Ethnic groups:

black African 79%, white 9.6%, colored 8.9%, Indian/Asian 2.5%
(2001 census)

Religions:

Zion Christian 11.1%, Pentecostal/Charismatic 8.2%, Catholic 7.1%,

Methodist 6.8%, Dutch Reformed 6.7%, Anglican 3.8%, other Christian

36%, Islam 1.5%, other 2.3%, unspecified 1.4%, none 15.1%
(2001

census)

Languages:

IsiZulu 23.8%, IsiXhosa 17.6%, Afrikaans 13.3%, Sepedi 9.4%,
English 8.2%, Setswana 8.2%, Sesotho 7.9%, Xitsonga 4.4%, other 7.2%

(2001 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 86.4%

male: 87%

female: 85.7% (2003 est.)

Government South Africa

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of South Africa

conventional short form: South Africa

former: Union of South Africa

abbreviation: RSA

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Pretoria (administrative capital)

geographic coordinates: 29 12 S, 28 10 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Cape Town (legislative capital); Bloemfontein (judicial capital)

Administrative divisions:

9 provinces; Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North-West, Northern Cape, Western Cape

Independence:

31 May 1910 (from UK); note - South Africa became a republic in 1961 following an October 1960 referendum

National holiday:

Freedom Day, 27 April (1994)

Constitution:

10 December 1996; this new constitution was certified by the Constitutional Court on 4 December 1996, was signed by then President MANDELA on 10 December 1996, and entered into effect on 3

February 1997; it is being implemented in phases

Legal system:

based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Thabo MBEKI (since 16 June 1999);

Executive Deputy President Phumzile MLAMBO-NGCUKA (since 23 June

2005); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Thabo MBEKI (since 16 June 1999);

Executive Deputy President Phumzile MLAMBO-NGCUKA (since 23 June

2005); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president elected by the National Assembly for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 24 April 2004 (next to be held April 2009)

election results: Thabo MBEKI elected president; percent of National

Assembly vote - 100% (by acclamation)

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consisting of the National Assembly (400 seats; members are elected by popular vote under a system of proportional representation to serve five-year terms) and the National Council of Provinces (90 seats, 10 members elected by each

of the nine provincial legislatures for five-year terms; has special powers to protect regional interests, including the safeguarding of cultural and linguistic traditions among ethnic minorities); note - following the implementation of the new constitution on 3 February

1997, the former Senate was disbanded and replaced by the National

Council of Provinces with essentially no change in membership and

party affiliations, although the new institution's responsibilities have been changed somewhat by the new constitution

elections: National Assembly and National Council of Provinces -

last held 14 April 2004 (next to be held NA 2009)

election results: National Assembly - percent of vote by party - ANC

69.7%, DA 12.4%, IFP 7%, UDM 2.3%, NNP 1.7%, ACDP 1.6%, other 5.3%;

seats by party - ANC 279, DA 50, IFP 28, UDM 9, NNP 7, ACDP 6, other

21; National Council of Provinces - percent of vote by party - NA %;

seats by party - NA

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court; Supreme Court of Appeals; High Courts; Magistrate Courts

Political parties and leaders:

African Christian Democratic Party or ACDP [Kenneth MESHOE, president]; African National Congress or ANC [Thabo MBEKI, president]; Democratic Alliance or DA [Anthony LEON] (formed from

the merger of the Democratic Party or DP and the Freedom Alliance or

FA); Inkatha Freedom Party or IFP [Mangosuthu BUTHELEZI, president];

Pan-Africanist Congress or PAC [Stanley MOGOBA, president]; New

National Party or NNP; United Democratic Movement or UDM [Bantu HOLOMISA]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Congress of South African Trade Unions or COSATU [Zwelinzima VAVI,

general secretary]; South African Communist Party or SACP [Blade NZIMANDE, general secretary]; South African National Civics

Organization or SANCO [Mlungisi HLONGWANE, national president]; note

- COSATU and SACP are in a formal alliance with the ANC

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, BIS, C, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM, NSG, ONUB,

OPCW, PCA, SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR,

UNMEE, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Barbara Joyce Mosima MASEKELA

chancery: 3051 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 232-4400

FAX: [1] (202) 265-1607

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jendayi E. FRAZER

embassy: 877 Pretorius Street, Pretoria

mailing address: P. O. Box 9536, Pretoria 0001

telephone: [27] (12) 342-1048

FAX: [27] (12) 342-2244

consulate(s) general: Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

Flag description:

two equal width horizontal bands of red (top) and blue separated by

a central green band which splits into a horizontal Y, the arms of which end at the corners of the hoist side; the Y embraces a black isosceles triangle from which the arms are separated by narrow

yellow bands; the red and blue bands are separated from the green band and its arms by narrow white stripes

Economy South Africa

Economy - overview:

South Africa is a middle-income, emerging market with an abundant

supply of natural resources; well-developed financial, legal, communications, energy, and transport sectors; a stock exchange that

ranks among the 10 largest in the world; and a modern infrastructure

supporting an efficient distribution of goods to major urban centers

throughout the region. However, growth has not been strong enough to

lower South Africa's high unemployment rate, and daunting economic

problems remain from the apartheid era - especially poverty and lack

of economic empowerment among the disadvantaged groups. South

African economic policy is fiscally conservative, but pragmatic, focusing on targeting inflation and liberalizing trade as means to increase job growth and household income.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$540.8 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$187.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

4.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$12,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 2.5% industry: 30.3% services: 67.1% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 15.23 million economically active (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 30% industry: 25% services: 45% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate:

26.6% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

50% (2000 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 1.1% highest 10%: 45.9% (1994)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

59.3 (1995)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

16.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$65.91 billion

expenditures: \$70.62 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

35.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; beef, poultry, mutton, wool, dairy products

Industries:

mining (world's largest producer of platinum, gold, chromium), automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemicals, fertilizer, foodstuffs, commercial ship repair

Industrial production growth rate:

3.6% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

215.9 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 93.5% hydro: 1.1% nuclear: 5.5% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

197.4 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

10.14 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

6.739 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

216,700 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

484,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

7.84 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

2.35 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

2.35 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

28.32 million cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-11.08 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$50.91 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

gold, diamonds, platinum, other metals and minerals, machinery
and
equipment

Exports - partners:

UK 11.1%, US 9.1%, Japan 8.3%, Germany 6.3%, China 5.2%,
Italy 4.5%
(2005)

Imports:

\$52.97 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products,
scientific
instruments, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

Germany 14.9%, US 7%, China 6.9%, UK 6.8%, Saudi Arabia
6.5%, Japan
5.9%, Iran 5.8%, France 4.3% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$20.63 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$29.97 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$487.5 million (2000)

Currency (code):

rand (ZAR)

Currency code:

ZAR

Exchange rates:

rand per US dollar - 6.3593 (2005), 6.4597 (2004), 7.5648 (2003),
10.5407 (2002), 8.6092 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 April - 31 March

Communications South Africa

Telephones - main lines in use:

4.729 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
33.96 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: the system is the best developed and most modern in Africa
domestic: consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, microwave radio relay links, fiber-optic cable, radiotelephone communication stations, and wireless local loops;
key
centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria
international: country code - 27; 2 submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 14, FM 347 (plus 243 repeaters), shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:
17 million (2001)

Television broadcast stations:
556 (plus 144 network repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:
6 million (2000)

Internet country code:
.za

Internet hosts:
645,179 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
150 (2001)

Internet users:

5.1 million (2005)

Transportation South Africa

Airports: 731 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 146 over 3,047 m: 10 2,438 to 3,047 m: 5 1,524 to 2,437 m: 51 914 to 1,523 m: 67 under 914 m: 13 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 585 1,524 to 2,437 m: 34 914 to 1,523 m: 302 under 914 m: 249 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 100 km; gas 1,062 km; oil 966 km; refined products 1,354 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 20,872 km
narrow gauge: 20,436 km 1.065-m gauge (8,868 km electrified);
436 km
0.610-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 362,099 km
paved: 73,506 km
unpaved: 288,593 km (2002)

Merchant marine:

total: 3 ships (1000 GRT or over) 32,815 GRT/39,295 DWT
by type: container 1, petroleum tanker 2
foreign-owned: 1 (Denmark 1)
registered in other countries: 8 (Panama 3, UK 5) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Cape Town, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, Saldanha Bay

Military South Africa

Military branches:

South African National Defense Force (SANDF): South African Army,

South African Navy (SAN), South African Air Force (SAAF), Joint Operations Command, Joint Support Command, Military Intelligence,

Military Health Service (2005)

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for voluntary military service; women have a long history of military service in noncombat roles, dating back to World War I (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 10,354,769

females age 18-49: 10,626,550 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 4,927,757

females age 18-49: 4,609,071 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 512,407

females age 18-49: 506,078 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$3.55 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.5% (2005 est.)

Military - note:

with the end of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule, former military, black homelands forces, and ex-opposition forces were integrated into the South African National Defense Force (SANDF); as of 2003 the integration process was considered complete

Transnational Issues South Africa

Disputes - international:

South Africa has placed military along the border to stem the thousands of Zimbabweans fleeing to find work and escape political persecution; managed dispute with Namibia over the location of the boundary in the Orange River

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 5,774 (Angola) 9,516 (Democratic Republic of Congo) 7,118 (Somalia) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: South Africa is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation; women and girls are trafficked

internally - and occasionally to European and Asian countries - for sexual exploitation; women from other African countries are trafficked to South Africa and, less frequently, onward to Europe for sexual exploitation; men and boys are trafficked from neighboring countries for forced agricultural labor; Asian and Eastern European women are trafficked to South Africa for debt-bonded sexual exploitation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - South Africa is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to show increasing efforts to address

trafficking in 2005

Illicit drugs:

transshipment center for heroin, hashish, marijuana, and cocaine; cocaine consumption on the rise; world's largest market for illicit methaqualone, usually imported illegally from India through various east African countries; illicit cultivation of marijuana; attractive venue for money launderers given the increasing level of organized criminal and narcotics activity in the region

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Southern Ocean

Introduction Southern Ocean

Background:

A large body of recent oceanographic research has shown that the Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC), an ocean current that flows from west to east around Antarctica, plays a crucial role in global ocean circulation. The region where the cold waters of the ACC meet and mingle with the warmer waters of the north defines a distinct border - the Antarctic Convergence - which fluctuates with the seasons, but which encompasses a discrete body of water and a

unique

ecologic region. The Convergence concentrates nutrients, which promotes marine plant life, and which in turn allows for a greater abundance of animal life. In the spring of 2000, the International Hydrographic Organization decided to delimit the waters within the

Convergence as a fifth world ocean - the Southern Ocean - by combining the southern portions of the Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean,

and Pacific Ocean. The Southern Ocean extends from the coast of Antarctica north to 60 degrees south latitude, which coincides with

the Antarctic Treaty Limit and which approximates the extent of the

Antarctic Convergence. As such, the Southern Ocean is now the fourth

largest of the world's five oceans (after the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, and Indian Ocean, but larger than the Arctic Ocean).

It should be noted that inclusion of the Southern Ocean does not imply recognition of this feature as one of the world's primary oceans by the US Government.

Geography Southern Ocean

Location:

body of water between 60 degrees south latitude and Antarctica

Geographic coordinates:

60 00 S, 90 00 E (nominally), but the Southern Ocean has the unique

distinction of being a large circumpolar body of water totally encircling the continent of Antarctica; this ring of water lies between 60 degrees south latitude and the coast of Antarctica and

encompasses 360 degrees of longitude

Map references:

Antarctic Region

Area:

total: 20.327 million sq km

note: includes Amundsen Sea, Bellingshausen Sea, part of the Drake

Passage, Ross Sea, a small part of the Scotia Sea, Weddell Sea, and other tributary water bodies

Area - comparative:

slightly more than twice the size of the US

Coastline:

17,968 km

Climate:

sea temperatures vary from about 10 degrees Celsius to -2 degrees Celsius; cyclonic storms travel eastward around the continent and frequently are intense because of the temperature contrast between

ice and open ocean; the ocean area from about latitude 40 south to

the Antarctic Circle has the strongest average winds found anywhere

on Earth; in winter the ocean freezes outward to 65 degrees south latitude in the Pacific sector and 55 degrees south latitude in the Atlantic sector, lowering surface temperatures well below 0 degrees

Celsius; at some coastal points intense persistent drainage winds from the interior keep the shoreline ice-free throughout the winter

Terrain:

the Southern Ocean is deep, 4,000 to 5,000 meters over most of its

extent with only limited areas of shallow water; the Antarctic continental shelf is generally narrow and unusually deep, its edge lying at depths of 400 to 800 meters (the global mean is 133 meters); the Antarctic icepack grows from an average minimum of 2.6

million square kilometers in March to about 18.8 million square kilometers in September, better than a sixfold increase in area; the Antarctic Circumpolar Current (21,000 km in length) moves perpetually eastward; it is the world's largest ocean current, transporting 130 million cubic meters of water per second - 100 times the flow of all the world's rivers

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: -7,235 m at the southern end of the South Sandwich Trench

highest point: sea level 0 m

Natural resources:

probable large and possible giant oil and gas fields on the continental margin, manganese nodules, possible placer deposits, sand and gravel, fresh water as icebergs; squid, whales, and seals - none exploited; krill, fishes

Natural hazards:

huge icebergs with drafts up to several hundred meters; smaller bergs and iceberg fragments; sea ice (generally 0.5 to 1 meter thick) with sometimes dynamic short-term variations and with large

annual and interannual variations; deep continental shelf flooded by

glacial deposits varying widely over short distances; high winds and

large waves much of the year; ship icing, especially May-October; most of region is remote from sources of search and rescue

Environment - current issues:

increased solar ultraviolet radiation resulting from the Antarctic ozone hole in recent years, reducing marine primary productivity (phytoplankton) by as much as 15% and damaging the DNA of some fish;

illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in recent years, especially the landing of an estimated five to six times more Patagonian toothfish than the regulated fishery, which is likely to affect the sustainability of the stock; large amount of incidental mortality of seabirds resulting from long-line fishing for toothfish
note: the now-protected fur seal population is making a strong comeback after severe overexploitation in the 18th and 19th centuries

Environment - international agreements:

the Southern Ocean is subject to all international agreements regarding the world's oceans; in addition, it is subject to these agreements specific to the Antarctic region: International Whaling Commission (prohibits commercial whaling south of 40 degrees south

[south of 60 degrees south between 50 degrees and 130 degrees west]); Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (limits sealing); Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living

Resources (regulates fishing)

note: many nations (including the US) prohibit mineral resource exploration and exploitation south of the fluctuating Polar Front (Antarctic Convergence) which is in the middle of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current and serves as the dividing line between the very

cold polar surface waters to the south and the warmer waters to the north

Geography - note:

the major chokepoint is the Drake Passage between South America and

Antarctica; the Polar Front (Antarctic Convergence) is the best natural definition of the northern extent of the Southern Ocean; it is a distinct region at the middle of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current that separates the very cold polar surface waters to the south from the warmer waters to the north; the Front and the Current

extend entirely around Antarctica, reaching south of 60 degrees south near New Zealand and near 48 degrees south in the far South

Atlantic coinciding with the path of the maximum westerly winds

Economy Southern Ocean

Economy - overview:

Fisheries in 2003-04 landed 136,262 metric tons, of which 87% (118,166 tons) was krill and 8% (11,182 tons) Patagonian toothfish,

compared to 142,555 tons in 2002-03 of which 83% (117,728 tons) was

krill and 12% (16,479 tons) Patagonian toothfish (estimated fishing

from the area covered by the Convention of the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), which extends slightly

beyond the Southern Ocean area). International agreements were adopted in late 1999 to reduce illegal, unreported, and unregulated

fishing, which in the 2000-01 season landed, by one estimate, 8,376

metric tons of Patagonian and Antarctic toothfish. In the 2004-05 Antarctic summer 28,202 tourists, most of them seaborne

(approximately 97%), visited the Southern Ocean and Antarctica, compared to 14,762 in 1999-2000.

Transportation Southern Ocean

Ports and terminals:

McMurdo, Palmer, and offshore anchorages in Antarctica
note: few ports or harbors exist on southern side of Southern Ocean;

ice conditions limit use of most to short periods in midsummer; even

then some cannot be entered without icebreaker escort; most Antarctic ports are operated by government research stations and, except in an emergency, are not open to commercial or private vessels; vessels in any port south of 60 degrees south are subject to inspection by Antarctic Treaty observers (see Article 7); The Hydrographic Committee on Antarctica (HCA), a special hydrographic

commission of International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), is responsible for hydrographic surveying and nautical charting matters

in Antarctic Treaty area; it coordinates and facilitates provision of accurate and appropriate charts and other aids to navigation in support of safety of navigation in region; membership of HCA is open

to any IHO Member State whose government has acceded to the Antarctic Treaty and which contributes resources and/or data to IHO

Chart coverage of the area; members of HCA are Argentina, Australia,

Chile, China, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, NZ, Norway, Russia, South Africa, Spain, and the UK (2005)

Transportation - note:

Drake Passage offers alternative to transit through the Panama Canal

Transnational Issues Southern Ocean

Disputes - international:

Antarctic Treaty defers claims (see Antarctica entry), but Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, NZ, Norway, and UK assert claims (some overlapping), including the continental shelf in the Southern Ocean; several states have expressed an interest in extending those continental shelf claims under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to include undersea ridges; the US and most other states do not recognize the land or maritime claims of other states and have made no claims themselves (the US and Russia have reserved the right to do so); no formal claims exist in the waters in the sector between 90 degrees west and 150 degrees west

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@South Georgia and the South Sandwich

Introduction South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Background:

The islands, which have large bird and seal populations, lie approximately 1,000 km east of the Falkland Islands and have been

under British administration since 1908 - except for a brief period in 1982 when Argentina occupied them. Grytviken, on South Georgia,

was a 19th and early 20th century whaling station. Famed explorer

Ernest SHACKLETON stopped there in 1914 en route to his ill-fated

attempt to cross Antarctica on foot. He returned some 20 months later with a few companions in a small boat and arranged a successful rescue for the rest of his crew, stranded off the Antarctic Peninsula. He died in 1922 on a subsequent expedition and

is buried in Grytviken. Today, the station houses scientists from the British Antarctic Survey. Recognizing the importance of preserving the marine stocks in adjacent waters, the UK, in 1993, extended the exclusive fishing zone from 12 nm to 200 nm around each island.

Geography South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Location:

Southern South America, islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, east of the tip of South America

Geographic coordinates:

54 30 S, 37 00 W

Map references:

Antarctic Region

Area:

total: 3,903 sq km

land: 3,903 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Shag Rocks, Black Rock, Clerke Rocks, South Georgia

Island, Bird Island, and the South Sandwich Islands, which consist of eleven islands

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Rhode Island

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

NA km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate:

variable, with mostly westerly winds throughout the year interspersed with periods of calm; nearly all precipitation falls as snow

Terrain:

most of the islands, rising steeply from the sea, are rugged and mountainous; South Georgia is largely barren and has steep, glacier-covered mountains; the South Sandwich Islands are of volcanic origin with some active volcanoes

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest point: Mount Paget (South Georgia) 2,934 m

Natural resources:

fish

Land use:

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (largely covered by permanent ice and snow with some

sparse vegetation consisting of grass, moss, and lichen) (2005)

Irrigated land:

0 sq km

Natural hazards:

the South Sandwich Islands have prevailing weather conditions that

generally make them difficult to approach by ship; they are also subject to active volcanism

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

the north coast of South Georgia has several large bays, which provide good anchorage; reindeer, introduced early in the 20th century, live on South Georgia

People South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Population:

no indigenous inhabitants

note: the small military garrison on South Georgia withdrew in March

2001, to be replaced by a permanent group of scientists of the British Antarctic Survey, which also has a biological station on

Bird Island; the South Sandwich Islands are uninhabited (July 2006 est.)

Government South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Country name:

conventional long form: South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

conventional short form: none

abbreviation: SGSSI

Dependency status:

overseas territory of the UK, also claimed by Argentina; administered from the Falkland Islands by a commissioner, who is concurrently governor of the Falkland Islands, representing Queen ELIZABETH II; Grytviken - formerly a whaling station on South Georgia - is a scientific base

Legal system:

the laws of the UK, where applicable, apply; the senior magistrate from the Falkland Islands presides over the Magistrates Court

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK, also claimed by Argentina)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK, also claimed by Argentina)

Flag description:

blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands coat of arms centered on the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms features a shield with a golden lion centered; the shield is supported by a fur seal on the left and a penguin on the right; a reindeer appears

above the shield, and below it on a scroll is the motto LEO
TERRAM

PROPRIAM PROTEGAT (Let the Lion Protect its Own Land)

Economy South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Economy - overview:

Some fishing takes place in adjacent waters. There is a potential source of income from harvesting finfish and krill. The islands receive income from postage stamps produced in the UK, sale of fishing licenses, and harbor and landing fees from tourist vessels. Tourism from specialized cruise ships is increasing rapidly.

Communications South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Telephone system: general assessment: NA domestic: NA
international: coastal radiotelephone station at Grytviken

Radio broadcast stations:

0 (2003)

Television broadcast stations:

0 (2003)

Internet country code:

.gs

Internet hosts:

271 (2006)

Transportation South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Ports and terminals:

Grytviken

Military South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of the UK

Transnational Issues South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Disputes - international:

Argentina, which claims the islands in its constitution and briefly occupied the islands by force in 1982, agreed in 1995 to no longer seek settlement by force

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@Spain

Introduction Spain

Background:

Spain's powerful world empire of the 16th and 17th centuries ultimately yielded command of the seas to England. Subsequent failure to embrace the mercantile and industrial revolutions caused

the country to fall behind Britain, France, and Germany in economic

and political power. Spain remained neutral in World Wars I and II,

but suffered through a devastating civil war (1936-39). A peaceful transition to democracy following the death of dictator Francisco FRANCO in 1975, and rapid economic modernization (Spain joined the

EU in 1986), have given Spain one of the most dynamic economies in

Europe and made it a global champion of freedom. Continuing challenges include Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) terrorism and

relatively high unemployment.

Geography Spain

Location:

Southwestern Europe, bordering the Bay of Biscay, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, and Pyrenees Mountains, southwest of France

Geographic coordinates:

40 00 N, 4 00 W

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 504,782 sq km

land: 499,542 sq km

water: 5,240 sq km

note: there are 2 autonomous cities - Ceuta and Melilla - and 17 autonomous communities including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands, and three small Spanish possessions off the coast of Morocco - Islas Chafarinas, Penon de Alhucemas, and Penon de Velez

de la Gomera

Area - comparative:

slightly more than twice the size of Oregon

Land boundaries:

total: 1,917.8 km

border countries: Andorra 63.7 km, France 623 km, Gibraltar 1.2 km,

Portugal 1,214 km, Morocco (Ceuta) 6.3 km, Morocco (Melilla) 9.6 km

Coastline:

4,964 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm (applies only to the Atlantic Ocean)

Climate:

temperate; clear, hot summers in interior, more moderate and cloudy

along coast; cloudy, cold winters in interior, partly cloudy and cool along coast

Terrain:

large, flat to dissected plateau surrounded by rugged hills; Pyrenees in north

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Pico de Teide (Tenerife) on Canary Islands 3,718 m

Natural resources:

coal, lignite, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, uranium, tungsten, mercury, pyrites, magnesite, fluorspar, gypsum, sepiolite, kaolin,

potash, hydropower, arable land

Land use:

arable land: 27.18%

permanent crops: 9.85%

other: 62.97% (2005)

Irrigated land:

37,800 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

periodic droughts

Environment - current issues:

pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from raw sewage and effluents from the offshore production of oil and gas; water quality and quantity nationwide; air pollution; deforestation; desertification

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources,

Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Geography - note:

strategic location along approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

People Spain

Population:

40,397,842 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 14.4% (male 3,000,686/female 2,821,325)

15-64 years: 67.8% (male 13,751,963/female 13,653,426)

65 years and over: 17.7% (male 2,993,496/female 4,176,946)
(2006
est.)

Median age: total: 39.9 years male: 38.6 years female: 41.3 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.13% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.06 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.72 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.99 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 4.37 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.76 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.95 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.65 years

male: 76.32 years

female: 83.2 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.7% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

140,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 1,000 (2003 est.)

Nationality: noun: Spaniard(s) adjective: Spanish

Ethnic groups:

composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

Religions:

Roman Catholic 94%, other 6%

Languages:

Castilian Spanish 74%, Catalan 17%, Galician 7%, Basque 2%;
note -

Castilian is the official language nationwide; the other languages are official regionally

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.9%

male: 98.7%

female: 97.2% (2003 est.)

Government Spain

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Spain

conventional short form: Spain

local long form: Reino de Espana

local short form: Espana

Government type:

parliamentary monarchy

Capital:

name: Madrid

geographic coordinates: 40 24 N, 3 41 W

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

note: Spain is divided into two time zones, including the Canary Islands

Administrative divisions:

17 autonomous communities (comunidades autonomas, singular - comunidad autonoma) and 2 autonomous cities* (ciudades autonomas,

singular - ciudad autonoma); Andalucia, Aragon, Asturias, Baleares (Balearic Islands), Ceuta*, Canarias (Canary Islands), Cantabria, Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla y Leon, Cataluna, Comunidad Valenciana,

Extremadura, Galicia, La Rioja, Madrid, Melilla*, Murcia, Navarra, Pais Vasco (Basque Country)

note: the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla plus three small islands of Islas Chafarinas, Penon de Alhucemas, and Penon de Velez

de la Gomera, administered directly by the Spanish central government, are all located along the coast of Morocco and are collectively referred to as Places of Sovereignty (Plazas de Soberania)

Independence:

the Iberian peninsula was characterized by a variety of independent

kingdoms prior to the Muslim occupation that began in the early 8th

century AD and lasted nearly seven centuries; the small Christian redoubts of the north began the reconquest almost immediately, culminating in the seizure of Granada in 1492; this event completed

the unification of several kingdoms and is traditionally considered the forging of present-day Spain

National holiday:

National Day, 12 October

Constitution:

6 December 1978, effective 29 December 1978

Legal system:

civil law system, with regional applications; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: King JUAN CARLOS I (since 22 November 1975);
Heir

Apparent Prince FELIPE, son of the monarch, born 30 January 1968

head of government: President of the Government and Prime Minister

Jose Luis RODRIGUEZ ZAPATERO (since 17 April 2004); First Vice

President and Deputy Prime Minister (and Minister of the Presidency)

Maria Teresa FERNANDEZ DE LA VEGA (since 18 April 2004) and Second

Vice President (and Minister of Economy and Finance) Pedro SOLBES

(since 18 April 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers designated by the president

note: there is also a Council of State that is the supreme consultative organ of the government, but its recommendations are

non-binding

elections: the monarchy is hereditary; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually proposed president by the monarch and

elected by the National Assembly; election last held 14 March 2004

(next to be held March 2008); vice presidents appointed by the

monarch on the proposal of the president

election results: Jose Luis RODRIGUEZ ZAPATERO (PSOE) elected president; percent of National Assembly vote - 52.29%

Legislative branch:

bicameral; General Courts or National Assembly or Las Cortes Generales consists of the Senate or Senado (259 seats - 208 members

directly elected by popular vote and the other 51 appointed by the regional legislatures to serve four-year terms) and the Congress of Deputies or Congreso de los Diputados (350 seats; members are elected by popular vote on block lists by proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 14 March 2004 (next to be held March 2008); Congress of Deputies - last held 14 March 2004 (next to be held March 2008)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - PP 49%, PSOE 38.9%, Entesa Catalana de Progress 5.7%, CiU 1.99%, PNV 2.8%, CC

1.4%; seats by party - PP 102, PSOE 81, Entesa Catalana de Progress

12, CiU 4, PNV 6, CC 3; Congress of Deputies - percent of vote by party - PSOE 43.3%, PP 37.8%, CiU 3.2%, ERC 2.5%, PNV 1.6%, IU 3.2%,

CC 0.9%; seats by party - PSOE 164, PP 148, CiU 10, ERC 8, PNV 7, IU 2, CC 3, other 8

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Tribunal Supremo

Political parties and leaders:

Basque Nationalist Party or PNV [Josu Jon IMAZ]; Canarian Coalition

or CC (a coalition of five parties) [Paulino RIVERO Baute];

Convergence and Union or CiU [Artur MAS i Gavarro] (a coalition of

the Democratic Convergence of Catalonia or CDC [Artur MAS i Gavarro]

and the Democratic Union of Catalonia or UDC [Josep Antoni DURAN y

LLEIDA]); Entesa Catalonia de Progress (a Senate coalition grouping

four Catalan parties - PSC, ERC, ICV, EUA); Galician Nationalist Bloc or BNG [Anxo Manuel QUINTANA]; Party of Independents from

Lanzarote or PIL [Dimas MARTIN Martin]; Popular Party or PP [Mariano

RAJOY]; Republican Left of Catalonia or ERC [Joan Puigcercos BOIXASSA]; Spanish Socialist Workers Party or PSOE [Jose Luis RODRIGUEZ ZAPATERO]; United Left or IU (a coalition of parties including the PCE and other small parties) [Gaspar LLAMAZARES]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

business and landowning interests; Catholic Church; free labor unions (authorized in April 1977); Socialist General Union of Workers or UGT and the smaller independent Workers Syndical Union or

USO; university students; Trade Union Confederation of Workers' Commissions or CC.OO.; Nunca Mas (Galician for "Never Again"; formed

in response to the oil tanker Prestige oil spill)

International organization participation:

AfDB, AsDB, Australia Group, BCIE, BIS, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB,

EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM,

IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,

IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MONUC, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, SECI (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMEE, UNRWA, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Carlos WESTENDORP

chancery: 2375 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037

telephone: [1] (202) 452-0100, 728-2340

FAX: [1] (202) 833-5670

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami,

New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Eduardo AGUIRRE, Jr.

embassy: Serrano 75, 28006 Madrid

mailing address: PSC 61, APO AE 09642

telephone: [34] (91) 587-2200

FAX: [34] (91) 587-2303

consulate(s) general: Barcelona

Flag description:

three horizontal bands of red (top), yellow (double width), and red with the national coat of arms on the hoist side of the yellow band;

the coat of arms includes the royal seal framed by the Pillars of Hercules, which are the two promontories (Gibraltar and Ceuta) on

either side of the eastern end of the Strait of Gibraltar

Economy Spain

Economy - overview:

The Spanish economy boomed from 1986 to 1990, averaging five percent annual growth. After a European-wide recession in the early

1990s, the Spanish economy resumed moderate growth starting in 1994.

Spain's mixed capitalist economy supports a GDP that on a per capita

basis is 80% that of the four leading West European economies. The

center-right government of former President AZNAR successfully worked to gain admission to the first group of countries launching the European single currency (the euro) on 1 January 1999. The AZNAR

administration continued to advocate liberalization, privatization, and deregulation of the economy and introduced some tax reforms to

that end. Unemployment fell steadily under the AZNAR administration

but remains high at 10.1%. Growth of 2.5% in 2003, 2.6% in 2004, and

3.4% in 2005 was satisfactory given the background of a faltering European economy. The socialist president, RODRIGUEZ ZAPATERO, has

initiated economic and social reforms that are generally popular among the masses of people, but that are anathema to religious and

other conservative elements. Adjusting to the monetary and other economic policies of an integrated Europe, reducing unemployment,

and absorbing widespread social changes will pose challenges to Spain over the next few years.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$1.033 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$1.019 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
3.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$25,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 4% industry: 29.5%
services: 66.5% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 20.67 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 5.3% industry: 30.1%
services: 64.6% (2004 est.)

Unemployment rate:
9.2% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 2.8% highest 10%: 25.2% (1990)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
32.5 (1990)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
3.4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
29.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$440.9 billion

expenditures: \$448.4 billion; including capital expenditures of \$12.8 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

42.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

grain, vegetables, olives, wine grapes, sugar beets, citrus; beef, pork, poultry, dairy products; fish

Industries:

textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles, machine tools, tourism, clay and refractory products, footwear, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment

Industrial production growth rate:

0.7% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

247.3 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 50.4% hydro: 18.2% nuclear: 27.2% other: 4.1% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

231.2 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

7.5 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

8.7 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

24,540 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

1.544 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

135,100 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

1.582 million bbl/day (2001)

Oil - proved reserves:

10.5 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

216 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

23.27 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

17.26 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

2.662 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-83.14 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$194.3 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery, motor vehicles; foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, medicines,
other consumer goods

Exports - partners:

France 19.4%, Germany 11.4%, Portugal 9.5%, UK 8.5%, Italy 8.4%
(2005)

Imports:

\$271.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, fuels, chemicals, semifinished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods, measuring and medical control instruments

Imports - partners:

Germany 15%, France 14.5%, Italy 8.5%, UK 5.8%, Netherlands 4.9%,
China 4.3% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$17.23 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$970.7 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$1.33 billion (1999)

Currency (code):

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by the financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions with the member countries

Currency code:

EUR

Exchange rates:

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Spain

Telephones - main lines in use:

18.322 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

41.328 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: generally adequate, modern facilities;

teledensity is 45 main lines for each 100 persons

domestic: NA

international: country code - 34; 22 coaxial submarine cables;

satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean), NA Eutelsat; tropospheric scatter to adjacent countries

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 208, FM 715, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

13.1 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 224 (plus 2,105 repeaters) note: these figures include 11 television broadcast stations and 88 repeaters in the Canary Islands (1995)

Televisions:

16.2 million (1997)

Internet country code:
.es

Internet hosts:
2,520,711 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
56 (2000)

Internet users:
19,204,771 (2006)

Transportation Spain

Airports: 157 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 96 over 3,047 m: 16 2,438 to 3,047 m: 10 1,524 to 2,437 m: 20 914 to 1,523 m: 24 under 914 m: 26 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 61 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 15 under 914 m: 44 (2006)

Heliports:
8 (2006)

Pipelines:
gas 7,962 km; oil 622 km; refined products 3,447 km (2006)

Railways:
total: 14,873 km
broad gauge: 11,919 km 1.668-m gauge (6,950 km electrified)
standard gauge: 998 km 1.435-m gauge (998 km electrified)
narrow gauge: 1,928 km 1.000-m gauge (815 km electrified); 28 km

0.914-m gauge (28 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 666,292 km

paved: 659,629 km (including 12,009 km of expressways)

unpaved: 6,663 km (2003)

Waterways:

1,000 km (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 169 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,902,839 GRT/1,874,161 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 9, cargo 13, chemical tanker 14, container 27,

liquefied gas 9, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 49, petroleum tanker 15, refrigerated cargo 5, roll on/roll off 20, specialized tanker 2, vehicle carrier 5

foreign-owned: 36 (Cuba 1, Denmark 1, Germany 12, Italy 2, Mexico 3,

Norway 7, UK 1, Uruguay 2, US 7)

registered in other countries: 112 (Bahamas 12, Belize 3, Brazil 4, Cambodia 1, Cape Verde 1, Cuba 1, Cyprus 7, Italy 1, Malta 6, Marshall Islands 3, Nigeria 1, Panama 53, Portugal 15, Saint Kitts and Nevis 2, UK 1, Venezuela 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Algeciras, Barcelona, Cartagena, Gijon, Huelva, La Coruna, Tarragona, Valencia

Military Spain

Military branches:

Spanish Armed Forces: Army (Ejercito de Tierra), Spanish Navy (Armada Espanola, AE; includes Marine Corps), Spanish Air Force

(Ejercito del Aire Espanola, EdA) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:
20 years of age (2004)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 20-49: 9,366,588
females age 20-49: 9,155,057 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 20-49: 7,623,356
females age 20-49: 7,434,465 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 233,384
females age 20-49: 221,805 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$9,906.5 million (2003)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1.2% (2003)

Transnational Issues Spain

Disputes - international:
in 2003, Gibraltar residents voted overwhelmingly by referendum to remain a British colony and against a "total shared sovereignty" arrangement while demanding participation in talks between the UK and Spain; Spain disapproves of UK plans to grant Gibraltar greater autonomy; Morocco protests Spain's control over the coastal enclaves of Ceuta, Melilla, and the islands of Penon de Velez de la Gomera,

Penon de Alhucemas and Islas Chafarinas, and surrounding waters; Morocco serves as the primary launching site of illegal migration into Spain from North Africa; Portugal does not recognize Spanish sovereignty over the territory of Olivenza based on a difference of interpretation of the 1815 Congress of Vienna and the 1801 Treaty of Badajoz

Illicit drugs:

key European gateway country and consumer for Latin American cocaine and North African hashish entering the European market; destination and minor transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin; money-laundering site for Colombian narcotics trafficking organizations and organized crime

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Spratly Islands

Introduction Spratly Islands

Background:

The Spratly Islands consist of more than 100 small islands or reefs. They are surrounded by rich fishing grounds and potentially by gas and oil deposits. They are claimed in their entirety by China, Taiwan, and Vietnam, while portions are claimed by Malaysia

and the Philippines. About 45 islands are occupied by relatively small numbers of military forces from China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Brunei has established a fishing zone that overlaps a southern reef, but has not made any formal claim.

Geography Spratly Islands

Location:

Southeastern Asia, group of reefs and islands in the South China Sea, about two-thirds of the way from southern Vietnam to the southern Philippines

Geographic coordinates:

8 38 N, 111 55 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: less than 5 sq km

land: less than 5 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes 100 or so islets, coral reefs, and sea mounts

scattered over an area of nearly 410,000 sq km of the central South China Sea

Area - comparative:

NA

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

926 km

Maritime claims:

NA

Climate:

tropical

Terrain:

flat

Elevation extremes: lowest point: South China Sea 0 m highest point: unnamed location on Southwest Cay 4 m

Natural resources: fish, guano, undetermined oil and natural gas potential

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100% (2005)

Irrigated land:

0 sq km

Natural hazards:

typhoons; numerous reefs and shoals pose a serious maritime hazard

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

strategically located near several primary shipping lanes in the central South China Sea; includes numerous small islands, atolls, shoals, and coral reefs

People Spratly Islands

Population:

no indigenous inhabitants

note: there are scattered garrisons occupied by personnel of several claimant states (2004)

Government Spratly Islands

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Spratly Islands

Economy Spratly Islands

Economy - overview:

Economic activity is limited to commercial fishing. The proximity to nearby oil- and gas-producing sedimentary basins suggests the potential for oil and gas deposits, but the region is largely unexplored. There are no reliable estimates of potential reserves. Commercial exploitation has yet to be developed.

Transportation Spratly Islands

Airports: 3 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

none; offshore anchorage only

Military Spratly Islands

Military - note:

Spratly Islands consist of more than 100 small islands or reefs, of which about 45 are claimed and occupied by China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam

Transnational Issues Spratly Islands

Disputes - international:

all of the Spratly Islands are claimed by China, Taiwan, and Vietnam; parts of them are claimed by Malaysia and the Philippines;

in 1984, Brunei established an exclusive fishing zone that encompasses Louisa Reef in the southern Spratly Islands but has not

publicly claimed the reef; claimants in November 2002 signed the "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea," which has eased tensions but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct"; in March 2005, the national oil companies of China, the

Philippines, and Vietnam signed a joint accord to conduct marine seismic activities in the Spratly Islands

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Sri Lanka

Introduction Sri Lanka

Background:

The Sinhalese arrived in Sri Lanka late in the 6th century B.C., probably from northern India. Buddhism was introduced beginning in

about the mid-third century B.C., and a great civilization developed

at the cities of Anuradhapura (kingdom from circa 200 B.C. to circa

A.D. 1000) and Polonnaruwa (from about 1070 to 1200). In the 14th

century, a south Indian dynasty seized power in the north and established a Tamil kingdom. Occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th

century and by the Dutch in the 17th century, the island was ceded

to the British in 1796, became a crown colony in 1802, and was united under British rule by 1815. As Ceylon, it became independent

in 1948; its name was changed to Sri Lanka in 1972. Tensions between

the Sinhalese majority and Tamil separatists erupted into war in 1983. Tens of thousands have died in an ethnic conflict that continues to fester. After two decades of fighting, the government and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam formalized a cease-fire in February 2002, with Norway brokering peace negotiations.

Geography Sri Lanka

Location:

Southern Asia, island in the Indian Ocean, south of India

Geographic coordinates:

7 00 N, 81 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 65,610 sq km

land: 64,740 sq km

water: 870 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

1,340 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to
the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

tropical monsoon; northeast monsoon (December to March);
southwest
monsoon (June to October)

Terrain:

mostly low, flat to rolling plain; mountains in south-central
interior

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Pidurutalagala 2,524 m

Natural resources:

limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates, clay,
hydropower

Land use:

arable land: 13.96%

permanent crops: 15.24%

other: 70.8% (2005)

Irrigated land:

7,430 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

occasional cyclones and tornadoes

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; soil erosion; wildlife populations threatened by poaching and urbanization; coastal degradation from mining activities and increased pollution; freshwater resources being polluted by industrial wastes and sewage runoff; waste disposal; air

pollution in Colombo

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

strategic location near major Indian Ocean sea lanes

People Sri Lanka

Population:

20,222,240

note: since the outbreak of hostilities between the government and armed Tamil separatists in the mid-1980s, several hundred

thousand

Tamil civilians have fled the island and more than 200,000 Tamils have sought refuge in the West (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 24.1% (male 2,488,689/female 2,379,233)

15-64 years: 68.6% (male 6,727,399/female 7,140,751)

65 years and over: 7.3% (male 687,842/female 798,326) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 29.8 years

male: 28.7 years

female: 30.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.78% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

15.51 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.52 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-1.23 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.86 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 13.97 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 15.18 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 12.7 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.41 years

male: 70.83 years

female: 76.12 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.84 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

3,500 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Sri Lankan(s)

adjective: Sri Lankan

Ethnic groups:

Sinhalese 73.8%, Sri Lankan Moors 7.2%, Indian Tamil 4.6%, Sri Lankan Tamil 3.9%, other 0.5%, unspecified 10% (2001 census provisional data)

Religions:

Buddhist 69.1%, Muslim 7.6%, Hindu 7.1%, Christian 6.2%, unspecified 10% (2001 census provisional data)

Languages:

Sinhala (official and national language) 74%, Tamil (national language) 18%, other 8%

note: English is commonly used in government and is spoken

competently by about 10% of the population

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 92.3%

male: 94.8%

female: 90% (2003 est.)

Government Sri Lanka

Country name:

conventional long form: Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

conventional short form: Sri Lanka

local long form: Shri Lamka Prajatantriya Samajaya di

Janarajaya/Ilankai Jananayaka Choshalichak Kutiyarachu

local short form: Shri Lamka/Ilankai

former: Serendib, Ceylon

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Colombo

geographic coordinates: 6 56 N, 79 51 E

time difference: UTC+5.5 (10.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

note: Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (legislative capital)

Administrative divisions:

8 provinces; Central, North Central, North Eastern, North Western, Sabaragamuwa, Southern, Uva, Western

note: in 1998 the Government of Sri Lanka proposed a merger of the

former Northern and Eastern provinces; while this merger was

never

ratified, the Government treats North Eastern Province as a de facto singular administrative unit

Independence:

4 February 1948 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 4 February (1948)

Constitution:

adopted 16 August 1978, certified 31 August 1978

Legal system:

a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim, Sinhalese, and customary law; has not accepted compulsory

ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Mahinda RAJAPAKSE (since 19 November 2005); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government; Ratnasiri WICKREMANAYAKE (since 21 November 2005) holds

the ceremonial title of prime minister

head of government: President Mahinda RAJAPAKSE (since 19 November 2005)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president in consultation with the

prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a six-year term

(eligible for a second term); election last held 17 November 2005
(next to be held 2011)

election results: Mahinda RAJAPAKSE elected president; percent
of
vote - Mahinda RAJAPAKSE 50.3%, Ranil WICKREMESINGHE
48.4%, other
1.3%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament (225 seats; members elected by popular
vote

on the basis of a modified proportional representation system by
district to serve six-year terms)

elections: last held 2 April 2004 (next to be held by 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party or electoral alliance -
SLFP and JVP (no longer in formal UPFA alliance) 45.6%, UNP
37.83%,

TNA 6.84%, JHU 5.97%, SLMC 2.02%, UPF 0.54%, EPDP 0.27%,
others

0.93%; seats by party - UNP 68, SLFP 57, JVP 39, UNP dissident 1,
TNA 22, CWC 8, JHU 7, JHU dissidents 2, SLMC 6, SLMC
dissidents 4,

Communist Party 2, LSSP 2, MEP 2, NUA 2, UPF 2, EPDP 1

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Court of Appeals; judges for both courts are
appointed by the president

Political parties and leaders:

All Ceylon Tamil Congress or ACTC [KUMARGURUPARAM];
Ceylon Workers

Congress or CWC [Arumugam THONDAMAN]; Communist Party
or CP [D.

GUNASEKERA]; Democratic United National (Lalith) Front or
DUNLF

[Shrimani ATULATHMUDALI]; Eelam People's Democratic Party or EPDP

[Douglas DEVANANDA]; Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front

or EPRLF [Suresh PREMACHANDRAN]; Janatha Vimukthi Perumuna or JVP

[Somawansa AMARASINGHE]; Lanka Sama Samaja Party or LSSP; Mahajana

Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front) or MEP [D. GUNAWARDENE];

National Heritage Party or JHU [Tilak KARUNARATNE]; National Unity

Alliance or NUA [Ferial ASHRAFF]; People's Liberation Organization

of Tamil Eelam or PLOTE [D. SIDHARTHAN]; Sihala Urumaya or SU; Sri

Lanka Freedom Party or SLFP [Chandrika Bandaranaike KUMARATUNGA];

Sri Lanka Muslim Congress or SLMC [Rauff HAKEEM]; Sri Lanka Progressive Front or SLPF [P. Nelson PERERA]; Tamil Eelam Liberation

Organization or TELO [SABARATNAM]; Tamil National Alliance or TNA

[R. SAMPANTHAN]; Tamil United Liberation Front or TULF [V. ANANDASANGAREE]; United National Party or UNP [Ranil WICKREMASEKARAN]; Up-country People's Front or UPF [P. CHANDRASEKARAN]; several ethnic Tamil and Muslim parties, represented in either Parliament or provincial councils

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Buddhist clergy; labor unions; Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam or LTTE [Velupillai PRABHAKARAN](insurgent group fighting for a separate state); radical chauvinist Sinhalese groups such as the National Movement Against Terrorism; Sinhalese Buddhist lay

groups

International organization participation:

AsDB, BIMSTEC, C, CP, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC,

ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,

IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM, OAS

(observer), OPCW, PCA, SAARC, SACEP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,

UNMIS, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Bernard GOONETILLEKE chancery: 2148 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 483-4025 (through 4028) FAX: [1] (202) 232-7181 consulate(s) general: Los Angeles consulate(s): New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Robert O. BLAKE, Jr.

embassy: 210 Galle Road, Colombo 3

mailing address: P. O. Box 106, Colombo

telephone: [94] (11) 249-8500

FAX: [94] (11) 243-7345

Flag description:

yellow with two panels; the smaller hoist-side panel has two equal vertical bands of green (hoist side) and orange; the other panel is a large dark red rectangle with a yellow lion holding a sword, and there is a yellow bo leaf in each corner; the yellow field appears as a border around the entire flag and extends between the two panels

Economy Sri Lanka

Economy - overview:

In 1977, Colombo abandoned statist economic policies and its import

substitution trade policy for market-oriented policies and export-oriented trade. Sri Lanka's most dynamic sectors now are food

processing, textiles and apparel, food and beverages, telecommunications, and insurance and banking. In 2003, plantation

crops made up only 15% of exports (compared with 93% in 1970), while

textiles and garments accounted for 63%. GDP grew at an average annual rate of about 5.5% in the 1990s, but 2001 saw the first contraction in the country's history, by 1.4%, due to a combination of power shortages, severe budgetary problems, the global slowdown,

and continuing civil strife. Growth recovered to 5% between 2002 and

2005. About 800,000 Sri Lankans work abroad, 90% in the Middle East.

They send home about \$1 billion a year. The struggle by the Tamil Tigers of the north and east for a largely independent homeland continues to cast a shadow over the economy. In late December 2004,

a major tsunami took about 31,000 lives, left more than 6,300 missing and 443,000 displaced, and destroyed an estimated \$1.5 billion worth of property.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$86.07 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$21.62 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

6% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$4,300 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 17.8% industry: 27.6%
services: 54.5% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 8.08 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 38% industry: 17%
services: 45% (1998 est.)

Unemployment rate:
7.7% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
22% (1997 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 3.5% highest 10%: 28% (1995)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
34.4 (1995)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
11.6% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
26.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$3.804 billion
expenditures: \$5.469 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:

92.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

rice, sugarcane, grains, pulses, oilseed, spices, tea, rubber, coconuts; milk, eggs, hides, beef; fish

Industries:

processing of rubber, tea, coconuts, tobacco and other agricultural commodities; telecommunications, insurance, banking; clothing, textiles; cement, petroleum refining

Industrial production growth rate:

8.2% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

7.308 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 51.7% hydro: 48.3% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

6.796 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

79,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-776 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$6.442 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

textiles and apparel, tea and spices; diamonds, emeralds, rubies;
coconut products, rubber manufactures, fish

Exports - partners:

US 30.9%, UK 11.6%, India 7.3%, Belgium 4.8%, Germany 4.5%
(2005)

Imports:

\$8.37 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

textile fabrics, mineral products, petroleum, foodstuffs, machinery
and transportation equipment

Imports - partners:

India 19.7%, China 9.9%, Singapore 7.2%, Iran 5.5%, Malaysia
4.6%,
Hong Kong 4.5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$2.737 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$11.05 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$577 million (1998)

Currency (code):

Sri Lankan rupee (LKR)

Currency code:

LKR

Exchange rates:

Sri Lankan rupees per US dollar - 100.498 (2005), 101.194 (2004), 96.521 (2003), 95.662 (2002), 89.383 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Sri Lanka

Telephones - main lines in use:

1.244 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

3.362 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: very inadequate domestic service, particularly in rural areas; likely improvement with privatization of national telephone company and encouragement to private investment; good

international service (1999)

domestic: national trunk network consists mostly of digital microwave radio relay; fiber-optic links now in use in Colombo area

and two fixed wireless local loops have been installed; competition is strong in mobile cellular systems; telephone density remains low (1999)

international: country code - 94; submarine cables to Indonesia and

Djibouti; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Indian Ocean) (1999)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 26, FM 45, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

3.85 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

21 (1997)

Televisions:

1.53 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.lk

Internet hosts:

6,526 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

5 (2000)

Internet users:

280,000 (2005)

Transportation Sri Lanka

Airports: 16 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 14 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 6 914 to 1,523 m: 7 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 2

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Railways:

total: 1,449 km

broad gauge: 1,449 km 1.676-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 97,287 km paved: 78,802 km unpaved: 18,485 km (2003)

Waterways:

160 km (primarily on rivers in southwest) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 22 ships (1000 GRT or over) 144,066 GRT/196,418 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 17, container 2, petroleum tanker 2

foreign-owned: 7 (Germany 5, UAE 2)

registered in other countries: 5 (Panama 5) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Colombo, Galle

Military Sri Lanka

Military branches:

Sri Lankan Army, Sri Lankan Navy, Sri Lankan Air Force (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 4,933,217

females age 18-49: 5,153,597 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 3,789,627

females age 18-49: 4,281,043 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 174,049

females age 18-49: 167,201 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$606.2 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.6% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Sri Lanka

Disputes - international: none

Refugees and internally displaced persons: IDPs: 353,000 (both Tamils and non-Tamils displaced due to Tamil conflict); 450,000 (resulting from 2004 tsunami) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Sudan

Introduction Sudan

Background:

Military regimes favoring Islamic-oriented governments have dominated national politics since independence from the UK in 1956.

Sudan was embroiled in two prolonged civil wars during most of the

remainder of the 20th century. These conflicts were rooted in northern economic, political, and social domination of largely non-Muslim, non-Arab southern Sudanese. The first civil war ended in

1972, but broke out again in 1983. The second war and famine-related

effects resulted in more than 4 million people displaced and, according to rebel estimates, more than 2 million deaths over a period of two decades. Peace talks gained momentum in 2002-04 with

the signing of several accords; a final Naivasha peace treaty of January 2005 granted the southern rebels autonomy for six years, after which a referendum for independence is scheduled to be held. A

separate conflict that broke out in the western region of Darfur in 2003 has resulted in at least 200,000 deaths and nearly 2 million displaced; as of late 2005, peacekeeping troops were struggling to stabilize the situation. Sudan also has faced large refugee influxes from neighboring countries, primarily Ethiopia and Chad, and armed

conflict, poor transport infrastructure, and lack of government support have chronically obstructed the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

Geography Sudan

Location:

Northern Africa, bordering the Red Sea, between Egypt and Eritrea

Geographic coordinates:

15 00 N, 30 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 2,505,810 sq km

land: 2.376 million sq km

water: 129,810 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than one-quarter the size of the US

Land boundaries:

total: 7,687 km

border countries: Central African Republic 1,165 km, Chad 1,360 km,

Democratic Republic of the Congo 628 km, Egypt 1,273 km, Eritrea 605

km, Ethiopia 1,606 km, Kenya 232 km, Libya 383 km, Uganda 435 km

Coastline:

853 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 18 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

tropical in south; arid desert in north; rainy season varies by region (April to November)

Terrain:

generally flat, featureless plain; mountains in far south, northeast and west; desert dominates the north

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Red Sea 0 m

highest point: Kinyeti 3,187 m

Natural resources:

petroleum; small reserves of iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 6.78% permanent crops: 0.17% other: 93.05% (2005)

Irrigated land:

18,630 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

dust storms and periodic persistent droughts

Environment - current issues:

inadequate supplies of potable water; wildlife populations threatened by excessive hunting; soil erosion; desertification; periodic drought

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone

Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

largest country in Africa; dominated by the Nile and its tributaries

People Sudan

Population:

41,236,378 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 42.7% (male 8,993,483/female 8,614,022)

15-64 years: 54.9% (male 11,327,679/female 11,297,798)

65 years and over: 2.4% (male 536,754/female 466,642) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.3 years

male: 18.1 years

female: 18.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.55% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

34.53 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.97 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.02 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.15 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 61.05 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 61.88 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 60.18 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 58.92 years

male: 57.69 years

female: 60.21 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.72 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

2.3% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

400,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

23,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: very high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) are high risks in some locations water contact disease: schistosomiasis respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Sudanese (singular and plural)

adjective: Sudanese

Ethnic groups:

black 52%, Arab 39%, Beja 6%, foreigners 2%, other 1%

Religions:

Sunni Muslim 70% (in north), indigenous beliefs 25%, Christian 5%

(mostly in south and Khartoum)

Languages:

Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic languages, English
note: program of "Arabization" in process

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 61.1%

male: 71.8%

female: 50.5% (2003 est.)

Government Sudan

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of the Sudan

conventional short form: Sudan

local long form: Jumhuriyat as-Sudan

local short form: As-Sudan

former: Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Government type:

Government of National Unity (GNU) - the National Congress Party

(NCP) and Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) formed a power-sharing government under the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA); the NCP, which came to power by military coup in

1989, is the majority partner; the agreement stipulates national elections for the 2008 - 2009 timeframe.

Capital:

name: Khartoum

geographic coordinates: 15 36 N, 32 32 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

25 states (wilayat, singular - wilayah); A'ali an Nil (Upper Nile), Al Bahr al Ahmar (Red Sea), Al Buhayrat (Lakes), Al Jazirah (El Gezira), Al Khartum (Khartoum), Al Qadarif (Gedaref), Al Wahdah (Unity), An Nil al Abyad (White Nile), An Nil al Azraq (Blue Nile), Ash Shamaliyah (Northern), Bahr al Jabal (Bahr al Jabal), Gharb al

Istiwa'iyah (Western Equatoria), Gharb Bahr al Ghazal (Western Bahr

al Ghazal), Gharb Darfur (Western Darfur), Janub Darfur (Southern

Darfur), Janub Kurdufan (Southern Kordofan), Junqali (Jonglei), Kassala (Kassala), Nahr an Nil (Nile), Shamal Bahr al Ghazal (Northern Bahr al Ghazal), Shamal Darfur (Northern Darfur), Shamal

Kurdufan (Northern Kordofan), Sharq al Istiwa'iyah (Eastern Equatoria), Sinnar (Sinnar), Warab (Warab)

Independence:

1 January 1956 (from Egypt and UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 January (1956)

Constitution:

12 April 1973; suspended following coup of 6 April 1985; interim constitution of 10 October 1985 suspended following coup of 30 June

1989; new constitution implemented on 30 June 1998 partially suspended 12 December 1999 by President BASHIR; under the CPA,

Interim National Constitution ratified 5 July 2005; Constitution of Southern Sudan signed December 2005

Legal system:

based on English common law and Shari'a law; as of 20 January 1991,

the now defunct Revolutionary Command Council imposed Shari'a law in

the northern states; Shari'a law applies to all residents of the northern states regardless of their religion; some separate religious courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; the southern legal system is still developing under the CPA following the civil war; Shari'a law will not apply to the southern states

Suffrage:

17 years of age; universal, but noncompulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Umar Hassan Ahmad al-BASHIR (since 16 October 1993); First Vice President Salva KIIR (since 4 August 2005), Vice President Ali Osman TAHA (since 20 September 2005); note

- the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Umar Hassan Ahmad al-BASHIR (since 16

October 1993); First Vice President Salva KIIR (since 4 August 2005), Vice President Ali Osman TAHA (since 20 September 2005); note

- the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president; note - the National Congress Party or NCP (formerly the National Islamic Front

or NIF) dominates al-BASHIR's cabinet

elections: election last held 13-23 December 2000; next to be held no later than July 2009 under terms of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace

Agreement

election results: Umar Hassan Ahmad al-BASHIR reelected

president;

percent of vote - Umar Hassan Ahmad al-BASHIR 86.5%, Ja'afar Muhammed NUMAYRI 9.6%, three other candidates received a combined

vote of 3.9%; election widely viewed as rigged; all popular opposition parties boycotted elections because of a lack of guarantees for a free and fair election

note: al-BASHIR assumed power as chairman of Sudan's Revolutionary

Command Council for National Salvation (RCC) in June 1989 and served

concurrently as chief of state, chairman of the RCC, prime minister,

and minister of defense until mid-October 1993 when he was appointed

president by the RCC; he was elected president by popular vote for the first time in March 1996

Legislative branch:

bi-cameral body comprising the National Assembly and Council of States (replaced unicameral National Assembly of 360 seats); pending

elections and National Election Law, the Presidency appointed 450 members to the National Assembly according to the provisions of the

2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement: 52% NCP; 28% SPLM; 14% other

Northerners; 6% other Southerners; 2 representatives from every state constitute the Council of States; terms in each chamber are five years following the first elections

elections: last held 13-22 December 2000 (next to be held 2008-2009

timeframe)

election results: NCP 355, others 5; note - replaced by

appointments

under the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court of nine justices; National Supreme Court;
National Courts of Appeal; other national courts; National Judicial
Service Commission will undertake overall management of the
National
Judiciary

Political parties and leaders:

political parties in the Government of National Unity include:
National Congress Party or NCP [Ibrahim Ahmed OMAR]; Sudan
People's
Liberation Movement or SPLM [Salva Mayardit KIIR]; and
elements of
the National Democratic Alliance or NDA including factions of the
Democratic Union Party [Muhammad Uthman al-MIRGHANI] and
Umma Party
[SADIQ Siddiq al-Mahdi]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Umma Party [Sadiq al-MAHDI]; Popular Congress Party or PCP
[Hassan
al-TURABI]

International organization participation:

ABEDA, ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AU, CAEU, COMESA, FAO,
G-77, IAEA,
IBRD, ICAO, ICt (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS,
IGAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS,
MIGA,
NAM, OIC, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,
UPU, WCO,
WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires, Ad Interim Khidir HAROUN (since April 2001)

chancery: 2210 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 338-8565

FAX: [1] (202) 667-2406

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Cameron HUME

embassy: Sharia Ali Abdul Latif Avenue, Khartoum

mailing address: P. O. Box 699, Khartoum; APO AE 09829

telephone: [249] (183) 774701

FAX: [249] (183) 774137

note: US Consul in Cairo is providing backup service for Khartoum;

consular services are being established in Juba (southern Sudan)

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with a green isosceles triangle based on the hoist side

Economy Sudan

Economy - overview:

Sudan has turned around a struggling economy with sound economic

policies and infrastructure investments, but it still faces

formidable economic problems, starting from its low level of per capita output. From 1997 to date, Sudan has been implementing

IMF

macroeconomic reforms. In 1999, Sudan began exporting crude oil and

in the last quarter of 1999 recorded its first trade surplus, which, along with monetary policy, has stabilized the exchange rate.

Increased oil production, revived light industry, and expanded export processing zones helped sustain GDP growth at 8.6% in 2004.

Agricultural production remains Sudan's most important sector, employing 80% of the work force, contributing 39% of GDP, and accounting for most of GDP growth, but most farms remain rain-fed

and susceptible to drought. Chronic instability - resulting from the long-standing civil war between the Muslim north and the Christian/pagan south, adverse weather, and weak world agricultural

prices - ensure that much of the population will remain at or below

the poverty line for years.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$85.89 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$22.75 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$2,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 38.7% industry: 20.3% services: 41% (2003 est.)

Labor force: 7.415 million (1996 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 80% industry: 7% services: 13% (1998 est.)

Unemployment rate:

18.7% (2002 est.)

Population below poverty line:
40% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
9% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
16.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$6.182 billion
expenditures: \$5.753 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$304
million (2005 est.)

Public debt:
107% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
cotton, groundnuts (peanuts), sorghum, millet, wheat, gum arabic,
sugarcane, cassava (tapioca), mangos, papaya, bananas, sweet
potatoes, sesame; sheep, livestock

Industries:
oil, cotton ginning, textiles, cement, edible oils, sugar, soap
distilling, shoes, petroleum refining, pharmaceuticals, armaments,
automobile/light truck assembly

Industrial production growth rate:
8.5% (1999 est.)

Electricity - production:
3.165 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 52.1% hydro: 47.9%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
2.943 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
401,300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
70,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:
275,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - imports:
0 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - proved reserves:
1.6 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
84.95 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:
\$-3.013 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$6.989 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
oil and petroleum products; cotton, sesame, livestock, groundnuts,
gum arabic, sugar

Exports - partners:
China 71.1%, Japan 12%, Saudi Arabia 2.8% (2005)

Imports:
\$5.028 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
foodstuffs, manufactured goods, refinery and transport equipment,
medicines and chemicals, textiles, wheat

Imports - partners:
China 20.7%, Saudi Arabia 9.4%, UAE 5.9%, Egypt 5.5%, Japan
5.1%,
India 4.8% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$2.45 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$27.34 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$172 million (2001)

Currency (code):
Sudanese dinar (SDD)

Currency code:

SDD

Exchange rates:

Sudanese dinars per US dollar - 243.61 (2005), 257.91 (2004),
260.98 (2003), 263.31 (2002), 258.7 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Sudan

Telephones - main lines in use:

670,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1.828 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: large, well-equipped system by regional standards and being upgraded; cellular communications started in 1996 and have expanded substantially

domestic: consists of microwave radio relay, cable, radiotelephone communications, tropospheric scatter, and a domestic satellite system with 14 earth stations

international: country code - 249; satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1 Arabsat (2000)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 12, FM 1, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

7.55 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

3 (1997)

Televisions:

2.38 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.sd

Internet hosts:

16 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2002)

Internet users:

2.8 million (2005)

Transportation Sudan

Airports: 88 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 15 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 9 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 73 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 18 914 to 1,523 m: 37 under 914 m: 17 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 156 km; oil 3,930 km; refined products 1,613 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 5,978 km

narrow gauge: 4,578 km 1.067-m gauge; 1,400 km 0.600-m gauge
for

cotton plantations (2005)

Roadways:

total: 11,900 km

paved: 4,320 km

unpaved: 7,580 km (1999)

Waterways:

4,068 km (1,723 km open year round on White and Blue Nile rivers)

(2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 2 ships (1000 GRT or over) 11,326 GRT/14,068 DWT

by type: cargo 1, livestock carrier 1

registered in other countries: 2 (Panama 1, Saudi Arabia 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Port Sudan

Military Sudan

Military branches:

Sudanese People's Armed Forces (SPAF): Army, Navy, Air Force, Popular Defense Force

Military service age and obligation:

18-30 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - three years (August 2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 8,291,695

females age 18-49: 8,135,683 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 5,427,474

females age 18-49: 5,649,566 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 442,915
females age 18-49: 426,320 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$587 million (2001 est.) (2004)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
3% (1999) (2004)

Transnational Issues Sudan

Disputes - international:
the effects of Sudan's almost constant ethnic and rebel militia fighting since the mid-twentieth century have penetrated all of its border states that provide shelter for fleeing refugees and cover to disparate domestic and foreign conflicting elements; since 2003, Janjawid armed militia and Sudanese military have driven about 200,000 Darfur region refugees into eastern Chad; large numbers of Sudanese refugees have also fled to Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; southern Sudan provides shelter to Ugandans seeking periodic protection from soldiers of the Lord's Resistance Army; Sudan accuses Eritrea of supporting Sudanese rebel groups; efforts to demarcate the porous boundary with Ethiopia have been delayed by civil and ethnic fighting in Sudan; Kenya's administrative boundary extends into the southern Sudan, creating the "Ilemi Triangle"; Egypt and Sudan retain claims to administer triangular areas that extend north and south of the 1899 Treaty boundary along the 22nd Parallel, but have withdrawn their military presence; Egypt is

economically developing the "Hala'ib Triangle" north of the Treaty Line; periodic violent skirmishes with Sudanese residents over water

and grazing rights persist among related pastoral populations from the Central African Republic along the border

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 110,927 (Eritrea) 5,023 (Chad) 7,983 (Uganda) 14,812 (Ethiopia)

IDPs: 5,300,000 - 6,200,000 (internal conflict since 1980s; ongoing genocide) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Sudan is a source country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation; Sudan may also be a transit and destination country for Ethiopian women trafficked for domestic servitude; boys are trafficked to the Middle East, particularly Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, for use as camel jockeys; small numbers of girls are reportedly trafficked within Sudan for domestic servitude, as well as for commercial sexual exploitation in small brothels in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps; the terrorist rebel organization "Lord's Resistance Army" (LRA) continues to abduct and

forcibly conscript small numbers of children in Southern Sudan for use as cooks, porters, and combatants in its ongoing war against Uganda; some of these children are then trafficked across borders into Uganda or possibly the Democratic Republic of the Congo; children are utilized by rebel groups and the Sudanese Armed Forces

and associated militias in the ongoing conflict in Darfur; during the decades of civil war, thousands of Dinka women and children were

enslaved by members of Baggara tribes and subjected to various

forms

of forced labor without remuneration, as well as physical and sexual

abuse; with the cessation of the North-South conflict and the ongoing peace process, there were no known new abductions of Dinka

by Baggara tribes during 2005; however, inter-tribal abductions of a

different nature continue in Southern Sudan and warrant further investigation

tier rating: Tier 3 - Sudan does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Suriname

Introduction Suriname

Background:

First explored by the Spaniards in the 16th century and then settled by the English in the mid-17th century, Suriname became a Dutch colony in 1667. With the abolition of slavery in 1863, workers

were brought in from India and Java. Independence from the Netherlands was granted in 1975. Five years later the civilian

government was replaced by a military regime that soon declared a socialist republic. It continued to exert control through a succession of nominally civilian administrations until 1987, when international pressure finally forced a democratic election. In 1990, the military overthrew the civilian leadership, but a democratically elected government - a four-party New Front coalition - returned to power in 1991 and has ruled since.

Geography Suriname

Location:

Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between French Guiana and Guyana

Geographic coordinates:

4 00 N, 56 00 W

Map references:

South America

Area:

total: 163,270 sq km

land: 161,470 sq km

water: 1,800 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Georgia

Land boundaries: total: 1,707 km border countries: Brazil 597 km, French Guiana 510 km, Guyana 600 km

Coastline: 386 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; moderated by trade winds

Terrain:

mostly rolling hills; narrow coastal plain with swamps

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: unnamed location in the coastal plain -2 m

highest point: Juliana Top 1,230 m

Natural resources:

timber, hydropower, fish, kaolin, shrimp, bauxite, gold, and small amounts of nickel, copper, platinum, iron ore

Land use: arable land: 0.36% permanent crops: 0.06% other: 99.58% (2005)

Irrigated land:

510 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues: deforestation as timber is cut for export; pollution of inland waterways by small-scale mining activities

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

smallest independent country on South American continent;
mostly

tropical rain forest; great diversity of flora and fauna that, for the most part, is increasingly threatened by new development;
relatively small population, mostly along the coast

People Suriname

Population:

439,117 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 29% (male 65,412/female 62,069)

15-64 years: 64.7% (male 145,913/female 138,076)

65 years and over: 6.3% (male 12,223/female 15,424) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 26.5 years

male: 26 years

female: 26.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.2% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

18.02 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.27 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-8.76 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female

total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 23.02 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 26.89 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 18.95 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.01 years

male: 66.66 years

female: 71.47 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.32 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

1.7% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

5,200 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 500 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Surinamer(s)

adjective: Surinamese

Ethnic groups:

Hindustani (also known locally as "East Indians"; their ancestors emigrated from northern India in the latter part of the 19th century) 37%, Creole (mixed white and black) 31%, Javanese 15%,

"Maroons" (their African ancestors were brought to the country in the 17th and 18th centuries as slaves and escaped to the interior)
10%, Amerindian 2%, Chinese 2%, white 1%, other 2%

Religions:

Hindu 27.4%, Protestant 25.2% (predominantly Moravian),
Roman Catholic 22.8%, Muslim 19.6%, indigenous beliefs 5%

Languages:

Dutch (official), English (widely spoken), Sranang Tongo (Surinamese, sometimes called Taki-Taki, is native language of Creoles and much of the younger population and is lingua franca among others), Hindustani (a dialect of Hindi), Javanese

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 88%
male: 92.3%
female: 84.1% (2000 est.)

Government Suriname

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Suriname
conventional short form: Suriname
local long form: Republiek Suriname
local short form: Suriname
former: Netherlands Guiana, Dutch Guiana

Government type:

constitutional democracy

Capital:

name: Paramaribo

geographic coordinates: 5 50 N, 55 10 W

time difference: UTC-3 (2 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

10 districts (distrikten, singular - distrikt); Brokopondo, Commewijne, Coronie, Marowijne, Nickerie, Para, Paramaribo, Saramacca, Sipaliwini, Wanica

Independence:

25 November 1975 (from Netherlands)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 25 November (1975)

Constitution:

ratified 30 September 1987

Legal system:

based on Dutch legal system incorporating French penal theory; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Runaldo Ronald VENETIAAN (since 12 August

2000); Vice President Ram SARDJOE (since 3 August 2005); note - the

president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Runaldo Ronald VENETIAAN (since 12

August 2000); Vice President Ram SARDJOE (since 3 August 2005); note

- the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president
elections: president and vice president elected by the National Assembly or, if no presidential or vice presidential candidate receives a two-thirds constitutional majority in the National Assembly after two votes, by a simple majority in the larger United

People's Assembly (893 representatives from the national, local, and

regional councils), for five-year terms (no term limits); election last held 25 May 2005 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: Runaldo Ronald VENETIAAN reelected president; percent of vote - Runaldo Ronald VENETIAAN 62.9%, Rabin PARMESSAR

35.4%, other 1.7%; note - after two votes in the parliament failed to secure a two-thirds majority for a candidate, the vote then went to a special session of the United People's Assembly on 3 August 2005

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Nationale Assemblée (51 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 25 May 2005 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - NF 39.73%, NDP 22.2%, VVV 13.79%, A-Com 7.21%, A-1 5.86%, other 7.42%; seats by party - NF

23, NDP 15, VVV 5, A-Com 5, A-1 3

Judicial branch:

Cantonal Courts and a Court of Justice as an appellate court (justices are nominated for life)

Political parties and leaders:

Alternative-1 or A-1 (a coalition of Amazone Party of Suriname or APS [Kenneth VAN GENDEREN], Democrats of the 21st Century or D-21

[Soewarto MOESTADJA], Nieuw Suriname or NS [Radjen Nanan PANDAY],

Political Wing of the FAL or PVF [Jiwan SITAL], Trefpunt 2000 or T-2000 [Arti JESSURUN]); General Interior Development Party or ABOP

[Ronnie BRUNSWIJK]; National Democratic Party or NDP [Desire BOUTERSE]; New Front for Democracy and Development or NF (a coalition which includes A-Combination or A-Com [leader NA], Democratic Alternative 1991 or DA-91 which split from the A-1 before

the elections of May 2005 and are an independent, business-oriented

party [Winston JESSURUN], National Party Suriname or NPS [Ronald

VENETIAAN], United Reform Party or VHP [Ram SARDJOE], Pertjaja Luhur

or PL [Salam Paul SOMOHARDJO], Surinamese Labor Party or SPA

[Siegfried GILDS]); Party for Democracy and Development in Unity or

DOE [Marten SCHALKWIJK]; People's Alliance for Progress or VVV (a

coalition of Democratic National Platform 2000 or DNP-2000 [Jules

WIJDENBOSCH], Grassroots Party for Renewal and Democracy or BVD

[Tjan GOBARDHAN], Party for National Unity and Solidarity of the

Highest Order or KTPI [Willy SOEMITA], Party for Progression, Justice, and Perseverance or PPRS [Renee KAIMAN], Pendawalima or PL

[Raymond SAPOEN]); Progressive Laborers and Farmers Union or PALU

[Jim HOK]; Progressive Political Party or PPP [Surinder

MUNGRA];

Seeka [Paul ABENA]; Union of Progressive Surinamers or UPS
[Sheoradj
PANDAY]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Association of Indigenous Village Chiefs [Ricardo PANE];

Association of Saramaccan Authorities or Maroon [Head Captain
WASE];

Women's Parliament Forum or PVF [Iris GILLIAD]

International organization participation:

ACP, Caricom, CSN, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM,
IDB,

IFAD, IFRCS, IHO (suspended), ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU,
ITU, LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OIC, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, UN,
UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Henry Lothar ILLES chancery: Suite 460, 4301
Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1]
(202) 244-7488 FAX: [1] (202) 244-5878 consulate(s) general:
Miami

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Lisa Bobbie SCHREIBER HUGHES embassy: Dr. Sophie
Redmondstraat 129, Paramaribo mailing address: US Department of
State, 3390 Paramaribo Place, Washington, DC, 20521-3390
telephone: [597] 472-900 FAX: [597] 425-690

Flag description:

five horizontal bands of green (top, double width), white, red
(quadruple width), white, and green (double width); there is a
large, yellow, five-pointed star centered in the red band

Economy Suriname

Economy - overview:

The economy is dominated by the mining industry, which accounts for

more than a third of GDP and subjects government revenues to mineral

price volatility. The short-term economic outlook depends on the government's ability to control inflation and on the development of

projects in the bauxite and gold mining sectors. Suriname's economic

prospects for the medium term will depend on continued commitment to

responsible monetary and fiscal policies and to the introduction of structural reforms to liberalize markets and promote competition.

The government of Ronald VENETIAAN, in his first term, implemented

an austerity program, raised taxes, and attempted to control spending. Economic policies are likely to remain the same during VENETIAAN's second term. Prospects for local onshore oil production

are good, as a drilling program is underway. Offshore oil drilling was given a boost in 2004 when the State Oil Company (Staatsolie)

signed exploration agreements with Repsol, Mearsk, and Occidental.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$2.893 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$1.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$6,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 13% industry: 22%
services: 65% (2001)

Labor force: 156,700 (2004)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 8% industry: 14%
services: 78%

Unemployment rate:
9.5% (2004)

Population below poverty line:
70% (2002 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
9.5% (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$392.6 million
expenditures: \$425.9 million (2004)

Agriculture - products:
paddy rice, bananas, palm kernels, coconuts, plantains, peanuts;
beef, chickens; shrimp; forest products

Industries:
bauxite and gold mining, alumina production; oil, lumbering, food
processing, fishing

Industrial production growth rate:

6.5% (1994 est.)

Electricity - production:

2.014 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 25.2% hydro: 74.8%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.873 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

12,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - consumption:

14,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:

1,370 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - imports:

1,644 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - proved reserves:

150 million bbl (2005)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

0 cu m (2005)

Exports:

\$881 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

alumina, crude oil, lumber, shrimp and fish, rice, bananas

Exports - partners:

Norway 23.5%, US 16.5%, Canada 16.1%, Belgium 9.7%, France 7.9%,

UAE 7.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$750 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

capital equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, cotton, consumer goods

Imports - partners:

US 29.3%, Netherlands 17.5%, Trinidad and Tobago 12.7%, China 6.5%,

Japan 5.2% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$504.3 million (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$46 million Netherlands provided \$37 million for project and program assistance, European Development Fund \$4 million, Belgium \$2 million (2003)

Currency (code):

Surinam dollar (SRD)

Currency code:

SRG

Exchange rates:

Surinamese dollars per US dollar - 2.7317 (2005), Surinamese guilders per US dollar - 2.7336 (2004), 2.6013 (2003), 2.3468 (2002), 2.1785 (2001)

note: during 1998, the exchange rate splintered into four distinct rates; in January 1999 the government floated the guilder, but subsequently fixed it when the black-market rate plunged; in January

2004, the government introduced the Surinamese dollar as replacement

for the guilder, tied to a US dollar-dominated currency basket

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Suriname

Telephones - main lines in use:

81,100 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

232,800 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: international facilities are good

domestic: microwave radio relay network

international: country code - 597; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 4, FM 13, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

300,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

3 (plus seven repeaters) (2000)

Televisions:

63,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.sr

Internet hosts:

126 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

30,000 (2005)

Transportation Suriname

Airports: 47 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 5 over 3,047 m: 1 under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 42 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 5 under 914 m: 36 (2006)

Pipelines: oil 51 km (2006)

Roadways: total: 4,492 km paved: 1,168 km unpaved: 3,324 km (2002)

Waterways:

1,200 km (most navigable by ships with drafts up to 7 m) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 1,078 GRT/1,214 DWT

by type: cargo 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Paramaribo

Military Suriname

Military branches:

National Army, Naval Element, Air Wing (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.); no conscription

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 111,582

females age 18-49: 103,769 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 77,793

females age 18-49: 72,943 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$7.5 million (2003 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.7% (2003 est.)

Transnational Issues Suriname

Disputes - international:

area claimed by French Guiana between Riviere Litani and Riviere Marouini (both headwaters of the Lawa); Suriname claims a triangle

of land between the New and Kutari/Koetari rivers in a historic

dispute over the headwaters of the Courantyne; Guyana seeks
United

Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) arbitration to
resolve the long-standing dispute with Suriname over the axis of
the

territorial sea boundary in potentially oil-rich waters

Illicit drugs:

growing transshipment point for South American drugs destined
for

Europe via the Netherlands and Brazil; transshipment point for
arms-for-drugs dealing

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Svalbard

Introduction Svalbard

Background:

First discovered by the Norwegians in the 12th century, the islands
served as an international whaling base during the 17th and 18th
centuries. Norway's sovereignty was recognized in 1920; five years
later it officially took over the territory.

Geography Svalbard

Location:

Northern Europe, islands between the Arctic Ocean, Barents Sea, Greenland Sea, and Norwegian Sea, north of Norway

Geographic coordinates:

78 00 N, 20 00 E

Map references:

Arctic Region

Area:

total: 61,020 sq km

land: 61,020 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Spitsbergen and Bjornoya (Bear Island)

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

3,587 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 4 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm unilaterally claimed by Norway but not recognized by Russia

Climate:

arctic, tempered by warm North Atlantic Current; cool summers, cold

winters; North Atlantic Current flows along west and north coasts of

Spitsbergen, keeping water open and navigable most of the year

Terrain:

wild, rugged mountains; much of high land ice covered; west coast clear of ice about one-half of the year; fjords along west and north coasts

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Arctic Ocean 0 m highest point: Newton toppen 1,717 m

Natural resources:

coal, iron ore, copper, zinc, phosphate, wildlife, fish

Land use:

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (no trees, and the only bushes are crowberry and cloudberry) (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

ice floes often block the entrance to Bellsund (a transit point for coal export) on the west coast and occasionally make parts of the northeastern coast inaccessible to maritime traffic

Environment - current issues:

NA

Geography - note:

northernmost part of the Kingdom of Norway; consists of nine main

islands; glaciers and snowfields cover 60% of the total area; site of future seed repository under construction by the Global Crop Diversity Trust and the Norwegian Government

People Svalbard

Population: 2,701 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: NA 15-64 years: NA 65 years and over:
NA (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
-0.02% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
NA births/1,000 population

Death rate:
NA deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
NA migrant(s)/1,000 population

Sex ratio:
NA

Infant mortality rate:
total: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Total fertility rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
0% (2001)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

0 (2001)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

0 (2001)

Ethnic groups:

Norwegian 55.4%, Russian and Ukrainian 44.3%, other 0.3%
(1998)

Languages:

Norwegian, Russian

Literacy:

NA

Government Svalbard

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Svalbard (sometimes referred to as
Spitzbergen)

Dependency status:

territory of Norway; administered by the Polar Department of the
Ministry of Justice, through a governor (sysselmann) residing in
Longyearbyen, Spitsbergen; by treaty (9 February 1920)
sovereignty
was awarded to Norway

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Longyearbyen

geographic coordinates: 78 13 N, 15 33 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Independence:

none (territory of Norway)

Legal system:

NA

Executive branch:

chief of state: King HARALD V of Norway (since 17 January 1991)

head of government: Governor Odd Olsen INGERO (since 8 June 2001)

and Assistant Governor Rune Baard HANSEN (since NA)

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor and assistant governor responsible to the Polar Department of the Ministry of Justice

International organization participation:

none

Flag description:

the flag of Norway is used

Economy Svalbard

Economy - overview:

Coal mining is the major economic activity on Svalbard. The treaty

of 9 February 1920 gives the 41 signatories equal rights to exploit mineral deposits, subject to Norwegian regulation. Although US, UK,

Dutch, and Swedish coal companies have mined in the past, the only

companies still mining are Norwegian and Russian. The settlements on

Svalbard are essentially company towns. The Norwegian state-owned

coal company employs nearly 60% of the Norwegian population on the

island, runs many of the local services, and provides most of the local infrastructure. There is also some hunting of seal, reindeer, and fox.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$NA

GDP - real growth rate:

NA%

Labor force:

NA

Budget:

revenues: \$11.5 million

expenditures: \$11.5 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (1998 est.)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 57.9984% hydro: 42.0016% nuclear: 0% other: 0%

Exports:

\$NA

Imports:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$8.2 million from Norway (1998)

Currency (code):

Norwegian krone (NOK)

Currency code:

NOK

Exchange rates:

Norwegian kroner per US dollar - 6.4425 (2005), 6.7408 (2004),
7.0802 (2003), 7.9838 (2002), 8.9917 (2001)

Communications Svalbard

Telephones - main lines in use:

NA

Telephones - mobile cellular:

NA

Telephone system:

general assessment: probably adequate

domestic: local telephone service

international: country code - 47-790; satellite earth station - 1 of
unknown type (for communication with Norwegian mainland
only)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 1 (plus 2 repeaters), shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:

NA

Television broadcast stations:

NA

Televisions:

NA

Internet country code:

.sj

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
13 (Svalbard and Jan Mayen) (2000)

Internet users:
NA

Transportation Svalbard

Airports:
4 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 2
under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Ports and terminals:
Barentsburg, Longyearbyen, Ny-Alesund, Pyramiden

Military Svalbard

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$5.501 billion

Military - note:
demilitarized by treaty on 9 February 1920

Transnational Issues Svalbard

Disputes - international: despite recent discussions, Russia and Norway dispute their maritime limits in the Barents Sea and Russia's fishing rights beyond Svalbard's territorial limits within the Svalbard Treaty zone

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Swaziland

Introduction Swaziland

Background:

Autonomy for the Swazis of southern Africa was guaranteed by the British in the late 19th century; independence was granted in 1968.

Student and labor unrest during the 1990s pressured the monarchy (one of the oldest on the continent) to grudgingly allow political reform and greater democracy. Swaziland recently surpassed Botswana as the country with the world's highest known rates of HIV/AIDS infection.

Geography Swaziland

Location:

Southern Africa, between Mozambique and South Africa

Geographic coordinates:

26 30 S, 31 30 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 17,363 sq km

land: 17,203 sq km

water: 160 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land boundaries: total: 535 km border countries: Mozambique 105 km, South Africa 430 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

varies from tropical to near temperate

Terrain:

mostly mountains and hills; some moderately sloping plains

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Great Usutu River 21 m

highest point: Emlembe 1,862 m

Natural resources:

asbestos, coal, clay, cassiterite, hydropower, forests, small gold and diamond deposits, quarry stone, and talc

Land use: arable land: 10.25% permanent crops: 0.81% other: 88.94% (2005)

Irrigated land:
500 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
drought

Environment - current issues:
limited supplies of potable water; wildlife populations being depleted because of excessive hunting; overgrazing; soil degradation; soil erosion

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:
landlocked; almost completely surrounded by South Africa

People Swaziland

Population:
1,136,334
note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 40.7% (male 233,169/female 229,103)

15-64 years: 55.8% (male 303,260/female 330,460)

65 years and over: 3.6% (male 16,071/female 24,271) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.5 years

male: 17.8 years

female: 19.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.23% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

27.41 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

29.74 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.66 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 71.85 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 75.25 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 68.34 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 32.62 years

male: 32.1 years

female: 33.17 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.53 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

38.8% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

220,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

17,000 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Swazi(s)

adjective: Swazi

Ethnic groups:

African 97%, European 3%

Religions:

Zionist 40% (a blend of Christianity and indigenous ancestral worship), Roman Catholic 20%, Muslim 10%, Anglican, Bahai, Methodist, Mormon, Jewish and other 30%

Languages:

English (official, government business conducted in English),
siSwati (official)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 81.6%

male: 82.6%

female: 80.8% (2003 est.)

Government Swaziland

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Swaziland

conventional short form: Swaziland

local long form: Umbuso weSwatini

local short form: eSwatini

Government type:

monarchy

Capital:

name: Mbabane

geographic coordinates: 26 18 S, 31 06 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Lobamba (royal and legislative capital)

Administrative divisions:

4 districts; Hhohho, Lubombo, Manzini, Shiselweni

Independence:

6 September 1968 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 6 September (1968)

Constitution:

the first constitution was signed into law in July 2005 and is scheduled to be implemented in January 2006

Legal system:

based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts and Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age

Executive branch:

chief of state: King MSWATI III (since 25 April 1986)

head of government: Prime Minister Absolom Themba DLAMINI
(since 14

November 2003)

cabinet: Cabinet recommended by the prime minister and confirmed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; prime minister appointed by the monarch

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament or Libandla, an advisory body, consists of the

Senate (30 seats - 10 appointed by the House of Assembly and 20 appointed by the monarch; members serve five-year terms) and the

House of Assembly (65 seats - 10 appointed by the monarch and 55

elected by popular vote; members serve five-year terms)

elections: House of Assembly - last held 18 October 2003 (next to be

held October 2008)

election results: House of Assembly - balloting is done on a nonparty basis; candidates for election are nominated by the local council of each constituency and for each constituency the three candidates with the most votes in the first round of voting are narrowed to a single winner by a second round

Judicial branch:

High Court; Court of Appeal; judges for both courts are appointed by the monarch

Political parties and leaders:

political parties are banned by the government under an emergency

decree that will be revoked when the new constitution takes effect (January 2006)- the following are considered political associations;

Imbokodvo National Movement or INM; Ngwane National Liberatory

Congress or NNLC [Obed DLAMINI, president]; People's United Democratic Movement or PUDEMO [Mario MASUKU, president]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA,

IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU,

MIGA, NAM, OPCW, PCA, SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU,

WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Ephraim Mandla HLOPHE

chancery: 1712 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 234-5002

FAX: [1] (202) 234-8254

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Lewis LUCKE embassy: Central Bank Building, Mahlokahla Street, Mbabane mailing address: P. O. Box 199, Mbabane telephone: [268] 404-6441 through 404-6445 FAX: [268] 404-5959

Flag description:

three horizontal bands of blue (top), red (triple width), and blue; the red band is edged in yellow; centered in the red band is a large black and white shield covering two spears and a staff decorated with feather tassels, all placed horizontally

Economy Swaziland

Economy - overview:

In this small, landlocked economy, subsistence agriculture occupies

more than 80% of the population. The manufacturing sector has diversified since the mid-1980s. Sugar and wood pulp remain important foreign exchange earners. Mining has declined in importance in recent years with only coal and quarry stone mines remaining active. Surrounded by South Africa, except for a short border with Mozambique, Swaziland is heavily dependent on South

Africa from which it receives about nine-tenths of its imports and to which it sends nearly two-thirds of its exports. Customs duties from the Southern African Customs Union and worker remittances from

South Africa substantially supplement domestically earned income.

The government is trying to improve the atmosphere for foreign investment. Overgrazing, soil depletion, drought, and sometimes floods persist as problems for the future. More than one-fourth of the population needed emergency food aid in 2004-05 because of drought, and nearly two-fifths of the adult population has been infected by HIV/AIDS.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$5.68 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$2.117 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

1.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$5,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 11.9% industry: 51.5%
services: 36.6% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 155,700 (2003)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Unemployment rate:

40% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

69% (2005)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: 1%

highest 10%: 50.2% (1995)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

10.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$805.6 million

expenditures: \$957.1 million; including capital expenditures of
\$147

million (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

sugarcane, cotton, corn, tobacco, rice, citrus, pineapples, sorghum, peanuts; cattle, goats, sheep

Industries:

mining (coal, raw asbestos), wood pulp, sugar, soft drink concentrates, textile and apparel

Industrial production growth rate:

3.7% (FY95/96)

Electricity - production:

392 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 58% hydro: 42% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

1.161 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports: 821.4 million kWh; note - electricity supplied by South Africa (2004)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - consumption:

3,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$7 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$1.991 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

soft drink concentrates, sugar, wood pulp, cotton yarn,
refrigerators, citrus and canned fruit

Exports - partners:

South Africa 59.7%, EU 8.8%, US 8.8%, Mozambique 6.2% (2004)

Imports:

\$2.149 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

motor vehicles, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs,
petroleum products, chemicals

Imports - partners:

South Africa 95.6%, EU 0.9%, Japan 0.9%, Singapore 0.3% (2004)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$311 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$357 million (2003 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$104 million (2001)

Currency (code):

lilangeni (SZL)

Currency code:
SZL

Exchange rates:
emalangeni per US dollar - 6.3593 (2005), 6.4597 (2004), 7.5648 (2003), 10.5407 (2002), 8.6092 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

Communications Swaziland

Telephones - main lines in use:
35,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
200,000 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: a somewhat modern but not an advanced system
domestic: system consists of carrier-equipped, open-wire lines and low-capacity, microwave radio relay
international: country code - 268; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 3, FM 2 plus 4 repeaters, shortwave 3 (2004)

Radios:
170,000 (1999)

Television broadcast stations:
12 (includes 7 relay stations) (2004)

Televisions:
23,000 (2000)

Internet country code:
.sz

Internet hosts:
2,472 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
5 (2002)

Internet users:
36,000 (2005)

Transportation Swaziland

Airports: 18 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
(2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 17 914 to 1,523 m: 7
under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Railways: total: 301 km narrow gauge: 301 km 1.067-m gauge
(2005)

Roadways: total: 3,594 km paved: 1,078 km unpaved: 2,516 km
(2002)

Military Swaziland

Military branches:
Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF): Ground Force (includes
air

wing), Royal Swaziland Police Force (RSPF) (2005)

Military service age and obligation:
18-30 years of age for voluntary military service; both sexes are eligible for military service (2005)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 227,617 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 89,609 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$41.6 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
1.4% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Swaziland

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Sweden

Introduction Sweden

Background:

A military power during the 17th century, Sweden has not participated in any war in almost two centuries. An armed neutrality

was preserved in both World Wars. Sweden's long-successful economic

formula of a capitalist system interlarded with substantial welfare elements was challenged in the 1990s by high unemployment and in

2000-02 by the global economic downturn, but fiscal discipline over

the past several years has allowed the country to weather economic

vagaries. Indecision over the country's role in the political and economic integration of Europe delayed Sweden's entry into the EU

until 1995, and waived the introduction of the euro in 1999.

Geography Sweden

Location:

Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, Gulf of Bothnia, Kattegat, and Skagerrak, between Finland and Norway

Geographic coordinates:

62 00 N, 15 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 449,964 sq km

land: 410,934 sq km

water: 39,030 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than California

Land boundaries: total: 2,233 km border countries: Finland 614 km, Norway 1,619 km

Coastline:

3,218 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm (adjustments made to return a portion of straits to high seas)

exclusive economic zone: agreed boundaries or midlines

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

temperate in south with cold, cloudy winters and cool, partly cloudy summers; subarctic in north

Terrain:

mostly flat or gently rolling lowlands; mountains in west

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: reclaimed bay of Lake Hammarsjon, near Kristianstad

-2.41 m

highest point: Kebnekaise 2,111 m

Natural resources:

iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, tungsten, uranium, arsenic, feldspar, timber, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 5.93% permanent crops: 0.01% other: 94.06% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,150 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

ice floes in the surrounding waters, especially in the Gulf of Bothnia, can interfere with maritime traffic

Environment - current issues:

acid rain damage to soils and lakes; pollution of the North Sea and the Baltic Sea

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources,

Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical

Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location along Danish Straits linking Baltic and North Seas

People Sweden

Population:

9,016,596 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 16.7% (male 775,433/female 732,773)

15-64 years: 65.7% (male 3,001,928/female 2,918,242)

65 years and over: 17.6% (male 689,756/female 898,464) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 40.9 years

male: 39.8 years

female: 42 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.16% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.27 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

10.31 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

1.66 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 2.76 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 2.92 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 2.59 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 80.51 years

male: 78.29 years

female: 82.87 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.66 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

3,600 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Swede(s)

adjective: Swedish

Ethnic groups:

indigenous population: Swedes with Finnish and Sami minorities;

foreign-born or first-generation immigrants: Finns, Yugoslavs,

Danes, Norwegians, Greeks, Turks

Religions:

Lutheran 87%, Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Baptist, Muslim,
Jewish,

Buddhist

Languages:

Swedish, small Sami- and Finnish-speaking minorities

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government Sweden

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Sweden

conventional short form: Sweden

local long form: Konungariket Sverige

local short form: Sverige

Government type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Stockholm

geographic coordinates: 59 20 N, 18 03 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

21 counties (lan, singular and plural); Blekinge, Dalarnas, Gavleborgs, Gotlands, Hallands, Jamtlands, Jonkopings, Kalmar, Kronobergs, Norrbottens, Orebro, Ostergotlands, Skane, Sodermanlands, Stockholms, Uppsala, Varmlands, Vasterbottens, Vasternorrlands, Vastmanlands, Vastra Gotalands

Independence:

6 June 1523 (Gustav VASA elected king)

National holiday:

Flag Day, 6 June

Constitution:

1 January 1975

Legal system:

civil law system influenced by customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: King CARL XVI GUSTAF (since 19 September 1973);

Heir Apparent Princess VICTORIA Ingrid Alice Desiree, daughter of

the monarch (born 14 July 1977)

head of government: Prime Minister Fredrik REINFELDT (since 5 October 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister

elections: the monarchy is hereditary; following legislative elections, the prime minister is elected by the parliament; election

last held 17 September 2006 (next to be held in September 2010)

election results: Fredrik REINFELDT elected prime minister with 175

out of 349 votes

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament or Riksdag (349 seats; members are elected by

popular vote on a proportional representation basis to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 17 September 2006 (next to be held September 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - Social Democrats 37.2%,

Moderates 27.8%, Center Party 8.3%, People's Party 8.0%, Christian

Democrats 6.9%, Left Party 6.3%, Greens 5.4%; seats by party - Social Democrats 130, Moderates 97, Center Party 29, People's Party

28, Christian Democrats 24, Left Party 22, Greens 19

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Hogsta Domstolen (judges are appointed by the prime minister and the cabinet)

Political parties and leaders:

Center Party [Maud OLOFSSON]; Christian Democratic Party [Goran

HAGGLUND]; Environment Party the Greens [no formal leader but party

spokespersons are Maria WETTERSTRAND and Peter ERIKSSON]; Left Party

or V (formerly Communist) [Lars OHLY]; Moderate Party (conservative)

[Fredrik REINFELDT]; People's Party [Lars LEIJONBORG]; Social Democratic Party [Goran PERSSON]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

AfDB, Arctic Council, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CE, CERN,

EAPC, EBRD, EIB, ESA, EU, FAO, G- 6, G- 9, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO,

IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM

(guest), NC, NEA, NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris

Club, PCA, PFP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL,

UNMIS, UNMOGIP, UNOMIG, UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WEU (observer),

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Gunnar LUND chancery: 902 30th Street NW, Washington, DC 20007 telephone: [1] (202) 467-2600 FAX: [1] (202) 467-2699 consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Michael M. WOOD embassy: Dag Hammarskjolds VAG 31, SE-11589 Stockholm mailing address: American Embassy Stockholm, US Department of State, 5750 Stockholm Place, Washington, DC 20521-5750 (pouch) telephone: [46] (08) 783 53 00 FAX: [46] (08) 661 19 64

Flag description:

blue with a golden yellow cross extending to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

Economy Sweden

Economy - overview:

Aided by peace and neutrality for the whole of the 20th century, Sweden has achieved an enviable standard of living under a mixed system of high-tech capitalism and extensive welfare benefits. It has a modern distribution system, excellent internal and external communications, and a skilled labor force. Timber, hydropower, and

iron ore constitute the resource base of an economy heavily oriented

toward foreign trade. Privately owned firms account for about 90% of

industrial output, of which the engineering sector accounts for 50%

of output and exports. Agriculture accounts for only 2% of GDP and

of jobs. The government's commitment to fiscal discipline resulted

in a substantial budgetary surplus in 2001, which was cut by more than half in 2002, due to the global economic slowdown, declining revenue, and increased spending. The Swedish central bank (the Riksbank) focuses on price stability with its inflation target of 2%. Growth remained sluggish in 2003, but picked up in 2004 and 2005. Presumably because of generous sick-leave benefits, Swedish

workers report in sick more often than other Europeans. In September

2003, Swedish voters turned down entry into the euro system, concerned about the impact on democracy and sovereignty.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$268.3 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$348.1 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
2.7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$29,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1.1% industry: 28.2% services: 70.7% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 4.49 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 2% industry: 24% services: 74% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:
5.8% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.7% highest 10%: 20.1% (1992)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
25 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
0.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
17% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$210.5 billion
expenditures: \$205.9 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
50.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
barley, wheat, sugar beets; meat, milk

Industries:
iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods,
motor vehicles

Industrial production growth rate:
1.6% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
127.9 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 4% hydro: 50.8%

nuclear: 43% other: 2.3% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
131.8 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
11.5 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
24.3 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
2,441 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
346,100 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
203,700 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:
553,100 bbl/day (2001)

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
980 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
968 million cu m (2001 est.)

Current account balance:
\$25.62 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$126.6 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

machinery 35%, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood,
iron
and steel products, chemicals

Exports - partners:

US 10.6%, Germany 10.2%, Norway 8.7%, UK 7.3%, Denmark
6.5%,
Finland 5.7%, France 4.9%, Netherlands 4.5%, Belgium 4.3%
(2005)

Imports:

\$104.4 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, motor
vehicles, iron and steel; foodstuffs, clothing

Imports - partners:

Germany 17.5%, Denmark 8.9%, Norway 7.8%, UK 6.6%,
Netherlands
6.2%, Finland 5.8%, France 5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$22.33 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$516.1 billion (30 June 2005)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$1.7 billion (1997)

Currency (code):

Swedish krona (SEK)

Currency code:

SEK

Exchange rates:

Swedish kronor per US dollar - 7.4731 (2005), 7.3489 (2004),
8.0863
(2003), 9.7371 (2002), 10.3291 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Sweden

Telephones - main lines in use:

6.447 million (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

8.436 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: excellent domestic and international
facilities; automatic system

domestic: coaxial and multiconductor cables carry most of the
voice

traffic; parallel microwave radio relay systems carry some
additional telephone channels

international: country code - 46; 5 submarine coaxial cables;
satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean), 1 Eutelsat,
and 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions); note - Sweden
shares the Inmarsat earth station with the other Nordic countries
(Denmark, Finland, Iceland, and Norway)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 265, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

8.25 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

169 (plus 1,299 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

4.6 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.se

Internet hosts:

2,958,435 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

29 (2000)

Internet users:

6.8 million (2005)

Transportation Sweden

Airports: 255 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 155 over 3,047 m: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 13 1,524 to 2,437 m: 80 914 to 1,523 m: 23 under 914 m: 36 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 100 914 to 1,523 m: 9 under 914 m: 91 (2006)

Heliports:

2 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 798 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 11,481 km

standard gauge: 11,481 km 1.435-m gauge (9,400 km electrified)
(2005)

Roadways:

total: 424,981 km

paved: 132,339 km (including 1,544 km of expressways)

unpaved: 292,642 km (2003)

Waterways:

2,052 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 198 ships (1000 GRT or over) 3,703,834 GRT/2,382,754 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 8, cargo 28, chemical tanker 47, container 5, passenger 3, passenger/cargo 36, petroleum tanker 15, roll on/roll off 31, specialized tanker 4, vehicle carrier 21

foreign-owned: 37 (Belgium 2, Denmark 4, Finland 11, Germany 3,

Italy 7, Japan 2, Norway 7, US 1)

registered in other countries: 161 (Bahamas 6, Bermuda 14, Cayman

Islands 9, Cook Islands 3, Cyprus 3, Denmark 1, France 2, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 9, Gibraltar 5, Isle of Man 1, Liberia 8, Malta 3, Netherlands 26, Netherlands Antilles 5, Norway 28, Panama 5, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Singapore 12, UK 15,

US 5) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Goteborg, Helsingborg, Karlshamn, Lulea, Malmo, Oxelosund, Stenungsund, Stockholm, Trelleborg

Military Sweden

Military branches:

Swedish Armed Forces (Forsvarsmakten): Army (Armen), Royal Swedish

Navy (Marinen), Swedish Air Force (Svenska Flygvapnet) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 19 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 7-17 months depending on conscript role; after completing initial service, soldiers have a reserve commitment until age of 47 (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 19-49: 1,838,427

females age 19-49: 1,774,659 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 19-49: 1,493,668

females age 19-49: 1,441,257 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 58,724

females age 19-49: 55,954 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$5.51 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.5% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Sweden

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Switzerland

Introduction Switzerland

Background:

The Swiss Confederation was founded in 1291 as a defensive alliance

among three cantons. In succeeding years, other localities joined the original three. The Swiss Confederation secured its independence

from the Holy Roman Empire in 1499. Switzerland's sovereignty and

neutrality have long been honored by the major European powers, and

the country was not involved in either of the two World Wars. The political and economic integration of Europe over the past half century, as well as Switzerland's role in many UN and international

organizations, has strengthened Switzerland's ties with its neighbors. However, the country did not officially become a UN member until 2002. Switzerland remains active in many UN and international organizations, but retains a strong commitment to neutrality.

Geography Switzerland

Location:

Central Europe, east of France, north of Italy

Geographic coordinates:

47 00 N, 8 00 E

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 41,290 sq km

land: 39,770 sq km

water: 1,520 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of New Jersey

Land boundaries:

total: 1,852 km

border countries: Austria 164 km, France 573 km, Italy 740 km,
Liechtenstein 41 km, Germany 334 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

temperate, but varies with altitude; cold, cloudy, rainy/snowy
winters; cool to warm, cloudy, humid summers with occasional
showers

Terrain:

mostly mountains (Alps in south, Jura in northwest) with a central
plateau of rolling hills, plains, and large lakes

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Lake Maggiore 195 m

highest point: Dufourspitze 4,634 m

Natural resources:

hydropower potential, timber, salt

Land use: arable land: 9.91% permanent crops: 0.58% other: 89.51% (2005)

Irrigated land:

250 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

avalanches, landslides, flash floods

Environment - current issues:

air pollution from vehicle emissions and open-air burning; acid rain; water pollution from increased use of agricultural fertilizers; loss of biodiversity

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

landlocked; crossroads of northern and southern Europe; along with

southeastern France, northern Italy, and southwestern Austria, has the highest elevations in the Alps

People Switzerland

Population:

7,523,934 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 16.3% (male 637,585/female 591,297)

15-64 years: 68.1% (male 2,585,062/female 2,539,345)

65 years and over: 15.6% (male 480,198/female 690,447) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 40.1 years

male: 39 years

female: 41.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.43% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

9.71 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.49 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

3.12 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.08 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 4.34 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.84 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.81 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 80.51 years

male: 77.69 years

female: 83.48 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.43 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.4% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

13,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Swiss (singular and plural)

adjective: Swiss

Ethnic groups:

German 65%, French 18%, Italian 10%, Romansch 1%, other 6%

Religions:

Roman Catholic 41.8%, Protestant 35.3%, Orthodox 1.8%, other Christian 0.4%, Muslim 4.3%, other 1%, unspecified 4.3%, none 11.1%
(2000 census)

Languages:

German (official) 63.7%, French (official) 20.4%, Italian (official) 6.5%, Serbo-Croatian 1.5%, Albanian 1.3%, Portuguese 1.2%, Spanish 1.1%, English 1%, Romansch 0.5%, other 2.8%
(2000)

census)

note: German, French, Italian, and Romansch are all national languages, but only the first three are official languages

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government Switzerland

Country name:

conventional long form: Swiss Confederation

conventional short form: Switzerland

local long form: Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft (German);

Confederation Suisse (French); Confederazione Svizzera (Italian)

local short form: Schweiz (German); Suisse (French); Svizzera (Italian)

Government type:

formally a confederation, but similar in structure to a federal republic

Capital:

name: Bern

geographic coordinates: 46 57 N, 7 26 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

26 cantons (cantons, singular - canton in French; cantoni, singular - cantone in Italian; kantone, singular - kanton in German);

Aargau,

Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden, Appenzell Inner-Rhoden, Basel-Landschaft,

Basel-Stadt, Bern, Fribourg, Geneve, Glarus, Graubunden, Jura, Luzern, Neuchatel, Nidwalden, Obwalden, Sankt Gallen, Schaffhausen,

Schwyz, Solothurn, Thurgau, Ticino, Uri, Valais, Vaud, Zug, Zurich

Independence:

1 August 1291 (founding of the Swiss Confederation)

National holiday:

Founding of the Swiss Confederation, 1 August (1291)

Constitution:

revision of Constitution of 1874 approved by the Federal Parliament

18 December 1998, adopted by referendum 18 April 1999, officially

entered into force 1 January 2000

Legal system:

civil law system influenced by customary law; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to federal decrees of general obligatory character; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Moritz LEUENBERGER (since 8 January 2006); Vice President Micheline CALMY-REY (since 8 January 2006);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Moritz LEUENBERGER (since 8 January

2006); Vice President Micheline CALMY-REY (since 8 January 2006)

cabinet: Federal Council or Bundesrat (in German), Conseil Federal

(in French), Consiglio Federale (in Italian) elected by the Federal Assembly usually from among its own members for a four-year term

elections: president and vice president elected by the Federal Assembly from among the members of the Federal Council for a one-year term (they may not serve consecutive terms); election last

held 7 December 2005 (next to be held December 2006)

election results: Moritz LUENBERGER elected president; percent of Federal Assembly vote - NA; Micheline CALMY-REY elected vice president; percent of legislative vote - NA

Legislative branch:

bicameral Federal Assembly or Bundesversammlung (in German), Assemblée Federale (in French), Assemblea Federale (in Italian) consists of the Council of States or Standerat (in German), Conseil des Etats (in French), Consiglio degli Stati (in Italian) (46 seats - consists of two representatives from each canton and one from each

half canton; members serve four-year terms) and the National Council

or Nationalrat (in German), Conseil National (in French), Consiglio Nazionale (in Italian) (200 seats - members are elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: Council of States - last held in most cantons 19 October 2003 (each canton determines when the next election will be held);

National Council - last held 19 October 2003 (next to be held October 2007)

election results: Council of States - percent of vote by party -

NA%; seats by party - CVP 15, FDP 14, SVP 8, SPS 6, other 3;

National Council - percent of vote by party - SVP 26.6%, SPS 23.3%,

FDP 17.3%, CVP 14.4%, Greens 7.4%, other small parties all under 5%;

seats by party - SVP 55, SPS 54, FDP 36, CVP 28, Green Party 13, other small parties 14

Judicial branch:

Federal Supreme Court (judges elected for six-year terms by the Federal Assembly)

Political parties and leaders:

Green Party (Grüne Partei der Schweiz or Grüne, Parti Ecologiste Suisse or Les Verts, Partito Ecologista Svizzero or I Verdi, Partida Ecologica Svizra or La Verda) [Ruth GENNER]; Christian Democratic

People's Party (Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei der Schweiz or CVP, Parti Démocrate-Chrétien Suisse or PDC, Partito Democratico-Cristiano Popolare Svizzero or PDC, Partida Cristiandemocratica dalla Svizra or PCD) [Doris LEUTHARD, president]; Radical Free Democratic Party (Freisinnig-Demokratische

Partei der Schweiz or FDP, Parti Radical-Démocratique Suisse or PRD,

Partito Liberal-Radicale Svizzero or PLR) [Marianne KLEINER-SCHLAEPFER, president]; Social Democratic Party (Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz or SPS, Parti Socialiste Suisse or PSS, Partito Socialista Svizzero or PSS, Partida Socialdemocratica de la Svizra or PSS) [Hans-Jürg FEHR, president];

Swiss People's Party (Schweizerische Volkspartei or SVP, Union

Democratique du Centre or UDC, Unione Democratica de Centro or UDC,

Uniu Democratica dal Center or UDC) [Ueli MAURER, president]; and

other minor parties

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, AfDB, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EFTA,

ESA, FAO, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA,

IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO,

ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MONUC, NAM (guest), NEA, NSG, OAS

(observer), OECD, OIF, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, PFP, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMEE, UNOMIG, UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCL,

WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Urs ZISWILER

chancery: 2900 Cathedral Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 745-7900

FAX: [1] (202) 387-2564

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco

consulate(s): Boston

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:

Ambassador Peter R. CONEWAY embassy: Jubilaustrasse 93,

CH-3005 Bern mailing address: use embassy street address
telephone: [41] (031) 357 70 11 FAX: [41] (031) 357 73 44

Flag description:

red square with a bold, equilateral white cross in the center that does not extend to the edges of the flag

Economy Switzerland

Economy - overview:

Switzerland is a peaceful, prosperous, and stable modern market economy with low unemployment, a highly skilled labor force, and a

per capita GDP larger than that of the big Western European economies. The Swiss in recent years have brought their economic practices largely into conformity with the EU's to enhance their international competitiveness. Switzerland remains a safehaven for investors, because it has maintained a degree of bank secrecy and has kept up the franc's long-term external value. Reflecting the anemic economic conditions of Europe, GDP growth dropped in 2001 to

about 0.8%, to 0.2% in 2002, and to -0.3% in 2003, with a small rise

to 1.8% in 2004-05. Even so, unemployment has remained at less than

half the EU average.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$240.9 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$367 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

1.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$32,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1.5% industry: 34% services: 64.5% (2003 est.)

Labor force: 3.8 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 4.6% industry: 26.3% services: 69.1% (1998)

Unemployment rate:

3.8% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.6% highest 10%: 25.2% (1992)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

33.1 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

21.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$138.1 billion

expenditures: \$143.6 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

52% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
grains, fruits, vegetables; meat, eggs

Industries:
machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments

Industrial production growth rate:
3% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
63.4 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 1.3% hydro: 59.5%
nuclear: 37.1% other: 2% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
55.86 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
33.2 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
30.1 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
1,950 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
258,900 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
10,420 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:
289,500 bbl/day (2001)

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
3.209 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
3.093 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Current account balance:
\$58.24 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$148.6 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
machinery, chemicals, metals, watches, agricultural products

Exports - partners:
Germany 19.4%, US 10.9%, Italy 9.1%, France 8.7%, UK 5.4%,
Spain
4.1% (2005)

Imports:
\$135 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
machinery, chemicals, vehicles, metals; agricultural products,
textiles

Imports - partners:
Germany 31.6%, Italy 10.5%, France 10%, US 5.6%, Netherlands
4.8%,
Austria 4.6%, UK 4.4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$57.64 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$856 billion (30 June 2005)

Economic aid - donor:
ODA, \$1.1 billion (1995)

Currency (code):
Swiss franc (CHF)

Currency code:
CHF

Exchange rates:
Swiss francs per US dollar - 1.2452 (2005), 1.2435 (2004), 1.3467 (2003), 1.5586 (2002), 1.6876 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Switzerland

Telephones - main lines in use:
5.123 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
6.847 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: excellent domestic and international services
domestic: extensive cable and microwave radio relay networks
international: country code - 41; satellite earth stations - 2
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 4, FM 113 (plus many low power stations), shortwave 2 (1998)

Radios:

7.1 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

115 (plus 1,919 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

3.31 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.ch

Internet hosts:

2,442,659 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

44 (Switzerland and Liechtenstein) (2000)

Internet users:

5,097,822 (2005)

Transportation Switzerland

Airports: 65 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 42 over 3,047 m: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 4 1,524 to 2,437 m: 11 914 to 1,523 m: 8 under 914 m: 16 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 23 under 914 m: 23 (2006)

Heliports:

2 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 1,831 km; oil 94 km; refined products 7 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 4,583 km

standard gauge: 3,234 km 1.435-m gauge (3,223 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 1,339 km 1.000-m gauge (1,338 km electrified); 10 km

0.800-m gauge (10 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 71,297 km

paved: 71,297 km (including 1,726 of expressways) (2004)

Waterways:

65 km (Rhine River between Basel-Rheinfelden and Schaffhausen-Bodensee) (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 27 ships (1000 GRT or over) 492,434 GRT/810,559 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 9, cargo 10, chemical tanker 3, container 4, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 2 (Monaco 2)

registered in other countries: 320 (Antigua and Barbuda 4, Bahamas

2, Belize 1, Bermuda 2, Cyprus 4, France 2, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 1, Germany 1, Indonesia 3, Liberia 7, Malta 21, Marshall Islands 13, Mauritius 2, Morocco 1, Panama 226, Portugal 3,

Russia 7, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 13, Tonga 1, Turkey 1, UK

3, Vanuatu 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Basel

Military Switzerland

Military branches:

Swiss Armed Forces: Land Forces, Swiss Air Force (Schweizer Luftwaffe); Switzerland has no navy, but maintains a fleet of military patrol boats to patrol Swiss borders (2006)

Military service age and obligation: the Swiss Constitution states that "every Swiss male is obliged to do military service"; every Swiss male has to serve for at least 260 days in the armed forces; 19 years of age for compulsory military service; 17 years of age for voluntary military service; conscripts receive 15 weeks of compulsory training, followed by 10 intermittent recalls for training over the next 22 years; women are accepted on a voluntary basis but are not drafted (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 19-49: 1,707,694

females age 19-49: 1,662,099 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 19-49: 1,375,889

females age 19-49: 1,342,945 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 46,319

females age 19-49: 43,829 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$2.548 billion (FY01)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1% (FY01)

Transnational Issues Switzerland

Disputes - international:

none

Illicit drugs:

a major international financial center vulnerable to the layering and integration stages of money laundering; despite significant legislation and reporting requirements, secrecy rules persist and nonresidents are permitted to conduct business through offshore entities and various intermediaries; transit country for and consumer of South American cocaine and Southwest Asian heroin

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Syria

Introduction Syria

Background:

Following the breakup of the Ottoman Empire during World War I, France administered Syria until its independence in 1946. The country lacked political stability, however, and experienced a series of military coups during its first decades. Syria united with Egypt in February 1958 to form the United Arab Republic, but in September 1961 the two entities separated and the Syrian Arab Republic was reestablished. In November 1970, Hafiz al-ASAD, a member of the Socialist Ba'th Party and the minority Alawite sect, seized power in a bloodless coup and brought political stability to the country. In the 1967 Arab-Israeli War, Syria lost the Golan Heights to Israel, and over the past decade Syria and Israel have held occasional peace talks over its return. Following the death of

President al-ASAD in July 2000, his son, Bashar al-ASAD, was approved as president by popular referendum. Syrian troops - stationed in Lebanon since 1976 in an ostensible peacekeeping role - were withdrawn in April of 2005.

Geography Syria

Location:

Middle East, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Lebanon and Turkey

Geographic coordinates:

35 00 N, 38 00 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 185,180 sq km

land: 184,050 sq km

water: 1,130 sq km

note: includes 1,295 sq km of Israeli-occupied territory

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than North Dakota

Land boundaries:

total: 2,253 km

border countries: Iraq 605 km, Israel 76 km, Jordan 375 km, Lebanon 375 km, Turkey 822 km

Coastline:

193 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 41 nm

Climate:

mostly desert; hot, dry, sunny summers (June to August) and mild, rainy winters (December to February) along coast; cold weather with

snow or sleet periodically in Damascus

Terrain:

primarily semiarid and desert plateau; narrow coastal plain; mountains in west

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: unnamed location near Lake Tiberias -200 m

highest point: Mount Hermon 2,814 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, phosphates, chrome and manganese ores, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 24.8% permanent crops: 4.47% other: 70.73% (2005)

Irrigated land:

13,330 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

dust storms, sandstorms

Environment - current issues:

deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; water pollution from raw sewage and petroleum refining wastes; inadequate
potable water

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution,

Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Geography - note:

there are 42 Israeli settlements and civilian land use sites in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights (August 2005 est.)

People Syria

Population:

18,881,361

note: in addition, about 40,000 people live in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights - 20,000 Arabs (18,000 Druze and 2,000 Alawites) and

about 20,000 Israeli settlers (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 37% (male 3,592,915/female 3,384,722)

15-64 years: 59.7% (male 5,779,257/female 5,500,887)

65 years and over: 3.3% (male 296,070/female 327,510) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 20.7 years

male: 20.6 years

female: 20.9 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.3% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

27.76 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.81 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.9 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 28.61 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 28.85 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 28.36 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.32 years

male: 69.01 years

female: 71.7 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

less than 500 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Syrian(s)

adjective: Syrian

Ethnic groups:

Arab 90.3%, Kurds, Armenians, and other 9.7%

Religions:

Sunni Muslim 74%, Alawite, Druze, and other Muslim sects 16%,
Christian (various sects) 10%, Jewish (tiny communities in
Damascus,
Al Qamishli, and Aleppo)

Languages:

Arabic (official); Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian widely
understood; French, English somewhat understood

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 76.9%

male: 89.7%

female: 64% (2003 est.)

Government Syria

Country name:

conventional long form: Syrian Arab Republic

conventional short form: Syria

local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Arabiyah as Suriyah

local short form: Suriyah

former: United Arab Republic (with Egypt)

Government type:

republic under an authoritarian, military-dominated regime

Capital:

name: Damascus

geographic coordinates: 33 30 N, 36 18 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins 1 April; ends 30 September

Administrative divisions:

14 provinces (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Hasakah, Al Ladhqiyyah, Al Qunaytirah, Ar Raqqah, As Suwayda', Dar'a, Dayr az Zawr, Dimashq, Halab, Hamah, Hims, Idlib, Rif Dimashq, Tartus

Independence:

17 April 1946 (from League of Nations mandate under French administration)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 17 April (1946)

Constitution:

13 March 1973

Legal system:

based on a combination of French and Ottoman civil law; religious law is used in the family court system; has not accepted compulsory

ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Bashar al-ASAD (since 17 July 2000); Vice President Farouk al-SHARA (since 11 February 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Muhammad Naji al-UTRI (since 10

September 2003); Deputy Prime Minister Abdallah al-DARDARI (since 14

June 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president approved by popular referendum for a seven-year

term (no term limits); referendum last held 10 July 2000 - after the

death of President Hafiz al-ASAD, father of Bashar al-ASAD - (next to be held 2007); vice president appointed by the president; prime minister and deputy prime ministers appointed by the president
election results: Bashar al-ASAD approved as president; percent of vote - Bashar al-ASAD 97.29%

note: Hafiz al-ASAD died on 10 June 2000; on 20 June, the Ba'th Party nominated Bashar al-ASAD for president and presented his name

to the People's Council on 25 June; he was approved by a popular referendum on 10 July

Legislative branch:

unicameral People's Council or Majlis al-Shaab (250 seats; members

elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 2-3 March 2003 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NPF 67%, independents 33%; seats by party - NPF 167, independents 83; note - the constitution guarantees that the Ba'th Party (part of the NPF alliance) receives one-half of the seats

Judicial branch:

Supreme Constitutional Court (adjudicates electoral disputes and rules on constitutionality of laws and decrees; justices appointed for four-year terms by the President); High Judicial Council (appoints and dismisses judges; headed by the President); Court of Cassation (national level); State Security Courts (hear cases

related to national security); Personal Status Courts (religious; hear cases related to marriage and divorce); Courts of First Instance (local level; include magistrate, summary, and peace courts)

Political parties and leaders:

Arab Socialist Unionist Movement [Ahmed al-AHMED]; National Progressive Front or NPF (includes Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party; the governing party) [President Bashar al-ASAD, secretary general]; Socialist Unionist Democratic Party [Fadlallal Nasr Al-DIN]; Syrian Arab Socialist Party or ASP [Safwan QUDSI]; Syrian Communist Party (two branches) [Wissal Farha BAKDASH, Yuusuf Rashid FAYSAL]; Syrian Social National Party [Jubran URAYJI]; Unionist Socialist Party [Fayez ISMAIL]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Kurdish Democratic Alliance (includes several groups but has no designated leader); Kurdish Democratic Front (includes several groups but has no designated leader); Muslim Brotherhood (operates in exile in London) [Sadr al-Din al-BAYANUNI]; National Democratic Front [Hassan Abd al-AZIM]

International organization participation:

ABEDA, AFESD, AMF, CAEU, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCt (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Imad MUSTAFA

chancery: 2215 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 232-6313

FAX: [1] (202) 234-9548

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Michael CORBIN

embassy: Abou Roumaneh, Al-Mansour Street, No. 2, Damascus

mailing address: P. O. Box 29, Damascus

telephone: [963] (11) 333-1342

FAX: [963] (11) 224-7938

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black, colors associated with the Arab Liberation flag; two small green five-pointed stars in a horizontal line centered in the white band; former flag of the United Arab Republic where the two stars represented the constituent states of Syria and Egypt; similar to the flag of Yemen, which has a plain white band, Iraq, which has three green stars (plus an Arabic inscription) in a horizontal line centered in the white band, and that of Egypt, which has a gold Eagle of Saladin centered in the white band; the current design dates to 1980

Economy Syria

Economy - overview:

The Syrian Government estimates the economy grew by 4.5 percent in

real terms in 2005, led by the petroleum and agricultural sectors, which together account for about half of GDP. Economic performance

and the exchange rate on the informal market were hit by

international political developments following the assassination in February of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq al-HARIRI and the

specter of international sanctions. Higher crude oil prices countered declining oil production and exports and helped to narrow

the budget deficit and widen the current account surplus. The Government of Syria has implemented modest economic reforms in the

last few years, including cutting interest rates, opening private banks, consolidating some of the multiple exchange rates, and raising prices on some subsidized foodstuffs. Nevertheless, the economy remains highly controlled by the government. Long-run economic constraints include declining oil production and exports, increasing pressure on water supplies caused by rapid population growth, industrial expansion, and water pollution.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$71.42 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$25.84 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

2.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$3,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 24.9% industry: 23% services: 51.9% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 5.12 million (2004 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 30% industry: 27% services: 43% (2002 est.)

Unemployment rate:

12.3% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:

20% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

21.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$6.392 billion

expenditures: \$7.613 billion; including capital expenditures of \$3.23 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

40.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, barley, cotton, lentils, chickpeas, olives, sugar beets;
beef, mutton, eggs, poultry, milk

Industries:

petroleum, textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco,
phosphate
rock mining

Industrial production growth rate:

7% (2002 est.)

Electricity - production:

29.53 billion kWh (2003 est.)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 57.6% hydro: 42.4%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
28.26 billion kWh (2003 est.)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

403,800 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

240,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:

285,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

2.5 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

6.95 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

6.95 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

240.7 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$1.097 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$6.344 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

crude oil, petroleum products, fruits and vegetables, cotton fiber, clothing, meat and live animals, wheat

Exports - partners:

Iraq 22.3%, Saudi Arabia 15.3%, Italy 8.4%, Germany 8.3%, Lebanon

7.7%, Egypt 4.3%, France 4.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$5.973 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, electric power machinery, food

and livestock, metal and metal products, chemicals and chemical products, plastics, yarn, paper

Imports - partners:

Saudi Arabia 10.6%, China 5.6%, Egypt 5.4%, Italy 5.3%, UAE 5.2%,

Ukraine 4.2%, Germany 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$5.363 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$8.566 billion; note - excludes military debt and debt to Russia (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$180 million (2002 est.)

Currency (code):

Syrian pound (SYP)

Currency code:

SYP

Exchange rates:

Syrian pounds per US dollar - (public sector rate): 11.225 (2005), 11.225 (2004), 11.225 (2003), 11.225 (2002), 11.225 (2001), (parallel market rate in 'Amman and Beirut): NA (2005), NA (2004), 52.8 (2003), 52.4 (2002), 50.4 (2001), (official rate for repaying loans): 11.25 (2004)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Syria

Telephones - main lines in use:

2.903 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

2.95 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: fair system currently undergoing significant improvement and digital upgrades, including fiber-optic technology

domestic: coaxial cable and microwave radio relay network

international: country code - 963; satellite earth stations - 1

Intelsat (Indian Ocean) and 1 Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region);

1 submarine cable; coaxial cable and microwave radio relay to Iraq,

Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey; participant in Medarabtel

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 14, FM 2, shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:

4.15 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

44 (plus 17 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

1.05 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.sy

Internet hosts:

66 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

1.1 million (2005)

Transportation Syria

Airports: 92 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 26 over 3,047 m: 6 2,438 to 3,047 m: 15 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 66 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 11 under 914 m: 54 (2006)

Heliports:

7 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 2,764 km; oil 2,000 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 2,711 km

standard gauge: 2,460 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 251 km 1.050-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 91,795 km

paved: 18,451 km

unpaved: 73,344 km (2003)

Waterways:

900 km (not economically significant) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 108 ships (1000 GRT or over) 386,603 GRT/563,506 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 8, cargo 93, container 1, livestock carrier 4, petroleum tanker 1, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 11 (Lebanon 7, Romania 3, UAE 1)

registered in other countries: 130 (Cambodia 20, Comoros 4, Cyprus

3, Dominica 1, Georgia 43, Hong Kong 1, North Korea 14, Lebanon 1,

Malta 7, Mongolia 1, Panama 18, Saint Kitts and Nevis 3, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 6, Sierra Leone 1, Slovakia 2, unknown 5)
(2006)

Ports and terminals:

Baniyas, Latakia

Military Syria

Military branches:

Syrian Armed Forces: Syrian Arab Army (includes Syrian Arab Navy),

Syrian Arab Air and Air Defense Force (includes Air Defense Command)
(2005)

Military service age and obligation:
18 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 30 months (18 months in the Syrian Arab Navy); women are not conscripted but may volunteer to serve (2004)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 4,356,413
females age 18-49: 4,123,339 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 3,453,888
females age 18-49: 3,421,558 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 225,113
females age 18-49: 211,829 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$858 million (FY00 est.); note - based on official budget data that may understate actual spending

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
5.9% (FY00)

Transnational Issues Syria

Disputes - international:
Golan Heights is Israeli-occupied with the almost 1,000-strong UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) patrolling a buffer zone since 1964; Lebanon claims Shaba'a farms in Golan Heights;

international

pressure prompts the removal of Syrian troops and intelligence personnel stationed in Lebanon since October 1976; 2004

Agreement

and pending demarcation settles border dispute with Jordan

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 432,048 (Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)) 14,391 (Iraq)

IDPs: 170,000 (most displaced from Golan Heights during 1967 Arab-Israeli War) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Syria is a destination country for women from South and Southeast Asia and Africa for domestic servitude and from

Eastern Europe and Iraq for sexual exploitation; women are recruited

for work in Syria as domestic servants, but some face conditions of exploitation and involuntary servitude including long hours, non-payment of wages, withholding of passports and other restrictions on movement, and physical and sexual abuse; Eastern European women recruited for work in Syria as cabaret dancers are

not permitted to leave their work premises without permission and have their passports withheld; some displaced Iraqi women and children are reportedly forced into sexual exploitation

tier rating: Tier 3 - Syria does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

Illicit drugs:

a transit point for opiates and hashish bound for regional and Western markets; weak anti-money-laundering controls and bank privatization may leave it vulnerable to money-laundering

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Taiwan

Introduction Taiwan

Background:

In 1895, military defeat forced China to cede Taiwan to Japan. Taiwan reverted to Chinese control after World War II. Following the

Communist victory on the mainland in 1949, 2 million Nationalists

fled to Taiwan and established a government using the 1946 constitution drawn up for all of China. Over the next five decades, the ruling authorities gradually democratized and incorporated the native population within the governing structure. In 2000, Taiwan underwent its first peaceful transfer of power from the Nationalist to the Democratic Progressive Party. Throughout this period, the island prospered and became one of East Asia's economic "Tigers." The dominant political issues continue to be the relationship between Taiwan and China - specifically the question of eventual unification - as well as domestic political and economic reform.

Geography Taiwan

Location:

Eastern Asia, islands bordering the East China Sea, Philippine Sea,

South China Sea, and Taiwan Strait, north of the Philippines, off the southeastern coast of China

Geographic coordinates:

23 30 N, 121 00 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 35,980 sq km

land: 32,260 sq km

water: 3,720 sq km

note: includes the Pescadores, Matsu, and Quemoy

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Maryland and Delaware combined

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

1,566.3 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; marine; rainy season during southwest monsoon (June to August); cloudiness is persistent and extensive all year

Terrain:

eastern two-thirds mostly rugged mountains; flat to gently rolling plains in west

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: South China Sea 0 m

highest point: Yu Shan 3,952 m

Natural resources:

small deposits of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble, and asbestos

Land use:

arable land: 24%

permanent crops: 1%

other: 75% (2001)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

earthquakes and typhoons

Environment - current issues:

air pollution; water pollution from industrial emissions, raw sewage; contamination of drinking water supplies; trade in endangered species; low-level radioactive waste disposal

Environment - international agreements:

party to: none of the selected agreements because of Taiwan's international status

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements because of

Taiwan's international status

Geography - note:

strategic location adjacent to both the Taiwan Strait and the Luzon Strait

People Taiwan

Population:

23,036,087 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 19.4% (male 2,330,951/female 2,140,965)

15-64 years: 70.8% (male 8,269,421/female 8,040,169)

65 years and over: 9.8% (male 1,123,429/female 1,131,152)
(2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 34.6 years

male: 34.1 years

female: 35 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.61% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

12.56 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.48 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.1 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.09 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.99 male(s)/female

total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 6.29 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.97 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.55 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.43 years

male: 74.67 years

female: 80.47 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.57 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Taiwan (singular and plural)

note: example - he or she is from Taiwan; they are from Taiwan

adjective: Taiwan

Ethnic groups:

Taiwanese (including Hakka) 84%, mainland Chinese 14%,
aborigine 2%

Religions:

mixture of Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist 93%, Christian 4.5%,
other 2.5%

Languages:

Mandarin Chinese (official), Taiwanese (Min), Hakka dialects

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 96.1%

male: NA%

female: NA% (2003)

Government Taiwan

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Taiwan local long form: none local short form: T'ai-wan former: Formosa

Government type:
multiparty democracy

Capital:

name: Taipei

geographic coordinates: 25 03 N, 121 30 E

time difference: UTC + 8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

includes central island of Taiwan plus numerous smaller islands near central island and off coast of China's Fujian Province; Taiwan

is divided into 18 counties (hsien, singular and plural), 5 municipalities (shih, singular and plural), and 2 special municipalities (chuan-shih, singular and plural)

counties: Chang-hua, Chia-i, Hsin-chu, Hua-lien, I-lan, Kao-hsiung (county), Kin-men, Lien-chiang, Miao-li, Nan-t'ou, P'eng-hu, P'ing-tung, T'ai-chung, T'ai-nan, T'ai-pei (county), T'ai-tung, T'ao-yuan, and Yun-lin

municipalities: Chia-i, Chi-lung, Hsin-chu, T'ai-chung, T'ai-nan

special municipalities: Kao-hsiung city, T'ai-pei city

note: Taiwan generally uses Wade-Giles system for romanization; special municipality of Taipei adopted standard pinyin romanization

for street and place names within city boundaries, other local

authorities have selected a variety of romanization systems

National holiday:

Republic Day (Anniversary of the Chinese Revolution), 10 October (1911)

Constitution:

25 December 1946; amended in 1992, 1994, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2005

Legal system:

based on civil law system

Suffrage:

20 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President CHEN Shui-bian (since 20 May 2000) and Vice President Annette LU (LU Hsiu-lien) (since 20 May 2000)

head of government: Premier (President of the Executive Yuan) SU Tseng-chang (since 25 January 2006) and Vice Premier (Vice President

of the Executive Yuan) TSAI Ing-wen (since 25 January 2006)

cabinet: Executive Yuan appointed by the president

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket

by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term);

election last held 20 March 2004 (next to be held in March 2008);

premier appointed by the president; vice premiers appointed by the

president on the recommendation of the premier

election results: CHEN Shui-bian re-elected president; percent of vote - CHEN Shui-bian (DPP) 50.1%, LIEN Chan (KMT) 49.9%

Legislative branch:

Legislative Yuan (225 seats - 168 elected by popular vote, 41 elected on basis of proportion of islandwide votes received by

participating political parties, eight elected from overseas Chinese constituencies on basis of proportion of island-wide votes received by participating political parties, eight elected by popular vote among aboriginal populations; members serve three-year terms); National Assembly (300 seat nonstanding body; delegates nominated by

parties and elected by proportional representation six to nine months after Legislative Yuan calls to amend Constitution, impeach

president, or change national borders) - see note

note: as a result of constitutional amendments approved by National

Assembly in June 2005, number of seats in legislature will be reduced from 225 to 113 beginning with election in 2007; amendments

also eliminated National Assembly thus giving Taiwan a unicameral

legislature

elections: Legislative Yuan - last held 11 December 2004 (next to be

held in December 2007); National Assembly - last held 14 May 2005;

dissolved in June 2005

election results: Legislative Yuan - percent of vote by party - DPP 38%, KMT 35%, PFP 15%, TSU 8%, other parties and independents 4%;

seats by party - DPP 89, KMT 79, PFP 34, TSU 12, other parties 7, independents 4; National Assembly - percent of vote by party - DPP

42.5%, KMT 38.9%, TSU 7%, PFP 6%, others 6.6%; seats by party - DPP

127, KMT 117, TSU 21, PFP 18, others 17 (2005)

Judicial branch:

Judicial Yuan (justices appointed by the president with consent of the Legislative Yuan)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Progressive Party or DPP [YU Shyi-kun]; Kuomintang or

KMT (Nationalist Party) [MA Ying-jeou]; People First Party or PFP [James SOONG (SOONG Chu-yu)]; Taiwan Solidarity Union or TSU [SU

Chin-chiang]; other minor parties including the Chinese New Party or

NP

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Taiwan independence movement, various business and environmental groups

note: debate on Taiwan independence has become acceptable within the

mainstream of domestic politics on Taiwan; political liberalization and the increased representation of opposition parties in Taiwan's legislature have opened public debate on the island's national identity; a broad popular consensus has developed that Taiwan currently enjoys de facto independence and - whatever the ultimate

outcome regarding reunification or independence - that Taiwan's people must have the deciding voice; advocates of Taiwan independence oppose the stand that the island will eventually unify

with mainland China; goals of the Taiwan independence movement

include establishing a sovereign nation on Taiwan and entering the

UN; other organizations supporting Taiwan independence include the

World United Formosans for Independence and the Organization
for
Taiwan Nation Building

International organization participation:
APEC, AsDB, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IFRCs, IOC, WCL, WTO
note: Taiwan has acquired observer status on the competition
committee and special observer status on the Trade Committee of
the
OECD, and is seeking observer status with the backing of the US in
WHO

Diplomatic representation in the US:
none; unofficial commercial and cultural relations with the people
of the US are maintained through an unofficial instrumentality,
the
Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO) in
the US
with headquarters in Taipei and field offices in Washington and 12
other US cities

Diplomatic representation from the US: none; unofficial
commercial and cultural relations with the people on Taiwan are
maintained through an unofficial instrumentality - the American
Institute in Taiwan (AIT) - which has offices in the US and Taiwan;
US office at 1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1700, Arlington, VA
22209-1996, telephone: [1] (703) 525-8474, FAX: [1] (703)
841-1385; Taiwan offices at #7 Lane 134, Hsin Yi Road, Section 3,
Taipei, Taiwan, telephone: [886] (2) 2162-2000, FAX: [886] (2)
2162-2251; #2 Chung Cheng 3rd Road, 5th Floor, Kao-hsiung,
Taiwan, telephone: [886] (7) 238-7744, FAX: [886] (7) 238-5237;
and the American Trade Center, Room 3208 International Trade
Building, Taipei World Trade Center, 333 Keelung Road Section 1,
Taipei, Taiwan 10548, telephone: [886] (2) 2720-1550, FAX: [886]
(2) 2757-7162

Flag description:

red with a dark blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing a white sun with 12 triangular rays

Economy Taiwan

Economy - overview:

Taiwan has a dynamic capitalist economy with gradually decreasing

guidance of investment and foreign trade by government authorities.

In keeping with this trend, some large, government-owned banks and

industrial firms are being privatized. Exports have provided the primary impetus for industrialization. The trade surplus is substantial, and foreign reserves are the world's third largest.

Agriculture contributes less than 2% to GDP, down from 32% in 1952.

Taiwan is a major investor throughout Southeast Asia. China has overtaken the US to become Taiwan's largest export market and, in 2005, Taiwan's third-largest source of imports after Japan and the US. Taiwan has benefited from cross-Strait economic integration and

a sharp increase in world demand to achieve substantial growth in its export sector and a seven-year-high real GDP growth of 6.1% in 2004. However, excess inventory, higher international oil prices, and rising interest rates dampened consumption in developed markets,

and GDP growth dropped to 3.8% in 2005. The service sector, which

accounts for 69% of Taiwan's GDP, has continued to expand, while unemployment and inflation rates have declined.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$630 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$323.4 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$27,500 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1.8% industry: 25.9%
services: 72.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 10.6 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 6% industry: 35.8%
services: 58.2% (2005 est.)

Unemployment rate:
4.1% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
0.9% (2005)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 6.7% highest 10%: 41.1% (2002 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
20.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$41.67 billion
expenditures: \$50.26 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$14.4 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

33.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

rice, corn, vegetables, fruit, tea; pigs, poultry, beef, milk; fish

Industries:

electronics, petroleum refining, armaments, chemicals, textiles, iron and steel, machinery, cement, food processing, vehicles, consumer products, pharmaceuticals

Industrial production growth rate:

4.1% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

218.3 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 71.4% hydro: 6% nuclear: 22.6% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

206.1 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2004)

Oil - production:

8,354 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

915,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

2.9 million bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

970 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

8.45 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

7.48 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

76.46 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$16.22 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$189.4 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

computer products and electrical equipment, metals, textiles, plastics and rubber products, chemicals (2002)

Exports - partners:

China 21.6%, US 16.22%, Hong Kong 15.1%, Japan 7.7% (2005)

Imports:

\$181.6 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and electrical equipment 44.5%, minerals, precision instruments (2002)

Imports - partners:

Japan 25.3%, US 11.6%, China 11%, South Korea 7.3%, Saudi Arabia 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$258 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$87.5 billion (2005 est.)

Currency (code):
new Taiwan dollar (TWD)

Currency code:
TWD

Exchange rates:
new Taiwan dollars per US dollar - 31.71 (2005), 34.418 (2004), 34.575 (2003), 33.8 (2002), 33.09 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 July - 30 June (up to FY98/99); 1 July 1999 - 31 December 2000
for FY00; calendar year (after FY00)

Communications Taiwan

Telephones - main lines in use:
13.615 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
22.17 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: provides telecommunications service for every business and private need

domestic: thoroughly modern; completely digitalized

international: country code - 886; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Pacific Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean); submarine cables to Japan (Okinawa), Philippines, Guam, Singapore, Hong Kong, Indonesia,

Australia, Middle East, and Western Europe (1999)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 218, FM 333, shortwave 50 (1999)

Radios:

16 million (1994)

Television broadcast stations:

29 (plus two repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

8.8 million (1998)

Internet country code:

.tw

Internet hosts:

4,320,310 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

8 (2000)

Internet users:

13.21 million (2005)

Transportation Taiwan

Airports: 42 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 38 over 3,047 m: 8 2,438 to 3,047 m: 9 1,524 to 2,437 m: 11 914 to 1,523 m: 8 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Heliports:

3 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 25 km; gas 661 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 2,497 km

narrow gauge: 1,097 km 1.067-m gauge (685 km electrified)

note: 1,400 km .762-m gauge (belonging to the Taiwan Sugar Corporation and to the Taiwan Forestry Bureau) used to carry products and limited numbers of passengers (2005)

Roadways:

total: 37,299 km

paved: 35,621 km (including 1,789 km of expressways)

unpaved: 1,678 km (2002)

Merchant marine:

total: 112 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,798,992 GRT/4,652,921 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 35, cargo 22, chemical tanker 2, container 25,

passenger/cargo 3, petroleum tanker 16, refrigerated cargo 7, roll on/roll off 2

foreign-owned: 3 (Hong Kong 3)
registered in other countries: 463 (Bolivia 1, Cambodia 2,
Honduras
2, Hong Kong 6, Italy 10, Liberia 69, Malta 2, Panama 308,
Singapore
59, UK 1, US 1, unknown 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Chi-lung (Keelung), Hua-lien, Kao-hsiung, Su-ao, T'ai-chung

Military Taiwan

Military branches:

Army, Navy (includes Marine Corps), Air Force, Coast Guard
Administration, Armed Forces Reserve Command, Combined
Service
Forces Command, Armed Forces Police Command

Military service age and obligation:

19-35 years of age for military service; service obligation 16
months (to be shortened to 12 months in 2008); women in Air
Force
service are restricted to noncombat roles (2005)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 19-49: 5,883,828

females age 19-49: 5,680,773 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 19-49: 4,749,537

females age 19-49: 4,644,607 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 174,173

females age 19-49: 163,683 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$7.93 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
2.4% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Taiwan

Disputes - international:

involved in complex dispute with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei over the Spratly Islands; the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea" has eased tensions but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct" desired by several of the disputants; Paracel Islands are occupied by China, but claimed by Taiwan and Vietnam; in 2003, China

and Taiwan became more vocal in rejecting both Japan's claims to the

uninhabited islands of the Senkaku-shoto (Diaoyu Tai) and Japan's unilaterally declared exclusive economic zone in the East China Sea

where all parties engage in hydrocarbon prospecting

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Taiwan is primarily a destination for men, women, and children trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation; women from China and Southeast Asian countries are trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor; women and children, primarily from Vietnam, are trafficked through the use of fraudulent marriages, deceptive employment offers, and illegal smuggling for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor; a significant share of foreign workers - primarily from Vietnam, Thailand, and the Philippines - are recruited legally for low-skilled jobs, and are subjected to forced labor or involuntary servitude by labor agencies or employers upon arrival in Taiwan;

to

a much lesser extent, there is internal trafficking of children for sexual exploitation and trafficking of a small and declining number

of Taiwanese women to Japan for commercial sexual exploitation
tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Taiwan is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to show evidence of increasing efforts over the past year to address trafficking, despite ample resources to do so, particularly the serious level of forced labor and sexual servitude among legally migrating Southeast Asian contract workers and brides

Illicit drugs:

regional transit point for heroin and methamphetamine; major problem with domestic consumption of methamphetamine and heroin;

renewal of domestic methamphetamine production is a problem

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Tajikistan

Introduction Tajikistan

Background:

The Tajik people came under Russian rule in the 1860s and 1870s,

but Russia's hold on Central Asia weakened following the Revolution

of 1917. Bolshevik control of the area was fiercely contested and not fully reestablished until 1925. Tajikistan became independent in

1991 following the breakup of the Soviet Union, and it is now in the

process of strengthening its democracy and transitioning to a free market economy after its 1992-1997 civil war. There have been no major security incidents in recent years, although the country remains the poorest in the former Soviet sphere. Attention by the international community in the wake of the war in Afghanistan has

brought increased economic development assistance, which could create jobs and increase stability in the long term. Tajikistan is in the early stages of seeking World Trade Organization membership

and has joined NATO's Partnership for Peace.

Geography Tajikistan

Location:

Central Asia, west of China

Geographic coordinates:

39 00 N, 71 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 143,100 sq km

land: 142,700 sq km

water: 400 sq km

Area - comparative:
slightly smaller than Wisconsin

Land boundaries:
total: 3,651 km
border countries: Afghanistan 1,206 km, China 414 km,
Kyrgyzstan 870
km, Uzbekistan 1,161 km

Coastline:
0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:
none (landlocked)

Climate:
midlatitude continental, hot summers, mild winters; semiarid to
polar in Pamir Mountains

Terrain:
Pamir and Alay Mountains dominate landscape; western Fergana
Valley
in north, Kofarnihon and Vakhsh Valleys in southwest

Elevation extremes:
lowest point: Syr Darya (Sirdaryo) 300 m
highest point: Qullai Ismoil Somoni 7,495 m

Natural resources:
hydropower, some petroleum, uranium, mercury, brown coal,
lead,
zinc, antimony, tungsten, silver, gold

Land use: arable land: 6.52% permanent crops: 0.89% other:
92.59% (2005)

Irrigated land:

7,220 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
earthquakes and floods

Environment - current issues: inadequate sanitation facilities; increasing levels of soil salinity; industrial pollution; excessive pesticides

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Environmental Modification, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
landlocked; mountainous region dominated by the Trans-Alay Range in the north and the Pamirs in the southeast; highest point, Qullai Ismoili Somoni (formerly Communism Peak), was the tallest mountain in the former USSR

People Tajikistan

Population:
7,320,815 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 37.9% (male 1,396,349/female 1,375,168)
15-64 years: 57.4% (male 2,091,476/female 2,108,889)
65 years and over: 4.8% (male 154,162/female 194,771) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 20 years
male: 19.7 years

female: 20.4 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.19% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
32.65 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
8.25 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
-2.48 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 106.49 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 117.83 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 94.59 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 64.94 years
male: 62.03 years
female: 68 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
less than 200 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 100 (2001 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Tajikistani(s)
adjective: Tajikistani

Ethnic groups:
Tajik 79.9%, Uzbek 15.3%, Russian 1.1%, Kyrgyz 1.1%, other
2.6%
(2000 census)

Religions:
Sunni Muslim 85%, Shi'a Muslim 5%, other 10% (2003 est.)

Languages:
Tajik (official), Russian widely used in government and business

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 99.4%
male: 99.6%
female: 99.1% (2003 est.)

Government Tajikistan

Country name:
conventional long form: Republic of Tajikistan
conventional short form: Tajikistan
local long form: Jumhurii Tojikiston
local short form: Tojikiston
former: Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic

Government type:
republic

Capital:
name: Dushanbe
geographic coordinates: 38 35 N, 68 48 E
time difference: UTC+5 (10 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions: 2 provinces (viloyatho, singular - viloyat) and 1 autonomous province* (viloyati mukhtor); Viloyati Khatlon (Qurghonteppa), Viloyati Mukhtori Kuhistoni Badakhshon* [Gorno-Badakhshan] (Khorugh), Viloyati Sughd (Khujand) note: the administrative center name follows in parentheses

Independence:
9 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday:
Independence Day (or National Day), 9 September (1991)

Constitution:
6 November 1994

Legal system:
based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: President Emomali RAHMONOV (since 6 November 1994;
head of state and Supreme Assembly chairman since 19 November 1992)

head of government: Prime Minister Oqil OQILOV (since 20 January 1999)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president, approved by the Supreme Assembly

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 6 November 2006 (next to be held November 2013); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Emomali RAHMONOV reelected president; percent of

vote - Emomali RAHMONOV 76.4%, Olimzon BOBOYEV 7.2%, other 16.4%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Supreme Assembly or Majlisi Oli consists of the Assembly

of Representatives (lower chamber) or Majlisi Namoyandagon (63 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

and the National Assembly (upper chamber) or Majlisi Milliy (34 seats; members are indirectly elected, 25 selected by local deputies, 8 appointed by the president; 1 seat reserved for the former president; all serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 27 February and 13 March 2005 for the Assembly

of Representatives (next to be held February 2010) and 25 March 2005

for the National Assembly (next to be held February 2010)

election results: Assembly of Representatives - percent of vote by party - PDPT 74.9%, CPT 13.6%, Islamic Revival Party 8.9%, other 2.5%; seats by party - PDPT 51, CPT 5, Islamic Revival Party 2, independents 5; National Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA %;

seats by party - PDPT 29, CPT 2, independents 3

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president)

Political parties and leaders:

Agrarian Party of Tajikistan or APT [Amir KARAKULOV];
Democratic

Party or DPT [Mahmadruzi ISKANDAROV]; Islamic Revival Party
[Said

Abdullo NURI]; Party of Economic Reform or PER [Olimjon
BOBOYEV];

People's Democratic Party of Tajikistan or PDPT [Emomali
RAHMONOV];

Social Democratic Party or SDPT [Rahmatullo ZOYIROV]; Socialist
Party or SPT [Abdualim GHAFFOROV]; Tajik Communist Party or
CPT

[Shodi SHABDOLOV]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

unregistered political parties: Agrarian Party [Hikmatullo
NASREDDINOV]; Party of Justice [Abdurahim KARIMOV];
People's Unity

Party [Abdumalik ABDULLOJONOV]; Progressive Party [Sulton
QUVVATOV];

Socialist Party [Mirhuseyn NAZRIYEV]; note - this is the SPT that
was disbanded, another pro-government SPT (listed above under
political parties) replaced it; Unity Party [Hikmatullo SAIDOV]

International organization participation:

AsDB, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, ECO, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICRM, IDA,

IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ITU,
MIGA,

OIC, OPCW, OSCE, PFP, SCO, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,

UPU, WCO,
WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Khamrokhon ZARIPOV
chancery: 1005 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC
20037
telephone: [1] (202) 223-6090
FAX: [1] (202) 223-6091

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Tracey Ann JACOBSON embassy: 109-A Ismoili
Somonl Ave., Dushanbe 734003 mailing address: 7090 Dushanbe
Place, Dulles, VA 20189 telephone: [992] (37) 229-20-00 FAX:
[992] (37) 229-20-50

Flag description:
three horizontal stripes of red (top), a wider stripe of white, and
green; a gold crown surmounted by seven gold, five-pointed stars
is
located in the center of the white stripe

Economy Tajikistan

Economy - overview:
Tajikistan has one of the lowest per capita GDPs among the 15
former Soviet republics. Only 6% of the land area is arable; cotton
is the most important crop. Mineral resources, varied but limited
in
amount, include silver, gold, uranium, and tungsten. Industry
consists only of a large aluminum plant, hydropower facilities, and
small obsolete factories mostly in light industry and food
processing. The civil war (1992-97) severely damaged the already
weak economic infrastructure and caused a sharp decline in
industrial and agricultural production. Even though 64% of its

people continue to live in abject poverty, Tajikistan has experienced steady economic growth since 1997, but experienced a slight drop in its growth rate to 8% in 2005 from 10.6% in 2004. Continued privatization of medium and large state-owned enterprises would further increase productivity. Tajikistan's economic situation, however, remains fragile due to uneven implementation of structural reforms, weak governance, widespread unemployment, and the external debt burden. A debt restructuring agreement was reached with Russia in December 2002, including a \$250 million write-off of Tajikistan's \$300 million debt to Russia. Tajikistan ranks third in the world in terms of water resources per head. A proposed investment to finish the hydropower dams Rogun and Sangtuda would substantially add to electricity production. If finished, Rogun will be the world's tallest dam.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$8.617 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$1.887 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
6.7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 23.4% industry: 28.6% services: 48% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 3.7 million (2003)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 67.2% industry: 7.5% services: 25.3% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:
12% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:
64% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.2% highest 10%: 25.2% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
34.7 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
7.1% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
19.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$442.3 million
expenditures: \$542.6 million; including capital expenditures of \$86 million (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
cotton, grain, fruits, grapes, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats

Industries:
aluminum, zinc, lead; chemicals and fertilizers, cement, vegetable oil, metal-cutting machine tools, refrigerators and freezers

Industrial production growth rate:

8.2% (2002 est.)

Electricity - production:
16.5 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 1.9% hydro: 98.1%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
15.05 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
3.874 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
4.81 billion kWh (2004)

Oil - production:
354.8 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
25,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
30 million cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
1.4 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

1.4 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-44 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$950 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

aluminum, electricity, cotton, fruits, vegetable oil, textiles

Exports - partners:

Netherlands 46.6%, Turkey 15.8%, Russia 9.1%, Uzbekistan 7.3%,
Latvia 4.9%, Iran 4% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.25 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

electricity, petroleum products, aluminum oxide, machinery and
equipment, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

Russia 19.3%, Kazakhstan 12.7%, Uzbekistan 11.5%, Azerbaijan
8.6%,
China 7%, Ukraine 6.2%, Romania 4.6%, Turkmenistan 4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$186.8 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$888 million (2004 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$67 million from US (2005)

Currency (code):

somoni

Currency code:

TJS

Exchange rates:

Tajikistani somoni per US dollar - 3.1166 (2005), 2.9705 (2004), 3.0614 (2003), 2.7641 (2002), 2.3722 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Tajikistan

Telephones - main lines in use:

245,200 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

265,000 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: poorly developed and not well maintained;
many

towns are not linked to the national network

domestic: cable and microwave radio relay

international: country code - 992; linked by cable and microwave
radio relay to other CIS republics and by leased connections to the
Moscow international gateway switch; Dushanbe linked by Intelsat
to

international gateway switch in Ankara (Turkey); satellite earth
stations - 1 Orbita and 2 Intelsat

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 8, FM 10, shortwave 2 (2002)

Radios:

1.291 million (1991)

Television broadcast stations:

13 (2001)

Televisions:

820,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.tj

Internet hosts:

98 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

4 (2002)

Internet users:

5,000 (2005)

Transportation Tajikistan

Airports: 40 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 17 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 4 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 23 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 22 (2006)

Pipelines: gas 549 km; oil 38 km (2006)

Railways: total: 482 km broad gauge: 482 km 1.520-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:
total: 27,767 km (2000)

Waterways:
200 km (along Vakhsh River) (2006)

Military Tajikistan

Military branches:
Ground Troops, Air and Air Defense Troops, Mobile Troops (2005)

Military service age and obligation:
18 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - two years (2004)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 1,556,415
females age 18-49: 1,568,780 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 1,244,941
females age 18-49: 1,297,891 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 87,846
females age 18-49: 85,869 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$35.4 million (FY01)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
3.9% (FY01)

Transnational Issues Tajikistan

Disputes - international:

boundary agreements signed in 2002 cede 1,000 sq km of Pamir Mountain range to China in return for China relinquishing claims to

28,000 sq km of Tajikistani lands, but neither state has published maps of ceded areas and demarcation has not yet commenced; talks

continue with Uzbekistan to delimit border and remove minefields;

disputes in Isfara Valley delay delimitation with Kyrgyzstan

Illicit drugs:

major transit country for Afghan narcotics bound for Russian and, to a lesser extent, Western European markets; limited illicit cultivation of opium poppy for domestic consumption; Tajikistan seizes roughly 80% of all drugs captured in Central Asia and stands

third worldwide in seizures of opiates (heroin and raw opium)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Tanzania

Introduction Tanzania

Background:

Shortly after achieving independence from Britain in the early 1960s, Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to form the nation of

Tanzania

in 1964. One-party rule came to an end in 1995 with the first democratic elections held in the country since the 1970s.

Zanzibar's

semi-autonomous status and popular opposition have led to two contentious elections since 1995, which the ruling party won despite

international observers' claims of voting irregularities.

Geography Tanzania

Location:

Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Kenya and Mozambique

Geographic coordinates:

6 00 S, 35 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 945,087 sq km

land: 886,037 sq km

water: 59,050 sq km

note: includes the islands of Mafia, Pemba, and Zanzibar

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than twice the size of California

Land boundaries:

total: 3,861 km

border countries: Burundi 451 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo

459 km, Kenya 769 km, Malawi 475 km, Mozambique 756 km,

Rwanda 217

km, Uganda 396 km, Zambia 338 km

Coastline:

1,424 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone:
200 nm

Climate:

varies from tropical along coast to temperate in highlands

Terrain:

plains along coast; central plateau; highlands in north, south

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Kilimanjaro 5,895 m

Natural resources:

hydropower, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones,
gold, natural gas, nickel

Land use: arable land: 4.23% permanent crops: 1.16% other:
94.61% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,840 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

flooding on the central plateau during the rainy season; drought

Environment - current issues:

soil degradation; deforestation; desertification; destruction of
coral reefs threatens marine habitats; recent droughts affected
marginal agriculture; wildlife threatened by illegal hunting and
trade, especially for ivory

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law

of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

Kilimanjaro is highest point in Africa; bordered by three of the largest lakes on the continent: Lake Victoria (the world's second-largest freshwater lake) in the north, Lake Tanganyika (the world's second deepest) in the west, and Lake Nyasa in the southwest

People Tanzania

Population:

37,445,392

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 43.7% (male 8,204,593/female 8,176,489)

15-64 years: 53.6% (male 9,906,446/female 10,178,066)

65 years and over: 2.6% (male 422,674/female 557,124) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 17.7 years

male: 17.5 years

female: 18 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.83% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

37.71 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

16.39 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-3.05 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.76 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 96.48 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 105.64 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 87.05 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 45.64 years

male: 44.93 years

female: 46.37 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.97 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

8.8% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

1.6 million (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

160,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria, Rift Valley fever and plague are high

risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Tanzanian(s)

adjective: Tanzanian

Ethnic groups:

mainland - African 99% (of which 95% are Bantu consisting of more

than 130 tribes), other 1% (consisting of Asian, European, and Arab); Zanzibar - Arab, African, mixed Arab and African

Religions:

mainland - Christian 30%, Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs 35%;

Zanzibar - more than 99% Muslim

Languages:

Kiswahili or Swahili (official), Kiunguja (name for Swahili in Zanzibar), English (official, primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education), Arabic (widely spoken in Zanzibar), many local languages

note: Kiswahili (Swahili) is the mother tongue of the Bantu people living in Zanzibar and nearby coastal Tanzania; although Kiswahili is Bantu in structure and origin, its vocabulary draws on a variety of sources, including Arabic and English, and it has become the lingua franca of central and eastern Africa; the first language of

most people is one of the local languages

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write Kiswahili (Swahili), English, or Arabic

total population: 78.2%

male: 85.9%

female: 70.7% (2003 est.)

Government Tanzania

Country name:

conventional long form: United Republic of Tanzania

conventional short form: Tanzania

local long form: Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania

local short form: Tanzania

former: United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Dar es Salaam

geographic coordinates: 6 48 S, 39 17 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: legislative offices have been transferred to Dodoma, which is planned as the new national capital; the National Assembly now meets

there on a regular basis

Administrative divisions:

26 regions; Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kagera, Kigoma,

Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Manyara, Mara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara,

Mwanza,

Pemba North, Pemba South, Pwani, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Singida,

Tabora, Tanga, Zanzibar Central/South, Zanzibar North, Zanzibar Urban/West

Independence:

26 April 1964; Tanganyika became independent 9 December 1961 (from

UK-administered UN trusteeship); Zanzibar became independent 19

December 1963 (from UK); Tanganyika united with Zanzibar 26 April

1964 to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar; renamed

United Republic of Tanzania 29 October 1964

National holiday:

Union Day (Tanganyika and Zanzibar), 26 April (1964)

Constitution:

25 April 1977; major revisions October 1984

Legal system:

based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jakaya KIKWETE (since 21 December 2005);

Vice President Dr. Ali Mohammed SHEIN (since 5 July 2001); note

-

the president is both chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Jakaya KIKWETE (since 21 December

2005); Vice President Dr. Ali Mohammed SHEIN (since 5 July 2001);

note - the president is both chief of state and head of government
note: Zanzibar elects a president who is head of government for matters internal to Zanzibar; Amani Abeid KARUME was reelected to

that office on 30 October 2005
cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from among the members

of the National Assembly
elections: president and vice president elected on the same ballot by popular vote for five-year terms (eligible for a second term); election last held 14 December 2005(next to be held in December 2010); prime minister appointed by the president
election results: Jakaya KIKWETE elected president; percent of vote

- Jakaya KIKWETE 80.3%, Ibrahim LIPUMBA 11.7%, Freeman MBOWE 5.9%

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Assembly or Bunge (274 seats - 232 elected by
popular vote, 37 allocated to women nominated by the president, 5 to

members of the Zanzibar House of Representatives; members serve five-year terms); note - in addition to enacting laws that apply to the entire United Republic of Tanzania, the Assembly enacts laws that apply only to the mainland; Zanzibar has its own House of Representatives to make laws especially for Zanzibar (the Zanzibar House of Representatives has 50 seats, directly elected by universal

suffrage to serve five-year terms)
elections: last held 14 December 2005 (next to be held in December 2010)
election results: National Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - CCM 206, CUF 19, CHADEMA 5, other 2, women appointed by the president 37, Zanzibar representatives 5; Zanzibar House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - CCM 30, CUF 19; 1 seat was nullified with a rerun to take place soon

Judicial branch:
Permanent Commission of Enquiry (official ombudsman); Court of Appeal (consists of a chief justice and four judges); High Court (consists of a Jaji Kiongozi and 29 judges appointed by the president; holds regular sessions in all regions); District Courts; Primary Courts (limited jurisdiction and appeals can be made to the higher courts)

Political parties and leaders:
Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (Party of Democracy and Development) or CHADEMA [Bob MAKANI]; Chama Cha Mapinduzi or CCM (Revolutionary Party) [Jakaya Mrisho KIKWETE]; Civic United Front or CUF [Ibrahim LIPUMBA]; Democratic Party [Christopher MTIKLA] (unregistered); Tanzania Labor Party or TLP [Augustine Lyatonga MREME]; United Democratic Party or UDP [John CHEYO]

Political pressure groups and leaders:
NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, EADB, FAO, G-6, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,

IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OPCW, SADC, UN, UN Security

Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIS,

UNOCI, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Andrew Mhando DARAJA chancery: 2139 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 939-6125 FAX: [1] (202) 797-7408

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Michael L. RETZER embassy: 140 Msese Road, Kinondoni District, Dar es Salaam mailing address: P. O. Box 9123, Dar es Salaam telephone: [255] (22) 2666-010 through 2666-015 FAX: [255] (22) 2666-701, 2668-501

Flag description:

divided diagonally by a yellow-edged black band from the lower hoist-side corner; the upper triangle (hoist side) is green and the lower triangle is blue

Economy Tanzania

Economy - overview:

Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world. The economy

depends heavily on agriculture, which accounts for almost half of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs 80% of the work force.

Topography and climatic conditions, however, limit cultivated

crops

to only 4% of the land area. Industry traditionally featured the processing of agricultural products and light consumer goods. The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and bilateral donors

have provided funds to rehabilitate Tanzania's out-of-date economic

infrastructure and to alleviate poverty. Long-term growth through 2005 featured a pickup in industrial production and a substantial increase in output of minerals, led by gold. Recent banking reforms

have helped increase private-sector growth and investment. Continued

donor assistance and solid macroeconomic policies supported real GDP

growth of more than 6% in 2005.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$27.11 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$12.12 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

6.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$700 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 43.2% industry: 17.2% services: 39.6% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 19.22 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 80% industry and services: 20% (2002 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Population below poverty line:

36% (2002 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 2.8% highest 10%: 30.1% (1993)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

38.2 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

18.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$2.235 billion

expenditures: \$2.669 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

65.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coffee, sisal, tea, cotton, pyrethrum (insecticide made from
chrysanthemums), cashew nuts, tobacco, cloves, corn, wheat,
cassava

(tapioca), bananas, fruits, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats

Industries:

agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine);
diamond, gold, and iron mining, salt, soda ash; cement, oil
refining, shoes, apparel, wood products, fertilizer

Industrial production growth rate:

8.4% (1999 est.)

Electricity - production:

3.152 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 18.9% hydro: 81.1%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

2.959 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

28 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

22,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
22.65 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:
\$-558 million (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$1.581 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
gold, coffee, cashew nuts, manufactures, cotton

Exports - partners:
China 10.2%, Canada 8.6%, India 7.3%, Netherlands 5.2%, Japan 4.5%,
Kenya 4.4%, Germany 4.3% (2005)

Imports:
\$2.391 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
consumer goods, machinery and transportation equipment,
industrial
raw materials, crude oil

Imports - partners:
South Africa 12.2%, China 9.6%, India 7%, UAE 6.1%, Kenya 5.2%, UK 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$2.074 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$8.178 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$1.2 billion (2001)

Currency (code):

Tanzanian shilling (TZS)

Currency code:

TZS

Exchange rates:

Tanzanian shillings per US dollar - 1,128.93 (2005), 1,089.33 (2004), 1,038.42 (2003), 966.58 (2002), 876.41 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Tanzania

Telephones - main lines in use:

148,400 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1.942 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: fair system operating below capacity and being

modernized for better service; very small aperture terminal (VSAT) system under construction

domestic: trunk service provided by open-wire, microwave radio relay, tropospheric scatter, and fiber-optic cable; some links being made digital

international: country code - 255; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 12, FM 11, shortwave 2 (1998)

Radios:

8.8 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

3 (1999)

Televisions:

103,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.tz

Internet hosts:

8,609 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

6 (2000)

Internet users:

333,000 (2005)

Transportation Tanzania

Airports: 124 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 11 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 113 1,524 to 2,437 m: 18 914 to 1,523 m: 62 under 914 m: 33 (2006)

Pipelines: gas 254 km; oil 872 km (2006)

Railways: total: 3,690 km narrow gauge: 969 km 1.067-m gauge; 2,721 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 78,891 km paved: 6,808 km unpaved: 72,083 km (2003)

Waterways:

Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, and Lake Nyasa principal avenues of commerce with neighboring countries; rivers not navigable (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 9 ships (1000 GRT or over) 24,801 GRT/31,507 DWT

by type: cargo 1, passenger/cargo 4, petroleum tanker 4

registered in other countries: 2 (Honduras 1, Saint Kitts and Nevis 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Zanzibar City

Military Tanzania

Military branches:

Tanzanian People's Defense Force (JWTZ): Army, Naval Wing, Air Defense Command (includes air wing), National Service

Military service age and obligation: 15 years of age for voluntary military service; 18 years of age for compulsory military service upon graduation from secondary school; conscript service obligation - two years (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 7,422,869 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 3,879,630 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$21.2 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

0.2% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Tanzania

Disputes - international:

disputes with Malawi over the boundary in Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi)

and the meandering Songwe River remain dormant

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 443,706 (Burundi) 153,474 (Democratic

Republic of the Congo) 3,036 (Somalia) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

growing role in transshipment of Southwest and Southeast Asian heroin and South American cocaine destined for South African, European, and US markets and of South Asian methaqualone bound for

southern Africa; money laundering remains a problem

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Thailand

Introduction Thailand

Background:

A unified Thai kingdom was established in the mid-14th century. Known as Siam until 1939, Thailand is the only Southeast Asian country never to have been taken over by a European power. A bloodless revolution in 1932 led to a constitutional monarchy. In alliance with Japan during World War II, Thailand became a US ally following the conflict. Thailand is currently facing armed violence in its three Muslim-majority southernmost provinces.

Geography Thailand

Location:

Southeastern Asia, bordering the Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand, southeast of Burma

Geographic coordinates:

15 00 N, 100 00 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 514,000 sq km

land: 511,770 sq km

water: 2,230 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than twice the size of Wyoming

Land boundaries:

total: 4,863 km

border countries: Burma 1,800 km, Cambodia 803 km, Laos 1,754 km,
Malaysia 506 km

Coastline:

3,219 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

tropical; rainy, warm, cloudy southwest monsoon (mid-May to September); dry, cool northeast monsoon (November to mid-March);

southern isthmus always hot and humid

Terrain:

central plain; Khorat Plateau in the east; mountains elsewhere

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Gulf of Thailand 0 m

highest point: Doi Inthanon 2,576 m

Natural resources:

tin, rubber, natural gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber, lead, fish, gypsum, lignite, fluorite, arable land

Land use: arable land: 27.54% permanent crops: 6.93% other: 65.53% (2005)

Irrigated land:

49,860 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

land subsidence in Bangkok area resulting from the depletion of the

water table; droughts

Environment - current issues: air pollution from vehicle

emissions; water pollution from organic and factory wastes; deforestation; soil erosion; wildlife populations threatened by illegal hunting

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note: controls only land route from Asia to Malaysia and Singapore

People Thailand

Population:

64,631,595

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 22% (male 7,284,068/female 6,958,632)

15-64 years: 70% (male 22,331,312/female 22,880,588)

65 years and over: 8% (male 2,355,190/female 2,821,805) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 31.9 years

male: 31.1 years

female: 32.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.68% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

13.87 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.04 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.84 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 19.49 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 20.77 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 18.15 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.25 years

male: 69.95 years

female: 74.68 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.64 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

1.5% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

570,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

58,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea and hepatitis A

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, Japanese encephalitis,

and plague are high risks in some locations

animal contact disease: rabies

water contact disease: leptospirosis

note: at present, H5N1 avian influenza poses a minimal risk; during

outbreaks among birds, rare cases could occur among US personnel who

have close contact with infected birds or poultry (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Thai (singular and plural)

adjective: Thai

Ethnic groups:

Thai 75%, Chinese 14%, other 11%

Religions:

Buddhist 94.6%, Muslim 4.6%, Christian 0.7%, other 0.1% (2000 census)

Languages:

Thai, English (secondary language of the elite), ethnic and regional dialects

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 92.6%

male: 94.9%

female: 90.5% (2002)

Government Thailand

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Thailand

conventional short form: Thailand

local long form: Ratcha Anachak Thai

local short form: Prathet Thai

former: Siam

Government type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Bangkok

geographic coordinates: 13 45 N, 100 31 E

time difference: UTC+7 (12 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

76 provinces (changwat, singular and plural); Amnat Charoen,
Ang

Thong, Buriram, Chachoengsao, Chai Nat, Chaiyaphum,
Chanthaburi,

Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Chon Buri, Chumphon, Kalasin,
Kamphaeng

Phet, Kanchanaburi, Khon Kaen, Krabi, Krung Thep Mahanakhon
(Bangkok), Lampang, Lamphun, Loei, Lop Buri, Mae Hong Son,
Maha

Sarakham, Mukdahan, Nakhon Nayok, Nakhon Pathom, Nakhon
Phanom,

Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Sawan, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Nan,
Narathiwat, Nong Bua Lamphu, Nong Khai, Nonthaburi, Pathum

Thani,

Pattani, Phangnga, Phatthalung, Phayao, Phetchabun,
Phetchaburi,

Phichit, Phitsanulok, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Phrae, Phuket,
Prachin Buri, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ranong, Ratchaburi, Rayong,
Roi

Et, Sa Kaeo, Sakon Nakhon, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, Samut
Songkhram, Sara Buri, Satun, Sing Buri, Sisaket, Songkhla,
Sukhothai, Suphan Buri, Surat Thani, Surin, Tak, Trang, Trat,
Ubon

Ratchathani, Udon Thani, Uthai Thani, Uttaradit, Yala, Yasothon

Independence:

1238 (traditional founding date; never colonized)

National holiday:

Birthday of King PHUMIPHON, 5 December (1927)

Constitution:

constitution signed by King PHUMIPHON on 11 October 1997;
abrogated

on 19 September 2006 after coup; interim constitution
promulgated on

1 October 2006; junta has promised new constitution by October
2007

Legal system:

based on civil law system, with influences of common law; has not
accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: King PHUMIPHON Adunyadet (since 9 June 1946)

head of government: Interim Prime Minister SURAYUT Chulanon

(since 1

October 2006); Interim Deputy Prime Ministers KHOSIT Panpiamrat

(since 9 October 2006); PRIDIYATHON Thewakun (since 9 October 2006)

note: Prime Minister THAKSIN Chinnawat was overthrown on 19 September 2006 in a coup led by General SONTHI Boonyaratglin
cabinet: Council of Ministers

note: there is also a Privy Council

elections: none; monarch is hereditary; according to 1997

constitution, prime minister was designated from among members of

House of Representatives; following national elections for House of Representatives, leader of party that could organize a majority coalition usually was appointed prime minister by king

Legislative branch:

bicameral National Assembly or Rathasapha consisted of the Senate

or Wuthisapha (200 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve

six-year terms) and the House of Representatives or Sapha Phuthaen

Ratsadon (500 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms); after coup in September 2006, junta appointed an

interim National Assembly with 250 members to act as Senate and House of Representatives; body has no vote on government matters

elections: Senate - last held 19 April 2006; House of Representatives - last held 6 February 2005; junta scheduled next general election by October 2007

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA; House of Representatives - (2005 election) percent of

vote by party - NA; seats by party - TRT 376, DP 97, TNP 25, PP 2

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court or Sandika (judges appointed by the monarch)

Political parties and leaders:

Democrat Party or DP (Prachathipat Party) [ABHISIT Wetchachiwa];

People's Party or PP (Mahachon Party) [ANEK Laothamatas]; Thai Nation Party or TNP (Chat Thai Party) [BARNHARN SILPA-ARCHA]; Thai

Rak Thai Party or TRT [CHATURON Chaisang]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, BIMSTEC, BIS, CP, EAS, FAO, G-77,

IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU,

MIGA, NAM, OAS (observer), OIC (observer), ONUB, OPCW, OSCE (partner), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCL,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Virasakdi FUTRAKUL

chancery: 1024 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 401, Washington, DC 20007-3681

telephone: [1] (202) 944-3600

FAX: [1] (202) 944-3611

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Ralph L. BOYCE
embassy: 120-122 Wireless Road, Bangkok 10330
mailing address: APO AP 96546
telephone: [66] (2) 205-4000
FAX: [66] (2) 254-2990, 205-4131
consulate(s) general: Chiang Mai

Flag description:
five horizontal bands of red (top), white, blue (double width),
white, and red

Economy Thailand

Economy - overview:

With a well-developed infrastructure, a free-enterprise economy, and pro-investment policies, Thailand appears to have fully recovered from the 1997-98 Asian Financial Crisis. The country was one of East Asia's best performers in 2002-04. Boosted by increased consumption and strong export growth, the Thai economy grew 6.9% in 2003 and 6.1% in 2004 despite a sluggish global economy. Bangkok has pursued preferential trade agreements with a variety of partners in an effort to boost exports and to maintain high growth. In 2004, Thailand and the US began negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement. In late December 2004, a major tsunami took 8,500 lives in Thailand and caused massive destruction of property in the southern provinces of Krabi, Phangnga, and Phuket. Growth slowed to 4.4% in 2005. The

downturn can be attributed to high oil prices, weaker demand from

Western markets, severe drought in rural regions, tsunami-related declines in tourism, and lower consumer confidence. Moreover, the

THAKSIN administration's expansionist economic policies, including

plans for multi-billion-dollar mega-projects in infrastructure and social development, has raised concerns about fiscal discipline and the health of financial institutions. On the positive side, the Thai economy performed well beginning in the third quarter of 2005. Export-oriented manufacturing - in particular automobile production

- and farm output are driving these gains. In 2006, the economy should benefit from an influx of investment and a revived tourism sector; however, a possible avian flu epidemic could significantly harm economic prospects throughout the region.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$550.2 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$183.9 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
4.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$8,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 9.9% industry: 44.1% services: 46% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 35.36 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 49% industry: 14%

services: 37% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:

1.8% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

10% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.8% highest 10%: 32.4% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

51.1 (2002)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

29% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$30.64 billion

expenditures: \$31.76 billion; including capital expenditures of \$5 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

47.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

rice, cassava (tapioca), rubber, corn, sugarcane, coconuts, soybeans

Industries:

tourism, textiles and garments, agricultural processing, beverages, tobacco, cement, light manufacturing such as jewelry and electric appliances, computers and parts, integrated circuits, furniture, plastics, automobiles and automotive parts; world's second-largest

tungsten producer and third-largest tin producer

Industrial production growth rate:
9.1% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
114.7 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 91.3% hydro: 6.4%
nuclear: 0% other: 2.4% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
107.3 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
315 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
980 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
230,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
851,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:
583 million bbl (November 2003)

Natural gas - production:
22.28 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
29.15 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
5.2 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
377.7 billion cu m (November 2003)

Current account balance:
\$-3.689 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$105.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
textiles and footwear, fishery products, rice, rubber, jewelry,
automobiles, computers and electrical appliances

Exports - partners:
US 15.5%, Japan 13.7%, China 8.3%, Singapore 6.8%, Hong Kong
5.6%,
Malaysia 5.2% (2005)

Imports:
\$107 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
capital goods, intermediate goods and raw materials, consumer
goods, fuels

Imports - partners:
Japan 22%, China 9.4%, US 7.4%, Malaysia 6.8%, UAE 4.8%,
Singapore

4.5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$52.07 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$52.46 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$72 million (2002)

Currency (code):
baht (THB)

Currency code:
THB

Exchange rates:
baht per US dollar - 40.22 (2005), 40.222 (2004), 41.485 (2003),
42.96 (2002), 44.432 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 October - 30 September

Communications Thailand

Telephones - main lines in use:
7.035 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
27.379 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: high quality system, especially in urban areas
like Bangkok; WTO requirement for privatization of telecom sector
is
planned to be complete by 2006

domestic: fixed line system provided by both a government owned and

commercial provider; wireless service expanding rapidly and outpacing fixed lines

international: country code - 66; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean); landing country for APCN submarine cable

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 204, FM 334, shortwave 6 (1999)

Radios:

13.96 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

111 (2006)

Televisions:

15.19 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.th

Internet hosts:

938,784 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

15 (2000)

Internet users:

8.42 million (2005)

Transportation Thailand

Airports: 108 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 66 over 3,047 m: 8 2,438 to

3,047 m: 11 1,524 to 2,437 m: 22 914 to 1,523 m: 20 under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 42 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 15 under 914 m: 26 (2006)

Heliports:

3 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 3,760 km; refined products 379 km (2006)

Railways: total: 4,071 km narrow gauge: 4,071 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 57,403 km paved: 56,542 km unpaved: 861 km (2000)

Waterways: 4,000 km note: 3,701 km navigable by boats with drafts up to 0.9 m (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 400 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,808,509 GRT/4,317,320 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 60, cargo 145, chemical tanker 14, container 21, liquefied gas 29, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 6, petroleum tanker 91, refrigerated cargo 32, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 45 (China 1, Egypt 1, Indonesia 1, Japan 4, Norway

30, Singapore 6, UK 2)

registered in other countries: 34 (Bahamas 1, Mongolia 1, Panama 9,

Singapore 22, Tuvalu 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Bangkok, Laem Chabang, Prachuap Port, Si Racha

Military Thailand

Military branches:

Royal Thai Army (RTA), Royal Thai Navy (RTN, includes Royal Thai

Marine Corps), Royal Thai Air Force (Knogtap Agard Thai, RTAF) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 21 years of age for compulsory military service; males are registered at 18 years of age; conscript service obligation - two years; 18 years of age for voluntary military service (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 21-49: 14,903,855

females age 21-49: 15,265,854 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 21-49: 10,396,032

females age 21-49: 11,487,690 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 526,276

females age 21-49: 514,396 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$1.775 billion (FY00)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.8% (2003)

Transnational Issues Thailand

Disputes - international:

separatist violence in Thailand's predominantly Muslim southern

provinces prompt border closures and controls with Malaysia to stem

terrorist activities; southeast Asian states have enhanced border surveillance to check the spread of avian flu; talks continue on completion of demarcation with Thailand but disputes remain over

several areas along Mekong River and Thai squatters; despite continuing border committee talks, significant differences remain with Burma over boundary alignment and the handling of ethnic rebels, refugees, and illegal cross-border activities; Cambodia and Thailand dispute sections of boundary with missing boundary markers;

Cambodia claims Thai encroachments into Cambodian territory and

obstructing access to Preah Vihear temple ruins awarded to Cambodia

by ICJ decision in 1962; ethnic Karens from Burma flee into Thailand

- to escape fighting between Karen rebels and Burmese troops - resulting in Thailand sheltering about 120,000 Burmese refugees in

2005; Karens also protest Thai support for a Burmese hydroelectric dam construction on the Salween River near the border;

environmentalists in Burma and Thailand remain concerned about China's construction of hydroelectric dams upstream on the Nujiang/Salween River in Yunnan Province

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 120,814 (Burma)

IDPs: 6,000 (26 December 2004 tsunami) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

a minor producer of opium, heroin, and marijuana; illicit transit point for heroin en route to the international drug market from Burma and Laos; eradication efforts have reduced the area of

cannabis cultivation and shifted some production to neighboring countries; opium poppy cultivation has been reduced by eradication efforts; also a drug money-laundering center; minor role in methamphetamine production for regional consumption; major consumer of methamphetamine since the 1990s

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Togo

Introduction Togo

Background:

French Togoland became Togo in 1960. Gen. Gnassingbe EYADEMA,

installed as military ruler in 1967, continued to rule well into the 21st century. Despite the facade of multiparty elections instituted in the early 1990s, the government continued to be dominated by President EYADEMA, whose Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) party

has maintained power almost continually since 1967. Togo has come

under fire from international organizations for human rights abuses

and is plagued by political unrest. While most bilateral and

multilateral aid to Togo remains frozen, the EU initiated a partial resumption of cooperation and development aid to Togo in late 2004

based upon commitments by Togo to expand opportunities for political

opposition and liberalize portions of the economy. Upon his death in

February 2005, President EYADEMA was succeeded by his son Faure

GNASSINGBE. The succession, supported by the military and in contravention of the nation's constitution, was challenged by popular protest and a threat of sanctions from regional leaders.

GNASSINGBE succumbed to pressure and in April 2005 held elections

that legitimized his succession.

Geography Togo

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Benin, between Benin and Ghana

Geographic coordinates:

8 00 N, 1 10 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 56,785 sq km

land: 54,385 sq km

water: 2,400 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries: total: 1,647 km border countries: Benin 644 km, Burkina Faso 126 km, Ghana 877 km

Coastline: 56 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 30 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north

Terrain:

gently rolling savanna in north; central hills; southern plateau; low coastal plain with extensive lagoons and marshes

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mont Agou 986 m

Natural resources:

phosphates, limestone, marble, arable land

Land use: arable land: 44.2% permanent crops: 2.11% other: 53.69% (2005)

Irrigated land:

70 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

hot, dry harmattan wind can reduce visibility in north during winter; periodic droughts

Environment - current issues:

deforestation attributable to slash-and-burn agriculture and the use of wood for fuel; water pollution presents health hazards and hinders the fishing industry; air pollution increasing in urban areas

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone

Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

the country's length allows it to stretch through six distinct geographic regions; climate varies from tropical to savanna

People Togo

Population:

5,548,702

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 42.3% (male 1,177,141/female 1,169,321)

15-64 years: 55.1% (male 1,485,621/female 1,570,117)

65 years and over: 2.6% (male 59,870/female 86,632) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.3 years

male: 17.8 years

female: 18.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.72% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

37.01 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.83 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 60.63 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 68.17 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 52.87 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 57.42 years

male: 55.41 years

female: 59.49 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.96 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

4.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

110,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

10,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Togolese (singular and plural)

adjective: Togolese

Ethnic groups:

African (37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe, Mina, and Kabre) 99%, European and Syrian-Lebanese less than 1%

Religions:

indigenous beliefs 51%, Christian 29%, Muslim 20%

Languages:

French (official and the language of commerce), Ewe and Mina (the

two major African languages in the south), Kabye (sometimes spelled

Kabiye) and Dagomba (the two major African languages in the north)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 60.9%

male: 75.4%

female: 46.9% (2003 est.)

Government Togo

Country name:

conventional long form: Togolese Republic

conventional short form: Togo

local long form: Republique togolaise

local short form: none

former: French Togoland

Government type:

republic under transition to multiparty democratic rule

Capital:

name: Lome

geographic coordinates: 6 08 N, 1 13 E

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

5 regions (regions, singular - region); Centrale, Kara, Maritime, Plateaux, Savanes

Independence:

27 April 1960 (from French-administered UN trusteeship)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 27 April (1960)

Constitution:

multiparty draft constitution approved by High Council of the Republic 1 July 1992, adopted by public referendum 27 September 1992

Legal system:

French-based court system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

NA years of age; universal adult

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Faure GNASSINGBE (since 6 February 2005);

note - Gnassingbe EYADEMA died on 5 February 2005 and was succeeded

by his son, Faure GNASSINGBE; popular elections in April 2005 validated the succession

head of government: Prime Minister Yawovi AGBOYIBO (since 16 September 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president and the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (no term limits); election last held 24 April 2005 (next to be held NA); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Faure GNASSINGBE elected president; percent of vote - Faure GNASSINGBE 60.2%, Emmanuel Akitani BOB 38.3%, Nicolas

LAWSON 1%, Harry OLYMPIO 0.5%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (81 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 27 October 2002 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - RPT 72, RSDD 3, UDPS 2, Juvento 2, MOCEP 1, independents 1

note: two opposition parties boycotted the election, the Union of the Forces for Change and the Action Committee for Renewal

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal or Cour d'Appel; Supreme Court or Cour Supreme

Political parties and leaders:

Juvento [Monsilia DJATO]; Movement of the Believers of Peace

and

Equality or MOCEP; Rally for the Support for Development and Democracy or RSDD [Harry OLYMPIO]; Rally of the Togolese People or

RPT [Faure GNASSINGBE]; Union for Democracy and Social Progress or

UDPS [Gagou KOKOU]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ABEDA, ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM,

OIC, OIF, ONUB, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNOCI,

UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO,

WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Akoussoulelou BODJONA chancery: 2208 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 234-4212 FAX: [1] (202) 232-3190

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Gregory ENGLE embassy: Angle Rue Kouenou and Rue 15 Beniglato, Lome mailing address: B. P. 852, Lome telephone: [228] 221 29 91 through 221 29 94 FAX: [228] 221 79 52

Flag description:

five equal horizontal bands of green (top and bottom) alternating

with yellow; there is a white five-pointed star on a red square in the upper hoist-side corner; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Economy Togo

Economy - overview:

This small, sub-Saharan economy is heavily dependent on both commercial and subsistence agriculture, which provides employment

for 65% of the labor force. Some basic foodstuffs must still be imported. Cocoa, coffee, and cotton generate about 40% of export earnings, with cotton being the most important cash crop. Togo is the world's fourth-largest producer of phosphate. The government's

decade-long effort, supported by the World Bank and the IMF, to implement economic reform measures, encourage foreign investment,

and bring revenues in line with expenditures has moved slowly.

Progress depends on follow-through on privatization, increased openness in government financial operations, progress toward

legislative elections, and continued support from foreign donors.

Togo is working with donors to write a PRGF that could eventually lead to a debt reduction plan.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$8.802 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$1.999 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

1% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 39.5% industry: 20.4% services: 40.1% (2003 est.)

Labor force: 1.302 million (1998)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 65% industry: 5% services: 30% (1998 est.)

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
32% (1989 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
6% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
21.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$251.3 million
expenditures: \$292.9 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
coffee, cocoa, cotton, yams, cassava (tapioca), corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum; livestock; fish

Industries:

phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production:
165.9 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 98.7% hydro: 1.3% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
654.3 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
500 million kWh; note - electricity supplied by Ghana (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
8,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-199 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$768 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

reexports, cotton, phosphates, coffee, cocoa

Exports - partners:

Ghana 21.1%, Burkina Faso 18.2%, Benin 11.5%, Mali 7.3%, India 5.8%, Nigeria 4% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.047 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum products

Imports - partners:

France 17.8%, China 13.3%, Cote d'Ivoire 6.5%, Italy 4.5%, Spain 4.3% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$318 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$2 billion (2005)

Economic aid - recipient:

ODA, \$80 million (2000 est.)

Currency (code):

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note - responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African States

Currency code:

XOF

Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar - 527.47

(2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Togo

Telephones - main lines in use:

58,600 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

443,600 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: fair system based on a network of microwave radio relay routes supplemented by open-wire lines and a mobile cellular system

domestic: microwave radio relay and open-wire lines for conventional system

international: country code - 228; satellite earth stations - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1 Symphonie

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 9, shortwave 4 (1998)

Radios:

940,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

3 (plus two repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

73,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.tg

Internet hosts:

520 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

3 (2001)

Internet users:

300,000 (2005)

Transportation Togo

Airports: 9 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
(2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 7

914 to 1,523 m: 5

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Railways: total: 568 km narrow gauge: 568 km 1.000-m gauge
(2005)

Roadways: total: 7,520 km paved: 2,376 km unpaved: 5,144 km
(1999)

Waterways:

50 km (seasonally on Mono River depending on rainfall) (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 2 ships (1000 GRT or over) 3,918 GRT/3,852 DWT

by type: cargo 1, refrigerated cargo 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Kpeme, Lome

Military Togo

Military branches:

Togolese Armed Forces (FAT): Army, Navy, Air Force,
Gendarmerie

(2005)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary and compulsory military service
(2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,102,661

females age 18-49: 1,124,463 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 696,933

females age 18-49: 707,821 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$29.98 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.6% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Togo

Disputes - international: in 2001 Benin claimed Togo moved
boundary monuments - joint commission continues to resurvey the

boundary

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Togo is a source, transit, and destination country for children, women, and men trafficked for forced labor and

sexual exploitation; the majority of victims are children, and trafficking within the country is more prevalent than international trafficking; children are trafficked to work as domestic servants, produce porters, roadside sellers, agricultural laborers, and for sexual exploitation; Togolese women may be trafficked to Europe for

forced labor and sexual exploitation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Togo is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for failure to show evidence of increased efforts to combat trafficking over the past year, particularly in the areas of prosecution and protection

Illicit drugs:

transit hub for Nigerian heroin and cocaine traffickers; money laundering not a significant problem

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Tokelau

Introduction Tokelau

Background:

Originally settled by Polynesian emigrants from surrounding island

groups, the Tokelau Islands were made a British protectorate in 1889. They were transferred to New Zealand administration in 1925.

Geography Tokelau

Location:

Oceania, group of three atolls in the South Pacific Ocean, about one-half of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

Geographic coordinates:

9 00 S, 172 00 W

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 10 sq km

land: 10 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 17 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

101 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Climate:

tropical; moderated by trade winds (April to November)

Terrain:

low-lying coral atolls enclosing large lagoons

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 5 m

Natural resources:

NEGL

Land use:

arable land: 0% (soil is thin and infertile)

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

lies in Pacific typhoon belt

Environment - current issues:

very limited natural resources and overcrowding are contributing to

emigration to New Zealand

Geography - note:

consists of three atolls, each with a lagoon surrounded by a number

of reef-bound islets of varying length and rising to over three meters above sea level

People Tokelau

Population: 1,392 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: 42% 15-64 years: 53% 65 years and over: 5% (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
-0.01% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
NA

Death rate:
NA deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:
NA

Sex ratio:
NA

Infant mortality rate:
total: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Total fertility rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Tokelauan(s)

adjective: Tokelauan

Ethnic groups:

Polynesian

Religions:

Congregational Christian Church 70%, Roman Catholic 28%, other 2%

note: on Atafu, all Congregational Christian Church of Samoa; on Nukunonu, all Roman Catholic; on Fakaofu, both denominations, with the Congregational Christian Church predominant

Languages:

Tokelauan (a Polynesian language), English

Literacy:

NA

Government Tokelau

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Tokelau

Dependency status:

self-administering territory of New Zealand; note - Tokelau and New

Zealand have agreed to a draft constitution as Tokelau moves toward

free association with New Zealand; a UN sponsored referendum on self-governance, in February 2006, did not produce the two thirds majority vote necessary for changing the current political status

Government type:

NA

Capital:

none; each atoll has its own administrative center

time difference: UTC-11 (6 hours behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (territory of New Zealand)

Independence:

none (territory of New Zealand)

National holiday:

Waitangi Day (Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty over New Zealand), 6 February (1840)

Constitution:

administered under the Tokelau Islands Act of 1948; amended in 1970

Legal system:

New Zealand and local statutes

Suffrage:

21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General of New Zealand Anand SATYANAND (since 23 August 2006); New Zealand is represented by

Administrator

David PAYTON (since 17 October 2006)

head of government: Kolouei O'BRIEN (2006); note - position rotates

annually among the three Faipule (village leaders)

cabinet: the Council for the Ongoing Government of Tokelau, consisting of three Faipule (village leaders) and three Pulenuku (village mayors), functions as a cabinet

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; administrator appointed

by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade in New Zealand; the head of government is chosen from the Council of Faipule and serves

a one-year term

Legislative branch:

unicameral General Fono (21 seats; based upon proportional representation from the three islands elected by popular vote to serve three-year terms; Nukunonu has 6 seats, Fakaofu has 7 seats, Atafu has 8 seats); note - the Tokelau Amendment Act of 1996 confers

limited legislative power on the General Fono

elections: last held January 2005 (next to be held January 2008)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court in New Zealand exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in Tokelau

Political parties and leaders:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

PIF (observer), SPC, UNESCO (associate), UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:
none (territory of New Zealand)

Diplomatic representation from the US:
none (territory of New Zealand)

Flag description:
the flag of New Zealand is used

Economy Tokelau

Economy - overview:
Tokelau's small size (three villages), isolation, and lack of resources greatly restrain economic development and confine agriculture to the subsistence level. The people rely heavily on aid from New Zealand - about \$4 million annually - to maintain public services, with annual aid being substantially greater than GDP. The principal sources of revenue come from sales of copra, postage stamps, souvenir coins, and handicrafts. Money is also remitted to families from relatives in New Zealand.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$1.5 million (1993 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
NA

GDP - real growth rate:
NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,000 (1993 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: NA%

Labor force:

440

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

NA%

Budget:

revenues: \$430,800

expenditures: \$2.8 million; including capital expenditures of NA
(1987 est.)

Agriculture - products:

coconuts, copra, breadfruit, papayas, bananas; pigs, poultry,
goats; fish

Industries:

small-scale enterprises for copra production, woodworking, plaited
craft goods; stamps, coins; fishing

Electricity - production:

NA kWh

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

NA kWh

Exports:

\$0 f.o.b. (2002)

Exports - commodities:
stamps, copra, handicrafts

Exports - partners:
New Zealand (2004)

Imports:
\$969,200 c.i.f. (2002)

Imports - commodities:
foodstuffs, building materials, fuel

Imports - partners:
New Zealand (2004)

Debt - external:
\$0

Economic aid - recipient:
about \$4 million annually from New Zealand

Currency (code):
New Zealand dollar (NZD)

Currency code:
NZD

Exchange rates:
New Zealand dollars per US dollar - 1.4203 (2005), 1.5087
(2004),
1.7221 (2003), 2.1622 (2002), 2.3788 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 April - 31 March

Communications Tokelau

Telephones - main lines in use:

300 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

0 (2001)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern satellite-based communications system;

domestic: radiotelephone service between islands

international: country code - 690; radiotelephone service to Samoa;

government-regulated telephone service (TeleTok), with 3 satellite earth stations

Radio broadcast stations:

AM NA, FM NA, shortwave NA

note: 1 radio station provides service to all islands (2002)

Radios:

1,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.tk

Internet hosts:

298 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

NA

Transportation Tokelau

Ports and terminals: none; offshore anchorage only

Military Tokelau

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$66.72 million

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of New Zealand

Transnational Issues Tokelau

Disputes - international: none

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@Tonga

Introduction Tonga

Background:

Tonga - unique among Pacific nations - never completely lost its indigenous governance. The archipelagos of "The Friendly Islands" were united into a Polynesian kingdom in 1845. Tonga became a constitutional monarchy in 1875 and a British protectorate in 1900; it withdrew from the protectorate and joined the Commonwealth

of

Nations in 1970. Tonga remains the only monarchy in the Pacific.

Geography Tonga

Location:

Oceania, archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

Geographic coordinates:

20 00 S, 175 00 W

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 748 sq km

land: 718 sq km

water: 30 sq km

Area - comparative:

four times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

419 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

tropical; modified by trade winds; warm season (December to

May),
cool season (May to December)

Terrain:

most islands have limestone base formed from uplifted coral formation; others have limestone overlying volcanic base

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location on Kao Island 1,033 m

Natural resources:

fish, fertile soil

Land use:

arable land: 20%

permanent crops: 14.67%

other: 65.33% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

cyclones (October to April); earthquakes and volcanic activity on Fonuafo'ou

Environment - current issues:

deforestation results as more and more land is being cleared for agriculture and settlement; some damage to coral reefs from starfish

and indiscriminate coral and shell collectors; overhunting threatens

native sea turtle populations

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the

Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
archipelago of 169 islands (36 inhabited)

People Tonga

Population:
114,689 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 35.3% (male 20,679/female 19,843)
15-64 years: 60.5% (male 34,399/female 34,964)
65 years and over: 4.2% (male 2,059/female 2,745) (2006 est.)

Median age:
total: 20.7 years
male: 20.1 years
female: 21.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
2.01% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
25.37 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
5.28 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 12.3 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 13.63 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 10.91 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.82 years

male: 67.32 years

female: 72.45 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Tongan(s)

adjective: Tongan

Ethnic groups:

Polynesian, Europeans

Religions:

Christian (Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents)

Languages:

Tongan, English

Literacy:

definition: can read and write Tongan and/or English

total population: 98.9%

male: 98.8%

female: 99% (1999 est.)

Government Tonga

Country name:

conventional long form: Kingdom of Tonga

conventional short form: Tonga

local long form: Pule'anga Tonga

local short form: Tonga

former: Friendly Islands

Government type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: Nuku'alofa

geographic coordinates: 21 08 S, 175 12 W

time difference: UTC+13 (18 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

3 island groups; Ha'apai, Tongatapu, Vava'u

Independence:

4 June 1970 (from UK protectorate)

National holiday:

Emancipation Day, 4 June (1970)

Constitution:

4 November 1875; revised 1 January 1967

Legal system:

based on English law

Suffrage:

21 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: King George TUPOU V (since 11 September 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Dr. Feleti SEVELE (since 11 February 2006); Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Viliami TANGI (since 16 May 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet currently consists of 14 members, 10 appointed by

the monarch for life; 4 appointed from among the elected members of

the Legislative Assembly, including 2 each from the nobles and peoples representatives serving three year terms

note: there is also a Privy Council that consists of the monarch, the cabinet, and two governors

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; prime minister and deputy prime minister appointed by the monarch

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Assembly or Fale Alea (32 seats - 14 reserved for cabinet ministers sitting ex officio, 9 for nobles selected by the country's 33 nobles, and 9 elected by popular vote; members serve three-year terms)

elections: last held 21 March 2005 (next to be held in 2008)

election results: Peoples Representatives: percent of vote - HRDMT 70%; seats - HRDMT 7, independents 2

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the monarch); Court of Appeal (Chief Justice and high court justices from overseas chosen and approved by Privy Council)

Political parties and leaders:

People's Democratic Party [Tesea FUKO]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Human Rights and Democracy Movement Tonga or HRDMT [Rev. Simote

VEA, chairman]; Public Servant's Association [Finau TUTONE]

International organization participation:

ACP, AsDB, C, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC,

IFRCs, IHO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ITU, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Fekitamoeloa 'UTOIKAMANU chancery: 250 East 51st Street, New York, NY 10022 telephone: [1] (917) 369-1025 FAX: [1] (917) 369-1024 consulate(s) general: San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Tonga; the ambassador to Fiji is accredited to Tonga

Flag description:

red with a bold red cross on a white rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner

Economy Tonga

Economy - overview:

Tonga, a small, open, South Pacific island economy, has a narrow export base in agricultural goods. Squash, coconuts, bananas, and vanilla beans are the main crops, and agricultural exports make up two-thirds of total exports. The country must import a high proportion of its food, mainly from New Zealand. The country remains

dependent on external aid and remittances from Tongan communities

overseas to offset its trade deficit. Tourism is the second-largest source of hard currency earnings following remittances. The government is emphasizing the development of the private sector, especially the encouragement of investment, and is committing increased funds for health and education. Tonga has a reasonably sound basic infrastructure and well-developed social services. High unemployment among the young, a continuing upturn in inflation, pressures for democratic reform, and rising civil service expenditures are major issues facing the government.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$178.5 million (2004 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$244 million

GDP - real growth rate:

2.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$2,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 23% industry: 27% services: 50% (FY03/04 est.)

Labor force: 33,910 (2003)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 65% industry and services: 35% (1997 est.)

Unemployment rate:

13% (FY03/04 est.)

Population below poverty line:

24% NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

11.1% (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$56.97 million

expenditures: \$83.88 million; including capital expenditures of \$1.9

million (FY99/00 est.)

Agriculture - products: squash, coconuts, copra, bananas, vanilla beans, cocoa, coffee, ginger, black pepper; fish

Industries:

tourism, fishing

Industrial production growth rate:

1% (2003 est.)

Electricity - production:

34 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
31.62 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
800 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:
\$-4.321 million

Exports:
\$34 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:
squash, fish, vanilla beans, root crops

Exports - partners:
Japan 41.5%, US 33.1%, NZ 6.3% (2005)

Imports:

\$122 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, chemicals

Imports - partners:

NZ 33.4%, Fiji 26.7%, Australia 10.5%, US 8.4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$40.83 million

Debt - external:

\$80.7 million (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$19.3 million Australia \$5.5 million, New Zealand \$2.3 million
(FY01/02)

Currency (code):

pa'anga (TOP)

Currency code:

TOP

Exchange rates:

pa'anga per US dollar - 1.96 (2005), 1.9716 (2004), 2.142 (2003),
2.1952 (2002), 2.1236 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Tonga

Telephones - main lines in use:

11,200 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

16,400 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: competition between Tonga
Telecommunications

Corporation (TCC) and Shoreline Communications Tonga (SCT) is
accelerating expansion of telecommunications; SCT recently
granted

authority to develop high-speed digital service for telephone,
Internet, and television

domestic: fully automatic switched network

international: country code - 676; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean) (2004)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 4, shortwave 1 (2004)

Radios:

61,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

3 (2004)

Televisions:

2,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.to

Internet hosts:

18,775 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

3,000 (2004)

Transportation Tonga

Airports: 6 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 5

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 680 km

paved: 184 km

unpaved: 496 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 16 ships (1000 GRT or over) 62,185 GRT/72,960 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 10, liquefied gas 1, livestock

carrier 1, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated
cargo

1

foreign-owned: 4 (Australia 1, Norway 1, Switzerland 1, UK 1)
(2006)

Ports and terminals:

Nuku'alofa

Military Tonga

Military branches:

Tonga Defense Services: Land Force (Royal Guard), Naval Force (includes Royal Marines, Air Wing) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:
18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 25,420
females age 18-49: 24,827 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 19,840
females age 18-49: 21,342 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:
males age 18-49: 1,586
females age 18-49: 1,538 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
NA

Transnational Issues Tonga

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Trinidad and Tobago

Introduction Trinidad and Tobago

Background:

First colonized by the Spanish, the islands came under British control in the early 19th century. The islands' sugar industry was hurt by the emancipation of the slaves in 1834. Manpower was replaced with the importation of contract laborers from India between 1845 and 1917, which boosted sugar production as well as the cocoa industry. The discovery of oil on Trinidad in 1910 added another important export. Independence was attained in 1962. The country is one of the most prosperous in the Caribbean thanks largely to petroleum and natural gas production and processing. Tourism, mostly in Tobago, is targeted for expansion and is growing.

Geography Trinidad and Tobago

Location:

Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, northeast of Venezuela

Geographic coordinates:

11 00 N, 61 00 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 5,128 sq km

land: 5,128 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:
slightly smaller than Delaware

Land boundaries:
0 km

Coastline:
362 km

Maritime claims:
measured from claimed archipelagic baselines
territorial sea: 12 nm
contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm
continental shelf: 200 nm or to the outer edge of the continental margin

Climate:
tropical; rainy season (June to December)

Terrain:
mostly plains with some hills and low mountains

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: El Cerro del Aripo 940 m

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, asphalt

Land use: arable land: 14.62% permanent crops: 9.16% other: 76.22% (2005)

Irrigated land:
40 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

outside usual path of hurricanes and other tropical storms

Environment - current issues: water pollution from agricultural chemicals, industrial wastes, and raw sewage; oil pollution of beaches; deforestation; soil erosion

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

Pitch Lake, on Trinidad's southwestern coast, is the world's largest natural reservoir of asphalt

People Trinidad and Tobago

Population:

1,065,842 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 20.1% (male 109,936/female 104,076)

15-64 years: 71.3% (male 398,657/female 361,093)

65 years and over: 8.6% (male 41,162/female 50,918) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 31.2 years

male: 30.8 years

female: 31.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.87% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

12.9 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

10.57 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-11.07 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.81 male(s)/female

total population: 1.07 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 25.05 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 26.86 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 23.15 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 66.76 years

male: 65.71 years

female: 67.86 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.74 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

3.2% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

29,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

1,900 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Trinidadian(s), Tobagonian(s)

adjective: Trinidadian, Tobagonian

Ethnic groups:

Indian (South Asian) 40%, African 37.5%, mixed 20.5%, other 1.2%,

unspecified 0.8% (2000 census)

Religions:

Roman Catholic 26%, Hindu 22.5%, Anglican 7.8%, Baptist 7.2%, Pentecostal 6.8%, other Christian 5.8%, Muslim 5.8%, Seventh Day

Adventist 4%, other 10.8%, unspecified 1.4%, none 1.9% (2000 census)

Languages:

English (official), Hindi, French, Spanish, Chinese

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.6%

male: 99.1%

female: 98% (2003 est.)

Government Trinidad and Tobago

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

conventional short form: Trinidad and Tobago

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Port-of-Spain

geographic coordinates: 10 39 N, 61 31 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

9 regional corporations, 2 city corporations, 3 borough corporations, 1 ward

regional corporations: Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo, Diego Martin, Mayaro/Rio Claro, Penal/Debe, Princes Town, Sangre Grande, San Juan/Laventille, Siparia, Tunapuna/Piarco

city corporations: Port-of-Spain, San Fernando

borough corporations: Arima, Chaguanas, Point Fortin

ward: Tobago

Independence:

31 August 1962 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 31 August (1962)

Constitution:

1 August 1976

Legal system:

based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President George Maxwell RICHARDS (since 17 March

2003)

head of government: Prime Minister Patrick MANNING (since 24 December 2001)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed from among the members of Parliament

elections: president elected by an electoral college, which consists of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 14 February 2003 (next to be held in 2008); the president usually appoints as prime minister the leader of the majority party in the House of Representatives

election results: George Maxwell RICHARDS elected president; percent of electoral college vote - 43%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (31 seats; 16 members appointed by the ruling party, 9 by the President, 6 by the opposition party for a maximum term of five years) and the House of

Representatives (36 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: House of Representatives - last held 7 October 2002 (next to be held by October 2007)

election results: House of Representatives - percent of vote - PNM 55.5%, UNC 44.5%; seats by party - PNM 20, UNC 16

note: Tobago has a unicameral House of Assembly with 12 members

serving four-year terms; last election held January 2005; seats by party - PNM 11, DAC 1

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court of Judicature (comprised of the High Court of Justice

and the Court of Appeals; the chief justice is appointed by the president after consultation with the prime minister and the leader of the opposition; other justices are appointed by the president on

the advice of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission); High Court

of Justice; Caribbean Court of Appeals member; Court of Appeals; the

highest court of appeal is the Privy Council in London

Political parties and leaders:

National Alliance for Reconstruction or NAR [Lennox SANKERSINGH];

People's National Movement or PNM [Patrick MANNING]; Team Unity or

TU [Ramesh MAHARAJ]; United National Congress or UNC [Basdeo

PANDAY]; Democratic Action Committee or DAC [Hochoy CHARLES], note -

only active in Tobago

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Jamaat-al Muslimeen [Yasin BAKR]

International organization participation:

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-24, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,

IOC, ISO, ITU, LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Marina Annette VALERE

chancery: 1708 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 467-6490

FAX: [1] (202) 785-3130

consulate(s) general: Miami, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:
chief of mission: Ambassador Roy L. AUSTIN
embassy: 15 Queen's Park West, Port-of-Spain
mailing address: P. O. Box 752, Port-of-Spain
telephone: [1] (868) 622-6371 through 6376
FAX: [1] (868) 628-5462

Flag description:
red with a white-edged black diagonal band from the upper hoist side to the lower fly side

Economy Trinidad and Tobago

Economy - overview:
Trinidad and Tobago, the leading Caribbean producer of oil and gas, has earned a reputation as an excellent investment site for international businesses. Tourism is a growing sector, although not proportionately as important as in many other Caribbean islands. The economy benefits from low inflation and a growing trade surplus. Prospects for growth in 2006 are good as prices for oil, petrochemicals, and liquefied natural gas are expected to remain high, and foreign direct investment continues to grow to support expanded capacity in the energy sector. The government is coping with a rise in violent crime.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$18.11 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$13.02 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$16,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 0.7% industry: 57%
services: 42.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 620,000 (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture 9.5%, manufacturing,
mining, and quarrying 14%, construction and utilities 12.4%,
services 64.1% (1997 est.)

Unemployment rate:

8% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

21% (1992 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

6.9% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

19.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$4.5 billion

expenditures: \$4.06 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$117.3 million (2005 est.)

Public debt:

43% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

cocoa, rice, citrus, coffee, vegetables; poultry

Industries:

petroleum, chemicals, tourism, food processing, cement, beverage,
cotton textiles

Industrial production growth rate:

9% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

6.076 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 99.8% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0.2% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

5.651 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

150,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

29,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

990 million bbl (1 January 2004)

Natural gas - production:
24.7 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
12.79 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
11.79 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
733 billion cu m (1 January 2004)

Current account balance:
\$2.88 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$9.161 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, steel products,
fertilizer, sugar, cocoa, coffee, citrus, flowers

Exports - partners:
US 68.8%, Jamaica 5.5%, Barbados 2.9% (2005)

Imports:
\$6.011 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food,
live
animals

Imports - partners:

US 27.7%, Venezuela 13.3%, Brazil 11.8%, Japan 5.5%, Canada 4.2%
(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$4.888 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$2.767 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:
\$24 million (1999 est.)

Currency (code):
Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TTD)

Currency code:
TTD

Exchange rates:
Trinidad and Tobago dollars per US dollar - 6.2842 (2005), 6.299 (2004), 6.2951 (2003), 6.2487 (2002), 6.2332 (2001)

Fiscal year:
1 October - 30 September

Communications Trinidad and Tobago

Telephones - main lines in use:
323,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
800,000 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: excellent international service; good local service

domestic: NA

international: country code - 1-868; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); tropospheric scatter to Barbados and
Guyana

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 4, FM 18, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

680,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

6 (2005)

Televisions:

425,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.tt

Internet hosts:

30,732 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

17 (2000)

Internet users:

160,000 (2005)

Transportation Trinidad and Tobago

Airports: 6 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 3 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to
3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 253 km; gas 1,278 km; oil 571 km (2006)

Roadways:

total: 8,320 km

paved: 4,252 km

unpaved: 4,068 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 16,760 GRT/7,941 DWT

by type: liquefied gas 1, passenger 2, passenger/cargo 3,
petroleum

tanker 2

foreign-owned: 1 (US 1)

registered in other countries: 1 (Panama 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Pointe-a-Pierre, Point Lisas, Port-of-Spain

Military Trinidad and Tobago

Military branches:

Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force: Ground Force, Coast Guard
(includes air wing) (2004)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription
(2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 290,715

females age 18-49: 258,410 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 202,958
females age 18-49: 173,797 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$66.72 million (2003 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
0.6% (2003 est.)

Transnational Issues Trinidad and Tobago

Disputes - international:
Barbados will assert its claim before the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that the northern limit of Trinidad and Tobago's maritime boundary with Venezuela extends into its waters; Guyana has also expressed its intention to challenge this boundary as it may extend into its waters as well

Illicit drugs:
transshipment point for South American drugs destined for the US and Europe; producer of cannabis

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Tunisia

Introduction Tunisia

Background:

Rivalry between French and Italian interests in Tunisia culminated in a French invasion in 1881 and the creation of a protectorate.

Agitation for independence in the decades following World War I was

finally successful in getting the French to recognize Tunisia as an independent state in 1956. The country's first president, Habib BOURGUIBA, established a strict one-party state. He dominated the

country for 31 years, repressing Islamic fundamentalism and establishing rights for women unmatched by any other Arab nation.

Tunisia has long taken a moderate, non-aligned stance in its foreign

relations. Domestically, it has sought to defuse rising pressure for a more open political society.

Geography Tunisia

Location:

Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Libya

Geographic coordinates:

34 00 N, 9 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 163,610 sq km

land: 155,360 sq km

water: 8,250 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Georgia

Land boundaries: total: 1,424 km border countries: Algeria 965 km, Libya 459 km

Coastline: 1,148 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

Climate:

temperate in north with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers; desert in south

Terrain:

mountains in north; hot, dry central plain; semiarid south merges into the Sahara

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Shatt al Gharsah -17 m

highest point: Jebel ech Chambi 1,544 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc, salt

Land use:

arable land: 17.05%

permanent crops: 13.08%

other: 69.87% (2005)

Irrigated land:

3,940 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues: toxic and hazardous waste disposal is ineffective and poses health risks; water pollution from raw sewage; limited natural fresh water resources; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

strategic location in central Mediterranean; Malta and Tunisia are discussing the commercial exploitation of the continental shelf between their countries, particularly for oil exploration

People Tunisia

Population:

10,175,014 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 24.6% (male 1,293,235/female 1,212,994)

15-64 years: 68.6% (male 3,504,283/female 3,478,268)

65 years and over: 6.7% (male 327,521/female 358,713) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 27.8 years

male: 27.3 years

female: 28.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
0.99% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
15.52 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
5.13 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
-0.5 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.91 male(s)/female
total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 23.84 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 26.7 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 20.77 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 75.12 years
male: 73.4 years
female: 76.96 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
1.74 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
less than 0.1% (2005 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
1,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: intermediate food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea and hepatitis A vectorborne diseases: may be a significant risk in some locations during the transmission season (typically April through November) (2005)

Nationality: noun: Tunisian(s) adjective: Tunisian

Ethnic groups:
Arab 98%, European 1%, Jewish and other 1%

Religions:
Muslim 98%, Christian 1%, Jewish and other 1%

Languages:
Arabic (official and one of the languages of commerce), French (commerce)

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 74.3%
male: 83.4%
female: 65.3% (2004 est.)

Government Tunisia

Country name:
conventional long form: Tunisian Republic
conventional short form: Tunisia
local long form: Al Jumhuriyah at Tunisiyah
local short form: Tunis

Government type:
republic

Capital:

name: Tunis

geographic coordinates: 36 48 N, 10 11 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

24 governorates; Ariana (Aryanah), Beja (Bajah), Ben Arous (Bin 'Arus), Bizerte (Banzart), Gabes (Qabis), Gafsa (Qafsah), Jendouba (Jundubah), Kairouan (Al Qayrawan), Kasserine (Al Qasrayn), Kebili

(Qibili), Kef (Al Kaf), Mahdia (Al Mahdiah), Manouba (Manubah),

Medenine (Madanin), Monastir (Al Munastir), Nabeul (Nabul), Sfax

(Safaqis), Sidi Bou Zid (Sidi Bu Zayd), Siliana (Silyanah), Sousse (Susah), Tataouine (Tatawin), Tozeur (Tawzar), Tunis, Zaghouan (Zaghwan)

Independence:

20 March 1956 (from France)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 20 March (1956)

Constitution:

1 June 1959; amended 1988, 2002

Legal system:

based on French civil law system and Shari'a law; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session

Suffrage:

20 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Zine el Abidine BEN ALI (since 7 November

1987)

head of government: Prime Minister Mohamed GHANNOUCHI (since 17

November 1999)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term

(no term limits); election last held 24 October 2004 (next to be

held October 2009); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: President Zine El Abidine BEN ALI reelected for a

fourth term; percent of vote - Zine El Abidine BEN ALI 94.5%,

Mohamed BOUCHIHA 3.8%, Mohamed Ali HALOUANI 1%

Legislative branch:

bicameral system consists of the Chamber of Deputies or Majlis al-Nuwaab (189 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) and the Chamber of Advisors (126 seats; 85 members

elected by municipal counselors, deputies, mayors, and professional

associations and trade unions; 41 members are presidential

appointees; members serve six-year terms)

elections: Chamber of Deputies - last held 24 October 2004 (next to

be held October 2009); Chamber of Advisors - last held 3 July 2005

(next to be held July 2011)

election results: Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party -

NA; seats by party - RCD 152, MDS 14, PUP 11, UDU 7, Al-Tajdid 3,

PSL 2; Chamber of Advisors - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - RCD 71 (14 trade union seats vacant (boycotted))

Judicial branch:

Court of Cassation or Cour de Cassation

Political parties and leaders:

Al-Tajdid Movement [Ali HALOUANI]; Constitutional Democratic Rally

Party (Rassemblement Constitutionnel Democratique) or RCD [President

Zine El Abidine BEN ALI (official ruling party)]; Liberal Social Party or PSL [Mounir BEJI]; Movement of Socialist Democrats or MDS

[Ismail BOULAHYA]; Popular Unity Party or PUP [Mohamed BOUCHIHA];

Progressive Democratic Party [Nejib CHEBBI]; Unionist Democratic

Union or UDU [Ahmed INOUBLI]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

the Islamic fundamentalist party, Al Nahda (Renaissance), is outlawed

International organization participation:

ABEDA, ACCT, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AMU, AU, BSEC (observer), FAO, G-77,

IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO,

ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, MONUC,

NAM, OAPC (suspended), OAS (observer), OIC, OIF, ONUB, OPCW, OSCE

(partner), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UPU,

WCO, WFTU,
WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Nejib HACHANA chancery: 1515 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005 telephone: [1] (202) 862-1850 FAX: [1] (202) 862-1858

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador designate Robert F. GODEC embassy: Zone Nord-Est des Berges du Lac Nord de Tunis 1053 mailing address: use embassy street address telephone: [216] 71 107-000 FAX: [216] 71 107-090

Flag description:

red with a white disk in the center bearing a red crescent nearly encircling a red five-pointed star; the crescent and star are traditional symbols of Islam

Economy Tunisia

Economy - overview:

Tunisia has a diverse economy, with important agricultural, mining,

energy, tourism, and manufacturing sectors. Governmental control of

economic affairs while still heavy has gradually lessened over the past decade with increasing privatization, simplification of the tax structure, and a prudent approach to debt. Progressive social policies also have helped raise living conditions in Tunisia relative to the region. Real growth slowed to a 15-year low of 1.9%

in 2002 because of agricultural drought and lackluster tourism.

Better rains in 2003 through 2005, however, helped push GDP growth

to about 5% for these years. Tourism also recovered after the end

of

combat operations in Iraq. Tunisia is gradually removing barriers to

trade with the EU. Broader privatization, further liberalization of the investment code to increase foreign investment, improvements in

government efficiency, and reduction of the trade deficit are among

the challenges ahead.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$82.85 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$30.94 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
4.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$8,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 13.2% industry: 31.8%
services: 55% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 3.41 million note: shortage of skilled labor (2005
est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 55% industry: 23%
services: 22% (1995 est.)

Unemployment rate:
14.2% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
7.4% (2005 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 2.3% highest 10%: 31.8% (1995)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
40 (2005 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.1% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

22.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$7.322 billion

expenditures: \$8.304 billion; including capital expenditures of \$1.6 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

59.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

olives, olive oil, grain, tomatoes, citrus fruit, sugar beets, dates, almonds; beef, dairy products

Industries:

petroleum, mining (particularly phosphate and iron ore), tourism, textiles, footwear, agribusiness, beverages

Industrial production growth rate:

0.9% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

11.56 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 99.5% hydro: 0.5% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

10.76 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

10 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

5 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

76,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - consumption:

90,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

1.7 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

2.15 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

3.84 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

1.58 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

77.87 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$-359.2 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$10.3 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

textiles, mechanical goods, phosphates and chemicals, agricultural

products, hydrocarbons

Exports - partners:

France 30.9%, Italy 21.1%, Germany 9.4%, Spain 5.5%, Libya 4.5%
(2005)

Imports:

\$12.86 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

textiles, machinery and equipment, hydrocarbons, chemicals, food

Imports - partners:

France 25.5%, Italy 22.9%, Germany 9.5%, Spain 5.5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$4.375 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$16.09 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$114.6 million (2002)

Currency (code):

Tunisian dinar (TND)

Currency code:

TND

Exchange rates:

Tunisian dinars per US dollar - 1.2974 (2005), 1.2455 (2004), 1.2885 (2003), 1.4217 (2002), 1.4387 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Tunisia

Telephones - main lines in use:

1,257,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

5.681 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: above the African average and continuing to be

upgraded; key centers are Sfax, Sousse, Bizerte, and Tunis; Internet access available

domestic: trunk facilities consist of open-wire lines, coaxial cable, and microwave radio relay

international: country code - 216; 5 submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1 Arabsat; coaxial cable and microwave radio relay to Algeria and Libya; participant in

Medarabtel; two international gateway digital switches

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 7, FM 20, shortwave 2 (1998)

Radios:

2.06 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

26 (plus 76 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

920,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.tn

Internet hosts:

428 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

953,800 (2005)

Transportation Tunisia

Airports: 30 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 14 over 3,047 m: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 6 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 16 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 7 under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 2,945 km; oil 1,227 km; refined products 351 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 2,153 km

standard gauge: 471 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 1,674 km 1.000-m gauge (65 km electrified)

dual gauge: 8 km 1.435 m and 1.000-m gauges (three rails) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 18,997 km

paved: 12,424 km (including 142 km of expressways)

unpaved: 6,573 km (2001)

Merchant marine:

total: 9 ships (1000 GRT or over) 146,759 GRT/115,118 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 1, chemical tanker 3, passenger/

cargo

4 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Bizerte, Gabes, La Goulette, Skhira

Military Tunisia

Military branches:

Army, Navy, Republic of Tunisia Air Force (Al-Quwwat al-Jawwiya

al-Jamahiriyah At'tunisia) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: 20 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 12 months; 18 years of age for voluntary military service (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 20-49: 2,441,741

females age 20-49: 2,406,362 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 20-49: 2,035,431

females age 20-49: 2,000,757 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 108,817

females age 20-49: 103,087 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$356 million (FY99)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.5% (FY99)

Transnational Issues Tunisia

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Turkey

Introduction Turkey

Background:

Modern Turkey was founded in 1923 from the Anatolian remnants of

the defeated Ottoman Empire by national hero Mustafa KEMAL, who was

later honored with the title Ataturk, or "Father of the Turks."

Under his authoritarian leadership, the country adopted wide-ranging

social, legal, and political reforms. After a period of one-party rule, an experiment with multi-party politics led to the 1950 election victory of the opposition Democratic Party and the peaceful

transfer of power. Since then, Turkish political parties have multiplied, but democracy has been fractured by periods of instability and intermittent military coups (1960, 1971, 1980), which in each case eventually resulted in a return of political power to civilians. In 1997, the military again helped engineer the ouster - popularly dubbed a "post-modern coup" - of the then Islamic-oriented government. Turkey intervened militarily on

Cyprus

in 1974 to prevent a Greek takeover of the island and has since acted as patron state to the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," which only Turkey recognizes. A separatist insurgency begun in 1984

by the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) - now known as the People's

Congress of Kurdistan or Kongra-Gel (KGK) - has dominated the Turkish military's attention and claimed more than 30,000 lives. After the capture of the group's leader in 1999, the insurgents largely withdrew from Turkey, mainly to northern Iraq. In 2004, KGK

announced an end to its ceasefire and attacks attributed to the KGK

increased. Turkey joined the UN in 1945 and in 1952 it became a member of NATO. In 1964, Turkey became an associate member of the

European Community; over the past decade, it has undertaken many

reforms to strengthen its democracy and economy, enabling it to begin accession membership talks with the European Union.

Geography Turkey

Location:

Southeastern Europe and Southwestern Asia (that portion of Turkey

west of the Bosphorus is geographically part of Europe), bordering the Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Georgia, and bordering the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, between Greece and Syria

Geographic coordinates:

39 00 N, 35 00 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 780,580 sq km

land: 770,760 sq km

water: 9,820 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 2,648 km

border countries: Armenia 268 km, Azerbaijan 9 km, Bulgaria 240 km,

Georgia 252 km, Greece 206 km, Iran 499 km, Iraq 352 km, Syria 822 km

Coastline:

7,200 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 6 nm in the Aegean Sea; 12 nm in Black Sea and in Mediterranean Sea

exclusive economic zone: in Black Sea only: to the maritime boundary

agreed upon with the former USSR

Climate:

temperate; hot, dry summers with mild, wet winters; harsher in interior

Terrain:

high central plateau (Anatolia); narrow coastal plain; several mountain ranges

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Ararat 5,166 m

Natural resources:

coal, iron ore, copper, chromium, antimony, mercury, gold, barite, borate, celestite (strontium), emery, feldspar, limestone, magnesite, marble, perlite, pumice, pyrites (sulfur), clay, arable land, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 29.81% permanent crops: 3.39% other: 66.8% (2005)

Irrigated land:

52,150 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

severe earthquakes, especially in northern Turkey, along an arc extending from the Sea of Marmara to Lake Van

Environment - current issues: water pollution from dumping of chemicals and detergents; air pollution, particularly in urban areas; deforestation; concern for oil spills from increasing Bosphorus ship traffic

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone

Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Geography - note:

strategic location controlling the Turkish Straits (Bosphorus, Sea of Marmara, Dardanelles) that link Black and Aegean Seas; Mount Ararat, the legendary landing place of Noah's Ark, is in the far eastern portion of the country

People Turkey

Population:

70,413,958 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 25.5% (male 9,133,226/female 8,800,070)

15-64 years: 67.7% (male 24,218,277/female 23,456,761)

65 years and over: 6.8% (male 2,198,073/female 2,607,551)
(2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 28.1 years

male: 27.9 years

female: 28.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.06% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

16.62 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

5.97 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.84 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 39.69 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 43.27 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 35.93 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 72.62 years

male: 70.18 years

female: 75.18 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.92 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% - note - no country specific models provided (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Turk(s)

adjective: Turkish

Ethnic groups:

Turkish 80%, Kurdish 20% (estimated)

Religions:

Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni), other 0.2% (mostly Christians and Jews)

Languages:

Turkish (official), Kurdish, Dimli (or Zaza), Azeri, Kabardian

note: there is also a substantial Gagauz population in the Europe part of Turkey

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 86.5%

male: 94.3%

female: 78.7% (2003 est.)

Government Turkey

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Turkey

conventional short form: Turkey

local long form: Turkiye Cumhuriyeti

local short form: Turkiye

Government type:

republican parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Ankara

geographic coordinates: 39 56 N, 32 52 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

81 provinces (iller, singular - il); Adana, Adiyaman,

Afyonkarahisar, Agri, Aksaray, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Ardahan,

Artvin, Aydin, Balikesir, Bartin, Batman, Bayburt, Bilecik, Bingol, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Canakkale, Cankiri, Corum, Denizli, Diyarbakir, Duzce, Edirne, Elazig, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskisehir, Gaziantep, Giresun, Gumushane, Hakkari, Hatay, Icel (Mersin), Igdir,

Isparta, Istanbul, Izmir, Kahramanmaras, Karabuk, Karaman, Kars,

Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kilis, Kirikkale, Kirklareli, Kirsehir, Kocaeli, Konya, Kutahya, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Mugla, Mus, Nevsehir, Nigde, Ordu, Osmaniye, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Sanliurfa, Siirt, Sinop, Sirnak, Sivas, Tekirdag, Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli, Usak, Van, Yalova, Yozgat, Zonguldak

Independence:

29 October 1923 (successor state to the Ottoman Empire)

National holiday:

Republic Day, 29 October (1923)

Constitution:

7 November 1982

Legal system:

civil law system derived from various European continental legal systems; note - member of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR),

although Turkey claims limited derogations on the ratified European

Convention on Human Rights

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ahmet Necdet SEZER (since 16 May 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN (14 March

2003)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the nomination of the prime minister

elections: president elected by the National Assembly for a single seven-year term; election last held 5 May 2000 (next to be held May

2007); prime minister appointed by the president from among members

of parliament

election results: Ahmed Necdet SEZER elected president on the third

ballot; percent of National Assembly vote - 60%

note: president must have a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly on the first two ballots and a simple majority on the third

ballot

Legislative branch:

unicameral Grand National Assembly of Turkey or Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi (550 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 3 November 2002 (next to be held in 2007); note

- a special rerun of the General Election in the province of Siirt on 9 March 2003 resulted in the election of Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN to

a seat in parliament, a prerequisite for becoming prime minister, on

14 March 2003

election results: percent of vote by party - AKP 34.3%, CHP 19.4%, DYP 9.6%, MHP 8.3%, Anavatan 5.1%, DSP 1.1%, and other; seats by

party - AKP 363, CHP 178, independents 9; note - parties surpassing

the 10% threshold are entitled to parliamentary seats; seats by party as of 1 December 2005 - AKP 357, CHP 154, ANAVATAN 22, DYP 4,

SHP 4, HYP 1, independents 4, vacant 4

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court; High Court of Appeals (Yargıtay); Council of

State (Danistay); Court of Accounts (Sayistay); Military High Court of Appeals; Military High Administrative Court

Political parties and leaders:

Anavatan Partisi (once was Motherland Party) or ANAVATAN [Erkan

MUMCU]; Democratic Left Party or DSP [Mehmet Zeki SEZER]; Democratic

People's Party or DEHAP [Tuncer BAKIRHAN]; Felicity Party (sometimes

translated as Contentment Party) or SP [Necmettin ERBAKAN]; Justice

and Development Party or AKP [Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN]; Liberal Democratic Party or LDP; Nationalist Action Party or MHP [Devlet BAHCELI]; People's Rise Party (Halkin Yukselisi Partisi) or HYP [Yasir Nuri OZTURK]; Republican People's Party or CHP [Deniz BAYKAL];

Social Democratic People's Party or SHP [Murat KARAYALCIN]; True

Path Party (sometimes translated as Correct Way Party) or DYP [Mehmet AGAR]

note: the parties listed above are some of the more significant of the 49 parties that Turkey had on 1 December 2004

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Confederation of Public Sector Unions or KESK [Sami EVREN];

Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Unions or DISK [Suleyman

CELEBI]; Independent Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association or MUSIAD [Omer BOLAT]; Moral Rights Workers Union or Hak-Is [Salim

USLU]; Turkish Confederation of Employers' Unions or TISK [Refik BAYDUR]; Turkish Confederation of Labor or Turk-Is [Salih KILIC];

Turkish Confederation of Tradesmen and Craftsmen or TESK

[Dervis

GUNDAY]; Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association or TUSIAD [Omer SABANCI]; Turkish Union of Chambers of Commerce and

Commodity Exchanges or TOBB [M. Rifat HISARCIKLIOGLU]

International organization participation:

AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, BSEC, CE, CERN (observer), EAPC, EBRD,

ECO, EU (applicant), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA,

IDB, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,

IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OIC,

OPCW, OSCE, PCA, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIS,

UNOCI, UNOMIG, UNRWA, UPU, WCO, WEU (associate), WFTU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Nabi SENSOY chancery: 2525 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 612-6700 FAX: [1] (202) 612-6744 consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ross WILSON embassy: 110 Ataturk Boulevard, Kavaklidere, 06100 Ankara mailing address: PSC 93, Box 5000, APO AE 09823 telephone: [90] (312) 455-5555 FAX: [90] (312) 467-0019 consulate(s) general: Istanbul consulate(s): Adana; note - there is a Consular Agent in Izmir

Flag description:

red with a vertical white crescent (the closed portion is toward the hoist side) and white five-pointed star centered just outside the crescent opening

Economy Turkey

Economy - overview:

Turkey's dynamic economy is a complex mix of modern industry and

commerce along with a traditional agriculture sector that still accounts for more than 35% of employment. It has a strong and rapidly growing private sector, yet the state still plays a major role in basic industry, banking, transport, and communication. The largest industrial sector is textiles and clothing, which accounts for one-third of industrial employment; it faces stiff competition in international markets with the end of the global quota system. However, other sectors, notably the automotive and electronics industries, are rising in importance within Turkey's export mix. Real GNP growth has exceeded 6% in many years, but this strong expansion has been interrupted by sharp declines in output in 1994,

1999, and 2001. The economy is turning around with the implementation of economic reforms, and 2004 GDP growth reached 9%.

Inflation fell to 7.7% in 2005 - a 30-year low. Despite the strong economic gains in 2002-05, which were largely due to renewed investor interest in emerging markets, IMF backing, and tighter fiscal policy, the economy is still burdened by a high current account deficit and high debt. The public sector fiscal deficit exceeds 6% of GDP - due in large part to high interest payments, which accounted for about 37% of central government spending in 2004. Prior to 2005, foreign direct investment (FDI) in Turkey averaged less than \$1 billion annually, but further economic and judicial reforms and prospective EU membership are expected to

boost

FDI. Privatization sales are currently approaching \$21 billion.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$584.5 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$332.5 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

7.4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$8,400 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 11.7% industry: 29.8% services: 58.5% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 24.7 million note: about 1.2 million Turks work abroad (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 35.9% industry: 22.8% services: 41.2% (3rd qtr. 2004)

Unemployment rate:

10.2% plus underemployment of 4% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

20% (2002)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.3% highest 10%: 30.7% (2000)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

42 (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

19.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$93.58 billion

expenditures: \$115.3 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

68% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

tobacco, cotton, grain, olives, sugar beets, pulse, citrus;
livestock

Industries:

textiles, food processing, autos, electronics, mining (coal,
chromite, copper, boron), steel, petroleum, construction, lumber,
paper

Industrial production growth rate:

5.9% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

133.6 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 79.3% hydro: 20.4%
nuclear: 0% other: 0.3% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

140.3 billion kWh (2005)

Electricity - exports:

600 million kWh (2002)

Electricity - imports:

1.2 billion kWh (2002)

Oil - production:

50,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

715,100 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - exports:

46,110 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:

616,500 bbl/day (2001)

Oil - proved reserves:

288.4 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

560 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

22.6 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

15.75 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

8.495 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-23.08 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$72.49 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

apparel, foodstuffs, textiles, metal manufactures, transport equipment

Exports - partners:

Germany 12.9%, UK 8.1%, Italy 7.6%, US 6.7%, France 5.2%, Spain 4.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$101.2 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, chemicals, semi-finished goods, fuels, transport equipment

Imports - partners:

Germany 11.7%, Russia 11%, Italy 6.5%, China 5.9%, France 5%, US 4.6%, UK 4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$52.49 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$170.1 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

ODA, \$635.8 million (2002)

Currency (code):

Turkish lira (YTL); old Turkish lira (TRL) before 1 January 2005

Currency code:

TRL, YTL

Exchange rates:

Turkish liras per US dollar - 1.3436 (2005), 1.4255 (2004), 1.5009 (2003), 1.5072 (2002), 1.2256 (2001)

note: on 1 January 2005 the old Turkish Lira (TRL) was converted to

new Turkish Lira (YTL) at a rate of 1,000,000 old to 1 new Turkish

Lira

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Turkey

Telephones - main lines in use:

18.978 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

43.609 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: undergoing rapid modernization and expansion,

especially with cellular telephones

domestic: additional digital exchanges are permitting a rapid increase in subscribers; the construction of a network of technologically advanced intercity trunk lines, using both fiber-optic cable and digital microwave radio relay is facilitating communication between urban centers; remote areas are reached by a

domestic satellite system; the number of subscribers to mobile cellular telephone service is growing rapidly

international: country code - 90; international service is provided by three submarine fiber-optic cables in the Mediterranean and Black

Seas, linking Turkey with Italy, Greece, Israel, Bulgaria, Romania,

and Russia; also by 12 Intelsat earth stations, and by 328 mobile satellite terminals in the Inmarsat and Eutelsat systems (2002)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 16, FM 107, shortwave 6 (2001)

Radios:

11.3 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

635 (plus 2,934 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

20.9 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.tr

Internet hosts:

1,313,135 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

50 (2001)

Internet users:

16 million (2005)

Transportation Turkey

Airports: 117 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 89 over 3,047 m: 15 2,438 to 3,047 m: 33 1,524 to 2,437 m: 19 914 to 1,523 m: 18 under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 28 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 8 under 914 m: 17 (2006)

Heliports:

18 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 4,621 km; oil 3,543 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 8,697 km

standard gauge: 8,697 km 1.435-m gauge (2,122 km electrified)
(2005)

Roadways:

total: 347,553 km

paved: 154,807 km (including 1,886 km of expressways)

unpaved: 192,747 km (2004)

Waterways:

1,200 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 545 ships (1000 GRT or over) 4,772,864 GRT/7,313,070 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 109, cargo 239, chemical tanker 50, container

24, liquefied gas 6, passenger 4, passenger/cargo 50, petroleum tanker 36, refrigerated cargo 1, roll on/roll off 24, specialized tanker 2

foreign-owned: 7 (Cyprus 2, Germany 1, Italy 3, Switzerland 1)

registered in other countries: 411 (Albania 1, Antigua and Barbuda 8, Bahamas 8, Belize 11, Cambodia 26, Comoros 11, Dominica 3, Georgia 30, Isle of Man 3, North Korea 4, Liberia 1, Libya 2, Malta 123, Marshall Islands 20, Netherlands Antilles 9, Panama 42, Russia

63, Saint Kitts and Nevis 6, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 25, Slovakia 8, Tuvalu 2, UK 2, unknown 3) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Aliaga, Ambarli, Eregli, Haydarpasa, Istanbul, Izmir, Kocaeli (Izmit), Toros

Military Turkey

Military branches:

Turkish Armed Forces (TSK): Land Forces, Naval Forces (includes naval air and naval infantry), Turkish Air Force (Turk Hava Kuvvetleri) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

20 years of age (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 20-49: 16,756,323

females age 20-49: 16,051,706 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 20-49: 13,905,901

females age 20-49: 13,335,812 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 679,734

females age 20-49: 659,090 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$12.155 billion (2003)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

5.3% (2003)

Military - note:

in the early 1990s, the Turkish Land Force was a large but badly equipped infantry force; there were 14 infantry divisions, but only one was mechanized, and out of 16 infantry brigades, only six

were

mechanized; the overhaul that has taken place since has produced highly mobile forces with greatly enhanced firepower in accordance

with NATO's new strategic concept (2005)

Transnational Issues Turkey

Disputes - international:

complex maritime, air, and territorial disputes with Greece in the Aegean Sea; status of north Cyprus question remains; Syria and Iraq

protest Turkish hydrological projects to control upper Euphrates waters; Turkey has expressed concern over the status of Kurds in Iraq; border with Armenia remains closed over Nagorno-Karabakh

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 350,000-1,000,000 (fighting from 1984-99 between Kurdish PKK

and Turkish military; most IDPs in southeastern provinces) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

key transit route for Southwest Asian heroin to Western Europe and

- to a far lesser extent the US - via air, land, and sea routes; major Turkish, Iranian, and other international trafficking organizations operate out of Istanbul; laboratories to convert imported morphine base into heroin are in remote regions of Turkey

and near Istanbul; government maintains strict controls over areas of legal opium poppy cultivation and output of poppy straw concentrate; lax enforcement of money-laundering controls

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Turkmenistan

Introduction Turkmenistan

Background:

Annexed by Russia between 1865 and 1885, Turkmenistan became a Soviet republic in 1924. It achieved its independence upon the dissolution of the USSR in 1991. President Saparmurat NIYAZOV retains absolute control over the country and opposition is not tolerated. Extensive hydrocarbon/natural gas reserves could prove a boon to this underdeveloped country if extraction and delivery projects were to be expanded. The Turkmenistan Government is actively seeking to develop alternative petroleum transportation routes in order to break Russia's pipeline monopoly.

Geography Turkmenistan

Location:

Central Asia, bordering the Caspian Sea, between Iran and Kazakhstan

Geographic coordinates:

40 00 N, 60 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 488,100 sq km

land: 488,100 sq km

water: NEGL

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than California

Land boundaries:

total: 3,736 km

border countries: Afghanistan 744 km, Iran 992 km, Kazakhstan
379

km, Uzbekistan 1,621 km

Coastline:

0 km; note - Turkmenistan borders the Caspian Sea (1,768 km)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

subtropical desert

Terrain:

flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes rising to mountains in the
south; low mountains along border with Iran; borders Caspian Sea
in
west

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Vpadina Akchanaya -81 m; note - Sarygamysh Koli is
a
lake in northern Turkmenistan with a water level that fluctuates
above and below the elevation of Vpadina Akchanaya (the lake
has

dropped as low as -110 m)

note: Sarygamysh Koli is a lake in northern Turkmenistan with a
water level that fluctuates above and below the elevation of

Vpadina

Akchanaya (the lake has dropped as low as -110 m)

highest point: Gora Ayribaba 3,139 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas, sulfur, salt

Land use: arable land: 4.51% permanent crops: 0.14% other: 95.35% (2005)

Irrigated land:

18,000 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

contamination of soil and groundwater with agricultural chemicals,

pesticides; salination, water-logging of soil due to poor irrigation methods; Caspian Sea pollution; diversion of a large share of the flow of the Amu Darya into irrigation contributes to that river's inability to replenish the Aral Sea; desertification

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

landlocked; the western and central low-lying, desolate portions of the country make up the great Garagum (Kara-Kum) desert, which occupies over 80% of the country; eastern part is plateau

People Turkmenistan

Population:

5,042,920 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 35.2% (male 913,988/female 863,503)

15-64 years: 60.7% (male 1,501,486/female 1,557,155)

65 years and over: 4.1% (male 79,227/female 127,561) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 21.8 years

male: 20.9 years

female: 22.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.83% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

27.61 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.6 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.75 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.96 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.62 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 72.56 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 76.9 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 68 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 61.83 years

male: 58.43 years

female: 65.41 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.37 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

less than 0.1% (2004 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

less than 200 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 100 (2004 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Turkmen(s)

adjective: Turkmen

Ethnic groups:

Turkmen 85%, Uzbek 5%, Russian 4%, other 6% (2003)

Religions:

Muslim 89%, Eastern Orthodox 9%, unknown 2%

Languages:

Turkmen 72%, Russian 12%, Uzbek 9%, other 7%

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.8%

male: 99.3%

female: 98.3% (1999 est.)

Government Turkmenistan

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Turkmenistan

local long form: none

local short form: Turkmenistan

former: Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic

Government type:

republic; authoritarian presidential rule, with little power outside the executive branch

Capital:

name: Ashgabat (Ashkhabad)

geographic coordinates: 37 57 N, 58 23 E

time difference: UTC+5 (10 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

5 provinces (welayatlar, singular - welayat): Ahal Welayaty (Ashgabat), Balkan Welayaty (Balkanabat), Dashoguz Welayaty, Lebap

Welayaty (Turkmenabat), Mary Welayaty

note: administrative divisions have the same names as their administrative centers (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)

Independence:

27 October 1991 (from the Soviet Union)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 27 October (1991)

Constitution:
adopted 18 May 1992

Legal system:
based on civil law system

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: President and Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers Saparmurat NIYAZOV (since 27 October 1990, when the first direct presidential election occurred); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President and Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers Saparmurat NIYAZOV (since 27 October 1990, when the first direct presidential election occurred)
cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president
note: NIYAZOV's term in office was extended indefinitely on 28 December 1999 during a session of the People's Council (Halk Maslahaty); in November 2005, the People's Council voted down NIYAZOV's suggestion to hold presidential elections in 2009
elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; election last held 21 June 1992; note - President NIYAZOV was unanimously approved as president for life by the People's Council on 28 December 1999; deputy chairmen of the Cabinet of Ministers are appointed by the president
election results: Saparmurat NIYAZOV elected president without opposition; percent of vote - Saparmurat NIYAZOV 99.5%

Legislative branch:
under the 1992 constitution, there are two parliamentary bodies, a

unicameral People's Council or Halk Maslahaty (supreme legislative

body of up to 2,500 delegates, some of whom are elected by popular

vote and some of whom are appointed; meets at least yearly) and a

unicameral Parliament or Mejlis (50 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms); membership is scheduled to be increased to 65 seats

elections: People's Council - last held in April 2003 (next to be held December 2008); Mejlis - last held 19 December 2004 (next to be

held December 2008)

election results: Mejlis - DPT 100%; seats by party - DPT 50; note - all 50 elected officials are members of the Democratic Party of Turkmenistan and are preapproved by President NIYAZOV

note: in late 2003, a new law was adopted, reducing the powers of the Mejlis and making the Halk Maslahaty the supreme legislative organ; the Halk Maslahaty can now legally dissolve the Mejlis, and the president is now able to participate in the Mejlis as its supreme leader; the Mejlis can no longer adopt or amend the constitution, or announce referendums or its elections; since the president is both the "Chairman for Life" of the Halk Maslahaty and

the supreme leader of the Mejlis, the 2003 law has the effect of making him the sole authority of both the executive and legislative branches of government

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Party of Turkmenistan or DPT [Saparmurat NIYAZOV]

note: formal opposition parties are outlawed; unofficial, small opposition movements exist underground or in foreign countries;

the

two most prominent opposition groups-in-exile have been National Democratic Movement of Turkmenistan (NDMT) and the United Democratic

Party of Turkmenistan (UDPT); NDMT was led by former Foreign Minister Boris SHIKHMURADOV until his arrest and imprisonment in the

wake of the 25 November 2002 assassination attempt on President NIYAZOV; UDPT is led by former Foreign Minister Abdy KULIEV and is

based out of Moscow

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

AsDB, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, ECO, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDB, IFC,

IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, OSCE, PFP, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Meret Bairamovich ORAZOV

chancery: 2207 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 588-1500

FAX: [1] (202) 588-0697

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Jennifer L. BRUSH

embassy: No. 9 1984 Street (formerly Pushkin Street), Ashgabat, Turkmenistan 774000

mailing address: 7070 Ashgabat Place, Washington, DC

20521-7070

telephone: [9] (9312) 35-00-45

FAX: [9] (9312) 39-26-14

Flag description:

green field with a vertical red stripe near the hoist side, containing five tribal guls (designs used in producing carpets) stacked above two crossed olive branches similar to the olive branches on the UN flag; a white crescent moon representing Islam with five white stars representing the regions or velayats of Turkmenistan appear in the upper corner of the field just to the fly side of the red stripe

Economy Turkmenistan

Economy - overview:

Turkmenistan is a largely desert country with intensive agriculture in irrigated oases and large gas and oil resources. One-half of its irrigated land is planted in cotton; formerly it was the world's tenth-largest producer. Poor harvests in recent years have led to an

almost 50% decline in cotton exports. With an authoritarian ex-Communist regime in power and a tribally based social structure,

Turkmenistan has taken a cautious approach to economic reform, hoping to use gas and cotton sales to sustain its inefficient economy. Privatization goals remain limited. In 1998-2005, Turkmenistan suffered from the continued lack of adequate export routes for natural gas and from obligations on extensive short-term external debt. At the same time, however, total exports rose by 20%

to 30% per year in 2003-2005, largely because of higher international oil and gas prices. In 2005, Ashgabat sought to raise natural gas export prices to its main customers, Russia and

Ukraine,

from \$44 per thousand cubic meters (tcm) to \$66 per tcm. Overall prospects in the near future are discouraging because of widespread

internal poverty, the burden of foreign debt, the government's irrational use of oil and gas revenues, and its unwillingness to adopt market-oriented reforms. Turkmenistan's economic statistics are state secrets, and GDP and other figures are subject to wide margins of error. In particular, the rate of GDP growth is uncertain.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$39.14 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$13.99 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate: IMF estimate: 6% note: official government statistics show 21.4% growth, but these estimates are widely regarded as unreliable (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP): \$7,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 20.9% industry: 38% services: 41.1% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 2.32 million (2003 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 48.2% industry: 13.8% services: 37% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:

60% (2004 est.)

Population below poverty line:

58% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.6% highest 10%: 31.7% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
40.8 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
10.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
35.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$1.401 billion
expenditures: \$1.542 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
cotton, grain; livestock

Industries:
natural gas, oil, petroleum products, textiles, food processing

Industrial production growth rate:
22% (2003 est.)

Electricity - production:
11.41 billion kWh (2004 est.)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 99.9% hydro: 0.1% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
8.847 billion kWh (2002)

Electricity - exports:

1.136 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2002)

Oil - production:
203,400 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
80,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:
273 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:
54.6 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
15.5 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
38.6 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
2.01 trillion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:
\$236 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$4.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

gas, crude oil, petrochemicals, cotton fiber, textiles

Exports - partners:

Ukraine 43.5%, Iran 15%, Hungary 5.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$4.175 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

UAE 12.4%, Azerbaijan 10.9%, US 9.4%, Russia 8.9%, Ukraine 7.4%,

Turkey 7.2%, Iran 6.1%, Germany 5.3%, Kazakhstan 4.2% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$2.963 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$2.4 billion to \$5 billion (2001 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$16 million from the US (2001)

Currency (code):

Turkmen manat (TMM)

Currency code:

TMM

Exchange rates:

in recent years the unofficial rate has hovered around 24,000 to

25,000 Turkmen manats to the dollar; the official rate has consistently been 5,200 manat to the dollar

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Turkmenistan

Telephones - main lines in use:
376,100 (2003)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
52,000 (2004)

Telephone system:
general assessment: poorly developed
domestic: NA
international: country code - 993; linked by cable and microwave radio relay to other CIS republics and to other countries by leased connections to the Moscow international gateway switch; a new telephone link from Ashgabat to Iran has been established; a new exchange in Ashgabat switches international traffic through Turkey
via Intelsat; satellite earth stations - 1 Orbita and 1 Intelsat

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 16, FM 8, shortwave 2 (1998)

Radios:
1.225 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
4 (government owned and programmed) (2004)

Televisions:
820,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.tm

Internet hosts:

585 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1

Internet users:

36,000 (2005)

Transportation Turkmenistan

Airports: 29 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 22 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 11 1,524 to 2,437 m: 8 914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 6,441 km; oil 1,361 km (2006)

Railways: total: 2,440 km broad gauge: 2,440 km 1.520-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 24,000 km paved: 19,488 km unpaved: 4,512 km (1999)

Waterways:

1,300 km (Amu Darya and Kara Kum canal important inland waterways)
(2006)

Merchant marine:

total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 22,870 GRT/25,801 DWT
by type: cargo 4, combination ore/oil 1, petroleum tanker 2,
refrigerated cargo 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Turkmenbasy

Military Turkmenistan

Military branches:

Ground Forces, Artillery and Rocket Forces, Navy, Air and Air
Defense Forces (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service
obligation - two years (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,132,833

females age 18-49: 1,162,569 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 759,978

females age 18-49: 940,179 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 56,532

females age 18-49: 55,413 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$90 million (FY99)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
3.4% (FY99)

Transnational Issues Turkmenistan

Disputes - international:

cotton monoculture in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan creates water-sharing difficulties for Amu Darya river states; bilateral talks continue with Azerbaijan on dividing the seabed and contested oilfields in the middle of the Caspian; demarcation of land boundary with Kazakhstan has started but Caspian seabed delimitation remains stalled

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 12,085 (Tajikistan) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

transit country for Afghan narcotics bound for Russian and Western European markets; transit point for heroin precursor chemicals bound for Afghanistan

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@Turks and Caicos Islands

Introduction Turks and Caicos Islands

Background:

The islands were part of the UK's Jamaican colony until 1962, when

they assumed the status of a separate crown colony upon Jamaica's

independence. The governor of The Bahamas oversaw affairs from 1965

to 1973. With Bahamian independence, the islands received a separate

governor in 1973. Although independence was agreed upon for 1982,

the policy was reversed and the islands remain a British overseas territory.

Geography Turks and Caicos Islands

Location:

Caribbean, two island groups in the North Atlantic Ocean, southeast

of The Bahamas, north of Haiti

Geographic coordinates:

21 45 N, 71 35 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 430 sq km

land: 430 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

389 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

Climate:

tropical; marine; moderated by trade winds; sunny and relatively dry

Terrain:

low, flat limestone; extensive marshes and mangrove swamps

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest

point: Blue Hills 49 m

Natural resources: spiny lobster, conch

Land use: arable land: 2.33% permanent crops: 0% other: 97.67%

(2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

frequent hurricanes

Environment - current issues: limited natural fresh water resources, private cisterns collect rainwater

Geography - note: about 40 islands (eight inhabited)

People Turks and Caicos Islands

Population:

21,152 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 31.9% (male 3,432/female 3,312)

15-64 years: 64.4% (male 7,155/female 6,457)

65 years and over: 3.8% (male 362/female 434) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 27.5 years

male: 28.3 years

female: 26.8 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.82% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

21.84 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.21 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

10.54 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.11 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female

total population: 1.07 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 15.18 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 17.55 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 12.7 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.73 years

male: 72.48 years

female: 77.08 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.05 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality: noun: none adjective: none

Ethnic groups:

black 90%, mixed, European, or North American 10%

Religions:

Baptist 40%, Anglican 18%, Methodist 16%, Church of God 12%,
other

14% (1990)

Languages:

English (official)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 98%

male: 99%

female: 98% (1970 est.)

People - note:

destination and transit point for illegal Haitian immigrants bound for the Turks and Caicos Islands, The Bahamas, and US

Government Turks and Caicos Islands

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Turks and Caicos Islands

abbreviation: TCI

Dependency status:

overseas territory of the UK

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Grand Turk (Cockburn Town)

geographic coordinates: 21 28 N, 71 08 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins first Sunday in April; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Independence:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

National holiday:

Constitution Day, 30 August (1976)

Constitution:

Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 2006 (effective 9 August 2006)

Legal system:

based on laws of England and Wales, with a few adopted from Jamaica and The Bahamas

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor Richard TAUWHARE (since 11 July 2005)

head of government: Premier Michael Eugene MISICK (since 15 August

2003); note - the office of premier was created in the new constitution

cabinet: Cabinet consists of the governor, the premier, six ministers appointed by the governor from among the members of the

Legislative Council, and the attorney general

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party is appointed premier by the governor

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Council (21 seats of which 15 are popularly elected; members serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 24 April 2003 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - PDM 53.8%, PNP 46.2%;

seats by party - PDM 7, PNP 6; note - in by-elections held 7 August

2003, the PNP gained two seats for a majority of 8 seats; PDM
now
has 5

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Court of Appeal

Political parties and leaders:

People's Democratic Movement or PDM [Derek H. TAYLOR];
Progressive

National Party or PNP [Michael Eugene MISICK]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

Caricom (associate), CDB, Interpol (subbureau), UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Flag description:

blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and
the colonial shield centered on the outer half of the flag; the
shield is yellow and contains a conch shell, lobster, and cactus

Economy Turks and Caicos Islands

Economy - overview:

The Turks and Caicos economy is based on tourism, fishing, and
offshore financial services. Most capital goods and food for
domestic consumption are imported. The US is the leading source
of

tourists, accounting for more than half of the annual 93,000 visitors in the late 1990s. Major sources of government revenue also include fees from offshore financial activities and customs receipts.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$216 million (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
NA

GDP - real growth rate:
4.9% (2000 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$11,500 (2002 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA% industry: NA% services: NA%

Labor force: 4,848 (1990 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: note: about 33% in government and 20% in agriculture and fishing; significant numbers in tourism, financial, and other services

Unemployment rate:
10% (1997 est.)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

4% (1995)

Budget:

revenues: \$47 million

expenditures: \$33.6 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(1997-98 est.)

Agriculture - products:

corn, beans, cassava (tapioca), citrus fruits; fish

Industries:

tourism, offshore financial services

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

5 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

4.65 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

80 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$169.2 million (2000)

Exports - commodities:

lobster, dried and fresh conch, conch shells

Exports - partners:

US, UK (2004)

Imports:

\$175.6 million (2000)

Imports - commodities:

food and beverages, tobacco, clothing, manufactures, construction materials

Imports - partners:

US, UK (2004)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$4.1 million (1997)

Currency (code):

US dollar (USD)

Currency code:

USD

Exchange rates:

the US dollar is used

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Turks and Caicos Islands

Telephones - main lines in use:

5,700 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1,700 (1999)

Telephone system:

general assessment: fully digital system with international direct dialing

domestic: full range of services available; GSM wireless service available

international: country code - 1-649; 2 submarine cables; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 7, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

8,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

0 (broadcasts from The Bahamas are received; 2 cable television networks) (2004)

Televisions:

NA

Internet country code:

.tc

Internet hosts:

2,735 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

14 (2000)

Internet users:

NA

Transportation Turks and Caicos Islands

Airports: 8 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 6 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 2

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 121 km

paved: 24 km

unpaved: 97 km (2003)

Ports and terminals:

Grand Turk, Providenciales

Military Turks and Caicos Islands

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$192.8 million

Military - note:
defense is the responsibility of the UK

Transnational Issues Turks and Caicos Islands

Disputes - international:
have received Haitians fleeing economic and civil disorder

Illicit drugs:
transshipment point for South American narcotics destined for the
US and Europe

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Tuvalu

Introduction Tuvalu

Background:
In 1974, ethnic differences within the British colony of the
Gilbert and Ellice Islands caused the Polynesians of the Ellice
Islands to vote for separation from the Micronesians of the Gilbert
Islands. The following year, the Ellice Islands became the separate
British colony of Tuvalu. Independence was granted in 1978. In
2000,
Tuvalu negotiated a contract leasing its Internet domain name ".tv"

for \$50 million in royalties over a 12-year period.

Geography Tuvalu

Location:

Oceania, island group consisting of nine coral atolls in the South Pacific Ocean, about one-half of the way from Hawaii to Australia

Geographic coordinates:

8 00 S, 178 00 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 26 sq km

land: 26 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

0.1 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

24 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; moderated by easterly trade winds (March to November); westerly gales and heavy rain (November to March)

Terrain:

very low-lying and narrow coral atolls

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest point: unnamed location 5 m

Natural resources: fish

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 66.67% other: 33.33% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

severe tropical storms are usually rare, but, in 1997, there were three cyclones; low level of islands make them sensitive to changes in sea level

Environment - current issues:

since there are no streams or rivers and groundwater is not potable, most water needs must be met by catchment systems with storage facilities (the Japanese Government has built one desalination plant and plans to build one other); beachhead erosion

because of the use of sand for building materials; excessive clearance of forest undergrowth for use as fuel; damage to coral reefs from the spread of the Crown of Thorns starfish; Tuvalu is concerned about global increases in greenhouse gas emissions and their effect on rising sea levels, which threaten the country's underground water table; in 2000, the government appealed to Australia and New Zealand to take in Tuvaluans if rising sea levels should make evacuation necessary

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection,
Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

one of the smallest and most remote countries on Earth; six of the coral atolls - Nanumea, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, and Nukulaelae - have lagoons open to the ocean; Nanumaya and Niutao

have landlocked lagoons; Niulakita does not have a lagoon

People Tuvalu

Population:

11,810 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 30.2% (male 1,819/female 1,752)

15-64 years: 64.7% (male 3,715/female 3,923)

65 years and over: 5.1% (male 228/female 373) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 24.6 years

male: 23.6 years

female: 26 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.51% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

22.18 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.11 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.61 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 19.47 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 22.27 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 16.52 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 68.32 years

male: 66.08 years

female: 70.66 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.98 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Tuvaluan(s)

adjective: Tuvaluan

Ethnic groups:

Polynesian 96%, Micronesian 4%

Religions:

Church of Tuvalu (Congregationalist) 97%, Seventh-Day Adventist 1.4%, Baha'i 1%, other 0.6%

Languages:

Tuvaluan, English, Samoan, Kiribati (on the island of Nui)

Literacy:

NA

Government Tuvalu

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Tuvalu

local long form: none

local short form: Tuvalu

former: Ellice Islands

note: "Tuvalu" means "group of eight," referring to the country's eight traditionally inhabited islands

Government type:

constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Funafuti

geographic coordinates: 8 30 S, 179 12 E

time difference: UTC+12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: administrative offices are located in Vaiaku Village on Fongafale Islet

Administrative divisions:

none

Independence:

1 October 1978 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 October (1978)

Constitution:

1 October 1978

Legal system:

NA

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),
represented by Governor General Filoimea TELITO (since 15 April
2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Apisai IELEMIA (since 14
August
2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the
recommendation of the prime minister

elections: the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed
by

the monarch on the recommendation of the prime minister; prime
minister and deputy prime minister elected by and from the
members

of Parliament; election last held 14 August 2006 (next to be held
following parliamentary elections in 2010)

election results: Apisai IELEMIA elected Prime Minister in a
Parliamentary election on 14 August 2006

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament or Fale I Fono, also called House of

Assembly

(15 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 3 August 2006 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: percent of vote - NA%; seats - independents 15

Judicial branch:

High Court (a chief justice visits twice a year to preside over its sessions; its rulings can be appealed to the Court of Appeal in Fiji); eight Island Courts (with limited jurisdiction)

Political parties and leaders: there are no political parties but members of Parliament usually align themselves in informal groupings

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

ACP, AsDB, C, FAO, IFRC (observer), IMO, ITU, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca,

SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Diplomatic representation in the US: Tuvalu does not have an embassy in the US - the country's only diplomatic post is in Fiji - Tuvalu does, however, have a UN office located at 800 2nd Avenue, Suite 400D, New York, NY 10017, telephone: [1] (212) 490-0534

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Tuvalu; the US ambassador to Fiji is accredited to Tuvalu

Flag description:

light blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant; the outer half of the flag represents a map of the country

with nine yellow five-pointed stars symbolizing the nine islands

Economy Tuvalu

Economy - overview:

Tuvalu consists of a densely populated, scattered group of nine coral atolls with poor soil. The country has no known mineral resources and few exports. Subsistence farming and fishing are the primary economic activities. Fewer than 1,000 tourists, on average,

visit Tuvalu annually. Government revenues largely come from the sale of stamps and coins and remittances from seamen on merchant

ships abroad. About 1,000 Tuvaluans are being repatriated from Nauru, with the decline of phosphate resources there. Substantial income is received annually from an international trust fund established in 1987 by Australia, NZ, and the UK and supported also

by Japan and South Korea. Thanks to wise investments and conservative withdrawals, this fund has grown from an initial \$17 million to over \$35 million in 1999. The US Government is also a major revenue source for Tuvalu because of payments from a 1988 treaty on fisheries. In an effort to reduce its dependence on foreign aid, the government is pursuing public sector reforms, including privatization of some government functions and personnel

cuts of up to 7%. Tuvalu derives around \$1.5 million per year from

the lease of its ".tv" Internet domain name. With merchandise exports only a fraction of merchandise imports, continued reliance must be placed on fishing and telecommunications license fees, remittances from overseas workers, official transfers, and income from overseas investments.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$14.94 million (2002 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$14.94 million

GDP - real growth rate:
1.2% (2002 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,600 (2002 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 16.6% NA% industry:
27.2% NA% services: 56.2% NA%

Labor force: 3,615 (2004 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: note: people make a living mainly through exploitation of the sea, reefs, and atolls and from wages sent home by those abroad (mostly workers in the phosphate industry and sailors)

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
3.7% (2003 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$22.78 million

expenditures: \$14.23 million; including capital expenditures of \$4.2 million (2000 est.)

Agriculture - products:
coconuts; fish

Industries:
fishing, tourism, copra

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: NA hydro: NA nuclear: NA other: NA

Current account balance:
\$2.323 million

Exports:
\$1 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:
copra, fish

Exports - partners:
Germany 60.5%, Italy 20.1%, Fiji 6.9% (2005)

Imports:
\$9.186 million c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:
food, animals, mineral fuels, machinery, manufactured goods

Imports - partners:
Fiji 46.1%, Japan 18.9%, China 18.2%, Australia 7.7%, NZ 4.1% (2005)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$13 million; note - major donors are Australia, Japan, and the US (1999 est.)

Currency (code):

Australian dollar (AUD); note - there is also a Tuvaluan dollar

Currency code:

AUD

Exchange rates:

Tuvaluan dollars or Australian dollars per US dollar - 1.3095 (2005), 1.3598 (2004), 1.5419 (2003), 1.8406 (2002), 1.9334 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Tuvalu

Telephones - main lines in use:

700 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

0 (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: serves particular needs for internal communications

domestic: radiotelephone communications between islands

international: country code - 688; international calls can be made by satellite

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 0 (2004)

Radios:

4,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

0 (2004)

Televisions:

800

Internet country code:

.tv

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

1,300 (2002)

Transportation Tuvalu

Airports:

1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 8 km

paved: 8 km (2002)

Merchant marine:

total: 52 ships (1000 GRT or over) 196,790 GRT/256,436 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 3, cargo 37, chemical tanker 1, container 2,

passenger 3, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 4, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 43 (China 23, Hong Kong 8, Kenya 1, Russia 2, Singapore 6, Thailand 1, Turkey 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Funafuti

Military Tuvalu

Military branches:

no regular military forces; Police Force

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Transnational Issues Tuvalu

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Uganda

Introduction Uganda

Background:

The colonial boundaries created by Britain to delimit Uganda grouped together a wide range of ethnic groups with different political systems and cultures. These differences prevented the establishment of a working political community after independence

was achieved in 1962. The dictatorial regime of Idi AMIN (1971-79)

was responsible for the deaths of some 300,000 opponents; guerrilla

war and human rights abuses under Milton OBOTE (1980-85) claimed at

least another 100,000 lives. The rule of Yoweri MUSEVENI since 1986

has brought relative stability and economic growth to Uganda. During

the 1990s, the government promulgated non-party presidential and

legislative elections.

Geography Uganda

Location:

Eastern Africa, west of Kenya

Geographic coordinates:

1 00 N, 32 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 236,040 sq km

land: 199,710 sq km

water: 36,330 sq km

Area - comparative:
slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries:
total: 2,698 km
border countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo 765 km,
Kenya 933
km, Rwanda 169 km, Sudan 435 km, Tanzania 396 km

Coastline:
0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:
none (landlocked)

Climate:
tropical; generally rainy with two dry seasons (December to
February, June to August); semiarid in northeast

Terrain:
mostly plateau with rim of mountains

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Lake Albert 621 m highest
point: Margherita Peak on Mount Stanley 5,110 m

Natural resources: copper, cobalt, hydropower, limestone, salt,
arable land

Land use: arable land: 21.57% permanent crops: 8.92% other:
69.51% (2005)

Irrigated land:
90 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
NA

Environment - current issues:

draining of wetlands for agricultural use; deforestation;
overgrazing; soil erosion; water hyacinth infestation in Lake
Victoria; poaching is widespread

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto
Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,
Law
of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection,
Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Geography - note:

landlocked; fertile, well-watered country with many lakes and
rivers

People Uganda

Population:

28,195,754

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the
effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower
life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower
population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of
population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July
2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 50% (male 7,091,763/female 6,996,385)

15-64 years: 47.8% (male 6,762,071/female 6,727,230)

65 years and over: 2.2% (male 266,931/female 351,374) (2006
est.)

Median age:

total: 15 years

male: 14.9 years

female: 15.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

3.37% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

47.35 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

12.24 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-1.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.76 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 66.15 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 69.51 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 62.69 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 52.67 years

male: 51.68 years

female: 53.69 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

6.71 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

4.1% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
530,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
78,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:
degree of risk: very high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and
typhoid fever
vectorborne diseases: malaria and African trypanosomiasis
(sleeping
sickness) are high risks in some locations
water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Nationality:
noun: Ugandan(s)
adjective: Ugandan

Ethnic groups:
Baganda 17%, Ankole 8%, Basoga 8%, Iteso 8%, Bakiga 7%, Langi
6%,
Rwanda 6%, Bagisu 5%, Acholi 4%, Lugbara 4%, Batoro 3%,
Bunyoro 3%,
Alur 2%, Bagwere 2%, Bakonjo 2%, Jopodhola 2%, Karamojong
2%, Rundi
2%, non-African (European, Asian, Arab) 1%, other 8%

Religions:
Roman Catholic 33%, Protestant 33%, Muslim 16%, indigenous
beliefs
18%

Languages:

English (official national language, taught in grade schools, used in courts of law and by most newspapers and some radio broadcasts),

Ganda or Luganda (most widely used of the Niger-Congo languages,

preferred for native language publications in the capital and may be

taught in school), other Niger-Congo languages, Nilo-Saharan languages, Swahili, Arabic

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 69.9%

male: 79.5%

female: 60.4% (2003 est.)

Government Uganda

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Uganda

conventional short form: Uganda

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Kampala

geographic coordinates: 0 19 N, 32 25 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

56 districts; Adjumani, Apac, Arua, Bugiri, Bundibugyo, Bushenyi, Busia, Gulu, Hoima, Iganga, Jinja, Kabale, Kabarole, Kaberamaido, Kalangala, Kampala, Kamuli, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Kapchorwa,

Kasese,

Katakwi, Kayunga, Kibale, Kiboga, Kisoro, Kitgum, Kotido, Kumi, Kyenjojo, Lira, Luwero, Masaka, Masindi, Mayuge, Mbale, Mbarara,

Moroto, Moyo, Mpigi, Mubende, Mukono, Nakapiripirit, Nakasongola,

Nebbi, Ntungamo, Pader, Pallisa, Rakai, Rukungiri, Sembabule, Sironko, Soroti, Tororo, Wakiso, Yumbe

note: as of a July 2005, 13 new districts were reportedly added bringing the total up to 69; the new districts are Amolatar, Amuria,

Budaka, Butaleja, Ibanda, Kaabong, Kabingo, Kaliro, Kiruhura, Koboko, Manafwa, Mityana, Nakaseke; a total of nine more districts are in the process of being added

Independence:

9 October 1962 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 9 October (1962)

Constitution:

8 October 1995; in 2005 the constitution was amended removing presidential term limits and legalizing a multiparty political system

Legal system:

in 1995, the government restored the legal system to one based on English common law and customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI (since seizing power 26 January 1986); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI (since

seizing power 29 January 1986); Prime Minister Apollo NSIBAMBI (since 5 April 1999); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government; the prime minister assists the president

in

the supervision of the cabinet

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from among elected legislators

elections: president reelected by popular vote for a five-year term; election last held 23 February 2006 (next to be held in 2011)

election results: Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI elected president;

percent of vote - Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI 59.3%, Kizza BESIGYE 37.4%, other 3.3%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (303 members - 214 directly elected by

popular vote, 81 nominated by legally established special interest groups [women 56, army 10, disabled 5, youth 5, labor 5], 8 ex officio members; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 23 February 2006 (next to be held in 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - NA; note - election results had not been posted as of March 2006

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal (judges are appointed by the president and approved

by the legislature); High Court (judges are appointed by the president)

Political parties and leaders:

Conservative Party or CP [Ken LUKYAMUZI]; Democratic Party or DP

[Kizito SSEBAANA]; Forum for Democratic Change or FDC [Kizza BESIGYE]; Justice Forum or JEEMA [Muhammad Kibirige MAYANJA];

National Democrats Forum [Chapaa KARUHANGA]; National Resistance

Movement or NRM [Yoweri MUSEVENI]; Ugandan People's Congress or UPC

[Miria OBOTE]

note: a national referendum in July 2005 opened the way for Uganda's

transition to a multi-party political system

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Popular Resistance Against a Life President or PRALP

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, EADB, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT,

ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IGAD, ILO, IMF, Interpol,

IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, PCA,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Edith G. SEMPALA

chancery: 5911 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011

telephone: [1] (202) 726-7100 through 7102, 0416

FAX: [1] (202) 726-1727

Diplomatic representation from the US:
chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires William FITZGERALD
embassy: 1577 Ggaba Rd., Kampala
mailing address: P. O. Box 7007, Kampala
telephone: [256] (41) 234-142
FAX: [256] (41) 258-451

Flag description:
six equal horizontal bands of black (top), yellow, red, black, yellow, and red; a white disk is superimposed at the center and depicts a red-crested crane (the national symbol) facing the hoist side

Economy Uganda

Economy - overview:
Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, and sizable mineral deposits of copper and cobalt. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing over 80% of the work force. Coffee accounts for the bulk of export revenues. Since 1986, the government - with the support of foreign countries and international agencies - has acted to rehabilitate and stabilize the economy by undertaking currency reform, raising producer prices on export crops, increasing prices of petroleum products, and improving civil service wages. The policy changes are especially aimed at dampening inflation and boosting production and export earnings. During 1990-2001, the economy turned in a solid performance based on continued investment in the rehabilitation of

infrastructure, improved incentives for production and exports, reduced inflation, gradually improved domestic security, and the return of exiled Indian-Ugandan entrepreneurs. In 2000, Uganda qualified for enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt

relief worth \$1.3 billion and Paris Club debt relief worth \$145 million. These amounts combined with the original HIPC debt relief

added up to about \$2 billion. Growth for 2001-02 was solid despite

continued decline in the price of coffee, Uganda's principal export. Growth in 2003-05 reflected an upturn in Uganda's export markets.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$47.76 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$7.909 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
4% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 31.1% industry: 22.2% services: 46.9% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 13.17 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 82% industry: 5% services: 13% (1999 est.)

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:

35% (2001 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: 4%

highest 10%: 21% (2000)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

43 (1999)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

8.1% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

23.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.845 billion

expenditures: \$1.904 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

64.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products: coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, cassava (tapioca), potatoes, corn, millet, pulses, cut flowers; beef, goat meat, milk, poultry

Industries:

sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles; cement, steel production

Industrial production growth rate:

9% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

1.729 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 0.9% hydro: 99.1%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
1.448 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
160 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
10,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:
\$-355 million (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$768 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
coffee, fish and fish products, tea, cotton, flowers, horticultural

products; gold

Exports - partners:

Kenya 15.1%, Belgium 9.9%, Netherlands 9.7%, France 7.1%,
Germany
5.1%, Rwanda 4% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.608 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

capital equipment, vehicles, petroleum, medical supplies; cereals

Imports - partners:

Kenya 32%, UAE 8.6%, South Africa 6.4%, India 5.7%, China
5.2%, UK
4.4%, US 4.1%, Japan 4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$1.286 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$4.973 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$959 million (2003)

Currency (code):

Ugandan shilling (UGX)

Currency code:

UGX

Exchange rates:

Ugandan shillings per US dollar - 1,780.7 (2005), 1,810.3 (2004),
1,963.7 (2003), 1,797.6 (2002), 1,755.7 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

Communications Uganda

Telephones - main lines in use:

100,800 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1.525 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: seriously inadequate; two cellular systems have

been introduced, but a sharp increase in the number of main lines is

essential; e-mail and Internet services are available

domestic: intercity traffic by wire, microwave radio relay, and radiotelephone communication stations, fixed and mobile cellular systems for short-range traffic

international: country code - 256; satellite earth stations - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1 Inmarsat; analog links to Kenya and

Tanzania

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 7, FM 33, shortwave 2 (2001)

Radios:

5 million (2001)

Television broadcast stations:

8 (plus one low-power repeater) (2001)

Televisions:

500,000 (2001)

Internet country code:

.ug

Internet hosts:

1,365 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

2 (2000)

Internet users:

500,000 (2005)

Transportation Uganda

Airports: 31 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 5 over 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 26 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 6 914 to 1,523 m: 11 under 914 m: 8 (2006)

Railways: total: 1,244 km narrow gauge: 1,244 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: total: 70,746 km paved: 16,272 km unpaved: 54,474 km (2003)

Waterways:

on Lake Victoria, 200 km on Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, and parts of Albert Nile (2005)

Ports and terminals:

Entebbe, Jinja, Port Bell

Military Uganda

Military branches:

Ugandan Peoples' Defense Force (UPDF): Army, Marine Unit, Air Wing

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military duty; the government has stated that recruitment below that age could occur with proper consent and that "no person under the apparent age of 13 years shall be enrolled in the armed forces"

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 5,012,620

females age 18-49: 4,855,858 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,889,808

females age 18-49: 2,780,135 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$192.8 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.2% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Uganda

Disputes - international:

Uganda is subject to armed fighting among hostile ethnic groups, rebels, armed gangs, militias, and various government forces; Ugandan refugees have fled the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) into the

southern Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; LRA forces

have attacked Kenyan villages across the border

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 214,673 (Sudan) 18,902 (Rwanda)
14,982 (Democratic Republic of Congo)
IDPs: 1,330,000-2,000,000 note - ongoing Lord's Resistance Army
(LRA) rebellion, mainly in the north; LRA frequently attacks IDP
camps (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Ukraine

Introduction Ukraine

Background:

Ukraine was the center of the first eastern Slavic state, Kyivan Rus, which during the 10th and 11th centuries was the largest and most powerful state in Europe. Weakened by internecine quarrels and

Mongol invasions, Kyivan Rus was incorporated into the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and eventually into the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

The cultural and religious legacy of Kyivan Rus laid the foundation

for Ukrainian nationalism through subsequent centuries. A new Ukrainian state, the Cossack Hetmanate, was established during the

mid-17th century after an uprising against the Poles. Despite

continuous Muscovite pressure, the Hetmanate managed to remain autonomous for well over 100 years. During the latter part of the 18th century, most Ukrainian ethnographic territory was absorbed by the Russian Empire. Following the collapse of czarist Russia in 1917, Ukraine was able to bring about a short-lived period of independence (1917-20), but was reconquered and forced to endure a brutal Soviet rule that engineered two artificial famines (1921-22 and 1932-33) in which over 8 million died. In World War II, German and Soviet armies were responsible for some 7 to 8 million more deaths. Although final independence for Ukraine was achieved in 1991 with the dissolution of the USSR, democracy remained elusive as the legacy of state control and endemic corruption stalled efforts at economic reform, privatization, and civil liberties. A peaceful mass protest "Orange Revolution" in the closing months of 2004 forced the authorities to overturn a rigged presidential election and to allow a new internationally monitored vote that swept into power a reformist slate under Viktor YUSHCHENKO. Subsequent internal squabbles in the YUSHCHENKO camp allowed his rival Viktor YANUKOVYCH to stage a comeback in parliamentary elections and become prime minister in August of 2006.

Geography Ukraine

Location:

Eastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Poland, Romania, and Moldova in the west and Russia in the east

Geographic coordinates:

49 00 N, 32 00 E

Map references:

Asia, Europe

Area:

total: 603,700 sq km

land: 603,700 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 4,663 km

border countries: Belarus 891 km, Hungary 103 km, Moldova 939 km,

Poland 526 km, Romania (south) 169 km, Romania (west) 362 km, Russia

1,576 km, Slovakia 97 km

Coastline:

2,782 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

temperate continental; Mediterranean only on the southern Crimean

coast; precipitation disproportionately distributed, highest in west and north, lesser in east and southeast; winters vary from cool along the Black Sea to cold farther inland; summers are warm

across

the greater part of the country, hot in the south

Terrain:

most of Ukraine consists of fertile plains (steppes) and plateaus, mountains being found only in the west (the Carpathians), and in the

Crimean Peninsula in the extreme south

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Black Sea 0 m

highest point: Hora Hoverla 2,061 m

Natural resources:

iron ore, coal, manganese, natural gas, oil, salt, sulfur, graphite, titanium, magnesium, kaolin, nickel, mercury, timber, arable land

Land use:

arable land: 53.8%

permanent crops: 1.5%

other: 44.7% (2005)

Irrigated land:

22,080 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

inadequate supplies of potable water; air and water pollution; deforestation; radiation contamination in the northeast from 1986 accident at Chornobyl' Nuclear Power Plant

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air

Pollution-Sulfur 85, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol,
Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity,
Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Endangered
Species,

Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea,
Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic
Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic
Compounds

Geography - note:

strategic position at the crossroads between Europe and Asia;
second-largest country in Europe

People Ukraine

Population:

46,710,816 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 14.1% (male 3,377,868/female 3,203,738)

15-64 years: 69.3% (male 15,559,998/female 16,831,486)

65 years and over: 16.6% (male 2,635,651/female 5,102,075)
(2006
est.)

Median age: total: 39.2 years male: 35.9 years female: 42.2 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.6% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

8.82 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

14.39 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.43 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.52 male(s)/female

total population: 0.86 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 9.9 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 11.48 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 8.22 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 69.98 years

male: 64.71 years

female: 75.59 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.17 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

1.4% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

360,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

20,000 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Ukrainian(s)

adjective: Ukrainian

Ethnic groups:

Ukrainian 77.8%, Russian 17.3%, Belarusian 0.6%, Moldovan 0.5%,

Crimean Tatar 0.5%, Bulgarian 0.4%, Hungarian 0.3%, Romanian 0.3%,

Polish 0.3%, Jewish 0.2%, other 1.8% (2001 census)

Religions:

Ukrainian Orthodox - Kyiv Patriarchate 19%, Orthodox (no particular

jurisdiction) 16%, Ukrainian Orthodox - Moscow Patriarchate 9%,

Ukrainian Greek Catholic 6%, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox 1.7%,

Protestant, Jewish, none 38% (2004 est.)

Languages:

Ukrainian (official) 67%, Russian 24%, small Romanian-, Polish-, and Hungarian-speaking minorities

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.7%

male: 99.8%

female: 99.6% (2003 est.)

Government Ukraine

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Ukraine

local long form: none

local short form: Ukrayina

former: Ukrainian National Republic, Ukrainian State, Ukrainian

Soviet Socialist Republic

Government type:
republic

Capital:

name: Kyiv (Kiev)

geographic coordinates: 50 26 N, 30 31 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

24 provinces (oblasti, singular - oblast'), 1 autonomous republic* (avtonomna respublika), and 2 municipalities (mista, singular - misto) with oblast status**; Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Chernivtsi, Crimea

or Avtonomna Respublika Krym* (Simferopol'), Dnipropetrovs'k, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankivs'k, Kharkiv, Kherson, Khmel'nyts'kyy, Kirovohrad, Kyiv**, Kyiv, Luhans'k, L'viv, Mykolayiv, Odesa, Poltava, Rivne, Sevastopol**, Sumy, Ternopil', Vinnytsya, Volyn' (Luts'k), Zakarpattya (Uzhhorod), Zaporizhzhya, Zhytomyr
note: administrative divisions have the same names as their administrative centers (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)

Independence:

24 August 1991 (from the Soviet Union)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 24 August (1991); 22 January (1918), the day Ukraine first declared its independence (from Soviet Russia) and the

day the short-lived Western and Central Ukrainian republics united

(1919), is now celebrated as Unity Day

Constitution:

adopted 28 June 1996

Legal system:

based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Viktor A. YUSHCHENKO (since 23 January 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Viktor YANUKOVYCH (since 4 August 2006); First Deputy Prime Minister - Mykola AZAROV (since 5 August 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers selected by the prime minister; the only exceptions are the foreign and defense ministers, who are chosen by the president

note: there is also a National Security and Defense Council or NSDC

originally created in 1992 as the National Security Council; the NSDC staff is tasked with developing national security policy on domestic and international matters and advising the president; a Presidential Secretariat helps draft presidential edicts and provides policy support to the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); note - a special repeat runoff

presidential election between Viktor YUSHCHENKO and Viktor YANUKOVYCH took place on 26 December 2004 after the earlier

November 2004 contest - won by Mr. YANUKOVYCH - was invalidated by

the Ukrainian Supreme Court because of widespread and significant

violations; under constitutional reforms that went into effect 1

January 2006, the majority in parliament takes the lead in naming the prime minister

election results: Viktor YUSHCHENKO elected president; percent of

vote - Viktor YUSHCHENKO 51.99%, Viktor YANUKOVYCH 44.2%

Legislative branch:

unicameral Supreme Council or Verkhovna Rada (450 seats; allocated

on a proportional basis to those parties that gain 3% or more of the

national electoral vote; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 26 March 2006 (next to be held March 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party/bloc in 2002 - Party of Regions 32.1%, Yuliya Tymoshenko Bloc 22.3%, Our Ukraine 13.9%, SPU

5.7%, CPU 3.7%; seats by party/bloc - Party of Regions 186, Yuliya

Tymoshenko Bloc 129, Our Ukraine 81, SPU 33, CPU 21

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; Constitutional Court

Political parties and leaders:

Communist Party of Ukraine or CPU [Petro SYMONENKO]; Fatherland

Party (Batkivshchyna) [Yuliya TYMOSHENKO]; Lytyvn-led People's Bloc

group [Ihor SHAROV]; Our Ukraine [Viktor YUSHCHENKO]; Party of

Industrialists and Entrepreneurs [Anatoliy KINAKH]; People's Movement of Ukraine (Rukh) [Borys TARASYUK]; People's Party [Volodymyr LYTVYN]; People's Trust group [Anton KISSE]; PORA! (It's

Time!) party [Vladyslav KASKIV]; Progressive Socialist Party [Natalya VITRENKO]; Reforms and Order Party [Viktor PYNZENYK]; Party of Regions [Viktor YANUKOVYCH]; Republican Party [Yuriy BOYKO];

Social Democratic Party (United) or SDPU(o) [Viktor MEDVEDCHUK];

Socialist Party of Ukraine or SPU [Oleksandr MOROZ, chairman]; Ukrainian People's Party [Yuriy KOSTENKO]; United Ukraine [Bohdan HUBSKYY]; Vidrozhennya (Revival) [Anton KISSE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Committee of Voters of Ukraine [Ihor POPOV]

International organization participation:

Australia Group, BSEC, CBSS (observer), CE, CEI, CIS, EAPC, EBRD,

FAO, GUAM, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM,

IDA, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO,

ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MONUC, NAM (observer), NSG, OAS (observer), OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, PFP, SECI (observer),

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOVIC, UNOMIG,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer), ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Oleh V. SHAMSHUR
chancery: 3350 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20007
telephone: [1] (202) 333-0606
FAX: [1] (202) 333-0817
consulate(s) general: Chicago, New York, San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US:
chief of mission: Ambassador William B. TAYLOR
embassy: 10 Yurii Kotsiubynsky Street, 04053 Kyiv
mailing address: 5850 Kiev Place, Washington, DC 20521-5850
telephone: [380] (44) 490-4000
FAX: [380] (44) 490-4085

Flag description:
two equal horizontal bands of azure (top) and golden yellow
represent grain fields under a blue sky

Economy Ukraine

Economy - overview: After Russia, the Ukrainian republic was far and away the most important economic component of the former Soviet Union, producing about four times the output of the next-ranking republic. Its fertile black soil generated more than one-fourth of Soviet agricultural output, and its farms provided substantial quantities of meat, milk, grain, and vegetables to other republics. Likewise, its diversified heavy industry supplied the unique equipment (for example, large diameter pipes) and raw materials to industrial and mining sites (vertical drilling apparatus) in other regions of the former USSR. Ukraine depends on imports of energy, especially natural gas, to meet some 85% of its annual energy requirements. Shortly after independence was ratified in December 1991, the Ukrainian Government liberalized most prices and erected a legal framework for privatization, but widespread resistance to reform within the government and the legislature soon stalled reform efforts and led to some backtracking. Output by 1999

had fallen to less than 40% of the 1991 level. Loose monetary policies pushed inflation to hyperinflationary levels in late 1993. Ukraine's dependence on Russia for energy supplies and the lack of significant structural reform have made the Ukrainian economy vulnerable to external shocks. A dispute with Russia over pricing led to a temporary gas cut-off; Ukraine concluded a deal with Russia in January 2006, which almost doubled the price Ukraine pays for Russian gas, and could cost the Ukrainian economy \$1.4-2.2 billion and cause GDP growth to fall 3-4%. Ukrainian government officials eliminated most tax and customs privileges in a March 2005 budget law, bringing more economic activity out of Ukraine's large shadow economy, but more improvements are needed, including fighting corruption, developing capital markets, and improving the legislative framework for businesses. Reforms in the more politically sensitive areas of structural reform and land privatization are still lagging. Outside institutions - particularly the IMF - have encouraged Ukraine to quicken the pace and scope of reforms. GDP growth was 2.4% in 2005, down from 12.4% in 2004. The current account surplus reached \$2.2 billion in 2005. The privatization of the Kryvoryzhstal steelworks in late 2005 produced \$4.8 billion in windfall revenue for the government. Some of the proceeds were used to finance the budget deficit, some to recapitalize two state banks, some to retire public debt, and the rest may be used to finance future deficits.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$329.1 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$75.14 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
2.6% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$7,000 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 18.7% industry: 45.2% services: 36.1% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 22.67 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 24% industry: 32% services: 44% (1996)

Unemployment rate:

3.1% officially registered; large number of unregistered or underemployed workers; the International Labor Organization calculates that Ukraine's real unemployment level is around 9-10% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

29% (2003 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 3.4% highest 10%: 24.8% (2005)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

29 (1999)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

13.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

20.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$23.59 billion

expenditures: \$22.98 billion; note - this is the consolidated budget (January-September 2005)

Public debt:

17% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

grain, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, vegetables; beef, milk

Industries:

coal, electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food processing (especially sugar)

Industrial production growth rate:

3.2% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

181.3 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 48.6% hydro: 7.9% nuclear: 43.5% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

176 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

1 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:

255 million kWh (2004)

Oil - production:

85,660 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - consumption:

491,700 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - exports:

8,891 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

444,600 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

395 million bbl (9 November 2004)

Natural gas - production:

20.3 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - consumption:

75.8 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - exports:

3.9 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - imports:

59.8 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

1.121 trillion cu m (9 November 2004)

Current account balance:

\$2.531 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$38.22 billion (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

ferrous and nonferrous metals, fuel and petroleum products, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, food products

Exports - partners:

Russia 22.1%, Turkey 6%, Italy 5.6% (2005)

Imports:

\$37.18 billion (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

energy, machinery and equipment, chemicals

Imports - partners:

Russia 35.5%, Germany 9.4%, Turkmenistan 7.4%, China 5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$19.39 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:
\$23.93 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient: \$637.7 million (1995); IMF Extended Funds Facility \$2.2 billion (1998)

Currency (code):
hryvnia (UAH)

Currency code:
UAH

Exchange rates:
hryvnia per US dollar - 5.1247 (2005), 5.3192 (2004), 5.3327 (2003), 5.3266 (2002), 5.3722 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Ukraine

Telephones - main lines in use:
12.142 million (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
17.214 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: Ukraine's telecommunication development plan,
running through 2005, emphasizes improving domestic trunk

lines,

international connections, and the mobile cellular system
domestic: at independence in December 1991, Ukraine inherited a
telephone system that was antiquated, inefficient, and in disrepair;
more than 3.5 million applications for telephones could not be
satisfied; telephone density is rising slowly and the domestic trunk
system is being improved; the mobile cellular telephone system is
expanding at a high rate

international: country code - 380; two new domestic trunk lines
are

a part of the fiber-optic Trans-Asia-Europe (TAE) system and three
Ukrainian links have been installed in the fiber-optic
Trans-European Lines (TEL) project that connects 18 countries;
additional international service is provided by the
Italy-Turkey-Ukraine-Russia (ITUR) fiber-optic submarine cable
and

by earth stations in the Intelsat, Inmarsat, and Intersputnik
satellite systems

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 134, FM 289, shortwave 4 (1998)

Radios:

45.05 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: at least 33 (plus 21 repeaters that
relay broadcasts from Russia) (1997)

Televisions:

18.05 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.ua

Internet hosts:

229,110 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

260 (2001)

Internet users:

5,278,100 (2005)

Transportation Ukraine

Airports: 499 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 193 over 3,047 m: 13 2,438 to 3,047 m: 55 1,524 to 2,437 m: 27 914 to 1,523 m: 5 under 914 m: 93 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 306 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 11 914 to 1,523 m: 18 under 914 m: 274 (2006)

Heliports:

10 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 19,951 km; oil 4,514 km; refined products 4,211 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 22,473 km

broad gauge: 22,473 km 1.524-m gauge (9,250 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 169,447 km

paved: 164,772 km (including 15 km of expressways)

unpaved: 4,675 km (2004)

Waterways:

2,253 km (most on Dnieper River) (2006)

Merchant marine:

total: 202 ships (1000 GRT or over) 782,456 GRT/911,201 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 6, cargo 151, container 4, passenger 6,
passenger/cargo 6, petroleum tanker 9, refrigerated cargo 11, roll
on/roll off 7, specialized tanker 2
foreign-owned: 1 (Russia 1)
registered in other countries: 160 (Belize 7, Cambodia 17,
Comoros
14, Cyprus 4, Dominica 2, Georgia 22, Liberia 16, Malta 24,
Moldova
3, Mongolia 1, Panama 8, Russia 11, Saint Kitts and Nevis 3, Saint
Vincent and the Grenadines 12, Sierra Leone 4, Slovakia 8,
unknown
4) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Feodosiya, Kerch, Kherson, Mariupol', Mykolayiv, Odesa, Reni,
Yuzhnyy

Military Ukraine

Military branches:

Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air Forces (Viyskovo-Povitryani
Syly),
Air Defense Forces (2002)

Military service age and obligation: 18-25 years of age for
compulsory and voluntary military service; conscript service
obligation - 18 months for Army and Air Force, 24 months for Navy
(2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 11,020,222

females age 18-49: 11,370,687 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 7,376,050

females age 18-49: 9,313,385 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 382,751

females age 18-49: 365,599 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$617.9 million (FY02)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.4% (FY02)

Transnational Issues Ukraine

Disputes - international:

1997 boundary treaty with Belarus remains un-ratified due to unresolved financial claims, stalling demarcation and reducing border security; delimitation of land boundary with Russia is complete and parties have renewed discussions on demarcation; the

dispute over the maritime boundary between Russia and Ukraine through the Kerch Strait and Sea of Azov remains unresolved despite

a December 2003 framework agreement and ongoing expert-level discussions; Moldova and Ukraine have established joint customs posts to monitor transit through Moldova's break-away Transnistria

Region, which remains under OSCE supervision; in 2004 Ukraine and

Romania took their dispute over Ukrainian-administered Zmiyinyy (Snake) Island and Black Sea maritime boundary to the ICJ for adjudication; Romania opposes Ukraine's reopening of a navigation

canal from the Danube border through Ukraine to the Black Sea

Illicit drugs:

limited cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy, mostly for CIS consumption; some synthetic drug production for export to the West;

limited government eradication program; used as transshipment point

for opiates and other illicit drugs from Africa, Latin America, and Turkey to Europe and Russia; Ukraine has improved anti-money-laundering controls, resulting in its removal from the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF's) Noncooperative Countries and

Territories List in February 2004; Ukraine's anti-money-laundering regime continues to be monitored by FATF

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@United Arab Emirates

Introduction United Arab Emirates

Background:

The Trucial States of the Persian Gulf coast granted the UK control of their defense and foreign affairs in 19th century treaties. In 1971, six of these states - Abu Zaby, 'Ajman, Al Fujayrah, Ash Shariqah, Dubayy, and Umm al Qaywayn - merged to form the United

Arab Emirates (UAE). They were joined in 1972 by Ra's al

Khaymah.

The UAE's per capita GDP is on par with those of leading West European nations. Its generosity with oil revenues and its moderate

foreign policy stance have allowed the UAE to play a vital role in the affairs of the region.

Geography United Arab Emirates

Location:

Middle East, bordering the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, between Oman and Saudi Arabia

Geographic coordinates:

24 00 N, 54 00 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 82,880 sq km

land: 82,880 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Maine

Land boundaries: total: 867 km border countries: Oman 410 km, Saudi Arabia 457 km

Coastline: 1,318 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

desert; cooler in eastern mountains

Terrain:

flat, barren coastal plain merging into rolling sand dunes of vast desert wasteland; mountains in east

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Persian Gulf 0 m

highest point: Jabal Yibir 1,527 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas

Land use: arable land: 0.77% permanent crops: 2.27% other: 96.96% (2005)

Irrigated land:

760 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

frequent sand and dust storms

Environment - current issues: lack of natural freshwater resources compensated by desalination plants; desertification; beach pollution from oil spills

Environment - international agreements: party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Geography - note:

strategic location along southern approaches to Strait of Hormuz,
a
vital transit point for world crude oil

People United Arab Emirates

Population:

2,602,713 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 24.9% (male 331,012/female 317,643)

15-64 years: 71.2% (male 1,125,286/female 726,689)

65 years and over: 3.9% (male 74,700/female 27,383)

note: 73.9% of the population in the 15-64 age group is non-national

(2006 est.)

Median age: total: 28.1 years male: 34.8 years female: 23.3 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.52% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

18.96 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.4 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0.66 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.55 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 2.73 male(s)/female

total population: 1.43 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 14.09 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 16.57 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 11.48 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 75.44 years
male: 72.92 years
female: 78.08 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
2.88 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
0.18% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
NA

Nationality:
noun: Emirati(s)
adjective: Emirati

Ethnic groups:
Emirati 19%, other Arab and Iranian 23%, South Asian 50%, other expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians) 8% (1982)
note: less than 20% are UAE citizens (1982)

Religions:
Muslim 96% (Shi'a 16%), Christian, Hindu, and other 4%

Languages:
Arabic (official), Persian, English, Hindi, Urdu

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 77.9%

male: 76.1%

female: 81.7% (2003 est.)

Government United Arab Emirates

Country name:

conventional long form: United Arab Emirates

conventional short form: none

local long form: Al Imarat al Arabiyah al Muttahidah

local short form: none

former: Trucial Oman, Trucial States

abbreviation: UAE

Government type:

federation with specified powers delegated to the UAE federal government and other powers reserved to member emirates

Capital:

name: Abu Dhabi

geographic coordinates: 24 28 N, 54 22 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

7 emirates (imarat, singular - imarah); Abu Zaby (Abu Dhabi), 'Ajman, Al Fujayrah, Ash Shariqah (Sharjah), Dubayy (Dubai), Ra's al

Khaymah, Umm al Qaywayn (Quwayn)

Independence:

2 December 1971 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 2 December (1971)

Constitution:

2 December 1971; made permanent in 1996

Legal system:

federal court system introduced in 1971; applies to all emirates except Dubayy (Dubai) and Ra's al Khaymah, which are not fully integrated into the federal judicial system; all emirates have secular courts to adjudicate criminal, civil, and commercial matters and Islamic courts to review family and religious disputes

Suffrage:

none

Executive branch:

chief of state: President KHALIFA bin Zayid al-Nuhayyan (since 3 November 2004), ruler of Abu Zaby (Abu Dhabi) (since 4 November

2004); Vice President and Prime Minister MUHAMMAD bin Rashid al-Maktum (since 5 January 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister and Vice President MUHAMMAD bin

Rashid al-Maktum (since 5 January 2006); Deputy Prime Ministers SULTAN bin Zayid al-Nuhayyan (since 20 November 1990) and HAMDAN bin

Zayid al-Nuhayyan (since 20 October 2003)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

note: there is also a Federal Supreme Council (FSC) composed of the

seven emirate rulers; the FSC is the highest constitutional authority in the UAE; establishes general policies and sanctions federal legislation; meets four times a year; Abu Zaby (Abu Dhabi) and Dubayy (Dubai) rulers have effective veto power

elections: president and vice president elected by the FSC for five-year terms (no term limits); election last held 3 November 2004

upon the death of the UAE's Founding Father and first President ZAYID bin Sultan Al Nuhayyan (next to be held 2009); prime minister

and deputy prime minister appointed by the president

election results: KHALIFA bin Zayid al-Nuhayyan elected president by

a unanimous vote of the FSC; MUHAMMAD bin Rashid al-Maktum unanimously reaffirmed vice president

Legislative branch:

unicameral Federal National Council (FNC) or Majlis al-Ittihad al-Watani (40 seats; members appointed by the rulers of the constituent states to serve two-year terms)

elections: President KHALIFA in December 2005 announced that indirect elections would be held in early 2006 for half of the seats in the FNC; the other half would be filled by appointment

note: reviews legislation, but cannot change or veto

Judicial branch:

Union Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president)

Political parties and leaders:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ABEDA, AFESD, AMF, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT

(signatory), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAPEC, OIC,

OPCW,

OPEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Saqr Ghobash Said GHOBASH

chancery: 3522 International Court NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC

20008

telephone: [1] (202) 243-2400

FAX: [1] (202) 243-2432

consulate(s): New York, Houston

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Michele J. SISON

embassy: Embassies District, Plot 38 Sector W59-02, Street No. 4, Abu Dhabi

mailing address: P. O. Box 4009, Abu Dhabi

telephone: [971] (2) 414-2200

FAX: [971] (2) 414-2603

consulate(s) general: Dubai

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and black with a wider vertical red band on the hoist side

Economy United Arab Emirates

Economy - overview:

The UAE has an open economy with a high per capita income and a

sizable annual trade surplus. Its wealth is based on oil and gas output (about 30% of GDP), and the fortunes of the economy fluctuate

with the prices of those commodities. Since the discovery of oil in

the UAE more than 30 years ago, the UAE has undergone a profound

transformation from an impoverished region of small desert principalities to a modern state with a high standard of living. At present levels of production, oil and gas reserves should last for more than 100 years. The government has increased spending on job

creation and infrastructure expansion and is opening up its utilities to greater private sector involvement. Higher oil revenue, strong liquidity, and cheap credit in 2005 led to a surge in asset prices (shares and real estate) and consumer inflation. Any sharp correction to the UAE's equity markets could damage investor and consumer sentiment and affect bank asset quality. In April 2004, the

UAE signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) with

Washington and in November 2004 agreed to undertake negotiations

toward a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the US.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$115.8 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$98.1 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

8.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$45,200 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 4% industry: 58.5% services: 37.5% (2002 est.)

Labor force: 2.8 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 7% industry: 15% services: 78% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:
2.4% (2001)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
10.5% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
20.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$34.93 billion
expenditures: \$29.41 billion; including capital expenditures of \$3.4 billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:
17.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
dates, vegetables, watermelons; poultry, eggs, dairy products; fish

Industries:
petroleum and petrochemicals; fishing, aluminum, cement, fertilizers, commercial ship repair, construction materials, some boat building, handicrafts, textiles

Industrial production growth rate:

4% (2000)

Electricity - production:
45.12 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
38.32 billion kWh (2002)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2004)

Oil - production:
2.396 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
310,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports:
2.5 million bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - imports:
0 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - proved reserves:
97.8 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:
44.79 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
37.88 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
7.19 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
6.006 trillion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:
\$18.54 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:
\$103.1 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:
crude oil 45%, natural gas, reexports, dried fish, dates

Exports - partners:
Japan 24.6%, South Korea 9.8%, Thailand 5.6%, India 4.3%
(2005)

Imports:
\$60.15 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:
machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food

Imports - partners:
UK 10%, China 9.7%, US 9.4%, India 9.2%, Germany 5.9%, Japan
5.4%,
France 4.7%, Singapore 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:
\$23.53 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$34.47 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - donor:
since its founding in 1971, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
has
given about \$5.2 billion in aid to 56 countries (2004)

Currency (code):
Emirati dirham (AED)

Currency code:
AED

Exchange rates:
Emirati dirhams per US dollar - 3.6725 (2005), 3.6725 (2004),
3.6725 (2003), 3.6725 (2002), 3.6725 (2001)
note: officially pegged to the US dollar since February 2002

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications United Arab Emirates

Telephones - main lines in use:
1.237 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
4.535 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: modern fiber-optic integrated services; digital
network with rapidly growing use of mobile cellular telephones;
key
centers are Abu Dhabi and Dubai
domestic: microwave radio relay, fiber optic and coaxial cable
international: country code - 971; satellite earth stations - 3

Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean) and 1 Arabsat;
submarine cables to Qatar, Bahrain, India, and Pakistan;
tropospheric scatter to Bahrain; microwave radio relay to Saudi
Arabia

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 13, FM 8, shortwave 2 (2004)

Radios:
820,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
15 (2004)

Televisions:
310,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.ae

Internet hosts:
337,092 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
1 (2000)

Internet users:
1,397,200 (2005)

Transportation United Arab Emirates

Airports: 37 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 23
over 3,047 m: 10
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4
914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 14
over 3,047 m: 2
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 3
914 to 1,523 m: 3
under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Heliports:

4 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 520 km; gas 2,580 km; liquid petroleum gas 300 km;
oil
2,950 km; oil/gas/water 5 km; refined products 156 km (2006)

Roadways:

total: 1,088 km
paved: 1,088 km (including 253 km of expressways) (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 58 ships (1000 GRT or over) 656,003 GRT/891,837 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 6, cargo 7, chemical tanker 5, container 6,
liquefied gas 1, passenger/cargo 6, petroleum tanker 20, roll
on/roll off 6, specialized tanker 1
foreign-owned: 10 (Greece 2, Kuwait 8)
registered in other countries: 259 (Bahamas 16, Barbados 1, Belize
5, Cambodia 1, Comoros 6, Cyprus 11, Dominica 2, Georgia 1,
Hong
Kong 2, India 6, Iran 1, Jordan 11, Kiribati 1, North Korea 6,
Liberia 18, Malta 5, Marshall Islands 3, Mexico 1, Mongolia 5,
Norway 1, Panama 105, Philippines 1, Saint Kitts and Nevis 19,

Saint

Vincent and the Grenadines 11, Saudi Arabia 1, Sierra Leone 3, Singapore 7, Somalia 1, Sri Lanka 2, Syria 1, unknown 5) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Al Fujayrah, Khawr Fakkan, Mina' Jabal 'Ali, Mina' Rashid, Mina' Saqr, Mina' Zayid, Sharjan

Military United Arab Emirates

Military branches:

Army, Navy (includes Marines and Coast Guard), Air and Air Defense

Force, paramilitary forces (includes Federal Police Force)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 653,181

females age 18-49: 497,394 (includes non-nationals; 2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 526,671

females age 18-49: 419,975 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males: 30,706

females age 18-49: 29,617 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$1.6 billion (FY00)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

3.1% (FY00)

Transnational Issues United Arab Emirates

Disputes - international:

the United Arab Emirate 2006 Yearbook published a map and text rescinding the 1974 boundary with Saudi Arabia, as stipulated in a treaty filed with the UN in 1993, on the grounds that the agreement

was not formally ratified; boundary agreement was signed and ratified with Oman in 2003 for entire border, including Oman's Musandam Peninsula and Al Madhah enclaves, but contents of the agreement and maps showing the alignment have not been published;

Iran and UAE dispute Tunb Islands and Abu Musa Island, which Iran occupies

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: the United Arab Emirates is a destination country for men, women, and children trafficked from South and East

Asia, Eastern Europe, Africa, and the Middle East for involuntary servitude and for sexual exploitation; an estimated 10,000 women from sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe, South and East Asia, Iraq,

Iran, and Morocco may be victims of sex trafficking in the UAE; women also migrate from Africa, and South and Southeast Asia to work

as domestic servants, but may have their passports confiscated, be denied permission to leave the place of employment in the home, or

face sexual or physical abuse by their employers; men from South Asia come to the UAE to work in the construction industry, but may

be subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude as they are

coerced to pay off recruitment and travel costs, sometimes having their wages denied for months at a time; victims of child camel jockey trafficking may still remain in the UAE, despite a July 2005 law banning the practice; while all identified victims were repatriated at the government's expense to their home countries, questions persist as to the effectiveness of the ban and the true number of victims

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - UAE is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to show increased efforts to combat trafficking in 2005, particularly in its efforts to address the large-scale trafficking of foreign girls and women for commercial sexual exploitation

Illicit drugs:

the UAE is a drug transshipment point for traffickers given its proximity to Southwest Asian drug producing countries; the UAE's position as a major financial center makes it vulnerable to money laundering; anti-money-laundering controls improving, but informal banking remains unregulated

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@United Kingdom

Introduction United Kingdom

Background:

As the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 19th century,

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland played a leading role in developing parliamentary democracy and in advancing literature and science. At its zenith, the British Empire stretched over one-fourth of the earth's surface. The first half of the 20th century saw the UK's strength seriously depleted in two World Wars

and the Irish republic withdraw from the union. The second half witnessed the dismantling of the Empire and the UK rebuilding itself

into a modern and prosperous European nation. As one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, a founding member of

NATO, and of the Commonwealth, the UK pursues a global approach to

foreign policy; it currently is weighing the degree of its integration with continental Europe. A member of the EU, it chose to

remain outside the Economic and Monetary Union for the time being.

Constitutional reform is also a significant issue in the UK. The Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly were established in 1999, but the latter is suspended due to wrangling over the peace process.

Geography United Kingdom

Location:

Western Europe, islands including the northern one-sixth of the island of Ireland between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, northwest of France

Geographic coordinates:

54 00 N, 2 00 W

Map references:

Europe

Area:

total: 244,820 sq km

land: 241,590 sq km

water: 3,230 sq km

note: includes Rockall and Shetland Islands

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries: total: 360 km border countries: Ireland 360 km

Coastline:

12,429 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: as defined in continental shelf orders or in accordance with agreed upon boundaries

Climate:

temperate; moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North

Atlantic Current; more than one-half of the days are overcast

Terrain:

mostly rugged hills and low mountains; level to rolling plains in east and southeast

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: The Fens -4 m

highest point: Ben Nevis 1,343 m

Natural resources:

coal, petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, lead, zinc, gold, tin, limestone, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, potash, silica sand, slate, arable land

Land use:

arable land: 23.23%

permanent crops: 0.2%

other: 76.57% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,700 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

winter windstorms; floods

Environment - current issues:

continues to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (has met Kyoto Protocol target of a 12.5% reduction from 1990 levels and intends to meet the legally binding target and move toward a domestic goal of a 20% cut in emissions by 2010); by 2005 the government aims to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste disposed of in landfill sites to 85% of 1998 levels and to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste, increasing to 33% by 2015; between 1998-99 and 1999-2000, household recycling increased from 8.8% to 10.3%

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air

Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources,

Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Geography - note:

lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes; only 35 km from France and linked by tunnel under the English Channel; because of heavily

indented coastline, no location is more than 125 km from tidal waters

People United Kingdom

Population:

60,609,153 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 17.5% (male 5,417,663/female 5,161,714)

15-64 years: 66.8% (male 20,476,571/female 19,988,959)

65 years and over: 15.8% (male 4,087,020/female 5,477,226)
(2006
est.)

Median age: total: 39.3 years male: 38.2 years female: 40.4 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.28% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

10.71 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

10.13 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

2.18 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 5.08 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.67 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.47 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 78.54 years

male: 76.09 years

female: 81.13 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.66 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.2% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

51,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 500 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Briton(s), British (collective plural)

adjective: British

Ethnic groups:

white (of which English 83.6%, Scottish 8.6%, Welsh 4.9%, Northern

Irish 2.9%) 92.1%, black 2%, Indian 1.8%, Pakistani 1.3%, mixed 1.2%, other 1.6% (2001 census)

Religions:

Christian (Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist)

71.6%, Muslim 2.7%, Hindu 1%, other 1.6%, unspecified or none 23.1%

(2001 census)

Languages:

English, Welsh (about 26% of the population of Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over has completed five or more years of schooling

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government United Kingdom

Country name:

conventional long form: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; note - Great Britain includes England, Scotland,

and Wales

conventional short form: United Kingdom

abbreviation: UK

Government type:

constitutional monarchy

Capital:

name: London

geographic coordinates: 51 30 N, 0 10 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Administrative divisions:

England: 47 boroughs, 36 counties, 29 London boroughs, 12 cities and boroughs, 10 districts, 12 cities, 3 royal boroughs

boroughs: Barnsley, Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Bolton, Bournemouth, Bracknell Forest, Brighton and Hove, Bury, Calderdale,

Darlington, Doncaster, Dudley, Gateshead, Halton, Hartlepool, Kirklees, Knowsley, Luton, Medway, Middlesbrough, Milton Keynes,

North Tyneside, Oldham, Poole, Reading, Redcar and Cleveland, Rochdale, Rotherham, Sandwell, Sefton, Slough, Solihull, Southend-on-Sea, South Tyneside, St. Helens, Stockport, Stockton-on-Tees, Swindon, Tameside, Thurrock, Torbay, Trafford, Walsall, Warrington, Wigan, Wirral, Wolverhampton

counties (or unitary authorities): Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Devon, Dorset, Durham, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire,

Oxfordshire,

Shropshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Warwickshire,
West Sussex, Wiltshire, Worcestershire

London boroughs: Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent,
Bromley, Camden, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Hackney,
Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Harrow, Havering,
Hillingdon,

Hounslow, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Newham,
Redbridge,

Richmond upon Thames, Southwark, Sutton, Tower Hamlets,
Waltham

Forest, Wandsworth

cities and boroughs: Birmingham, Bradford, Coventry, Leeds,
Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Salford, Sheffield,
Sunderland, Wakefield, Westminster

districts: Bath and North East Somerset, East Riding of Yorkshire,
North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire, North Somerset,
Rutland, South Gloucestershire, Telford and Wrekin, West
Berkshire,

Wokingham

cities: City of Bristol, Derby, City of Kingston upon Hull,
Leicester, City of London, Nottingham, Peterborough, Plymouth,
Portsmouth, Southampton, Stoke-on-Trent, York

royal boroughs: Kensington and Chelsea, Kingston upon Thames,
Windsor and Maidenhead

Northern Ireland: 24 districts, 2 cities, 6 counties

districts: Antrim, Ards, Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymoney,
Banbridge,

Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Coleraine, Cookstown, Craigavon,
Down,

Dungannon, Fermanagh, Larne, Limavady, Lisburn, Magherafelt,
Moyle,

Newry and Mourne, Newtownabbey, North Down, Omagh,
Strabane

cities: Belfast, Londonderry (Derry)

counties: County Antrim, County Armagh, County Down, County Fermanagh, County Londonderry, County Tyrone

Scotland: 32 council areas: Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Angus, Argyll and Bute, Clackmannanshire, Dumfries and Galloway, Dundee

City, East Ayrshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Lothian, East Renfrewshire, City of Edinburgh, Eilean Siar (Western Isles), Falkirk, Fife, Glasgow City, Highland, Inverclyde, Midlothian, Moray, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Orkney Islands, Perth and

Kinross, Renfrewshire, Shetland Islands, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, Stirling, The Scottish Borders, West Dunbartonshire, West Lothian;

Wales: 11 county boroughs, 9 counties, 2 cities and counties
county boroughs: Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Conwy, Gwynedd, Merthyr Tydfil, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Rhondda Cynon

Taff, Torfaen, Wrexham

counties: Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Isle of Anglesey, Monmouthshire, Pembrokeshire, Powys, The Vale of

Glamorgan

cities and counties: Cardiff, Swansea

Dependent areas:

Anguilla, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena and Ascension, South Georgia and the

South Sandwich Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands

Independence:

England has existed as a unified entity since the 10th century; the union between England and Wales, begun in 1284 with the Statute

of

Rhuddlan, was not formalized until 1536 with an Act of Union; in another Act of Union in 1707, England and Scotland agreed to permanently join as Great Britain; the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was implemented in 1801, with the adoption

of

the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921 formalized a partition of Ireland; six northern Irish counties remained part of the United Kingdom as Northern Ireland and the current name of the country, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was adopted in 1927

National holiday:

the UK does not celebrate one particular national holiday

Constitution:

unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Legal system:

common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; has nonbinding judicial review of Acts of Parliament under the Human Rights Act of 1998; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952); Heir Apparent Prince CHARLES (son of the queen, born 14 November 1948)

head of government: Prime Minister Anthony (Tony) BLAIR (since 2 May 1997)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the prime minister

elections: none; the monarchy is hereditary; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually the prime minister

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament comprised of House of Lords (consists of approximately 500 life peers, 92 hereditary peers and 26 clergy) and

House of Commons (646 seats since 2005 elections; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms unless the House is

dissolved earlier)

elections: House of Lords - no elections (note - in 1999, as provided by the House of Lords Act, elections were held in the House

of Lords to determine the 92 hereditary peers who would remain there; elections are held only as vacancies in the hereditary peerage arise); House of Commons - last held 5 May 2005 (next to be

held by May 2010)

election results: House of Commons - percent of vote by party - Labor 35.2%, Conservative 32.3%, Liberal Democrats 22%, other 10.5%;

seats by party - Labor 356, Conservative 197, Liberal Democrat 62, other 31; note - as of 10 February 2006 party by seat in the House of Commons: Labor 353, Conservative 196, Liberal Democrat 63, Scottish National Party/Plaid Cymru 9, Democratic Unionist 9, Sinn

Fein 5 (but cannot vote), other 11

note: in 1998 elections were held for a Northern Ireland Assembly (because of unresolved disputes among existing parties, the transfer

of power from London to Northern Ireland came only at the end of 1999 and has been suspended four times the latest occurring in

October 2002); in 1999 there were elections for a new Scottish Parliament and a new Welsh Assembly

Judicial branch:

House of Lords (highest court of appeal; several Lords of Appeal in Ordinary are appointed by the monarch for life); Supreme Courts of

England, Wales, and Northern Ireland (comprising the Courts of Appeal, the High Courts of Justice, and the Crown Courts);

Scotland's Court of Session and Court of the Justiciary

Political parties and leaders:

Conservative and Unionist Party [David CAMERON]; Democratic Unionist Party (Northern Ireland) [Rev. Ian PAISLEY]; Labor Party [Anthony (Tony) BLAIR]; Liberal Democrats [Sir Menzies CAMPBELL];

Party of Wales (Plaid Cymru) [Dafydd IWAN]; Scottish National Party

or SNP [Alex SALMOND]; Sinn Fein (Northern Ireland) [Gerry ADAMS];

Social Democratic and Labor Party or SDLP (Northern Ireland) [Mark

DURKAN]; Ulster Unionist Party (Northern Ireland) [Sir Reg EMPEY]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament; Confederation of British Industry; National Farmers' Union; Trades Union Congress

International organization participation:

AfDB, Arctic Council (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, C, CBSS (observer), CDB, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, ESA, EU, FAO, G- 5,

G- 7, G- 8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM,

IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,
IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD,
OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, PIF (partner), SECI (observer), UN, UN
Security Council, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIL,
UNMIS, UNMOVIC, UNOMIG, UNRWA, UPU, WCO, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO,
WToO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador David G. MANNING chancery: 3100 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 588-6500 FAX: [1] (202) 588-7870 consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco consulate(s): Dallas, Denver, Miami, Orlando

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Robert Holmes TUTTLE embassy: 24 Grosvenor Square, London, W1A 1AE mailing address: PSC 801, Box 40, FPO AE 09498-4040 telephone: [44] (0) 20 7499-9000 FAX: [44] (0) 20 7629-9124 consulate(s) general: Belfast, Edinburgh

Flag description:

blue field with the red cross of Saint George (patron saint of England) edged in white superimposed on the diagonal red cross of

Saint Patrick (patron saint of Ireland), which is superimposed on the diagonal white cross of Saint Andrew (patron saint of Scotland);

properly known as the Union Flag, but commonly called the Union Jack; the design and colors (especially the Blue Ensign) have been the basis for a number of other flags including other

Commonwealth

countries and their constituent states or provinces, and British overseas territories

Economy United Kingdom

Economy - overview:

The UK, a leading trading power and financial center, is one of the quintet of trillion dollar economies of Western Europe. Over the past two decades, the government has greatly reduced public ownership and contained the growth of social welfare programs. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with less than

2% of the labor force. The UK has large coal, natural gas, and oil reserves; primary energy production accounts for 10% of GDP, one of

the highest shares of any industrial nation. Services, particularly banking, insurance, and business services, account by far for the largest proportion of GDP while industry continues to decline in importance. GDP growth slipped in 2001-03 as the global downturn,

the high value of the pound, and the bursting of the "new economy"

bubble hurt manufacturing and exports. Output recovered in 2004, to

3.2% growth, but fell in 2005, to 1.7%. Despite slower growth, the economy is one of the strongest in Europe; inflation, interest rates, and unemployment remain low. The relatively good economic

performance has complicated the BLAIR government's efforts to make a

case for Britain to join the European Economic and Monetary Union

(EMU). Critics point out that the economy is doing well outside of EMU, and public opinion polls show a majority of Britons are opposed

to the euro. Meantime, the government has been speeding up the improvement of education, transport, and health services, at a cost in higher taxes and a widening public deficit.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$1.818 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$2.228 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
1.9% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$30,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 0.5% industry: 23.7% services: 75.8% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 30.07 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 1.5% industry: 19.1% services: 79.5% (2004)

Unemployment rate:
4.7% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
17% (2002 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.1% highest 10%: 28.5% (1999)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

36.8 (1999)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.1% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

16.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$881.4 billion

expenditures: \$951 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:

43.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

cereals, oilseed, potatoes, vegetables; cattle, sheep, poultry; fish

Industries:

machine tools, electric power equipment, automation equipment,
railroad equipment, shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles and
parts, electronics and communications equipment, metals,
chemicals,
coal, petroleum, paper and paper products, food processing,
textiles, clothing, other consumer goods

Industrial production growth rate:

-1.9% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

369.9 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 73.8% hydro: 0.9%
nuclear: 23.7% other: 1.6% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

346.1 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
3 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
5.1 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
2.393 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
1.722 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
1.498 million bbl/day (2001)

Oil - imports:
1.084 million bbl/day (2003)

Oil - proved reserves:
4.5 billion bbl (31 December 2004)

Natural gas - production:
102.8 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
95.15 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
15.75 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:
2.7 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:
628.6 billion cu m (31 December 2004)

Current account balance:

\$-57.61 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$372.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals; food, beverages, tobacco

Exports - partners:

US 15.1%, Germany 10.5%, France 8.9%, Ireland 7.3%,
Netherlands

5.5%, Belgium 5%, Spain 4.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$483.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

manufactured goods, machinery, fuels; foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

Germany 12.8%, US 8.7%, France 7.1%, Netherlands 6.6%, China
5%,

Norway 4.7%, Belgium 4.6%, Italy 4% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$48.66 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$7.107 trillion (30 June 2005)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$7.9 billion (2004)

Currency (code):

British pound (GBP)

Currency code:

GBP

Exchange rates:

British pounds per US dollar - 0.55 (2005), 0.5462 (2004), 0.6125 (2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001)

Fiscal year:

6 April - 5 April

Communications United Kingdom

Telephones - main lines in use:

32.943 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

61.091 million (2004)

Telephone system:

general assessment: technologically advanced domestic and international system

domestic: equal mix of buried cables, microwave radio relay, and fiber-optic systems

international: country code - 44; 40 coaxial submarine cables;

satellite earth stations - 10 Intelsat (7 Atlantic Ocean and 3

Indian Ocean), 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic Ocean region), and 1 Eutelsat;

at least 8 large international switching centers

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 219, FM 431, shortwave 3 (1998)

Radios:

84.5 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

228 (plus 3,523 repeaters) (1995)

Televisions:

30.5 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.uk

Internet hosts:

6,064,860 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

more than 400 (2000)

Internet users:

37.6 million (2005)

Transportation United Kingdom

Airports: 471 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 334 over 3,047 m: 8 2,438 to 3,047 m: 33 1,524 to 2,437 m: 149 914 to 1,523 m: 86 under 914 m: 58 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 137 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 23 under 914 m: 112 (2006)

Heliports:

11 (2006)

Pipelines:

condensate 565 km; condensate/gas 6 km; gas 21,575 km; liquid petroleum gas 59 km; oil 5,094 km; oil/gas/water 161 km; refined products 4,444 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 17,156 km

standard gauge: 16,814 km 1.435-m gauge (5,384 km electrified)

broad gauge: 342 km 1.600-m gauge (in Northern Ireland) (2005)

Roadways: total: 387,674 km paved: 387,674 km (including 3,523 km of expressways) (2004)

Waterways:

3,200 km (620 km used for commerce) (2003)

Merchant marine:

total: 449 ships (1000 GRT or over) 11,049,317 GRT/11,731,680 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 24, cargo 54, chemical tanker 50, container 146, liquefied gas 17, passenger 9, passenger/cargo 65, petroleum tanker 33, refrigerated cargo 17, roll on/roll off 26, vehicle carrier 8

foreign-owned: 215 (Australia 3, Denmark 46, Finland 1, France 4, Germany 76, Greece 7, Ireland 1, Italy 4, Netherlands 3, Norway 36, NZ 1, South Africa 5, Spain 1, Sweden 15, Switzerland 3, Taiwan 1,

Turkey 2, US 6)

registered in other countries: 368 (Algeria 13, Antigua and Barbuda

7, Argentina 4, Australia 2, Bahamas 69, Barbados 5, Belgium 2, Bermuda 9, Brazil 1, Brunei 8, Cape Verde 1, Cayman Islands 10, Cyprus 6, Denmark 1, Finland 1, French Southern and Antarctic Lands

1, Georgia 4, Gibraltar 4, Greece 9, Hong Kong 43, India 1, Indonesia 2, Italy 3, South Korea 2, Liberia 41, Malta 8, Marshall Islands 12, Morocco 1, Netherlands 19, Netherlands Antilles 3, Norway 6, Panama 37, Papua New Guinea 6, Saint Vincent and the

Grenadines 13, Singapore 9, Slovakia 1, Spain 1, Thailand 2, Tonga

1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Hound Point, Immingham, Milford Haven, Liverpool, London, Southampton, Sullom Voe, Teesport

Military United Kingdom

Military branches:

Army, Royal Navy (includes Royal Marines), Royal Air Force

Military service age and obligation: 16 years of age for voluntary military service; women serve in military services, but are excluded from ground combat positions and some naval postings (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 16-49: 14,607,724

females age 16-49: 14,028,738 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 16-49: 12,046,268

females age 16-49: 11,555,893 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$42,836.5 million (2003)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.4% (2003)

Transnational Issues United Kingdom

Disputes - international:

in 2002, Gibraltar residents voted overwhelmingly by referendum to

reject any "shared sovereignty" arrangement between the UK and Spain; the Government of Gibraltar insists on equal participation in

talks between the two countries; Spain disapproves of UK plans to grant Gibraltar greater autonomy; Mauritius and Seychelles claim the

Chagos Archipelago (British Indian Ocean Territory), and its former

inhabitants since their eviction in 1965; most Chagossians reside in

Mauritius, and in 2001 were granted UK citizenship but no right to patriation in the UK; UK rejects sovereignty talks requested by Argentina, which still claims the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; territorial claim

in Antarctica (British Antarctic Territory) overlaps Argentine claim and partially overlaps Chilean claim; Iceland, the UK, and Ireland dispute Denmark's claim that the Faroe Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm

Illicit drugs:

producer of limited amounts of synthetic drugs and synthetic precursor chemicals; major consumer of Southwest Asian heroin, Latin

American cocaine, and synthetic drugs; money-laundering center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@United States

Introduction United States

Background:

Britain's American colonies broke with the mother country in 1776 and were recognized as the new nation of the United States of America following the Treaty of Paris in 1783. During the 19th and

20th centuries, 37 new states were added to the original 13 as the nation expanded across the North American continent and acquired a

number of overseas possessions. The two most traumatic experiences

in the nation's history were the Civil War (1861-65) and the Great Depression of the 1930s. Buoyed by victories in World Wars I and II

and the end of the Cold War in 1991, the US remains the world's most

powerful nation state. The economy is marked by steady growth, low

unemployment and inflation, and rapid advances in technology.

Geography United States

Location:

North America, bordering both the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Pacific Ocean, between Canada and Mexico

Geographic coordinates:

38 00 N, 97 00 W

Map references:

North America

Area:

total: 9,631,420 sq km

land: 9,161,923 sq km

water: 469,497 sq km

note: includes only the 50 states and District of Columbia

Area - comparative:

about half the size of Russia; about three-tenths the size of Africa; about half the size of South America (or slightly larger than Brazil); slightly larger than China; almost two and a half times the size of the European Union

Land boundaries:

total: 12,034 km

border countries: Canada 8,893 km (including 2,477 km with Alaska),

Mexico 3,141 km

note: US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba is leased by the US and

is part of Cuba; the base boundary is 28 km

Coastline:

19,924 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: not specified

Climate:

mostly temperate, but tropical in Hawaii and Florida, arctic in Alaska, semiarid in the great plains west of the Mississippi River, and arid in the Great Basin of the southwest; low winter temperatures in the northwest are ameliorated occasionally in January and February by warm chinook winds from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains

Terrain:

vast central plain, mountains in west, hills and low mountains in east; rugged mountains and broad river valleys in Alaska; rugged, volcanic topography in Hawaii

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Death Valley -86 m

highest point: Mount McKinley 6,194 m

Natural resources:

coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold,

iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber

Land use:

arable land: 18.01%

permanent crops: 0.21%

other: 81.78% (2005)

Irrigated land:

223,850 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

tsunamis, volcanoes, and earthquake activity around Pacific Basin; hurricanes along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts; tornadoes in the midwest and southeast; mud slides in California; forest fires in the west; flooding; permafrost in northern Alaska, a major impediment to development

Environment - current issues:

air pollution resulting in acid rain in both the US and Canada; the US is the largest single emitter of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels; water pollution from runoff of pesticides and fertilizers; limited natural fresh water resources in much of the western part of the country require careful management; desertification

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living

Resources,

Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping,

Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Biodiversity, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Hazardous Wastes

Geography - note:

world's third-largest country by size (after Russia and Canada) and by population (after China and India); Mt. McKinley is highest point

in North America and Death Valley the lowest point on the continent

People United States

Population:

298,444,215 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 20.4% (male 31,095,847/female 29,715,872)

15-64 years: 67.2% (male 100,022,845/female 100,413,484)

65 years and over: 12.5% (male 15,542,288/female 21,653,879)
(2006
est.)

Median age: total: 36.5 years male: 35.1 years female: 37.8 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.91% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

14.14 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.26 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

3.18 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female

total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 6.43 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 7.09 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.74 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 77.85 years

male: 75.02 years

female: 80.82 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.09 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.6% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

950,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

14,000 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: American(s)

adjective: American

Ethnic groups:

white 81.7%, black 12.9%, Asian 4.2%, Amerindian and Alaska native

1%, native Hawaiian and other Pacific islander 0.2% (2003 est.)

note: a separate listing for Hispanic is not included because the US Census Bureau considers Hispanic to mean a person of Latin American

descent (including persons of Cuban, Mexican, or Puerto Rican origin) living in the US who may be of any race or ethnic group (white, black, Asian, etc.)

Religions:

Protestant 52%, Roman Catholic 24%, Mormon 2%, Jewish 1%, Muslim

1%, other 10%, none 10% (2002 est.)

Languages:

English 82.1%, Spanish 10.7%, other Indo-European 3.8%, Asian and

Pacific island 2.7%, other 0.7% (2000 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government United States

Country name:

conventional long form: United States of America

conventional short form: United States

abbreviation: US or USA

Government type:

Constitution-based federal republic; strong democratic tradition

Capital:

name: Washington, DC (capital)

geographic coordinates: 38 53 N, 77 02 W

time difference: UTC-5 (during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins second Sunday in March; ends first Sunday in November; note - these new dates become effective in

2007

note: the United States is divided into six time zones

Administrative divisions:

50 states and 1 district*; Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia*,

Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New

Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North

Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South

Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia,

Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

Dependent areas:

American Samoa, Baker Island, Guam, Howland Island, Jarvis Island,

Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palmyra Atoll, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Wake Island

note: from 18 July 1947 until 1 October 1994, the US administered

the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; it entered into a political relationship with all four political units: the Northern Mariana Islands is a commonwealth in political union with the US (effective 3 November 1986); the Republic of the Marshall Islands signed a Compact of Free Association with the US (effective 21 October 1986); the Federated States of Micronesia signed a Compact

of Free Association with the US (effective 3 November 1986); Palau

concluded a Compact of Free Association with the US (effective 1 October 1994)

Independence:

4 July 1776 (from Great Britain)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 4 July (1776)

Constitution:

17 September 1787, effective 4 March 1789

Legal system:

federal court system based on English common law; each state has its own unique legal system, of which all but one (Louisiana's) is based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President George W. BUSH (since 20 January 2001);

Vice President Richard B. CHENEY (since 20 January 2001); note - the

president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President George W. BUSH (since 20 January 2001); Vice President Richard B. CHENEY (since 20 January 2001)
cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president with Senate approval
elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by a college of representatives who are elected directly from each state; president and vice president serve four-year terms (eligible for a second term); election last held 2 November 2004 (next to be held 4 November 2008)

election results: George W. BUSH reelected president; percent of popular vote - George W. BUSH (Republican Party) 50.9%, John KERRY (Democratic Party) 48.1%, other 1.0%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Congress consists of the Senate (100 seats, one-third are renewed every two years; 2 members are elected from each state by

popular vote to serve six-year terms) and the House of Representatives (435 seats; members are directly elected by popular

vote to serve two-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 7 November 2006 (next to be held on November 2008); House of Representatives - last held 7 November 2006

(next to be held on November 2008)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Democratic Party 49, Republican Party 49, independent 2; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Democratic Party 232, Republican Party 203

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (nine justices; nominated by the president and

confirmed with the advice and consent of the Senate; appointed to serve for life); United States Courts of Appeal; United States District Courts; State and County Courts

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Party [Howard DEAN]; Green Party; Libertarian Party [Steve DAMERELL]; Republican Party [Ken MEHLMAN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

AfDB, ANZUS, APEC, Arctic Council, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner), Australia Group, BIS, BSEC (observer), CBSS (observer), CE

(observer), CERN (observer), CP, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, G-5, G-7, G-8,

G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC,

IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINUSTAH, NAFTA, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS, OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club,

PCA, PIF (partner), SECI (observer), SPC, UN, UN Security Council,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNITAR, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMOVIC, UNOMIG, UNRWA,

UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Flag description:

13 equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white; there is a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing 50 small, white, five-pointed stars arranged in nine offset horizontal rows of six stars (top and bottom) alternating with rows of five stars; the 50 stars represent the 50 states, the 13 stripes represent the 13 original colonies; known as Old Glory; the design

and colors have been the basis for a number of other flags, including Chile, Liberia, Malaysia, and Puerto Rico

Economy United States

Economy - overview:

The US has the largest and most technologically powerful economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$42,000. In this market-oriented economy, private individuals and business firms make most of the decisions, and the federal and state governments buy needed goods and services predominantly in the private marketplace. US business firms enjoy greater flexibility than their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan in decisions to expand capital plant, to lay off surplus workers, and to develop new products. At the same time, they face higher barriers to enter their rivals' home markets than foreign firms face entering US markets. US firms are at or near the forefront in technological advances, especially in computers and in medical, aerospace, and military equipment; their advantage has narrowed since the end of World War II. The onrush of technology largely explains the gradual development of a "two-tier labor market" in which those at the bottom lack the education and the professional/technical skills of those at the top and, more and more, fail to get comparable pay raises, health insurance coverage, and other benefits. Since 1975, practically all the gains in household income have gone to the top 20% of households. The response to the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 showed the remarkable resilience of the economy. The war in March-April 2003 between a US-led coalition and Iraq, and the subsequent

occupation

of Iraq, required major shifts in national resources to the military. The rise in GDP in 2004 and 2005 was undergirded by substantial gains in labor productivity. Hurricane Katrina caused extensive damage in the Gulf Coast region in August 2005, but had a

small impact on overall GDP growth for the year. Soaring oil prices

in 2005 and 2006 threatened inflation and unemployment, yet the economy continued to grow through mid-2006. Imported oil accounts

for about two-thirds of US consumption. Long-term problems include

inadequate investment in economic infrastructure, rapidly rising medical and pension costs of an aging population, sizable trade and

budget deficits, and stagnation of family income in the lower economic groups.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$12.31 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$12.49 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

3.2% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$41,600 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1% industry: 20.4% services: 78.7% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 149.3 million (includes unemployed) (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: farming, forestry, and fishing 0.7%, manufacturing, extraction, transportation, and crafts 22.9%, managerial, professional, and technical 34.7%, sales and office 25.4%, other services 16.3% note: figures exclude the unemployed (2005)

Unemployment rate:

5.1% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

12% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 1.8% highest 10%: 30.5% (1997)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

45 (2004)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

3.2% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

16.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$2.119 trillion

expenditures: \$2.466 trillion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

64.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

wheat, corn, other grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton; beef, pork, poultry, dairy products; fish; forest products

Industries:

leading industrial power in the world, highly diversified and technologically advanced; petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining

Industrial production growth rate:

3.2% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

3.892 trillion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 71.4% hydro: 5.6% nuclear: 20.7% other: 2.3% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

3.656 trillion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

23.97 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

30.39 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

7.61 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

20.03 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

1.048 million bbl/day (2004)

Oil - imports:

13.15 million bbl/day (2004)

Oil - proved reserves:

22.45 billion bbl (1 January 2002)

Natural gas - production:

539 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

633.6 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

24.19 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - imports:

114.1 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

5.353 trillion cu m (1 January 2002)

Current account balance:

\$-829.1 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$927.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

agricultural products (soybeans, fruit, corn) 9.2%, industrial supplies (organic chemicals) 26.8%, capital goods (transistors, aircraft, motor vehicle parts, computers, telecommunications equipment) 49.0%, consumer goods (automobiles, medicines) 15.0%
(2003)

Exports - partners:

Canada 23.4%, Mexico 13.3%, Japan 6.1%, China 4.6%, UK 4.3%
(2005)

Imports:

\$1.727 trillion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

agricultural products 4.9%, industrial supplies 32.9% (crude oil 8.2%), capital goods 30.4% (computers, telecommunications equipment, motor vehicle parts, office machines, electric power machinery), consumer goods 31.8% (automobiles, clothing, medicines, furniture, toys) (2003)

Imports - partners:

Canada 16.9%, China 15%, Mexico 10%, Japan 8.2%, Germany 5% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$86.94 billion (2004 est.)

Debt - external:

\$8.837 trillion (30 June 2005 est.)

Economic aid - donor:

ODA, \$6.9 billion (1997)

Currency (code):

US dollar (USD)

Currency code:

USD

Exchange rates:

British pounds per US dollar - 0.5500 (2005), 0.5462 (2004), 0.6125

(2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001); Canadian dollars per US dollar

- 1.2118 (2005), 1.3010 (2004), 1.4011 (2003), 1.5693 (2002), 1.5488

(2001); Japanese yen per US dollar - 110.22 (2005), 108.19

(2004),
115.93 (2003), 125.39 (2002), 121.53 (2001); euros per US dollar
-
0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.8866 (2003), 1.0626 (2002),
1.1175
(2001); Chinese yuan per US dollar - 8.1943 (2005), 8.2768
(2004),
8.2770 (2003), 8.2770 (2002), 8.2271 (2001)

Fiscal year:

1 October - 30 September

Communications United States

Telephones - main lines in use:

268 million (2003)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

219.4 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: a large, technologically advanced,
multipurpose

communications system

domestic: a large system of fiber-optic cable, microwave radio
relay, coaxial cable, and domestic satellites carries every form of
telephone traffic; a rapidly growing cellular system carries mobile
telephone traffic throughout the country

international: country code - 1; 24 ocean cable systems in use;
satellite earth stations - 61 Intelsat (45 Atlantic Ocean and 16
Pacific Ocean), 5 Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region), and 4
Inmarsat (Pacific and Atlantic Ocean regions) (2000)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 4,789, FM 8,961, shortwave 19 (2006)

Radios:

575 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

2,218 (2006)

Televisions:

219 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.us

Internet hosts:

195,138,696 (2005)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

7,000 (2002 est.)

Internet users:

205,326,680 (2005)

Transportation United States

Airports: 14,858 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 5,119

over 3,047 m: 189

2,438 to 3,047 m: 221

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1,426

914 to 1,523 m: 2,337

under 914 m: 946 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 9,739

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 6
1,524 to 2,437 m: 157
914 to 1,523 m: 1,728
under 914 m: 7,847 (2006)

Heliports:
149 (2006)

Pipelines:
petroleum products 244,620 km; natural gas 548,665 km (2003)

Railways:
total: 226,605 km
standard gauge: 226,605 km 1.435-m gauge (2004)

Roadways:
total: 6,407,637 km
paved: 4,164,964 km (including 74,950 km of expressways)
unpaved: 2,242,673 km (2004)

Waterways:
41,009 km (19,312 km used for commerce)
note: Saint Lawrence Seaway of 3,769 km, including the Saint
Lawrence River of 3,058 km, shared with Canada (2004)

Merchant marine:
total: 465 ships (1000 GRT or over) 10,590,325 GRT/13,273,133
DWT
by type: barge carrier 7, bulk carrier 67, cargo 91, chemical tanker
20, container 76, passenger 19, passenger/cargo 58, petroleum
tanker
76, refrigerated cargo 3, roll on/roll off 27, specialized tanker 1,
vehicle carrier 20
foreign-owned: 51 (Australia 2, Canada 4, Denmark 24, Germany
2,
Greece 1, Malaysia 4, Netherlands 4, Norway 2, Singapore 2,

Sweden

5, Taiwan 1)

registered in other countries: 700 (Antigua and Barbuda 7, Australia

3, Bahamas 121, Belize 5, Bermuda 27, Cambodia 8, Canada 2, Cayman

Islands 41, Comoros 2, Cyprus 7, Greece 1, Honduras 1, Hong Kong 21,

Ireland 2, Isle of Man 3, Italy 15, North Korea 3, South Korea 7, Liberia 93, Luxembourg 3, Malta 3, Marshall Islands 143, Netherlands

13, Netherlands Antilles 1, Norway 13, Panama 94, Peru 1, Philippines 8, Portugal 1, Puerto Rico 3, Qatar 1, Russia 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 21, Sierra Leone 1, Singapore 7, Spain 7,

Sweden 1, Trinidad and Tobago 1, UK 6, Vanuatu 1, Wallis and Futuna

1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Corpus Christi, Duluth, Hampton Roads, Houston, Long Beach, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Tampa, Texas City note: 13 ports north of New Orleans (South Louisiana Ports) on the Mississippi River handle 290,000,000 tons of cargo annually

Military United States

Military branches:

Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard; note - Coast Guard administered in peacetime by the Department of Homeland

Security, but in wartime reports to the Department of the Navy

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age; 17 years of age with written parental consent

(2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 67,742,879

females age 18-49: 67,070,144 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 54,609,050

females age 18-49: 54,696,706 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 2,143,873

females age 18-49: 2,036,201 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$518.1 billion (FY04 est.) (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

4.06% (FY03 est.) (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues United States

Disputes - international:

prolonged drought, population growth, and outmoded practices and

infrastructure in the border region strain water-sharing arrangements with Mexico; the US has stepped up efforts to stem nationals from Mexico, Central America, and other parts of the world

from crossing illegally into the US from Mexico; illegal immigrants from the Caribbean, notably Haiti and the Dominican Republic, attempt to enter the US through Florida by sea; 1990 Maritime Boundary Agreement in the Bering Sea still awaits Russian Duma ratification; managed maritime boundary disputes with Canada at Dixon Entrance, Beaufort Sea, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and around

the

disputed Machias Seal Island and North Rock; US and Canada seek greater cooperation in monitoring people and commodities crossing

the border; The Bahamas and US have not been able to agree on a maritime boundary; US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay is leased from

Cuba and only mutual agreement or US abandonment of the area can

terminate the lease; Haiti claims US-administered Navassa Island; US

has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other state; Marshall Islands claims Wake Island

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): the US admitted 52,868 refugees during FY03/04 including: 13,331 (Somalia), 6,000 (Laos), 3,482 (Ukraine), 2,959 (Cuba), 1,787 (Iran); note - 32,229 refugees had been admitted as of 30 June 2005

Illicit drugs:

world's largest consumer of cocaine, shipped from Colombia through

Mexico and the Caribbean; consumer of heroin, marijuana, and increasingly methamphetamine from Mexico; consumer of high-quality

Southeast Asian heroin; illicit producer of cannabis, marijuana, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, and methamphetamine; money-laundering center

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

@United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Introduction United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Background: The following US Pacific island territories constitute the Pacific Remote Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex and as such are managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US Department of Interior. These remote refuges are the most widespread collection of marine- and terrestrial-life protected areas on the planet under a single country's jurisdiction. They protect many endemic species including corals, fish, shellfish, marine mammals, seabirds, water birds, land birds, insects, and vegetation not found elsewhere. Baker Island: The US took possession of the island in 1857, and its guano deposits were mined by US and British companies during the second half of the 19th century. In 1935, a short-lived attempt at colonization began on this island but was disrupted by World War II and thereafter abandoned. The island was established as a National Wildlife Refuge in 1974. Howland Island: Discovered by the US early in the 19th century, the island was officially claimed by the US in 1857. Both US and British companies mined for guano until about 1890. In 1935, a short-lived attempt at colonization began on this island, similar to the effort on nearby Baker Island, but was disrupted by World War II and thereafter abandoned. The famed American aviatrix Amelia EARHART disappeared while seeking out Howland Island as a refueling stop during her 1937 round-the-world flight; Earhart Light, a day beacon near the middle of the west coast, was named in her memory. The island was established as a National Wildlife Refuge in 1974. Jarvis Island: First discovered by the British in 1821, the uninhabited island was annexed by the US in 1858, but

abandoned in 1879 after tons of guano had been removed. The UK annexed the island in 1889, but never carried out plans for further exploitation. The US occupied and reclaimed the island in 1935 until it was abandoned in 1942 during World War II. The island was established as a National Wildlife Refuge in 1974.

Johnston Atoll: Both the US and the Kingdom of Hawaii annexed Johnston Atoll in 1858, but it was the US that mined the guano deposits until the late 1880s. Johnston and Sand Islands were designated wildlife refuges in 1926. The US Navy took over the atoll in 1934, and subsequently the US Air Force assumed control in 1948. The site was used for high-altitude nuclear tests in the 1950s and 1960s, and until late in 2000 the atoll was maintained as a storage and disposal site for chemical weapons. Munitions destruction is now complete. Cleanup and closure of the facility was completed by May 2005. The Fish and Wildlife Service and the US Air Force are currently discussing future management options; in the interim, Johnston Atoll and the three-mile Naval Defensive Sea around it remain under the jurisdiction and administrative control of the US Air Force.

Kingman Reef: The US annexed the reef in 1922. Its sheltered lagoon served as a way station for flying boats on Hawaii-to-American Samoa flights during the late 1930s. There are no terrestrial plants on the reef, which is frequently awash, but it does support abundant and diverse marine fauna and flora. In 2001, the waters surrounding the reef out to 12 nm were designated a US National Wildlife Refuge.

Midway Islands: The US took formal possession of the islands in 1867. The laying of the trans-Pacific cable, which passed through the islands, brought the first residents in 1903. Between 1935 and 1947, Midway was used as a refueling stop for trans-Pacific flights. The US naval victory over a Japanese fleet off Midway in 1942 was one of the turning points of World War II. The islands continued to serve as a naval station until closed in 1993. Today the islands are a National Wildlife Refuge and are the site of the world's largest Laysan albatross colony.

Palmyra Atoll: The Kingdom of Hawaii claimed the atoll in 1862, and the US

included it among the Hawaiian Islands when it annexed the archipelago in 1898. The Hawaii Statehood Act of 1959 did not include Palmyra Atoll, which is now partly privately owned by the Nature Conservancy with the rest owned by the Federal government and managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. These organizations are managing the atoll as a wildlife refuge. The lagoons and surrounding waters within the 12 nm US territorial seas were transferred to the US Fish and Wildlife Service and designated as a National Wildlife Refuge in January 2001.

Geography United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Location:

Oceania

Baker Island: atoll in the North Pacific Ocean 1,830 nm (3,389 km)

southwest of Honolulu, about half way between Hawaii and Australia

Howland Island: island in the North Pacific Ocean 1,815 nm (3,361

km) southwest of Honolulu, about half way between Hawaii and Australia

Jarvis Island: island in the South Pacific Ocean 1,305 nm (2,417 km)

south of Honolulu, about half way between Hawaii and the Cook Islands

Johnston Atoll: atoll in the North Pacific Ocean 717 nm (1,328 km)

southwest of Honolulu, about one-third of the way from Hawaii to the

Marshall Islands

Kingman Reef: reef in the North Pacific Ocean 930 nm (1,722 km)

south of Honolulu, about half way between Hawaii and American Samoa

Midway Islands: atoll in the North Pacific Ocean 1,260 nm (2,334 km)

northwest of Honolulu near the end of the Hawaiian Archipelago, about one-third of the way from Honolulu to Tokyo

Palmyra Atoll: atoll in the North Pacific Ocean 960 nm (1,778 km) south of Honolulu, about half way between Hawaii and American Samoa

Geographic coordinates:

Baker Island: 0 13 N, 176 28 W

Howland Island: 0 48 N, 176 38 W

Jarvis Island: 0 23 S, 160 01 W

Johnston Atoll: 16 45 N, 169 31 W

Kingman Reef: 6 23 N, 162 25 W

Midway Islands: 28 12 N, 177 22 W

Palmyra Atoll: 5 53 N, 162 05 W

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total - 6,959.41 sq km; emergent land - 22.41 sq km; submerged - 6,937 sq km

Baker Island: total - 129 sq km; emergent land - 2.1 sq km; submerged - 127 sq km

Howland Island: total - 139 sq km; emergent land - 2.6 sq km; submerged - 136 sq km

Jarvis Island: total - 152 sq km; emergent land - 5 sq km; submerged - 147 sq km

Johnston Atoll: total - 276.6 sq km; emergent land - 2.6 sq km; submerged - 274 sq km

Kingman Reef: total - 1,958.01 sq km; emergent land - 0.01 sq km; submerged - 1,958 sq km

Midway Islands: total - 2,355.2 sq km; emergent land - 6.2 sq km;

submerged - 2,349 sq km

Palmyra Atoll: total - 1,949.9 sq km; emergent land - 3.9 sq km;

submerged - 1,946 sq km

Area - comparative:

Baker Island: about two and a half times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Howland Island: about three times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Jarvis Island: about eight times the size of The Mall in Washington,

DC

Johnston Atoll: about four and a half times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Kingman Reef: a little more than one and a half times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Midway Islands: about nine times the size of The Mall in Washington,

DC

Palmyra Atoll: about 20 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

none

Coastline:

Baker Island: 4.8 km

Howland Island: 6.4 km

Jarvis Island: 8 km

Johnston Atoll: 34 km

Kingman Reef: 3 km

Midway Islands: 15 km

Palmyra Atoll: 14.5 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands: equatorial; scant rainfall, constant wind, burning sun

Johnston Atoll and Kingman Reef: tropical, but generally dry; consistent northeast trade winds with little seasonal temperature variation

Midway Islands: subtropical with cool, moist winters (December to February) and warm, dry summers (May to October); moderated by

prevailing easterly winds; most of the 1,067 mm (42 in) of annual rainfall occurs during the winter

Palmyra Atoll: equatorial, hot; located within the low pressure area

of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) where the northeast and

southeast trade winds meet, it is extremely wet with between 4,000-5,000 mm (160-200 in) of rainfall each year

Terrain:

low and nearly level sandy coral islands with narrow fringing reefs that have developed at the top of submerged volcanic mountains, which in most cases rise steeply from the ocean floor

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Baker Island, unnamed location - 8 m; Howland Island,

unnamed location - 3 m; Jarvis Island, unnamed location - 7 m;

Johnston Atoll, Sand Island - 10 m; Kingman Reef, unnamed location -

less than 1 m; Midway Islands, unnamed location - 13 m; Palmyra Atoll, unnamed location - 2 m

Natural resources:
terrestrial and aquatic wildlife

Land use:
arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (2005)

Natural hazards:
Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands: the narrow fringing reef surrounding the island can be a maritime hazard
Kingman Reef: wet or awash most of the time, maximum elevation of less than 1 m makes Kingman Reef a maritime hazard
Midway Islands, Johnston, and Palmyra Atolls: NA

Environment - current issues:
Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands, and Johnston Atoll: no natural fresh water resources
Kingman Reef: none
Midway Islands and Palmyra Atoll: NA

Geography - note:
Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands: scattered vegetation consisting of grasses, prostrate vines, and low growing shrubs; primarily a nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and marine wildlife
Johnston Atoll: Johnston Island and Sand Island are natural islands, which have been expanded by coral dredging; North Island (Akau) and East Island (Hikina) are manmade islands formed from coral dredging; the egg-shaped reef is 34 km in circumference

Kingman Reef: barren coral atoll with deep interior lagoon; closed to the public

Midway Islands: a coral atoll managed as a national wildlife refuge and open to the public for wildlife-related recreation in the form of wildlife observation and photography

Palmyra Atoll: the high rainfall and resulting lush vegetation make the environment of this atoll unique among the US Pacific Island territories; it supports one of the largest remaining undisturbed stands of *Pisonia* beach forest in the Pacific

People United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Population:

no indigenous inhabitants

note: public entry is by special-use permit from US Fish and Wildlife Service only and generally restricted to scientists and educators; visited annually by US Fish and Wildlife Service

Johnston Atoll: in previous years, an average of 1,100 US military and civilian contractor personnel were present; as of May 2005 all US government personnel had left the island

Midway Islands: approximately 40 people make up the staff of US Fish

and Wildlife Service and their services contractor living at the atoll

Palmyra Atoll: four to 20 Nature Conservancy and US Fish and Wildlife staff

Government United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Baker Island; Howland Island; Jarvis Island; Johnston Atoll; Kingman Reef; Midway Islands; Palmyra Atoll

Dependency status:

unincorporated territories of the US; administered from Washington,

DC, by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system

note on Palmyra Atoll: incorporated Territory of the US; partly privately owned and partly federally owned; administered from Washington, DC, by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US

Department of the Interior; the Office of Insular Affairs of the US Department of the Interior continues to administer nine excluded areas comprising certain tidal and submerged lands within the 12 nm

territorial sea or within the lagoon

Legal system:

the laws of the US, where applicable, apply

Flag description:

the flag of the US is used

Economy United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Economy - overview: no economic activity

Transportation United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Airports:

Baker Island: one abandoned World War II runway of 1,665 m covered

with vegetation and unusable

Howland Island: airstrip constructed in 1937 for scheduled refueling

stop on the round-the-world flight of Amelia EARHART and Fred NOONAN; the aviators left Lae, New Guinea, for Howland Island

but

were never seen again; the airstrip is no longer serviceable

Johnston Atoll: 1 - closed and not maintained

Kingman Reef: lagoon was used as a halfway station between Hawaii

and American Samoa by Pan American Airways for flying boats in 1937

and 1938

Midway Islands: 3 - one operational (2,409 m paved); no fuel for sale except emergencies

Palmyra Atoll: 1 - 1,846 m unpaved runway; privately owned (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands, and Kingman Reef: none; offshore anchorage only

Johnston Atoll: Johnston Island

Midway Islands: Sand Island

Palmyra Atoll: West Lagoon

Military United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Transnational Issues United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Uruguay

Introduction Uruguay

Background:

Montevideo, founded by the Spanish in 1726 as a military stronghold, soon took advantage of its natural harbor to become an

important commercial center. Annexed by Brazil as a separate province in 1821, Uruguay declared its independence four years later

and secured its freedom in 1828 after a three-year struggle. The administrations of President Jose BATLLE in the early 20th century

established widespread political, social, and economic reforms. A violent Marxist urban guerrilla movement named the Tupamaros, launched in the late 1960s, led Uruguay's president to agree to military control of his administration in 1973. By yearend, the rebels had been crushed, but the military continued to expand its hold throughout the government. Civilian rule was not restored until

1985. In 2004, the left-of-center EP-FA Coalition won national elections that effectively ended 170 years of political control previously held by the Colorado and Blanco parties. Uruguay's political and labor conditions are among the freest on the continent.

Geography Uruguay

Location:

Southern South America, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between

Argentina and Brazil

Geographic coordinates:

33 00 S, 56 00 W

Map references:

South America

Area:

total: 176,220 sq km

land: 173,620 sq km

water: 2,600 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than the state of Washington

Land boundaries: total: 1,564 km border countries: Argentina 579 km, Brazil 985 km

Coastline: 660 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

warm temperate; freezing temperatures almost unknown

Terrain:

mostly rolling plains and low hills; fertile coastal lowland

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m highest point: Cerro Catedral 514 m

Natural resources: arable land, hydropower, minor minerals, fisheries

Land use: arable land: 7.77% permanent crops: 0.24% other: 91.99% (2005)

Irrigated land:

2,100 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

seasonally high winds (the pampero is a chilly and occasional violent wind that blows north from the Argentine pampas), droughts,

floods; because of the absence of mountains, which act as weather barriers, all locations are particularly vulnerable to rapid changes from weather fronts

Environment - current issues: water pollution from meat packing/tannery industry; inadequate solid/hazardous waste disposal

Environment - international agreements: party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation

Geography - note:

second-smallest South American country (after Suriname); most of the low-lying landscape (three-quarters of the country) is grassland, ideal for cattle and sheep raising

People Uruguay

Population:

3,431,932 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 22.9% (male 399,409/female 386,136)

15-64 years: 63.9% (male 1,087,180/female 1,104,465)

65 years and over: 13.3% (male 185,251/female 269,491) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 32.7 years

male: 31.3 years

female: 34.2 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.46% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

13.91 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

9.05 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.25 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 11.61 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 12.9 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 10.27 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 76.33 years

male: 73.12 years

female: 79.65 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.89 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.3% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

6,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

less than 500 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Uruguayan(s)

adjective: Uruguayan

Ethnic groups:

white 88%, mestizo 8%, black 4%, Amerindian (practically nonexistent)

Religions:

Roman Catholic 66% (less than half of the adult population attends church regularly), Protestant 2%, Jewish 1%, nonprofessing or other 31%

Languages:

Spanish, Portunol, or Brazilero (Portuguese-Spanish mix on the Brazilian frontier)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98%

male: 97.6%

female: 98.4% (2003 est.)

Government Uruguay

Country name:

conventional long form: Oriental Republic of Uruguay

conventional short form: Uruguay

local long form: Republica Oriental del Uruguay

local short form: Uruguay

former: Banda Oriental, Cisplatine Province

Government type:

constitutional republic

Capital:

name: Montevideo

geographic coordinates: 34 53 S, 56 11 W

time difference: UTC-3 (2 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins second Sunday in October; ends

second Sunday in March

Administrative divisions:

19 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Artigas, Canelones, Cerro Largo, Colonia, Durazno, Flores, Florida, Lavalleja, Maldonado, Montevideo, Paysandu, Rio Negro, Rivera, Rocha, Salto, San Jose, Soriano, Tacuarembó, Treinta y Tres

Independence:

25 August 1825 (from Brazil)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 25 August (1825)

Constitution:

27 November 1966, effective February 1967; suspended 27 June

1973,

new constitution rejected by referendum 30 November 1980; two constitutional reforms approved by plebiscite 26 November 1989 and 7

January 1997

Legal system:

based on Spanish civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Tabare VAZQUEZ Rosas (since 1 March 2005)

and Vice President Rodolfo NIN NOVOA (since 1 March 2005); note -

the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Tabare VAZQUEZ Rosas (since 1 March

2005) and Vice President Rodolfo NIN NOVOA (since 1 March 2005);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president with parliamentary approval

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for five-year terms (may not serve consecutive terms); election last held 31 October 2004 (next to be held October 2009)

election results: Tabare VAZQUEZ elected president; percent of vote

- Tabare VAZQUEZ 50.5%, Jorge LARRANAGA 35.1%, Guillermo

STIRLING

10.3%; other 4.1%

Legislative branch:

bicameral General Assembly or Asamblea General consists of Chamber

of Senators or Camara de Senadores (30 seats; members are elected by

popular vote to serve five-year terms; vice president has one vote in the Senate) and Chamber of Representatives or Camara de Representantes (99 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: Chamber of Senators - last held 31 October 2004 (next to

be held October 2009); Chamber of Representatives - last held 31 October 2004 (next to be held October 2009)

election results: Chamber of Senators - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - EP-FA 16, Blanco 11, Colorado Party 3; Chamber

of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - EP-FA 52, Blanco 36, Colorado Party 10, Independent Party 1

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are nominated by the president and elected for 10-year terms by the General Assembly)

Political parties and leaders:

Colorado Party [Julio Maria SANGUINETTI]; Independent Party (Partido Independiente) [Pablo MIERES]; Movement of Popular Participation or MPP [Jose MUJICA]; National Party or Blanco [Jorge

LARRANAGA]; New Sector/Space Coalition (Nuevo Espacio) [Rafael

MICHELINI]; Progressive Encounter/Broad Front Coalition (Encuentro

Progresista/Frente Amplio) or EP-FA [Tabare VAZQUEZ]; Socialist Party of Uruguay or Socialists [Reinaldo GARGANO]; Uruguayan Assembly or Asamblea Uruguay [Danilo ASTORI]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Architect's Society of Uruguay (professional organization); Catholic Church; Chamber of Uruguayan Industries (manufacturer's association); Chemist and Pharmaceutical Association (professional organization); PIT-CNT (powerful federation of Uruguayan unions); Rural Association of Uruguay (rancher's association); students; Uruguayan Construction League

International organization participation:

CAN (associate), CSN, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICRM, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur, MIGA, MINURSO, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMOGIP, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Carlos Alberto GIANELLI Derois
chancery: 1913 I Street NW, Washington, DC 20006
telephone: [1] (202) 331-1313 through 1316
FAX: [1] (202) 331-8142
consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New York
consulate(s): San Juan (Puerto Rico)

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Charge d'Affaires James D. NEALON embassy: Lauro Muller 1776, Montevideo 11200 mailing address: APO AA 34035 telephone: [598] (2) 418-7777 FAX: [598] (2) 418-8611

Flag description:

nine equal horizontal stripes of white (top and bottom) alternating with blue; there is a white square in the upper hoist-side corner with a yellow sun bearing a human face known as the Sun of May with
16 rays that alternate between triangular and wavy

Economy Uruguay

Economy - overview:

Uruguay's well-to-do economy is characterized by an export-oriented

agricultural sector, a well-educated work force, and high levels of social spending. After averaging growth of 5% annually during 1996-98, in 1999-2002 the economy suffered a major downturn, stemming largely from the spillover effects of the economic problems

of its large neighbors, Argentina and Brazil. For instance, in 2001-02 Argentina made massive withdrawals of dollars deposited in

Uruguayan banks, which led to a plunge in the Uruguayan peso and a

massive rise in unemployment. Total GDP in these four years dropped

by nearly 20%, with 2002 the worst year due to the banking crisis. The unemployment rate rose to nearly 20% in 2002, inflation surged,

and the burden of external debt doubled. Cooperation with the IMF

helped stem the damage. A debt swap with private-sector creditors in

2003 extended the maturity dates on nearly half of Uruguay's then \$11.3 billion of public debt and helped restore public confidence. The economy grew about 10% in 2004 as a result of high commodity prices for Uruguayan exports, a competitive peso, growth in the region, and low international interest rates, but slowed to 6.1% in 2005.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$33.98 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$13.24 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

6.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$9,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 9.3% industry: 31.1% services: 59.6% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 1.52 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 14% industry: 16% services: 70%

Unemployment rate:

12.2% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

22% of households (2004)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest

10%: 3.7% highest 10%: 25.8% (1997)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
44.6 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
4.7% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
12.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$4.468 billion
expenditures: \$4.845 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$193
million (2005 est.)

Public debt:
81.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
rice, wheat, corn, barley; livestock; fish

Industries:
food processing, electrical machinery, transportation equipment,
petroleum products, textiles, chemicals, beverages

Industrial production growth rate:
8.5% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
8.611 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 0.7% hydro: 99.1%
nuclear: 0% other: 0.3% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

7.762 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

900 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

654 million kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

435 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

38,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

60 million cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

65 million cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-87.9 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$3.55 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

meat, rice, leather products, wool, fish, dairy products

Exports - partners:

US 18.6%, Brazil 15.6%, Mexico 6.9%, Argentina 6.1%, Spain 4.1%,
Germany 4% (2005)

Imports:

\$3.54 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, chemicals, road vehicles, crude petroleum

Imports - partners:

Argentina 18.9%, Brazil 18.5%, Paraguay 14%, US 8.6%, China 6.2%
(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$3.079 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$13.24 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

Uruguayan peso (UYU)

Currency code:

UYU

Exchange rates:

Uruguayan pesos per US dollar - 24.479 (2005), 28.704 (2004), 28.209 (2003), 21.257 (2002), 13.319 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Uruguay

Telephones - main lines in use:
1 million (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
600,000 (2004)

Telephone system:
general assessment: fully digitalized
domestic: most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; new
nationwide microwave radio relay network
international: country code - 598; satellite earth stations - 2
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) (2002)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 93, FM 191, shortwave 7 (2005)

Radios:
1.97 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
62 (2005)

Televisions:
782,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.uy

Internet hosts:
145,774 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

14 (2001)

Internet users:

680,000 (2005)

Transportation Uruguay

Airports: 64 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 8 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 56 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 22 under 914 m: 31 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 257 km; oil 160 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 2,073 km

standard gauge: 2,073 km 1.435-m gauge

note: 461 km have been taken out of service and 460 km are in partial use (2005)

Roadways: total: 77,732 km paved: 7,743 km unpaved: 69,989 km (2004)

Waterways:

1,600 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 13 ships (1000 GRT or over) 34,259 GRT/19,725 DWT

by type: cargo 2, chemical tanker 1, passenger/cargo 7, petroleum tanker 2, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 4 (Argentina 3, Greece 1)

registered in other countries: 8 (Argentina 1, Bahamas 2, Liberia 3,

Spain 2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Montevideo, Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos, Colonia, Juan Lacaze

Military Uruguay

Military branches:

Army, Navy (includes naval air arm, Marines, Maritime Prefecture in wartime), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Uruguaya, FAU) (2006)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for voluntary and compulsory military service (2001)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 764,408

females age 18-49: 760,341 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 637,445

females age 18-49: 631,046 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$371.2 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.1% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Uruguay

Disputes - international:

uncontested dispute with Brazil over certain islands in the Quarai/Cuareim and Invernada streams and the resulting tripoint with

Argentina

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Uzbekistan

Introduction Uzbekistan

Background:

Russia conquered Uzbekistan in the late 19th century. Stiff resistance to the Red Army after World War I was eventually suppressed and a socialist republic set up in 1924. During the Soviet era, intensive production of "white gold" (cotton) and grain led to overuse of agrochemicals and the depletion of water supplies, which have left the land poisoned and the Aral Sea and certain rivers half dry. Independent since 1991, the country seeks to gradually lessen its dependence on agriculture while developing its mineral and petroleum reserves. Current concerns include terrorism by Islamic militants, economic stagnation, and the curtailment of human rights and democratization.

Geography Uzbekistan

Location:

Central Asia, north of Afghanistan

Geographic coordinates:

41 00 N, 64 00 E

Map references:

Asia

Area:

total: 447,400 sq km

land: 425,400 sq km

water: 22,000 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than California

Land boundaries:

total: 6,221 km

border countries: Afghanistan 137 km, Kazakhstan 2,203 km,
Kyrgyzstan 1,099 km, Tajikistan 1,161 km, Turkmenistan 1,621
km

Coastline:

0 km (doubly landlocked); note - Uzbekistan includes the southern
portion of the Aral Sea with a 420 km shoreline

Maritime claims:

none (doubly landlocked)

Climate:

mostly midlatitude desert, long, hot summers, mild winters;
semiarid grassland in east

Terrain:

mostly flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes; broad, flat
intensely irrigated river valleys along course of Amu Darya, Syr
Darya (Sirdaryo), and Zarafshon; Fergana Valley in east

surrounded

by mountainous Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan; shrinking Aral Sea in west

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Sariqarnish Kuli -12 m

highest point: Adelunga Toghi 4,301 m

Natural resources:

natural gas, petroleum, coal, gold, uranium, silver, copper, lead and zinc, tungsten, molybdenum

Land use: arable land: 10.51% permanent crops: 0.76% other: 88.73% (2005)

Irrigated land:

42,810 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

shrinkage of the Aral Sea is resulting in growing concentrations of chemical pesticides and natural salts; these substances are then blown from the increasingly exposed lake bed and contribute to desertification; water pollution from industrial wastes and the heavy use of fertilizers and pesticides is the cause of many human health disorders; increasing soil salination; soil contamination from buried nuclear processing and agricultural chemicals, including

DDT

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection,

Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

along with Liechtenstein, one of the only two doubly landlocked countries in the world

People Uzbekistan

Population:

27,307,134 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 32.9% (male 4,572,721/female 4,403,405)

15-64 years: 62.3% (male 8,420,174/female 8,594,478)

65 years and over: 4.8% (male 539,336/female 777,020) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 22.7 years

male: 22 years

female: 23.3 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.7% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

26.36 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

7.84 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-1.5 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 69.99 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 74.14 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 65.64 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 64.58 years
male: 61.19 years
female: 68.14 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
2.91 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
11,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
less than 500 (2003 est.)

Nationality:
noun: Uzbekistani
adjective: Uzbekistani

Ethnic groups:
Uzbek 80%, Russian 5.5%, Tajik 5%, Kazakh 3%, Karakalpak 2.5%,
Tatar 1.5%, other 2.5% (1996 est.)

Religions:

Muslim 88% (mostly Sunnis), Eastern Orthodox 9%, other 3%

Languages:

Uzbek 74.3%, Russian 14.2%, Tajik 4.4%, other 7.1%

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.3%

male: 99.6%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Government Uzbekistan

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Uzbekistan

conventional short form: Uzbekistan

local long form: Ozbekiston Respublikasi

local short form: Ozbekiston

former: Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic

Government type:

republic; authoritarian presidential rule, with little power outside the executive branch

Capital:

name: Tashkent (Toshkent)

geographic coordinates: 41 20 N, 69 18 E

time difference: UTC + 5 (10 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

12 provinces (viloyatlar, singular - viloyat), 1 autonomous republic* (respublika), and 1 city** (shahar); Andijon Viloyati,

Buxoro Viloyati, Farg'ona Viloyati, Jizzax Viloyati, Namangan Viloyati, Navoiy Viloyati, Qashqadaryo Viloyati (Qarshi), Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi* (Nukus), Samarqand Viloyati, Sirdaryo

Viloyati (Guliston), Surxondaryo Viloyati (Termiz), Toshkent Shahri**, Toshkent Viloyati, Xorazm Viloyati (Urganch)

note: administrative divisions have the same names as their administrative centers (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)

Independence:

1 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 September (1991)

Constitution:

new constitution adopted 8 December 1992

Legal system:

evolution of Soviet civil law; still lacks independent judicial system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Islom KARIMOV (since 24 March 1990, when

he was elected president by the then Supreme Soviet)

head of government: Prime Minister Shavkat MIRZIYAYEV (since 11

December 2003)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president with approval of the Supreme Assembly

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term

(eligible for a second term; previously was a five-year term, extended by constitutional amendment in 2002); election last held 9

January 2000 (next to be held in 2007); prime minister, ministers, and deputy ministers appointed by the president
election results: Islom KARIMOV reelected president; percent of vote

- Islom KARIMOV 91.9%, Abdulkhafiz JALALOV 4.2%

Legislative branch:

bicameral Supreme Assembly or Oliy Majlis consists of an Upper House or Senate (100 seats; 84 members are elected by regional governing councils to serve five-year terms and 16 are appointed by

the president) and a Lower House or Legislative Chamber (120 seats;

elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 26 December 2004 and 9 January 2005 (next to be

held December 2009)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - NA; Legislative Chamber - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - LDPU 41, NDP 32, Fidokorlar 17, MTP 11, Adolat 9,

unaffiliated 10

note: all parties in the Supreme Assembly support President KARIMOV

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (judges are nominated by the president and confirmed

by the Supreme Assembly)

Political parties and leaders:

Adolat (Justice) Social Democratic Party [Dilorom

TOSHMUHAMMADOVA,

chairman]; Democratic National Rebirth Party (Milly Tiklanish) or MTP [Xurshid DOSTMUHAMMADOV, chief]; Liberal Democratic Party of

Uzbekistan or LDPU [Adham SHODMONOV, chairman]; People's Democratic

Party or NDP (formerly Communist Party) [Asliddin RUSTAMOV, first

secretary]; Self-Sacrificers Party or Fidokorlar National Democratic Party [Ahtam TURSUNOV, chief]; note - Fatherland Progress Party merged with Self-Sacrificers Party

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Agrarian and Entrepreneurs' Party [Marat ZAHIDOV]; Birlik (Unity)

Movement [Abdurakhim POLAT, chairman]; Erk (Freedom) Democratic

Party [Muhammad SOLIH, chairman] was banned 9 December 1992; Ezgulik

Human Rights Society [Vasilia INOYATOVA]; Free Farmers' Party or

Ozod Dehqonlar [Nigara KHIDOYATOVA]; Human Rights Society of

Uzbekistan [Tolib YAKUBOV, chairman]; Independent Human Rights

Society of Uzbekistan [Mikhail ARDZINOV, chairman]; Mazlum; Sunshine

Coalition [Sanjar UMAROV, chairman]

International organization participation:

AsDB, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, ECO, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, OSCE, PFP, SCO, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO,

WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Abdulaziz KAMILOV chancery: 1746 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: [1] (202) 887-5300 FAX: [1] (202) 293-6804 consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Jon PURNELL

embassy: 3 Moyqo'rq'on, 5th Block, Yunusobod District, Tashkent 100093

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [998] (71) 120-5450

FAX: [998] (71) 120-6335

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and green separated by red fimbriations with a white crescent moon and 12 white stars in the upper hoist-side quadrant

Economy Uzbekistan

Economy - overview:

Uzbekistan is a dry, landlocked country of which 11% consists of intensely cultivated, irrigated river valleys. More than 60% of its population lives in densely populated rural communities. Uzbekistan

is now the world's second-largest cotton exporter and fifth largest producer; it relies heavily on cotton production as the major source

of export earnings. Other major export earners include gold, natural

gas, and oil. Following independence in September 1991, the government sought to prop up its Soviet-style command economy with

subsidies and tight controls on production and prices. While aware of the need to improve the investment climate, the government still

sponsors measures that often increase, not decrease, its control over business decisions. A sharp increase in the inequality of income distribution has hurt the lower ranks of society since independence. In 2003, the government accepted the obligations of

Article VIII under the International Monetary Fund (IMF), providing

for full currency convertibility. However, strict currency controls and tightening of borders have lessened the effects of convertibility and have also led to some shortages that have further

stifled economic activity. The Central Bank often delays or restricts convertibility, especially for consumer goods. Potential investment by Russia and China in Uzbekistan's gas and oil industry

would increase economic growth prospects. In November 2005, Russian

President Vladimir PUTIN and Uzbekistan President KARIMOV signed an

"alliance" treaty, which included provisions for economic and business cooperation. Russian businesses have shown increased interest in Uzbekistan, especially in mining, telecom, and oil and gas. In December 2005, the Russians opened a "Trade House" to support and develop Russian-Uzbek business and economic ties.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$50.31 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$9.86 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 34.2% industry: 22.9%
services: 43% (2003 est.)

Labor force: 14.26 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 44% industry: 20%
services: 36% (1995)

Unemployment rate:
0.7% officially, plus another 20% underemployed (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
28% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 3.6% highest 10%: 22% (2000)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
26.8 (2000)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
6.9% (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$2.815 billion
expenditures: \$2.917 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
36.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

cotton, vegetables, fruits, grain; livestock

Industries:

textiles, food processing, machine building, metallurgy, gold
petroleum, natural gas, chemicals

Industrial production growth rate:

7.7% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

46.52 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 88.2% hydro: 11.8%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

48.45 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

5.36 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

10.55 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

152,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - consumption:

120,000 bbl/day (2004)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

600 million bbl (1 January 2005)

Natural gas - production:

55.8 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - consumption:

49.3 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - exports:

6.5 billion cu m (2004)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2004)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

1.875 trillion cu m (1 January 2005)

Current account balance:

\$1.082 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

cotton 41.5%, gold 9.6%, energy products 9.6%, mineral fertilizers,

ferrous metals, textiles, food products, automobiles (1998)

Exports - partners:

Russia 24.6%, China 12.3%, Turkey 7.1%, Ukraine 5.6%, Bangladesh

4.9%, Poland 4.3%, Tajikistan 4.2% (2005)

Imports:

\$3.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment 49.8%, foodstuffs 16.4%, chemicals, metals

(1998)

Imports - partners:

Russia 26.7%, South Korea 15.3%, Germany 8.9%, China 7.2%, Kazakhstan 6.4%, Turkey 4.7%, Ukraine 4.7% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$2.681 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$5.032 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$91.6 million from the US (2005)

Currency (code):

Uzbekistani soum (UZS)

Currency code:

UZS

Exchange rates:

Uzbekistani soum per US dollar - 1,020 (2005), 971.265 (2004), 771.029 (2002), 423.832 (2002), 236.61 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Uzbekistan

Telephones - main lines in use:

1,717,100 (2003)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

720,000 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: antiquated and inadequate; in serious need of modernization

domestic: the domestic telephone system is being expanded and technologically improved, particularly in Tashkent (Toshkent) and Samarqand, under contracts with prominent companies in industrialized countries; moreover, by 1998, six cellular networks had been placed in operation - four of the GSM type (Global System

for Mobile Communication), one D-AMPS type (Digital Advanced Mobile

Phone System), and one AMPS type (Advanced Mobile Phone System)

international: country code - 998; linked by landline or microwave radio relay with CIS member states and to other countries by leased

connection via the Moscow international gateway switch; after the completion of the Uzbek link to the Trans-Asia-Europe (TAE) fiber-optic cable, Uzbekistan will be independent of Russian facilities for international communications; Inmarsat also provides an international connection, albeit an expensive one; satellite earth stations - NA (1998)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 20, FM 7, shortwave 10 (1998)

Radios:

10.8 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 4 (plus two repeaters that relay Russian programs), 1 cable rebroadcaster in Tashkent; approximately 20 stations in regional capitals (2003)

Televisions:

6.4 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.uz

Internet hosts:

9,058 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

42 (2000)

Internet users:

880,000 (2005)

Transportation Uzbekistan

Airports: 61 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 34 over 3,047 m: 6 2,438 to 3,047 m: 13 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 5 under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 27 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 under 914 m: 25 (2006)

Pipelines: gas 9,594 km; oil 868 km (2006)

Railways: total: 3,950 km broad gauge: 3,950 km 1.520-m gauge (620 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways: total: 81,600 km paved: 71,237 km unpaved: 10,363 km (1999)

Waterways:

1,100 km (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Termiz (Amu Darya)

Military Uzbekistan

Military branches:

Army, Air and Air Defense Forces, National Guard

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 12 months (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 6,340,220

females age 18-49: 6,432,072 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 4,609,621

females age 18-49: 5,383,233 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 324,722

females age 18-49: 317,062 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$200 million (FY97)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2% (FY97)

Transnational Issues Uzbekistan

Disputes - international:

prolonged drought and cotton monoculture in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan creates water-sharing difficulties for Amu Darya river

states; delimitation with Kazakhstan complete with demarcation underway; border delimitation of 130 km of border with Kyrgyzstan is

hampered by serious disputes around enclaves and other areas

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 39,202 (Tajikistan) 5,238 (Afghanistan)

IDPs: 3,000 (forced population transfers by government from villages

near Tajikistan border) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Uzbekistan is a source and, to a lesser extent, a transit country for women trafficked to Asia and the Middle East for the purpose of sexual exploitation; women from other Central Asian countries and China are trafficked through Uzbekistan; men are

trafficked for purposes of forced labor in the construction and agricultural industries to Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan; men and women are also trafficked within the country
tier rating: Tier 3 - Uzbekistan is placed on Tier 3 because it failed to fulfill commitments by the country to take additional steps during 2005, including the adoption of comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation, criminal code amendments to raise trafficking penalties, support to the country's first trafficking shelter, and approval of a national action plan

Illicit drugs:

transit country for Afghan narcotics bound for Russian and, to a lesser extent, Western European markets; limited illicit cultivation of cannabis and small amounts of opium poppy for domestic consumption; poppy cultivation almost wiped out by government crop

eradication program; transit point for heroin precursor chemicals bound for Afghanistan

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Vanuatu

Introduction Vanuatu

Background:

Multiple waves of colonizers, each speaking a distinct language, migrated to the New Hebrides in the millennia preceeding European exploration in the 18th century. This settlement pattern accounts for the complex linguistic diversity found on the archipelago to this day. The British and French, who settled the New Hebrides in the 19th century, agreed in 1906 to an Anglo-French Condominium, which administered the islands until independence in 1980, when the new name of Vanuatu was adopted.

Geography Vanuatu

Location:

Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to Australia

Geographic coordinates:

16 00 S, 167 00 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 12,200 sq km

land: 12,200 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes more than 80 islands, about 65 of which are inhabited

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Connecticut

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

2,528 km

Maritime claims: measured from claimed archipelagic baselines
territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic
zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the
continental margin

Climate:

tropical; moderated by southeast trade winds from May to
October;

moderate rainfall from November to April; may be affected by
cyclones from December to April

Terrain:

mostly mountainous islands of volcanic origin; narrow coastal
plains

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest
point: Tabwemasana 1,877 m

Natural resources: manganese, hardwood forests, fish

Land use: arable land: 1.64% permanent crops: 6.97% other:
91.39% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

tropical cyclones or typhoons (January to April); volcanic eruption on Aoba (Ambae) island began 27 November 2005, volcanism also causes

minor earthquakes; tsunamis

Environment - current issues: a majority of the population does not have access to a reliable supply of potable water; deforestation

Environment - international agreements: party to: Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 94 signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

a Y-shaped chain of four main islands and 80 smaller islands; several of the islands have active volcanoes

People Vanuatu

Population:

208,869 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 32.6% (male 34,804/female 33,331)

15-64 years: 63.7% (male 67,919/female 65,138)

65 years and over: 3.7% (male 4,027/female 3,650) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 23 years

male: 23 years

female: 23 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
1.49% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
22.72 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
7.82 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:
0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.1 male(s)/female
total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 53.8 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 56.35 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 51.13 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 62.85 years
male: 61.34 years
female: 64.44 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
2.7 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Ni-Vanuatu (singular and plural)

adjective: Ni-Vanuatu

Ethnic groups:

Ni-Vanuatu 98.5%, other 1.5% (1999 Census)

Religions:

Presbyterian 31.4%, Anglican 13.4%, Roman Catholic 13.1%,
Seventh-Day Adventist 10.8%, other Christian 13.8%, indigenous
beliefs 5.6% (including Jon Frum cargo cult), other 9.6%, none
1%,
unspecified 1.3% (1999 Census)

Languages:

local languages (more than 100) 72.6%, pidgin (known as Bislama
or
Bichelama) 23.1%, English 1.9%, French 1.4%, other 0.3%,
unspecified
0.7% (1999 Census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 74%

male: NA

female: NA

Government Vanuatu

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Vanuatu

conventional short form: Vanuatu

local long form: Ripablik blong Vanuatu

local short form: Vanuatu

former: New Hebrides

Government type:

parliamentary republic

Capital:

name: Port-Vila (on Efate)

geographic coordinates: 17 44 S, 168 19 E

time difference: UTC+11 (16 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

6 provinces; Malampa, Penama, Sanma, Shefa, Tafea, Torba

Independence:

30 July 1980 (from France and UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 30 July (1980)

Constitution:

30 July 1980

Legal system:

unified system being created from former dual French and British
systems

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Kalkot Matas KELEKELE (since 16 August

2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Ham LINI (since 11 December 2004); Deputy Prime Minister Sato KILMAN (since 11 December 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister, responsible to Parliament

elections: president elected for a five-year term by an electoral college consisting of Parliament and the presidents of the regional councils; election for president last held 16 August 2004 (next to be held in 2009); following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or majority coalition is usually elected prime minister by Parliament from among its members; election for prime

minister last held 29 July 2004 (next to be held following general elections in 2008)

election results: Kalkot Matas KELEKELE elected president, with 49

votes out of 56, after several ballots on 16 August 2004

Legislative branch:

unicameral Parliament (52 seats; members elected by popular vote to

serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 6 July 2004 (next to be held 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - NUP 10, UMP 8, VP 8, VRP 4, MPP 3, VGP 3, other and independent 16;

note - political party associations are fluid

note: the National Council of Chiefs advises on matters of culture and language

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (chief justice is appointed by the president after consultation with the prime minister and the leader of the opposition, three other justices are appointed by the president on

the advice of the Judicial Service Commission)

Political parties and leaders:

Jon Frum Movement [Song KEASPAI]; Melanesian Progressive Party or

MPP [Barak SOPE]; National United Party or NUP [Hem LINI]; Union of

Moderate Parties or UMP [Serge VOHOR]; Vanua'aku Pati (Our Land

Party) or VP [Edward NATAPEI]; Vanuatu Greens Party or VGP [Moana

CARCASSES]; Vanuatu Republican Party or VRP [Maxime Carlot KORMAN]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACCT, ACP, AsDB, C, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFC,

IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOC, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca,

SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOCI, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

(observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

Vanuatu does not have an embassy in the US; it does, however, have

a Permanent Mission to the UN

Diplomatic representation from the US:

the US does not have an embassy in Vanuatu; the ambassador to Papua

New Guinea is accredited to Vanuatu

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and green with a black isosceles triangle (based on the hoist side) all separated by a black-edged yellow stripe in the shape of a horizontal Y (the two points of the Y face the hoist side and enclose the triangle); centered in the triangle is a boar's tusk encircling two crossed namele leaves, all in yellow

Economy Vanuatu

Economy - overview:

This South Pacific island economy is based primarily on small-scale

agriculture, which provides a living for 65% of the population.

Fishing, offshore financial services, and tourism, with about 50,000

visitors in 2004, are other mainstays of the economy. Mineral deposits are negligible; the country has no known petroleum deposits. A small light industry sector caters to the local market.

Tax revenues come mainly from import duties. Economic development is

hindered by dependence on relatively few commodity exports, vulnerability to natural disasters, and long distances from main markets and between constituent islands. GDP growth rose less than

3% on average in the 1990s. In response to foreign concerns, the government has promised to tighten regulation of its offshore financial center. In mid-2002 the government stepped up efforts to boost tourism. Agriculture, especially livestock farming, is a second target for growth. Australia and New Zealand are the main suppliers of tourists and foreign aid.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$276.3 million (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$341 million

GDP - real growth rate:

6.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$2,900 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 26% industry: 12% services: 62% (2000 est.)

Labor force: 76,410

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 65% industry: 5% services: 30% (2000 est.)

Unemployment rate:

1.7% NA%

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

-1.6% (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$78.7 million

expenditures: \$72.23 million (2003)

Agriculture - products:

copra, coconuts, cocoa, coffee, taro, yams, fruits, vegetables; beef; fish

Industries:

food and fish freezing, wood processing, meat canning

Industrial production growth rate:

1% (1997 est.)

Electricity - production:

41 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

38.13 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

620 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-28.35 million

Exports:

\$34.11 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

copra, beef, cocoa, timber, kava, coffee

Exports - partners:

Thailand 46.5%, India 14.1%, Poland 7.9%, Turkey 7.7%, Japan
6.9%
(2005)

Imports:

\$117.1 million c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, fuels

Imports - partners:

Australia 18.4%, Japan 16.6%, Singapore 14.7%, Poland 8.5%, NZ
7.2%, Fiji 6.3% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$40.54 million

Debt - external:

\$81.2 million (2004)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$37.8 million (2004)

Currency (code):

vatu (VUV)

Currency code:

VUV

Exchange rates:

vatu per US dollar - NA (2005), 111.79 (2004), 122.19 (2003),
139.2
(2002), 145.31 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Vanuatu

Telephones - main lines in use:

6,800 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

12,700 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: country code - 678; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 2, FM 4, shortwave 1 (2004)

Radios:

67,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

1 (2004)

Televisions:

2,300 (1999)

Internet country code:

.vu

Internet hosts:

413 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

1 (2000)

Internet users:

7,500 (2004)

Transportation Vanuatu

Airports:

31 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 28

914 to 1,523 m: 10

under 914 m: 18 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 1,070 km

paved: 256 km

unpaved: 814 km (1999)

Merchant marine:

total: 51 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,340,132 GRT/1,908,687 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 29, cargo 8, container 1, liquefied gas 2,

petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 3, roll on/roll off 2,
vehicle carrier 5

foreign-owned: 51 (Australia 2, Canada 5, Denmark 6, Estonia 1,
Japan 28, Poland 5, Russia 1, Switzerland 2, US 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Forari, Port-Vila, Santo (Espiritu Santo)

Military Vanuatu

Military branches:

no regular military forces; security forces comprise the Vanuatu
Police Force (VPF) and paramilitary Vanuatu Mobile Force (VMF),
which includes Vanuatu's naval force, known as the Police
Maritime

Wing (PMW); border security in Vanuatu is the joint responsibility
of the Customs and Inland Revenue Service, VPF, VMF, and PMW
(2003)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 50,221 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 33,837 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Transnational Issues Vanuatu

Disputes - international: Matthew and Hunter Islands east of New
Caledonia claimed by Vanuatu and France

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Venezuela

Introduction Venezuela

Background:

Venezuela was one of three countries that emerged from the collapse

of Gran Colombia in 1830 (the others being Ecuador and New Granada,

which became Colombia). For most of the first half of the 20th century, Venezuela was ruled by generally benevolent military strongmen, who promoted the oil industry and allowed for some social

reforms. Democratically elected governments have held sway since 1959. Hugo CHAVEZ, president since 1999, has promoted a controversial policy of "democratic socialism," which purports to alleviate social ills while at the same time attacking globalization and undermining regional stability. Current concerns include: a weakening of democratic institutions, political polarization, a politicized military, drug-related violence along the Colombian border, increasing internal drug consumption, overdependence on the

petroleum industry with its price fluctuations, and irresponsible mining operations that are endangering the rain forest and indigenous peoples.

Geography Venezuela

Location:

Northern South America, bordering the Caribbean Sea and the North

Atlantic Ocean, between Colombia and Guyana

Geographic coordinates:

8 00 N, 66 00 W

Map references:

South America

Area:

total: 912,050 sq km

land: 882,050 sq km

water: 30,000 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly more than twice the size of California

Land boundaries: total: 4,993 km border countries: Brazil 2,200 km, Colombia 2,050 km, Guyana 743 km

Coastline: 2,800 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 15 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

Terrain:

Andes Mountains and Maracaibo Lowlands in northwest; central plains

(llanos); Guiana Highlands in southeast

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Pico Bolivar (La Columna) 5,007 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, gold, bauxite, other minerals,
hydropower, diamonds

Land use: arable land: 2.85% permanent crops: 0.88% other:
96.27% (2005)

Irrigated land:

5,750 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

subject to floods, rockslides, mudslides; periodic droughts

Environment - current issues: sewage pollution of Lago de Valencia; oil and urban pollution of Lago de Maracaibo; deforestation; soil degradation; urban and industrial pollution, especially along the Caribbean coast; threat to the rainforest ecosystem from irresponsible mining operations

Environment - international agreements: party to: Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed but not ratified:: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

on major sea and air routes linking North and South America;
Angel

Falls in the Guiana Highlands is the world's highest waterfall

People Venezuela

Population:

25,730,435 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 29.1% (male 3,860,116/female 3,620,440)

15-64 years: 65.7% (male 8,494,944/female 8,410,874)

65 years and over: 5.2% (male 609,101/female 734,960) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 26 years

male: 25.4 years

female: 26.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.38% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

18.71 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

4.92 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.08 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 21.54 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 24.58 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 18.27 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 74.54 years

male: 71.49 years

female: 77.81 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.23 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.7% - note - no country specific models provided (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

110,000 (1999 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

4,100 (2003 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Venezuelan(s)

adjective: Venezuelan

Ethnic groups:

Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Arab, German, African, indigenous people

Religions:

nominally Roman Catholic 96%, Protestant 2%, other 2%

Languages:

Spanish (official), numerous indigenous dialects

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 93.4%
male: 93.8%
female: 93.1% (2003 est.)

Government Venezuela

Country name:

conventional long form: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

conventional short form: Venezuela

local long form: Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela

local short form: Venezuela

Government type:

federal republic

Capital:

name: Caracas

geographic coordinates: 10 30 N, 66 56 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

23 states (estados, singular - estado), 1 capital district*

(distrito capital), and 1 federal dependency** (dependencia

federal); Amazonas, Anzoategui, Apure, Aragua, Barinas, Bolivar,

Carabobo, Cojedes, Delta Amacuro, Dependencias Federales**,

Distrito

Federal*, Falcon, Guarico, Lara, Merida, Miranda, Monagas, Nueva

Esparta, Portuguesa, Sucre, Tachira, Trujillo, Vargas, Yaracuy,

Zulia

note: the federal dependency consists of 11 federally controlled island groups with a total of 72 individual islands

Independence:

5 July 1811 (from Spain)

National holiday:
Independence Day, 5 July (1811)

Constitution:
30 December 1999

Legal system:
open, adversarial court system

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:
chief of state: President Hugo CHAVEZ Frias (since 3 February 1999); Vice President Jose Vicente RANGEL Vale (since 28 April 2002); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Hugo CHAVEZ Frias (since 3 February 1999); Vice President Jose Vicente RANGEL Vale (since 28 April 2002)
cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president
elections: president elected by popular vote for a six-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 3 December 2006 (next to be held December 2012)
note: in 1999, a National Constituent Assembly drafted a new constitution that increased the presidential term to six years; an election was subsequently held on 30 July 2000 under the terms of this new constitution
election results: Hugo CHAVEZ Frias reelected president; percent of vote - Hugo CHAVEZ Frias 63%, Manuel ROSALES 37%

Legislative branch:
unicameral National Assembly or Asamblea Nacional (167 seats;

members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms; three seats reserved for the indigenous peoples of Venezuela)
elections: last held 4 December 2005 (next to be held in 2010)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - pro-government 167 (MVR 114, PODEMOS 15, PPT 11, indigenous 2, other 25), opposition 0

Judicial branch:

Supreme Tribunal of Justice or Tribuna Suprema de Justicia (magistrates are elected by the National Assembly for a single 12-year term)

Political parties and leaders:

Christian Democrats or COPEI [Eduardo FERNANDEZ]; Democratic Action or AD [Jesus MENDEZ Quijada]; Fatherland for All or PPT [Jose ALBORNOZ]; Fifth Republic Movement or MVR [Hugo CHAVEZ]; Justice First [Julio BORGES]; Movement Toward Socialism or MAS [Hector MUJICA]; Venezuela Project or PV [Henrique SALAS Romer]; We Can or PODEMOS [Ismael GARCIA]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

FEDECAMARAS, a conservative business group; VECINOS groups; Venezuelan Confederation of Workers or CTV (labor organization dominated by the Democratic Action)

International organization participation:

CAN, CDB, CSN, FAO, G-3, G-15, G-24, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur, MIGA,

NAM,

OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, OPEC, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Bernardo ALVAREZ Herrera

chancery: 1099 30th Street NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: [1] (202) 342-2214

FAX: [1] (202) 342-6820

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Houston, Miami, New Orleans,

New York, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador William R. BROWNFIELD

embassy: Calle F con Calle Suapure, Urbanizacion Colinas de Valle Arriba, Caracas 1080

mailing address: P. O. Box 62291, Caracas 1060-A; APO AA 34037

telephone: [58] (212) 975-9234, 975-6411

FAX: [58] (212) 975-8991

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of yellow (top), blue, and red with the coat of arms on the hoist side of the yellow band and an arc of eight white five-pointed stars centered in the blue band

Economy Venezuela

Economy - overview:

Venezuela continues to be highly dependent on the petroleum sector,

accounting for roughly one-third of GDP, around 80% of export earnings, and over half of government operating revenues.

Government

revenue also has been bolstered by increased tax collection, which has surpassed its 2005 collection goal by almost 50%. Tax revenue is

the primary source of non-oil revenue, which accounts for 53% of the

2006 budget. A disastrous two-month national oil strike, from December 2002 to February 2003, temporarily halted economic activity. The economy remained in depression in 2003, declining by

9.2% after an 8.9% fall in 2002. Output recovered strongly in 2004-2005, aided by high oil prices and strong consumption growth.

Venezuela continues to be an important source of crude oil for the US market. Both inflation and unemployment remain fundamental problems.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$162.1 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$106.1 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
9.3% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$6,400 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 4% industry: 41.9% services: 54.1% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 12.31 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 13% industry: 23% services: 64% (1997 est.)

Unemployment rate:

12.2% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

47% (1998 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 0.8% highest 10%: 36.5% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

49.1 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

16% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

19% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$39.63 billion

expenditures: \$41.27 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$2.6

billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

34.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

corn, sorghum, sugarcane, rice, bananas, vegetables, coffee; beef,
pork, milk, eggs; fish

Industries:

petroleum, construction materials, food processing, textiles; iron
ore mining, steel, aluminum; motor vehicle assembly

Industrial production growth rate:

7.2% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:
87.44 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 31.7% hydro: 68.3%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
81.32 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
3.081 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:
530,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
2.1 million bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:
75.59 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:
29.7 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
29.7 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:
0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

4.191 trillion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$25.36 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$52.73 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

petroleum, bauxite and aluminum, steel, chemicals, agricultural products, basic manufactures

Exports - partners:

US 51.2%, Netherlands Antilles 7.3%, Canada 2.4% (2005)

Imports:

\$24.63 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

raw materials, machinery and equipment, transport equipment, construction materials

Imports - partners:

US 31.6%, Colombia 11%, Brazil 9.1%, Mexico 6.9% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$29.64 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$41.51 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$74 million (2000)

Currency (code):

bolivar (VEB)

Currency code:

VEB

Exchange rates:

bolivares per US dollar - 2,089.8 (2005), 1,891.3 (2004), 1,607 (2003), 1,161 (2002), 723.7 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Venezuela

Telephones - main lines in use:

3,605,500 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

12.496 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: modern and expanding

domestic: domestic satellite system with 3 earth stations; recent

substantial improvement in telephone service in rural areas;

substantial increase in digitalization of exchanges and trunk lines;

installation of a national interurban fiber-optic network capable of digital multimedia services

international: country code - 58; 3 submarine coaxial cables;

satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1

PanAmSat; participating with Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia in

the construction of an international fiber-optic network

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 201, FM NA (20 in Caracas), shortwave 11 (1998)

Radios:

10.75 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

66 (plus 45 repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:

4.1 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.ve

Internet hosts:

51,968 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

16 (2000)

Internet users:

3.04 million (2005)

Transportation Venezuela

Airports: 375 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 129 over 3,047 m: 5 2,438 to 3,047 m: 11 1,524 to 2,437 m: 34 914 to 1,523 m: 60 under 914 m: 19 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 246 1,524 to 2,437 m: 9 914 to 1,523 m: 90 under 914 m: 147 (2006)

Heliports:

1 (2006)

Pipelines:

extra heavy crude 992 km; gas 5,369 km; oil 7,607 km; refined

products 1,681 km; unknown (oil/water) 141 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 682 km

standard gauge: 682 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Roadways:

total: 96,155 km

paved: 32,308 km

unpaved: 63,847 km (1999)

Waterways:

7,100 km

note: Orinoco River and Lake de Maracaibo navigable by oceangoing

vessels, Orinoco for 400 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 56 ships (1000 GRT or over) 824,941 GRT/1,327,924 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 7, cargo 10, chemical tanker 2, container 1,

liquefied gas 6, passenger/cargo 12, petroleum tanker 18

foreign-owned: 13 (Denmark 3, Greece 3, India 1, Mexico 3, Panama 1,

Russia 1, Spain 1)

registered in other countries: 15 (Bahamas 1, Panama 14) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Amuay, La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Punta Cardon

Military Venezuela

Military branches:

National Armed Forces (Fuerzas Armadas Nacionales or FAN):
Ground

Forces or Army (Fuerzas Terrestres or Ejercito), Naval Forces

(Fuerzas Navales or Armada; includes Marines, Coast Guard), Air Force (Fuerzas Aereas or Aviacion), Armed Forces of Cooperation or

National Guard (Fuerzas Armadas de Cooperacion or Guardia Nacional)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service;
conscript service obligation - 30 months (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 6,236,012

females age 18-49: 6,137,622 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 4,907,947

females age 18-49: 5,151,843 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 252,396

females age 18-49: 237,300 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$1.61 billion (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.2% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Venezuela

Disputes - international:

claims all of the area west of the Essequibo River in Guyana, preventing any discussion of a maritime boundary; Guyana has expressed its intention to join Barbados in asserting claims before the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that

Trinidad and Tobago's maritime boundary with Venezuela extends into

their waters; dispute with Colombia over Los Monjes islands and maritime boundary near the Gulf of Venezuela; Colombian-organized

illegal narcotics and paramilitary activities penetrate Venezuela's shared border region resulting in several thousand residents migrating away from the border; US, France, and the Netherlands recognize Venezuela's claim to give full effect to Aves Island, which creates a Venezuelan EEZ/continental shelf extending over a

large portion of the Caribbean Sea; Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines protest Venezuela's claim that Aves Island sustains human habitation and other states' recognition of it

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Venezuela is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual

exploitation and forced labor; women and children from Colombia,

China, Peru, Ecuador, and the Dominican Republic are trafficked to

and through Venezuela and subjected to commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor; Venezuelans are trafficked internally and to Western Europe, particularly Spain and the Netherlands, and

to countries in the Caribbean region for commercial sexual exploitation; Venezuela is a transit country for illegal migrants from other countries in the region and for Asian nationals, some are

believed to be trafficking victims

tier rating: Tier 3 - Venezuela does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

Illicit drugs:

small-scale illicit producer of opium and coca for the processing of opiates and coca derivatives; however, large quantities of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana transit the country from Colombia bound for US and Europe; significant narcotics-related money-laundering activity, especially along the border with Colombia

and on Margarita Island; active eradication program primarily targeting opium; increasing signs of drug-related activities by Colombian insurgents on border

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Vietnam

Introduction Vietnam

Background:

The conquest of Vietnam by France began in 1858 and was completed

by 1884. It became part of French Indochina in 1887. Vietnam declared independence after World War II, but France continued to

rule until its 1954 defeat by Communist forces under Ho Chi MINH.

Under the Geneva Accords of 1954, Vietnam was divided into the Communist North and anti-Communist South. US economic and military

aid to South Vietnam grew through the 1960s in an attempt to bolster

the government, but US armed forces were withdrawn following a cease-fire agreement in 1973. Two years later, North Vietnamese forces overran the South reuniting the country under Communist rule.

Despite the return of peace, for over a decade the country experienced little economic growth because of conservative leadership policies. However, since the enactment of Vietnam's "doi

moi" (renovation) policy in 1986, Vietnamese authorities have committed to increased economic liberalization and enacted structural reforms needed to modernize the economy and to produce

more competitive, export-driven industries. The country continues to

experience protests from various groups - such as the Protestant Montagnard ethnic minority population of the Central Highlands and

the Hoa Hao Buddhists in southern Vietnam over religious persecution. Montagnard grievances also include the loss of land to

Vietnamese settlers.

Geography Vietnam

Location:

Southeastern Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, Gulf of Tonkin, and South China Sea, alongside China, Laos, and Cambodia

Geographic coordinates:

16 00 N, 106 00 E

Map references:

Southeast Asia

Area:

total: 329,560 sq km

land: 325,360 sq km

water: 4,200 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than New Mexico

Land boundaries: total: 4,639 km border countries: Cambodia 1,228 km, China 1,281 km, Laos 2,130 km

Coastline: 3,444 km (excludes islands)

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

tropical in south; monsoonal in north with hot, rainy season (May to September) and warm, dry season (October to March)

Terrain:

low, flat delta in south and north; central highlands; hilly, mountainous in far north and northwest

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: South China Sea 0 m

highest point: Fan Si Pan 3,144 m

Natural resources:

phosphates, coal, manganese, bauxite, chromate, offshore oil and

gas deposits, forests, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 20.14% permanent crops: 6.93% other: 72.93% (2005)

Irrigated land:
30,000 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
occasional typhoons (May to January) with extensive flooding, especially in the Mekong River delta

Environment - current issues:
logging and slash-and-burn agricultural practices contribute to deforestation and soil degradation; water pollution and overfishing threaten marine life populations; groundwater contamination limits
potable water supply; growing urban industrialization and population
migration are rapidly degrading environment in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh
City

Environment - international agreements:
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:
extending 1,650 km north to south, the country is only 50 km across
at its narrowest point

People Vietnam

Population:

84,402,966 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 27% (male 11,826,457/female 10,983,069)

15-64 years: 67.1% (male 28,055,941/female 28,614,553)

65 years and over: 5.8% (male 1,924,562/female 2,998,384)
(2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 25.9 years

male: 24.8 years

female: 27.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

1.02% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

16.86 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.22 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-0.42 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.08 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.64 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 25.14 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 25.54 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 24.72 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 70.85 years

male: 68.05 years

female: 73.85 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

1.91 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.4% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

220,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

9,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, Japanese encephalitis,

and plague are high risks in some locations

animal contact disease: rabies

water contact disease: leptospirosis

note: at present, H5N1 avian influenza poses a minimal risk; during

outbreaks among birds, rare cases could occur among US personnel who

have close contact with infected birds or poultry (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Vietnamese (singular and plural)

adjective: Vietnamese

Ethnic groups:

Kinh (Viet) 86.2%, Tay 1.9%, Thai 1.7%, Muong 1.5%, Khome
1.4%, Hoa
1.1%, Nun 1.1%, Hmong 1%, others 4.1% (1999 census)

Religions:

Buddhist 9.3%, Catholic 6.7%, Hoa Hao 1.5%, Cao Dai 1.1%,
Protestant 0.5%, Muslim 0.1%, none 80.8% (1999 census)

Languages:

Vietnamese (official), English (increasingly favored as a second
language), some French, Chinese, and Khmer; mountain area
languages
(Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 90.3%
male: 93.9%
female: 86.9% (2002)

Government Vietnam

Country name:

conventional long form: Socialist Republic of Vietnam
conventional short form: Vietnam
local long form: Cong Hoa Xa Hoi Chu Nghia Viet Nam
local short form: Viet Nam
abbreviation: SRV

Government type:

Communist state

Capital:

name: Hanoi

geographic coordinates: 21 02 N, 105 51 E

time difference: UTC+7 (12 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

59 provinces (tinh, singular and plural) and 5 municipalities (thanh pho, singular and plural)

provinces: An Giang, Bac Giang, Bac Kan, Bac Lieu, Bac Ninh, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Ben Tre, Binh Dinh, Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Binh Thuan, Ca Mau, Cao Bang, Dac Lak, Dac Nong, Dien Bien, Dong Nai,

Dong Thap, Gia Lai, Ha Giang, Ha Nam, Ha Tay, Ha Tinh, Hai Duong,

Hau Giang, Hoa Binh, Hung Yen, Khanh Hoa, Kien Giang, Kon Tum, Lai

Chau, Lam Dong, Lang Son, Lao Cai, Long An, Nam Dinh, Nghe An, Ninh

Binh, Ninh Thuan, Phu Tho, Phu Yen, Quang Binh, Quang Nam, Quang

Ngai, Quang Ninh, Quang Tri, Soc Trang, Son La, Tay Ninh, Thai Binh,

Thai Nguyen, Thanh Hoa, Thua Thien-Hue, Tien Giang, Tra Vinh, Tuyen

Quang, Vinh Long, Vinh Phuc, Yen Bai

municipalities: Can Tho, Da Nang, Hai Phong, Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh

Independence:

2 September 1945 (from France)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 2 September (1945)

Constitution:

15 April 1992

Legal system:

based on communist legal theory and French civil law system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Nguyen Minh TRIET (since 27 June 2006);

Vice President Truong My HOA (since 25 July 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Nguyen Tan DUNG (since 27 June

2006); Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Sinh HUNG (since 28 June 2006),

Deputy Prime Minister Pham Gia KHIEM (since 28 June 2006), and

Deputy Prime Minister Truong Vinh TRONG (since 28 June 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by president based on proposal of prime

minister and confirmed by National Assembly

elections: president elected by the National Assembly from among its

members for five-year term; election last held 27 June 2006; prime

minister appointed by the president from among the members of the

National Assembly; deputy prime ministers appointed by the prime

minister; appointment of prime minister and deputy prime ministers

confirmed by National Assembly

election results: Nguyen Minh TRIET elected president; percent of National Assembly vote - 94%; Nguyen Tan DUNG elected prime

minister; percent of National Assembly vote - 92%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Quoc-Hoi (498 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 19 May 2002 (next to be held 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - CPV 90%, other 10% (the

10% are not CPV members but are approved by the CPV to stand for

election); seats by party - CPV 447, CPV-approved 51

Judicial branch:

Supreme People's Court (chief justice is elected for a five-year term by the National Assembly on the recommendation of the president)

Political parties and leaders:

only party - Communist Party of Vietnam or CPV [Nong Duc MANH]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

ACCT (observer), APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, CP, EAS, FAO, G-77,

IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Nguyen Tam CHIEN

chancery: 1233 20th Street NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20036
telephone: [1] (202) 861-0737
FAX: [1] (202) 861-0917
consulate(s) general: San Francisco

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission:
Ambassador Michael W. MARINE embassy: 7 Lang Ha Street, Ba
Dinh District, Hanoi mailing address: PSC 461, Box 400, FPO AP
96521-0002 telephone: [84] (4) 772-1500 FAX: [84] (4) 772-1510
consulate(s) general: Ho Chi Minh City

Flag description: red with a large yellow five-pointed star in the
center

Economy Vietnam

Economy - overview:

Vietnam is a densely-populated, developing country that in the
last

30 years has had to recover from the ravages of war, the loss of
financial support from the old Soviet Bloc, and the rigidities of a
centrally-planned economy. Substantial progress was achieved
from

1986 to 1997 in moving forward from an extremely low level of
development and significantly reducing poverty. Growth averaged
around 9% per year from 1993 to 1997. The 1997 Asian financial
crisis highlighted the problems in the Vietnamese economy and
temporarily allowed opponents of reform to slow progress toward
a

market-oriented economy. GDP growth averaged 6.8% per year
from 1997

to 2004 even against the background of the Asian financial crisis
and a global recession, and growth hit 8% in 2005. Since 2001,
however, Vietnamese authorities have reaffirmed their
commitment to

economic liberalization and international integration. They have moved to implement the structural reforms needed to modernize the

economy and to produce more competitive, export-driven industries.

Vietnam's membership in the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and entry

into force of the US-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement in December

2001 have led to even more rapid changes in Vietnam's trade and economic regime. Vietnam's exports to the US doubled in 2002 and

again in 2003. Vietnam hopes to become a member of the WTO in 2006.

Among other benefits, accession would allow Vietnam to take advantage of the phase out of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, which eliminated quotas on textiles and clothing for WTO

partners on 1 January 2005. Agriculture's share of economic output

has continued to shrink, from about 25% in 2000 to 21% in 2005. Deep

poverty, defined as a percent of the population living under \$1 per day, has declined significantly and is now smaller than that of China, India, and the Philippines. Vietnam is working to promote job

creation to keep up with the country's high population growth rate.

However, high levels of inflation have prompted Vietnamese authorities to tighten monetary and fiscal policies.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$235.2 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$43.75 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
8.5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$2,800 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 20.9% industry: 41%
services: 38.1% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 44.39 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 56.8% industry: 37%
services: 6.2% (July 2005)

Unemployment rate:
2.4% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:
19.5% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 3.6% highest 10%: 29.9% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
36.1 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
8.3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
33.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$11.64 billion
expenditures: \$12.95 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$1.8

billion (2005 est.)

Public debt:

48.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

paddy rice, coffee, rubber, cotton, tea, pepper, soybeans, cashews, sugar cane, peanuts, bananas; poultry; fish, seafood

Industries:

food processing, garments, shoes, machine-building; mining, coal, steel; cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires, oil, paper

Industrial production growth rate:

17.2% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

46.2 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 43.7% hydro: 56.3% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

52 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports:

NA kWh

Electricity - imports:

NA kWh

Oil - production:

400,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

216,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

600 million bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

6.342 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

6.342 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2005 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

NA cu m

Natural gas - proved reserves:

192.6 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$-309 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$32.23 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

crude oil, marine products, rice, coffee, rubber, tea, garments, shoes

Exports - partners:

US 21.2%, Japan 13.3%, Australia 8.4%, China 7.5%, Singapore 5.3%,
Germany 5% (2005)

Imports:

\$36.88 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, petroleum products, fertilizer, steel products, raw cotton, grain, cement, motorcycles

Imports - partners:

China 16.3%, Singapore 12.8%, Taiwan 11.7%, Japan 10.4%, South

Korea 9.9%, Thailand 6.8% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$8.863 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$20.16 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient: \$2.8 billion in credits and grants pledged by international donors for 2000 (2004)

Currency (code):

dong (VND)

Currency code:

VND

Exchange rates:

dong per US dollar - 15,746 (2005), (2004), 15,510 (2003), 15,280 (2002), 14,725 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Vietnam

Telephones - main lines in use:

15.845 million (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

9.593 million (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: Vietnam is putting considerable effort into modernization and expansion of its telecommunication system, but its

performance continues to lag behind that of its more modern neighbors

domestic: all provincial exchanges are digitalized and connected to Hanoi, Da Nang, and Ho Chi Minh City by fiber-optic cable or microwave radio relay networks; main lines have been substantially

increased, and the use of mobile telephones is growing rapidly

international: country code - 84; satellite earth stations - 2

Intersputnik (Indian Ocean region)

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 65, FM 7, shortwave 29 (1999)

Radios:

8.2 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

6 (plus 61 provincial TV stations) (2006)

Televisions:

3.57 million (1997)

Internet country code:

.vn

Internet hosts:

12,114 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
5 (2000)

Internet users:
13.1 million (2006)

Transportation Vietnam

Airports: 32 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 26 over 3,047 m: 8 2,438 to 3,047 m: 5 1,524 to 2,437 m: 11 914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:
total: 6
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 2
under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Pipelines:
condensate/gas 432 km; gas 163 km; oil 50 km; refined products
206
km (2006)

Railways:
total: 2,600 km
standard gauge: 178 km 1.435-m gauge
narrow gauge: 2,169 km 1.000-m gauge
dual gauge: 253 km three-rail track combining 1.435 m and 1.000-
m
gauges (2005)

Roadways: total: 222,179 km paved: 42,167 km unpaved:
180,012 km (2004)

Waterways:

17,702 km (5,000 km navigable by vessels up to 1.8 m draft)
(2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 267 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,423,936 GRT/2,191,858 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 23, cargo 202, chemical tanker 4, container 5,

liquefied gas 5, petroleum tanker 24, refrigerated cargo 2, roll on/roll off 1, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 1 (Denmark 1)

registered in other countries: 17 (Antigua and Barbuda 1, Honduras

1, Mongolia 8, Panama 4, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, unknown

2) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh City

Military Vietnam

Military branches:

People's Armed Forces: People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN)
(includes

People's Navy Command (with naval infantry, coast guard), Air and

Air Defense Force (Kon Quan Nhan Dan), Border Defense Command),

People's Public Security Forces, Militia Force, Self-Defense Forces
(2005)

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (male) for compulsory military service; females

may

volunteer for active duty military service; conscript service obligation - 2 years (3-4 years in the navy); 18-45 years of age (male) or 18-40 years of age (female) for Militia Force or Self Defense Forces (2006)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 21,341,813

females age 18-49: 21,430,808 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 16,032,358

females age 18-49: 17,921,241 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 915,572

females age 18-49: 864,161 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$650 million (FY98)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

2.5% (FY98)

Transnational Issues Vietnam

Disputes - international:

southeast Asian states have enhanced border surveillance to check the spread of avian flu; Cambodia and Laos protest Vietnamese squatters and armed encroachments along border; after years of Cambodia claiming Vietnam had moved or destroyed boundary markers,

in 2005, after much domestic debate, Cambodia ratified an agreement

with Vietnam that settled all but a small portion of the land

boundary; establishment of a maritime boundary with Cambodia is hampered by unresolved dispute over offshore islands; in 2004, Laotian-Vietnamese boundary commission agrees to erect missing markers in two adjoining provinces; demarcation of the China-Vietnam

boundary proceeds slowly and although the maritime boundary delimitation and fisheries agreements were ratified in June 2004, implementation has been delayed; China occupies Paracel Islands also

claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; involved in complex dispute with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, and possibly Brunei over the Spratly Islands; the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea" has eased tensions but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct" desired by several of the disputants; Vietnam continues to expand construction of facilities in the Spratly Islands; in March 2005, the national oil companies of China,

the Philippines, and Vietnam signed a joint accord to conduct marine

seismic activities in the Spratly Islands

Illicit drugs:

minor producer of opium poppy; probable minor transit point for Southeast Asian heroin; government continues to face domestic opium/heroin/methamphetamine addiction problems despite longstanding crackdowns

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Virgin Islands

Introduction Virgin Islands

Background: During the 17th century, the archipelago was divided into two territorial units, one English and the other Danish. Sugarcane, produced by slave labor, drove the islands' economy during the 18th and early 19th centuries. In 1917, the US purchased the Danish portion, which had been in economic decline since the abolition of slavery in 1848.

Geography Virgin Islands

Location:

Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic

Ocean, east of Puerto Rico

Geographic coordinates:

18 20 N, 64 50 W

Map references:

Central America and the Caribbean

Area:

total: 1,910 sq km

land: 346 sq km

water: 1,564 sq km

Area - comparative:

twice the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

188 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

subtropical, tempered by easterly trade winds, relatively low humidity, little seasonal temperature variation; rainy season September to November

Terrain:

mostly hilly to rugged and mountainous with little level land

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: Crown Mountain 475 m

Natural resources: sun, sand, sea, surf

Land use: arable land: 5.71% permanent crops: 2.86% other: 91.43% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

several hurricanes in recent years; frequent and severe droughts and floods; occasional earthquakes

Environment - current issues:

lack of natural freshwater resources

Geography - note:

important location along the Anegada Passage - a key shipping lane

for the Panama Canal; Saint Thomas has one of the best natural deepwater harbors in the Caribbean

People Virgin Islands

Population:

108,605 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 22.4% (male 12,261/female 12,056)

15-64 years: 66.4% (male 34,174/female 37,949)

65 years and over: 11.2% (male 5,385/female 6,780) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 37.1 years

male: 36.2 years

female: 38 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

-0.12% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

13.96 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

6.43 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

-8.73 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.9 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female

total population: 0.91 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 7.86 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.93 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.72 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 79.05 years

male: 75.24 years

female: 83.09 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

2.17 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Virgin Islander(s) (US citizens)

adjective: Virgin Islander

Ethnic groups:

black 76.2%, white 13.1%, Asian 1.1%, other 6.1%, mixed 3.5%
(2000
census)

Religions:

Baptist 42%, Roman Catholic 34%, Episcopalian 17%, other 7%

Languages:

English 74.7%, Spanish or Spanish Creole 16.8%, French or French
Creole 6.6%, other 1.9% (2000 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 90-95% est.

male: NA%

female: NA% (2005 est.)

Government Virgin Islands

Country name:

conventional long form: United States Virgin Islands

conventional short form: Virgin Islands

former: Danish West Indies

abbreviation: USVI

Dependency status:

organized, unincorporated territory of the US with policy relations between the Virgin Islands and the US under the jurisdiction of the Office of Insular Affairs, US Department of the Interior

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Charlotte Amalie

geographic coordinates: 18 21 N, 64 56 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (territory of the US); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are three islands at the second order; Saint Croix, Saint John, Saint Thomas

National holiday:

Transfer Day (from Denmark to the US), 27 March (1917)

Constitution:

Revised Organic Act of 22 July 1954

Legal system:
based on US laws

Suffrage:
18 years of age; universal; island residents are US citizens but do not vote in US presidential elections

Executive branch:
chief of state: President George W. BUSH of the US (since 20 January 2001); Vice President Richard B. CHENEY (since 20 January 2001)
head of government: Governor Dr. Charles Wesley TURNBULL (since 5 January 1999)
cabinet: NA
elections: under the US Constitution, residents of unincorporated territories, such as the Virgin Islands, do not vote in elections for US president and vice president; governor and lieutenant governor elected on the same ticket by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term); election last held 7 and 21 November 2006 (next to be held November 2010)
election results: John DeJONGH elected governor and takes office in January 2007; percent of vote - John DeJONGH 57.3%, Kenneth MAPP 42.7%

Legislative branch:
unicameral Senate (15 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve two-year terms)
elections: last held 7 November 2006 (next to be held November

2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - Democratic Party 8, ICM 4, independent 3

note: the Virgin Islands elects one non-voting representative to the US House of Representatives; election last held 7 November 2006 (next to be held November 2008); results - Donna M.

CHRISTENSEN

(Democrat) reelected

Judicial branch:

US District Court of the Virgin Islands (under Third Circuit jurisdiction); Superior Court of the Virgin Islands (judges appointed by the governor for 10-year terms)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Party [Arturo WATLINGTON]; Independent Citizens' Movement or ICM [Usie RICHARDS]; Republican Party [Gary SPRAUVE]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

IOC, UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (territory of the US)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (territory of the US)

Flag description:

white, with a modified US coat of arms in the center between the large blue initials V and I; the coat of arms shows a yellow eagle holding an olive branch in one talon and three arrows in the other with a superimposed shield of vertical red and white stripes below

a

blue panel

Economy Virgin Islands

Economy - overview:

Tourism is the primary economic activity, accounting for 80% of GDP

and employment. The islands normally host 2 million visitors a year.

The manufacturing sector consists of petroleum refining, textiles, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and watch assembly. The agricultural sector is small, with most food being imported. International business and financial services are small but growing components of

the economy. One of the world's largest petroleum refineries is at Saint Croix. The islands are subject to substantial damage from storms. The government is working to improve fiscal discipline, to support construction projects in the private sector, to expand tourist facilities, to reduce crime, and to protect the environment.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$1.577 billion (2004 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

2% (2002 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$14,500 (2004 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1% industry: 19% services: 80% (2003 est.)

Labor force: 43,980 (2004 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 1% industry: 19% services: 80% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:
6.2% (2004)

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
2.2% (2003)

Budget: revenues: \$NA expenditures: \$NA

Agriculture - products:
fruit, vegetables, sorghum; Senepol cattle

Industries:
tourism, petroleum refining, watch assembly, rum distilling,
construction, pharmaceuticals, textiles, electronics

Industrial production growth rate:
NA%

Electricity - production:
1.04 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
967.3 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

14,650 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

105,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:

\$4.234 billion \$NA

Exports - commodities:

refined petroleum products

Exports - partners:

US, Puerto Rico (2004)

Imports:

\$4.609 billion \$NA

Imports - commodities:

crude oil, foodstuffs, consumer goods, building materials

Imports - partners:
US, Puerto Rico (2004)

Debt - external:
\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:
\$NA

Currency (code):
US dollar (USD)

Currency code:
USD

Exchange rates:
the US dollar is used

Fiscal year:
1 October - 30 September

Communications Virgin Islands

Telephones - main lines in use:
70,900 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
64,200 (2004)

Telephone system:
general assessment: modern system with total digital switching,
uses fiber-optic cable and microwave radio relay
domestic: full range of services available
international: country code - 1-340; 2 submarine cable connections
(Taino Carib, Americas-1); satellite earth stations - NA

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 6, FM 16, shortwave 0 (2006)

Radios:

107,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:

5 (2006)

Televisions:

68,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.vi

Internet hosts:

3,855 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

50 (2000)

Internet users:

30,000 (2002)

Transportation Virgin Islands

Airports: 2 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 2 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways:

total: 1,257 km (2004)

Ports and terminals:

Charlotte Amalie, Limetree Bay

Military Virgin Islands

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of the US

Transnational Issues Virgin Islands

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Wake Island

Introduction Wake Island

Background:

The US annexed Wake Island in 1899 for a cable station. An important air and naval base was constructed in 1940-41. In December

1941, the island was captured by the Japanese and held until the end

of World War II. In subsequent years, Wake was developed as a stopover and refueling site for military and commercial aircraft transiting the Pacific. Since 1974, the island's airstrip has been used by the US military, as well as for emergency landings. All operations on the island were suspended and all personnel evacuated

in August 2006 with the approach of super typhoon Loke (category 5),

which struck the island with sustained winds of 250 kph and a 6

m

storm surge inflicting major damage. A US Air Force assessment and

repair team returned to the island in September and restored limited

function to the airfield and facilities. The future status of activities on the island will be determined upon completion of the survey and assessment.

Geography Wake Island

Location:

Oceania, atoll in the North Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to the Northern Mariana Islands

Geographic coordinates:

19 17 N, 166 39 E

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 6.5 sq km

land: 6.5 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about 11 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

19.3 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

Climate:
tropical

Terrain:
atoll of three low coral islands, Peale, Wake, and Wilkes, built up on an underwater volcano; central lagoon is former crater, islands are part of the rim

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m highest point: unnamed location 6 m

Natural resources: none

Land use: arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100% (2005)

Irrigated land:
0 sq km

Natural hazards:
occasional typhoons

Environment - current issues:
NA

Geography - note:
strategic location in the North Pacific Ocean; emergency landing location for transpacific flights

People Wake Island

Population:
no indigenous inhabitants
note: US military personnel have left the island, but contractor personnel remain; as of October 2001, 200 contractor personnel

were

present (July 2006 est.)

Government Wake Island

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: Wake Island

Dependency status:

unincorporated territory of the US; administered from Washington,

DC, by the Department of the Interior; activities on the island are conducted by the US Air Force

Legal system:

the laws of the US, where applicable, apply

Flag description:

the flag of the US is used

Economy Wake Island

Economy - overview:

Economic activity is limited to providing services to military personnel and contractors located on the island. All food and manufactured goods must be imported.

Electricity - production:

NA kWh

Communications Wake Island

Telephone system:

general assessment: satellite communications; 1 DSN circuit off the Overseas Telephone System (OTS)

domestic: NA

international: NA

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 0, FM 0, shortwave 0

note: Armed Forces Radio/Television Service (AFRTS) radio service

provided by satellite (2005)

Television broadcast stations:

0

note: Armed Forces Radio/Television Service (AFRTS) radio service

provided by satellite (2005)

Transportation Wake Island

Airports: 1 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

none; two offshore anchorages for large ships

Transportation - note:

there are no commercial or civilian flights to and from Wake Island, except in direct support of island missions; emergency landing is available

Military Wake Island

Military - note:

defense is the responsibility of the US; launch support facility is part of the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site (RTS)

administered by US Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC)

Transnational Issues Wake Island

Disputes - international: claimed by Marshall Islands

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Wallis and Futuna

Introduction Wallis and Futuna

Background:

The Futuna island group was discovered by the Dutch in 1616 and Wallis by the British in 1767, but it was the French who declared a protectorate over the islands in 1842. In 1959, the inhabitants of the islands voted to become a French overseas territory.

Geography Wallis and Futuna

Location:

Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

Geographic coordinates:

13 18 S, 176 12 W

Map references:

Oceania

Area:

total: 274 sq km

land: 274 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Ile Uvea (Wallis Island), Ile Futuna (Futuna Island), Ile Alofi, and 20 islets

Area - comparative:

1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

129 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

tropical; hot, rainy season (November to April); cool, dry season (May to October); rains 2,500-3,000 mm per year (80% humidity);

average temperature 26.6 degrees C

Terrain:

volcanic origin; low hills

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mont Singavi 765 m

Natural resources:

NEGL

Land use:

arable land: 7.14%

permanent crops: 35.71%

other: 57.15% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

NA

Environment - current issues:

deforestation (only small portions of the original forests remain)
largely as a result of the continued use of wood as the main fuel
source; as a consequence of cutting down the forests, the
mountainous terrain of Futuna is particularly prone to erosion;
there are no permanent settlements on Alofi because of the lack of
natural fresh water resources

Geography - note:

both island groups have fringing reefs

People Wallis and Futuna

Population: 16,025 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: NA 15-64 years: NA 65 years and over:
NA (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

NA

Birth rate:

NA births/1,000 population

Death rate:

NA deaths/1,000 population

Net migration rate:

NA migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: there has been steady emigration from Wallis and Futuna to
New

Caledonia (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: NA years

male: NA years

female: NA years

Total fertility rate:

NA children born/woman

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: Wallisian(s), Futunan(s), or Wallis and Futuna Islanders

adjective: Wallisian, Futunan, or Wallis and Futuna Islander

Ethnic groups:

Polynesian

Religions:

Roman Catholic 99%, other 1%

Languages:

Wallisian 58.9% (indigenous Polynesian language), Futunian 30.1%,

French 10.8%, other 0.2% (2003 census)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 50%

male: 50%

female: 50% (1969 est.)

Government Wallis and Futuna

Country name:

conventional long form: Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands

conventional short form: Wallis and Futuna

local long form: Territoire des Iles Wallis et Futuna

local short form: Wallis et Futuna

Dependency status:

overseas territory of France

Government type:

NA

Capital:

name: Mata-Utu (on Ile Uvea)

geographic coordinates: 13 57 S, 171 56 W

time difference: UTC+12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (overseas territory of France); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there

are three kingdoms at the second order named Alo, Sigave, Wallis

Independence:

none (overseas territory of France)

National holiday:

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Constitution:

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Legal system:

French legal system

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France (since 17 May 1995), represented by High Administrator Richard DIDIER (since 19
July 2006)

head of government: President of the Territorial Assembly
Patalione

KANIMOA (since January 2001)

cabinet: Council of the Territory consists of three kings and three members appointed by the high administrator on the advice of the Territorial Assembly

note: there are three traditional kings with limited powers

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; high administrator appointed by the French president on the advice of the French Ministry of the Interior; the presidents of the Territorial Government and the Territorial Assembly are elected by the members of the assembly

Legislative branch:

unicameral Territorial Assembly or Assemblée Territoriale (20 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 11 March 2002 (next to be held March 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - RPR and affiliates 13, Socialists and affiliates 7

note: Wallis and Futuna elects one senator to the French Senate and

one deputy to the French National Assembly; French Senate - elections last held 27 September 1998 (next to be held by September

2007); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats - RPR (now UMP) 1; French National Assembly - elections last held 16 June 2002

(next to be held by in 2007); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats - RPR (UMP) 1

Judicial branch:

none; justice generally administered under French law by the high administrator, but the three traditional kings administer customary

law and there is a magistrate in Mata-Utu

Political parties and leaders:

Lua Kae Tahi (Giscardians); Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche
or

MRG; Rally for the Republic or RPR (UMP) [Clovis
LOGOLOGOFOLAU];

Socialist Party or PS; Taumu'a Lelei [Soane Muni UHILA]; Union
Populaire Locale or UPL [Falakiko GATA]; Union Pour la
Democratie
Francaise or UDF

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

SPC, UPU

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none (overseas territory of France)

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none (overseas territory of France)

Flag description:

unofficial, local flag has a red field with four white isosceles
triangles in the middle, representing the three native kings of the
islands and the French administrator; the apexes of the triangles
are oriented inward and at right angles to each other; the flag of
France, outlined in white on two sides, is in the upper hoist
quadrant; the flag of France is the only official flag

Economy Wallis and Futuna

Economy - overview:

The economy is limited to traditional subsistence agriculture, with

about 80% labor force earnings from agriculture (coconuts and vegetables), livestock (mostly pigs), and fishing. About 4% of the population is employed in government. Revenues come from French

Government subsidies, licensing of fishing rights to Japan and South

Korea, import taxes, and remittances from expatriate workers in New

Caledonia.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$60 million (2004 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$3,800 (2004 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Labor force:

NA 3,104

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 80% industry: 4%
services: 16% (2001 est.)

Unemployment rate:

15.2% NA%

Population below poverty line:

NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.8% NA%

Budget: revenues: \$29,730 expenditures: \$31,330 (1998 est.)

Public debt:

5.6% of GDP

Agriculture - products:

breadfruit, yams, taro, bananas; pigs, goats; fish

Industries:

copra, handicrafts, fishing, lumber

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

NA kWh

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 0% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0%

Electricity - consumption:

NA kWh

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2002)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2002)

Exports:

\$47,450 f.o.b. (2004)

Exports - commodities:

copra, chemicals, construction materials

Exports - partners:

Italy 40%, Croatia 15%, US 14%, Denmark 13% (2004)

Imports:

\$61.17 million f.o.b. (2004)

Imports - commodities:

chemicals, machinery, passenger ships, consumer goods

Imports - partners:

France 97%, Australia 2%, NZ 1% (2004)

Debt - external:

\$3.67 million \$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

assistance from France

Currency (code):

Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique franc (XPF)

Currency code:

XPF

Exchange rates:

Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique francs (XPF) per US dollar - 95.89 (2005), 96.04 (2004), 105.66 (2003), 126.71 (2002), 133.26 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Wallis and Futuna

Telephones - main lines in use:
1,900 (2002)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
0 (1994)

Telephone system:
general assessment: NA
domestic: NA
international: country code - 681

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 1, FM 0, shortwave 0 (2000)

Radios:
NA

Television broadcast stations:
2 (2000)

Televisions:
NA

Internet country code:
.wf

Internet hosts:
1 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
1 (2000)

Internet users:
900 (2002)

Transportation Wallis and Futuna

Airports: 2 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Merchant marine:

total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 110,428 GRT/56,830 DWT

by type: chemical tanker 1, passenger 7

foreign-owned: 8 (France 5, French Polynesia 2, US 1) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Leava, Mata-Utu

Military Wallis and Futuna

Military - note: defense is the responsibility of France

Transnational Issues Wallis and Futuna

Disputes - international: none

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

@West Bank

Introduction West Bank

Background:

The Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government

Arrangements (the DOP), signed in Washington on 13 September 1993,

provided for a transitional period not exceeding five years of Palestinian interim self-government in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Under the DOP, Israel agreed to transfer certain powers and responsibilities to the Palestinian Authority (PA) as part of the interim self-governing arrangements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

A transfer of powers and responsibilities for the Gaza Strip and Jericho took place pursuant to the Israel-PLO 4 May 1994 Cairo Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area and in additional

areas of the West Bank pursuant to the Israel-PLO 28 September 1995

Interim Agreement, the Israel-PLO 15 January 1997 Protocol Concerning Redeployment in Hebron, the Israel-PLO 23 October 1998

Wye River Memorandum, and the 4 September 1999 Sharm el-Sheikh

Agreement. The DOP provided that Israel would retain responsibility

during the transitional period for external and internal security and for public order of settlements and Israeli citizens. Direct negotiations to determine the permanent status of Gaza and West Bank

began in September 1999 after a three-year hiatus, but were derailed

by a second intifada that broke out in September 2000. In April 2003

the Quartet (US, EU, UN, and Russia) presented a roadmap to a final

settlement of the conflict by 2005 based on reciprocal steps by the two parties leading to two states, Israel and a democratic Palestine. The proposed date for a permanent status agreement has been postponed indefinitely due to violence and accusations that both sides have not followed through on their commitments.

Longtime

Palestinian leader Yasir ARAFAT died in November 2004 and Mahmud

ABBAS was elected PA President in January 2005, bringing hope of a

turning point in the conflict. Israel and the PA agreed in February 2005 to the Sharm el-Sheikh Commitments, focused on security issues,

in an effort to move the peace process forward. Progress has been slow because of different interpretations of the verbal agreement by

the two sides.

Geography West Bank

Location:

Middle East, west of Jordan

Geographic coordinates:

32 00 N, 35 15 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 5,860 sq km

land: 5,640 sq km

water: 220 sq km

note: includes West Bank, Latrun Salient, and the northwest quarter

of the Dead Sea, but excludes Mt. Scopus; East Jerusalem and Jerusalem No Man's Land are also included only as a means of depicting the entire area occupied by Israel in 1967

Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Delaware

Land boundaries: total: 404 km border countries: Israel 307 km, Jordan 97 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

temperate; temperature and precipitation vary with altitude, warm to hot summers, cool to mild winters

Terrain:

mostly rugged dissected upland, some vegetation in west, but barren in east

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Dead Sea -408 m

highest point: Tall Asur 1,022 m

Natural resources:

arable land

Land use: arable land: 16.9% permanent crops: 18.97% other:

64.13% (2001)

Irrigated land:

150 sq km; note - includes Gaza Strip (2003)

Natural hazards:

droughts

Environment - current issues:

adequacy of fresh water supply; sewage treatment

Geography - note:

landlocked; highlands are main recharge area for Israel's coastal aquifers; there are 242 West Bank settlements and 29 East Jerusalem

settlements in addition to at least 20 occupied outposts (August 2005 est.)

People West Bank

Population:

2,460,492

note: in addition, there are about 187,000 Israeli settlers in the West Bank and fewer than 177,000 in East Jerusalem (July 2004 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 42.9% (male 541,110/female 515,202)

15-64 years: 53.7% (male 676,427/female 644,347)

65 years and over: 3.4% (male 35,440/female 47,966) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 18.3 years

male: 18.2 years

female: 18.5 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

3.06% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

31.67 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

3.92 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

2.8 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.74 male(s)/female

total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 19.15 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 21.12 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 17.05 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 73.27 years

male: 71.5 years

female: 75.15 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

4.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality:

noun: NA

adjective: NA

Ethnic groups:

Palestinian Arab and other 83%, Jewish 17%

Religions:

Muslim 75% (predominantly Sunni), Jewish 17%, Christian and other 8%

Languages:

Arabic, Hebrew (spoken by Israeli settlers and many Palestinians), English (widely understood)

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 91.9%

male: 96.3%

female: 87.4% (2003 est.)

Government West Bank

Country name: conventional long form: none conventional short form: West Bank

Economy West Bank

Economy - overview:

The West Bank - the larger of the two areas under the Palestinian Authority (PA)- has experienced a general decline in economic growth

and a degradation in economic conditions made worse since the second

intifadah began in September 2000. The downturn has been largely the

result of the Israeli closure policies - the imposition of border closures in response to security incidents in Israel - which disrupted labor and commodity market relationships. In 2001, and even more severely in 2002, Israeli military measures in PA areas resulted in the destruction of much capital plant, the disruption of administrative structure, and widespread business closures.

Including the Gaza Strip, the UN estimates that more than 100,000 Palestinians out of the 125,000 who used to work in Israeli settlements, or in joint industrial zones, have lost their jobs.

International aid of \$2 billion to the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 2004 prevented the complete collapse of the economy and allowed some

reforms in the government's financial operations. In 2005, high unemployment and limited trade opportunities, due to continued closures both within the West Bank and externally, stymied growth.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$1.8 billion (2003 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$3.45 billion

GDP - real growth rate:
6.2% (2004 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$1,100 (2003 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 9% industry: 28% services: 63% note: includes Gaza Strip (2002 est.)

Labor force: 614,000 (April-June 2005)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 18.4% industry: 24% services: 57.6% (April-June 2005)

Unemployment rate:

19.9% (includes Gaza Strip) (January-September 2005)

Population below poverty line:

46% including Gaza Strip (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

7% (includes Gaza Strip) (2003 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$964 million

expenditures: \$1.34 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA;

note - these budget data include Gaza Strip (2004)

Agriculture - products:

olives, citrus, vegetables; beef, dairy products

Industries:

generally small family businesses that produce cement, textiles, soap, olive-wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs; the Israelis have established some small-scale, modern industries in the settlements and industrial centers

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:

NA kWh; note - most electricity imported from Israel; East Jerusalem Electric Company buys and distributes electricity to Palestinians in East Jerusalem and its concession in the West Bank; the Israel Electric Company directly supplies electricity to most Jewish residents and military facilities; some Palestinian municipalities, such as Nablus and Janin, generate their own electricity from small power plants

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
NA kWh

Electricity - imports:
NA kWh

Exports:
\$270 million f.o.b.; note - includes Gaza Strip (2003)

Exports - commodities:
olives, fruit, vegetables, limestone

Exports - partners:
Israel, Jordan, Gaza Strip (2004)

Imports:
\$1.952 billion c.i.f.; note - includes Gaza Strip (2003)

Imports - commodities:
food, consumer goods, construction materials

Imports - partners:
Israel, Jordan, Gaza Strip (2004)

Debt - external:
\$0; note - includes Gaza Strip (2002)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$1.14 billion; note - includes Gaza Strip (2004 est.)

Currency (code):

new Israeli shekel (ILS); Jordanian dinar (JOD)

Currency code:

ILS; JOD

Exchange rates:

new Israeli shekels per US dollar - 4.4877 (2005), 4.482 (2004),
4.5541 (2003), 4.7378 (2002), 4.2057 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications West Bank

Telephones - main lines in use:

357,300 (includes Gaza Strip) (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

1.095 million (includes Gaza Strip) (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: Israeli company BEZEK and the Palestinian company
PALTEL

are responsible for fixed line services in the Gaza Strip; the
Palestinian JAWAL company provides cellular services

international: country code - 970

Radio broadcast stations:

AM 1, FM 20, shortwave 0 (2005)

Radios:

NA; note - most Palestinian households have radios (1999)

Television broadcast stations:
8 (2005)

Televisions:
NA; note - many Palestinian households have televisions (1999)

Internet country code:
.ps

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
8 (1999)

Internet users:
243,000 (includes Gaza Strip) (2005)

Transportation West Bank

Airports:
3 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:
total: 3
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Roadways: total: 4,158 km paved: 4,158 km note: includes Gaza Strip (2003)

Military West Bank

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
NA

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

NA

Transnational Issues West Bank

Disputes - international:

West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli-occupied with current status subject to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement - permanent status to be determined through further negotiation; Israel continues construction of a "seam line" separation barrier along parts of the Green Line and within the West Bank; Israel withdrew from four settlements in the northern West Bank in August 2005; since 1948, about 350 peacekeepers from the UN Truce Supervision

Organization (UNTSO), headquartered in Jerusalem, monitor ceasefires, supervise armistice agreements, prevent isolated incidents from escalating, and assist other UN personnel in the region

Refugees and internally displaced persons:
refugees (country of origin): 699,817 (Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)) (2005)

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@Western Sahara

Introduction Western Sahara

Background:

Morocco virtually annexed the northern two-thirds of Western Sahara

(formerly Spanish Sahara) in 1976, and the rest of the territory in 1979, following Mauritania's withdrawal. A guerrilla war with the Polisario Front contesting Rabat's sovereignty ended in a 1991 UN-brokered cease-fire; a UN-organized referendum on final status has been repeatedly postponed.

Geography Western Sahara

Location:

Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Mauritania and Morocco

Geographic coordinates:

24 30 N, 13 00 W

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 266,000 sq km

land: 266,000 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about the size of Colorado

Land boundaries: total: 2,046 km border countries: Algeria 42 km, Mauritania 1,561 km, Morocco 443 km

Coastline:

1,110 km

Maritime claims:

contingent upon resolution of sovereignty issue

Climate:

hot, dry desert; rain is rare; cold offshore air currents produce fog and heavy dew

Terrain:

mostly low, flat desert with large areas of rocky or sandy surfaces rising to small mountains in south and northeast

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Sebjet Tah -55 m

highest point: unnamed location 463 m

Natural resources:

phosphates, iron ore

Land use:

arable land: 0.02%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 99.98% (2005)

Irrigated land:

NA

Natural hazards:

hot, dry, dust/sand-laden sirocco wind can occur during winter and

spring; widespread harmattan haze exists 60% of time, often severely

restricting visibility

Environment - current issues:

sparse water and lack of arable land

Environment - international agreements: party to: none of the selected agreements signed, but not ratified: none of the selected

agreements

Geography - note: the waters off the coast are particularly rich fishing areas

People Western Sahara

Population: 273,008 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: NA 15-64 years: NA 65 years and over: NA (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

NA

Birth rate:

NA births/1,000 population

Death rate:

NA deaths/1,000 population

Sex ratio:

NA

Infant mortality rate:

total: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: NA years

male: NA years

female: NA years

Total fertility rate:

NA children born/woman

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Major infectious diseases: degree of risk: intermediate food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne diseases: may be a significant risk in some locations during the transmission season (typically April through November) (2005)

Nationality: noun: Sahrawi(s), Sahraoui(s) adjective: Sahrawi, Sahrawian, Sahraouian

Ethnic groups:

Arab, Berber

Religions:

Muslim

Languages:

Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic

Literacy:

NA

Government Western Sahara

Country name:

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Western Sahara

former: Spanish Sahara

Government type:

legal status of territory and issue of sovereignty unresolved;
territory contested by Morocco and Polisario Front (Popular Front
for the Liberation of the Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro), which
in

February 1976 formally proclaimed a government-in-exile of the
Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), led by President
Mohamed

ABDELAZIZ; territory partitioned between Morocco and
Mauritania in

April 1976, with Morocco acquiring northern two-thirds;
Mauritania,

under pressure from Polisario guerrillas, abandoned all claims to
its portion in August 1979; Morocco moved to occupy that sector
shortly thereafter and has since asserted administrative control;
the Polisario's government-in-exile was seated as an Organization
of

African Unity (OAU) member in 1984; guerrilla activities
continued

sporadically, until a UN-monitored cease-fire was implemented 6
September 1991

Capital:

none

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

none (under de facto control of Morocco)

Suffrage:

none; a UN-sponsored voter identification campaign not yet
completed

Executive branch:

none

Political pressure groups and leaders:

none

International organization participation:

none

Diplomatic representation in the US:

none

Diplomatic representation from the US:

none

Economy Western Sahara

Economy - overview:

Western Sahara depends on pastoral nomadism, fishing, and phosphate

mining as the principal sources of income for the population. The territory lacks sufficient rainfall for sustainable agricultural production, and most of the food for the urban population must be imported. All trade and other economic activities are controlled by the Moroccan Government. Moroccan energy interests in 2001 signed

contracts to explore for oil off the coast of Western Sahara, which has angered the Polisario. Incomes and standards of living in Western Sahara are substantially below the Moroccan level.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$NA

GDP (official exchange rate):

NA

GDP - real growth rate:

NA%

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$NA

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: NA% industry: NA%
services: 40%

Labor force: 12,000

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 50% industry and
services: 50%

Unemployment rate:
NA%

Population below poverty line:
NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
NA%

Budget:
revenues: \$NA
expenditures: \$NA

Agriculture - products:
fruits and vegetables (grown in the few oases); camels, sheep,
goats (kept by nomads); fish

Industries:
phosphate mining, handicrafts

Industrial production growth rate:

NA%

Electricity - production:
85 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:
83.7 million kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:
0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:
0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:
1,750 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:
NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:
NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Exports:
\$NA

Exports - commodities:

phosphates 62%

Exports - partners:

Morocco claims and administers Western Sahara, so trade partners are included in overall Moroccan accounts (2004)

Imports:

\$NA

Imports - commodities:

fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs

Imports - partners:

Morocco claims and administers Western Sahara, so trade partners are included in overall Moroccan accounts (2004)

Debt - external:

\$NA

Economic aid - recipient:

\$NA

Currency (code):

Moroccan dirham (MAD)

Currency code:

MAD

Exchange rates:

Moroccan dirhams per US dollar - 8.865 (2005), 8.868 (2004), 9.5744 (2003), 11.0206 (2002), 11.303 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Western Sahara

Telephones - main lines in use:
about 2,000 (1999 est.)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
0 (1999)

Telephone system:
general assessment: sparse and limited system
domestic: NA
international: country code - 212; tied into Morocco's system by
microwave radio relay, tropospheric scatter, and satellite;
satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) linked to
Rabat, Morocco

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 2, FM 0, shortwave 0 (1998)

Radios:
56,000 (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
NA

Televisions:
6,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.eh

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
1 (2000)

Internet users:
NA

Transportation Western Sahara

Airports: 11 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 8

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Ad Dakhla, Cabo Bojador, Laayoune (El Aaiun)

Military Western Sahara

Military expenditures - dollar figure: \$992.2 million

Transnational Issues Western Sahara

Disputes - international:

Morocco claims and administers Western Sahara, whose sovereignty

remains unresolved; UN-administered cease-fire has remained in effect since September 1991, administered by the UN Mission for the

Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), but attempts to hold a referendum have failed and parties thus far have rejected all brokered proposals

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@World

Introduction World

Background:

Globally, the 20th century was marked by: (a) two devastating world

wars; (b) the Great Depression of the 1930s; (c) the end of vast colonial empires; (d) rapid advances in science and technology, from

the first airplane flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina (US) to the landing on the moon; (e) the Cold War between the Western alliance

and the Warsaw Pact nations; (f) a sharp rise in living standards in North America, Europe, and Japan; (g) increased concerns about the

environment, including loss of forests, shortages of energy and water, the decline in biological diversity, and air pollution; (h) the onset of the AIDS epidemic; and (i) the ultimate emergence of the US as the only world superpower. The planet's population continues to explode: from 1 billion in 1820, to 2 billion in 1930, 3 billion in 1960, 4 billion in 1974, 5 billion in 1988, and 6 billion in 2000. For the 21st century, the continued exponential growth in science and technology raises both hopes (e.g., advances in medicine) and fears (e.g., development of even more lethal weapons of war).

Geography World

Map references:

Physical Map of the World, Political Map of the World, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total: 510.072 million sq km

land: 148.94 million sq km

water: 361.132 million sq km

note: 70.8% of the world's surface is water, 29.2% is land

Area - comparative:

land area about 16 times the size of the US

Land boundaries:

the land boundaries in the world total 250,708 km (not counting shared boundaries twice); two nations, China and Russia, each border

14 other countries

note: 44 nations and other areas are landlocked, these include:

Afghanistan, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bhutan,

Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic,

Chad, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Holy See (Vatican City), Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg,

Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay,

Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, West Bank, Zambia,

Zimbabwe; two of these, Liechtenstein and Uzbekistan, are doubly landlocked

Coastline:

356,000 km

note: 98 nations and other entities are islands that border no other countries, they include: American Samoa, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Ashmore and Cartier Islands, The Bahamas, Bahrain,

Baker Island, Barbados, Bassas da India, Bermuda, Bouvet Island, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Christmas Island, Clipperton Island, Cocos (Keeling)

Islands, Comoros, Cook Islands, Coral Sea Islands, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Europa Island, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), Faroe Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Glorioso Islands, Greenland, Grenada, Guam, Guernsey, Heard

Island and McDonald Islands, Howland Island, Iceland, Isle of Man,

Jamaica, Jan Mayen, Japan, Jarvis Island, Jersey, Johnston Atoll, Juan de Nova Island, Kingman Reef, Kiribati, Madagascar, Maldives,

Malta, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritius, Mayotte, Federated States of Micronesia, Midway Islands, Montserrat, Nauru, Navassa Island, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern

Mariana Islands, Palau, Palmyra Atoll, Paracel Islands, Philippines, Pitcairn Islands, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Saint Helena, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and

the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Singapore,

Solomon Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Spratly Islands, Sri Lanka, Svalbard, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tromelin Island, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu,

Virgin Islands, Wake Island, Wallis and Futuna, Taiwan

Maritime claims:

a variety of situations exist, but in general, most countries make the following claims measured from the mean low-tide baseline as described in the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea: territorial sea - 12 nm, contiguous zone - 24 nm, and exclusive economic zone - 200 nm; additional zones provide for exploitation of continental shelf resources and an exclusive fishing zone; boundary situations with neighboring states prevent many countries from extending their fishing or economic zones to a full 200nm

Climate:

a wide equatorial band of hot and humid tropical climates - bordered north and south by subtropical temperate zones - that separate two large areas of cold and dry polar climates

Terrain:

the greatest ocean depth is the Mariana Trench at 10,924 m in the Pacific Ocean

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Bentley Subglacial Trench -2,540 m

note: in the oceanic realm, Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench is

the lowest point, lying -10,924 m below the surface of the Pacific Ocean

highest point: Mount Everest 8,850 m

Natural resources:

the rapid depletion of nonrenewable mineral resources, the depletion of forest areas and wetlands, the extinction of animal and

plant species, and the deterioration in air and water quality (especially in Eastern Europe, the former USSR, and China) pose

serious long-term problems that governments and peoples are only beginning to address

Land use: arable land: 13.31% permanent crops: 4.71% other: 81.98% (2005)

Irrigated land:
2,770,980 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:
large areas subject to severe weather (tropical cyclones), natural disasters (earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions)

Environment - current issues: large areas subject to overpopulation, industrial disasters, pollution (air, water, acid rain, toxic substances), loss of vegetation (overgrazing, deforestation, desertification), loss of wildlife, soil degradation, soil depletion, erosion

Geography - note:
the world is now thought to be about 4.55 billion years old, just about one-third of the 13-billion-year age estimated for the universe

People World

Population:
6,525,170,264 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:
0-14 years: 27.4% (male 919,219,446/female 870,242,271)
15-64 years: 65.2% (male 2,152,066,888/female 2,100,334,722)
65 years and over: 7.4% (male 213,160,216/female 270,146,721)
note: some countries do not maintain age structure information, thus
a slight discrepancy exists between the total world population and

the total for world age structure (2006 est.)

Median age: total: 27.6 years male: 27 years female: 28.2 years
(2006 est.)

Population growth rate:
1.14% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:
20.05 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:
8.67 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:
at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female
total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:
total: 48.87 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 50.98 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 46.65 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:
total population: 64.77 years
male: 63.16 years
female: 66.47 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:
2.59 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
NA

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

NA

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Religions:

Christians 33.03% (of which Roman Catholics 17.33%, Protestants 5.8%, Orthodox 3.42%, Anglicans 1.23%), Muslims 20.12%, Hindus 13.34%, Buddhists 5.89%, Sikhs 0.39%, Jews 0.23%, other religions 12.61%, non-religious 12.03%, atheists 2.36% (2004 est.)

Languages:

Mandarin Chinese 13.69%, Spanish 5.05%, English 4.84%, Hindi 2.82%, Portuguese 2.77%, Bengali 2.68%, Russian 2.27%, Japanese 1.99%, Standard German 1.49%, Wu Chinese 1.21% (2004 est.)
note: percents are for "first language" speakers only

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 82%

male: 87%

female: 77%

note: over two-thirds of the world's 785 million illiterate adults are found in only eight countries (India, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Egypt); of all the illiterate adults in the world, two-thirds are women; extremely low literacy rates are concentrated in three regions, South and West Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Arab states, where around one-third of the men and half of all women are illiterate (2005 est.)

Government World

Administrative divisions:

272 nations, dependent areas, and other entities

Legal system:

all members of the UN are parties to the statute that established the International Court of Justice (ICJ) or World Court

Economy World

Economy - overview: Global output rose by 4.4% in 2005, led by China (9.3%), India (7.6%), and Russia (5.9%). The other 14 successor nations of the USSR and the other old Warsaw Pact nations again experienced widely divergent growth rates; the three Baltic nations continued as strong performers, in the 7% range of growth. Growth results posted by the major industrial countries varied from no gain for Italy to a strong gain by the United States (3.5%). The developing nations also varied in their growth results, with many countries facing population increases that erode gains in output. Externally, the nation-state, as a bedrock economic-political institution, is steadily losing control over international flows of people, goods, funds, and technology. Internally, the central government often finds its control over resources slipping as separatist regional movements - typically based on ethnicity - gain momentum, e.g., in many of the successor states of the former Soviet Union, in the former Yugoslavia, in India, in Iraq, in Indonesia, and in Canada. Externally, the central government is losing decisionmaking powers to international bodies, notably the EU. In Western Europe, governments face the difficult political problem of channeling resources away from welfare programs in order to increase investment and strengthen incentives to seek employment. The addition of 80 million people each year to an already overcrowded globe is exacerbating the problems of

pollution, desertification, underemployment, epidemics, and famine. Because of their own internal problems and priorities, the industrialized countries devote insufficient resources to deal effectively with the poorer areas of the world, which, at least from an economic point of view, are becoming further marginalized. The introduction of the euro as the common currency of much of Western Europe in January 1999, while paving the way for an integrated economic powerhouse, poses economic risks because of varying levels of income and cultural and political differences among the participating nations. The terrorist attacks on the US on 11 September 2001 accentuated a further growing risk to global prosperity, illustrated, for example, by the reallocation of resources away from investment to anti-terrorist programs. The opening of war in March 2003 between a US-led coalition and Iraq added new uncertainties to global economic prospects. After the coalition victory, the complex political difficulties and the high economic cost of establishing domestic order in Iraq became major global problems that continued into 2006.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

GWP (gross world product): \$60.63 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$43.07 trillion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

4.7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$9,500 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 4% industry: 32% services: 64% (2004 est.)

Labor force: 3.001 billion (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation:

agriculture: 42%

industry: 21%

services: 37% (2002 est.)

Unemployment rate:

30% combined unemployment and underemployment in many non-industrialized countries; developed countries typically 4%-12%

unemployment

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 2.6% highest 10%: 29.4% (2000 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): developed countries 1% to 4% typically; developing countries 5% to 20% typically; national inflation rates vary widely in individual cases, from declining prices in Japan to hyperinflation in one Third World countries (Zimbabwe); inflation rates have declined for most countries for the last several years, held in check by increasing international competition from several low wage countries (2005 est.)

Industries:

dominated by the onrush of technology, especially in computers, robotics, telecommunications, and medicines and medical equipment;

most of these advances take place in OECD nations; only a small portion of non-OECD countries have succeeded in rapidly adjusting to

these technological forces; the accelerated development of new industrial (and agricultural) technology is complicating already grim environmental problems

Industrial production growth rate:

3% (2003 est.)

Electricity - production:

16.54 trillion kWh (2003 est.)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: NA hydro: NA
nuclear: NA other: NA

Electricity - consumption:

15.45 trillion kWh (2003 est.)

Electricity - exports:

537 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

545.2 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

79.65 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

80.1 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - proved reserves:

1.349 trillion bbl (1 January 2002 est.)

Natural gas - production:

2.674 trillion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

2.675 trillion cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

667.6 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

696 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

174.6 trillion cu m (1 January 2002)

Exports:

\$10.33 trillion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Exports - commodities:

the whole range of industrial and agricultural goods and services

Exports - partners:

US 15.6%, Germany 7.4%, China 5.7%, France 4.9%, UK 4.7%,
Japan
4.5% (2005)

Imports:

\$10.3 trillion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Imports - commodities:

the whole range of industrial and agricultural goods and services

Imports - partners:

China 9.3%, US 9%, Germany 9%, Japan 6.1%, France 4.2%
(2005)

Debt - external:

\$36.89 trillion

note: this figure is the sum total of all countries' external debt,
both public and private (2004 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$154 billion official development assistance (ODA) (2004)

Communications World

Telephones - main lines in use:

1,263,367,600 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

2,168,433,600 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: NA

Radio broadcast stations:

AM NA, FM NA, shortwave NA

Radios:

NA

Television broadcast stations:

NA

Televisions:

NA

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

10,350 (2000 est.)

Internet users:

1,018,057,389 (2005)

Transportation World

Airports:

49,024 (2006)

Heliports:

2,021 (2006)

Railways:

total: 1,115,205 km

broad gauge: 257,481 km

standard gauge: 671,413 km

narrow gauge: 186,311 km (2003)

Roadways: total: 32,345,165 km paved: 19,403,061 km unpaved:
12,942,104 km (2002)

Waterways:

671,886 km (2004)

Merchant marine:

total: 33,222 ships (1000 GRT or over) (2006)

Military World

Military expenditures - dollar figure: aggregate real expenditure on arms worldwide has increased in the beginning of the 21st century, with the largest increase in the US; a rough estimate for 2005 is \$1.2 trillion (at purchasing power parity) (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP: roughly 2% of gross world product (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues World

Disputes - international:

stretching over 250,000 km, the world's 329 international land boundaries separate the 193 independent states and 73 dependencies,

areas of special sovereignty, and other miscellaneous entities; ethnicity, culture, race, religion, and language have divided states into separate political entities as much as history, physical terrain, political fiat, or conquest, resulting in sometimes arbitrary and imposed boundaries; maritime states have claimed limits and have so far established over 130 maritime boundaries and

joint development zones to allocate ocean resources and to provide

for national security at sea; boundary, borderland/resource, and

territorial disputes vary in intensity from managed or dormant to violent or militarized; most disputes over the alignment of political boundaries are confined to short segments and are today less common and less hostile than borderland, resource, and territorial disputes; undemarcated, indefinite, porous, and unmanaged boundaries, however, encourage illegal cross-border activities, uncontrolled migration, and confrontation; territorial disputes may evolve from historical and/or cultural claims, or they may be brought on by resource competition; ethnic and cultural clashes continue to be responsible for much of the territorial fragmentation around the world; disputes over islands at sea or in rivers frequently form the source of territorial and boundary conflict; other sources of contention include access to water and mineral (especially petroleum) resources, fisheries, and arable land; nonetheless, most nations cooperate to clarify their international boundaries and to resolve territorial and resource disputes peacefully; regional discord today prevails not so much between the armed forces of independent states as between stateless

armed entities that detract from the sustenance and welfare of local populations, leaving the community of nations to cope with resultant refugees, hunger, disease, impoverishment, and environmental degradation

Refugees and internally displaced persons:
the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that in December 2004 there was a global population of 9.2 million refugees, the lowest number in 25 years, and as many as 25 million IDPs in over 49 countries (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: about 600,000 to 800,000 people, mostly women

and children, are trafficked annually across national borders, not including millions trafficked within their own countries; at least 80% of the victims are female; 75% of all victims are trafficked into commercial sexual exploitation; roughly two-thirds of the global victims are trafficked intra-regionally within East Asia and the Pacific (260,000 to 280,000 people) and Europe and Eurasia (170,000 to 210,000 people)

Illicit drugs:

cocaine: worldwide coca cultivation in 2004 amounted to 166,200 hectares; Colombia produced slightly more than two-thirds of the worldwide crop, followed by Peru and Bolivia; potential pure cocaine

production of 645 metric tons in 2004 marked the lowest level of Andean cocaine production in the past 10 years; Colombia conducts

aggressive coca eradication campaign, but both Peruvian and Bolivian

Governments are hesitant to eradicate coca in key growing areas; 376

metric tons of export-quality cocaine are documented to have been seized in 2003, and 26 metric tons disrupted (jettisoned or destroyed); consumption of export quality cocaine is estimated to have been 800 metric tons

opiates: worldwide illicit opium poppy cultivation reached 258,630

hectares in 2004; potential opium production of 5,444 metric tons was highest total recorded since estimates began in mid-1980s; Afghanistan is world's primary opium producer, accounting for 91% of

the global supply; Southeast Asia - responsible for 7% of global

opium - continued to diminish in importance in the world opium market; Latin America produced 2% of global opium, but most refined

into heroin destined for United States; if all opium processed into pure heroin, the potential global production would be 632 metric tons of heroin in 2004

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Yemen

Introduction Yemen

Background:

North Yemen became independent of the Ottoman Empire in 1918. The

British, who had set up a protectorate area around the southern port

of Aden in the 19th century, withdrew in 1967 from what became South

Yemen. Three years later, the southern government adopted a Marxist

orientation. The massive exodus of hundreds of thousands of Yemenis

from the south to the north contributed to two decades of hostility between the states. The two countries were formally unified as the Republic of Yemen in 1990. A southern secessionist movement in

1994

was quickly subdued. In 2000, Saudi Arabia and Yemen agreed to a delimitation of their border.

Geography Yemen

Location:

Middle East, bordering the Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden, and Red Sea,
between Oman and Saudi Arabia

Geographic coordinates:

15 00 N, 48 00 E

Map references:

Middle East

Area:

total: 527,970 sq km

land: 527,970 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Perim, Socotra, the former Yemen Arab Republic (YAR or North Yemen), and the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY or South Yemen)

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than twice the size of Wyoming

Land boundaries: total: 1,746 km border countries: Oman 288 km, Saudi Arabia 1,458 km

Coastline: 1,906 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Climate:

mostly desert; hot and humid along west coast; temperate in western

mountains affected by seasonal monsoon; extraordinarily hot, dry, harsh desert in east

Terrain:

narrow coastal plain backed by flat-topped hills and rugged mountains; dissected upland desert plains in center slope into the desert interior of the Arabian Peninsula

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Arabian Sea 0 m

highest point: Jabal an Nabi Shu'ayb 3,760 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, fish, rock salt, marble; small deposits of coal, gold, lead, nickel, and copper; fertile soil in west

Land use: arable land: 2.91% permanent crops: 0.25% other: 96.84% (2005)

Irrigated land:

5,500 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

sandstorms and dust storms in summer

Environment - current issues:

very limited natural fresh water resources; inadequate supplies of potable water; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

strategic location on Bab el Mandeb, the strait linking the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, one of world's most active shipping lanes

People Yemen

Population:

21,456,188 (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 46.4% (male 5,067,762/female 4,881,333)

15-64 years: 51% (male 5,568,078/female 5,375,263)

65 years and over: 2.6% (male 275,878/female 287,874) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 16.6 years

male: 16.6 years

female: 16.6 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

3.46% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

42.89 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

8.3 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.96 male(s)/female

total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 59.88 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 64.55 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 54.98 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 62.12 years

male: 60.23 years

female: 64.11 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

6.58 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

0.1% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

12,000 (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

NA

Nationality: noun: Yemeni(s) adjective: Yemeni

Ethnic groups:

predominantly Arab; but also Afro-Arab, South Asians, Europeans

Religions:

Muslim including Shafi (Sunni) and Zaydi (Shi'a), small numbers of

Jewish, Christian, and Hindu

Languages:

Arabic

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 50.2%

male: 70.5%

female: 30% (2003 est.)

Government Yemen

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Yemen

conventional short form: Yemen

local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Yamaniyah

local short form: Al Yaman

former: Yemen Arab Republic [Yemen (Sanaa) or North Yemen]
and

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [Yemen (Aden) or South Yemen]

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Sanaa

geographic coordinates: 15 21 N, 44 12 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

19 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Abyan, 'Adan, Ad

Dali', Al Bayda', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahrah, Al Mahwit, 'Amran, Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Ma'rib, Sa'dah, San'a', Shabwah, Ta'izz

note: for electoral and administrative purposes, the capital city of Sanaa is treated as an additional governorate

Independence:

22 May 1990 (Republic of Yemen established with the merger of the

Yemen Arab Republic [Yemen (Sanaa) or North Yemen] and the Marxist-dominated People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [Yemen

(Aden) or South Yemen]); note - previously North Yemen had become

independent in November of 1918 (from the Ottoman Empire) and South

Yemen had become independent on 30 November 1967 (from the UK)

National holiday:

Unification Day, 22 May (1990)

Constitution:

16 May 1991; amended 29 September 1994 and February 2001

Legal system:

based on Islamic law, Turkish law, English common law, and local tribal customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ali Abdallah SALIH (since 22 May 1990, the former president of North Yemen, assumed office upon the merger

of North and South Yemen); Vice President Maj. Gen. Abd al-Rab Mansur al-HADI (since 3 October 1994)

head of government: Prime Minister Abd al-Qadir BA JAMAL;
Deputy

Prime Ministers Rashid Muhammad al-ALIMI, Alawi Salah al-SALAMI,

Ahmad Muhammad Abdallah al-SUFAN

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term; election last held 20 September 2006 (next to be held September 2013); vice president appointed by the president; prime minister and

deputy prime ministers appointed by the president

election results: Ali Abdallah SALIH elected president; percent of vote - Ali Abdallah SALIH 77.2%, Faisal bin SHAMLAN 21.8%

Legislative branch:

a new constitutional amendment ratified on 20 February 2001 created

a bicameral legislature consisting of a Shura Council (111 seats; members appointed by the president) and a House of Representatives

(301 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms)

elections: last held 27 April 2003 (next to be held in April 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -

GPC 228, Islah 47, YSP 7, Nasserite Unionist Party 3, National Arab

Socialist Ba'th Party 2, independents 14

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Political parties and leaders:

there are more than 12 political parties active in Yemen, some of the more prominent are: General People's Congress or GPC [President

Ali Abdallah SALIH]; Islamic Reform Grouping or Islah [Shaykh Abdallah bin Husayn al-AHMAR]; Nasserite Unionist Party [Abdal Malik

al-MAKHLAFI]; National Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [Dr. Qasim SALAM];

Yemeni Socialist Party or YSP [Ali Salih MUQBIL]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

AFESD, AMF, CAEU, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt (signatory),

ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,

IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAS (observer), OIC, ONUB, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,

UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Abd al-Wahab Abdallah al-HAJRI chancery: 2319 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 965-4760 FAX: [1] (202) 337-2017

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas C. KRAJESKI

embassy: Sa'awan Street, Sanaa

mailing address: P. O. Box 22347, Sanaa

telephone: [967] (1) 755-2000 ext. 2153 or 2266

FAX: [967] (1) 303-182

Flag description:

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black; similar to the flag of Syria, which has two green stars, and of Iraq, which has three green stars (plus an Arabic inscription), in a horizontal line centered in the white band; also similar to the flag of Egypt, which has a heraldic eagle centered in the white band

Economy Yemen

Economy - overview:

Yemen, one of the poorest countries in the Arab world, has reported

meager growth since 2000. Its economic fortunes depend mostly on

oil. Oil revenues increased in 2005 due to higher prices. Yemen was

on an IMF-supported structural adjustment program designed to modernize and streamline the economy, which led to substantial foreign debt relief and restructuring. However, government dedication to the program waned in 2001 for political reasons.

Yemen

is struggling to control excessive spending and rampant corruption.

The people have grown increasingly upset over the economic situation. In July 2005, a reduction in fuel subsidies sparked riots; over 20 Yemenis were killed and hundreds were injured.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$19.36 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$14.34 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

2.8% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 13.5% industry: 47.2%
services: 39.3% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 5.83 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: note: most people are employed in
agriculture and herding; services, construction, industry, and
commerce account for less than one-fourth of the labor force

Unemployment rate:

35% (2003 est.)

Population below poverty line:

45.2% (2003)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: 3%

highest 10%: 25.9% (2003)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

33.4 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

11.8% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

14.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$5.616 billion

expenditures: \$5.719 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

34.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

grain, fruits, vegetables, pulses, qat, coffee, cotton; dairy products, livestock (sheep, goats, cattle, camels), poultry; fish

Industries:

crude oil production and petroleum refining; small-scale production

of cotton textiles and leather goods; food processing; handicrafts; small aluminum products factory; cement; commercial ship repair

Industrial production growth rate:

3% (2003 est.)

Electricity - production:

3.848 billion kWh (2003 est.)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 100% hydro: 0% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

2.827 billion kWh (2003 est.)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

387,500 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oil - consumption:

80,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

370,300 bbl/day (2003)

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - proved reserves:

4.37 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

478.6 billion cu m (2005)

Current account balance:

\$1.224 billion (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$6.387 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

crude oil, coffee, dried and salted fish

Exports - partners:

China 36.5%, Chile 19.2%, Thailand 12.5%, Japan 5.4%, South Korea

4.4%, US 4.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$4.19 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

food and live animals, machinery and equipment, chemicals

Imports - partners:

UAE 14.6%, Saudi Arabia 11.6%, China 9.1%, Kuwait 5%, India
4.5%
(2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$6.143 billion (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$5.347 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$2.3 billion (2003-07 disbursements)

Currency (code):

Yemeni rial (YER)

Currency code:

YER

Exchange rates:

Yemeni rials per US dollar - 192.67 (2005), 184.78 (2004), 183.45
(2003), 175.63 (2002), 168.67 (2001)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Yemen

Telephones - main lines in use:

798,100 (2004)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
2 million (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: since unification in 1990, efforts have been made to create a national telecommunications network
domestic: the national network consists of microwave radio relay, cable, tropospheric scatter, and GSM cellular mobile telephone systems
international: country code - 967; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (2 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean), 1 Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region), and 2 Arabsat; microwave radio relay to Saudi Arabia and Djibouti

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 6, FM 1, shortwave 2 (1998)

Radios:
1.05 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
7 (plus several low-power repeaters) (1997)

Televisions:
470,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.ye

Internet hosts:
171 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
1 (2000)

Internet users:
220,000 (2005)

Transportation Yemen

Airports: 46 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 16

over 3,047 m: 4

2,438 to 3,047 m: 8

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 30

over 3,047 m: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 5

914 to 1,523 m: 11

under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Pipelines:

gas 71 km; liquid petroleum gas 22 km; oil 1,284 km (2006)

Roadways:

total: 71,300 km

paved: 6,200 km

unpaved: 65,100 km (2005)

Merchant marine:

total: 4 ships (1000 GRT or over) 15,400 GRT/18,072 DWT

by type: cargo 1, chemical tanker 1, petroleum tanker 1, roll on/roll off 1

registered in other countries: 9 (Bolivia 1, Cambodia 3, North Korea

2, Panama 3) (2006)

Ports and terminals:

Aden, Nishtun

Military Yemen

Military branches:

Army (includes Special Forces), Navy (includes Marines), Unified Yemen Air Force (includes Air Defense Force) (2006)

Military service age and obligation: in May 2001, Yemen's National Defense Council abolished compulsory military service and authorized a voluntary program for military service (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 4,058,223

females age 18-49: 3,868,112 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,790,705

females age 18-49: 2,792,406 (2005 est.)

Manpower reaching military service age annually:

males age 18-49: 236,517

females age 18-49: 230,641 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$992.2 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

6.4% (2005 est.)

Military - note:

a Coast Guard was established in 2002

Transnational Issues Yemen

Disputes - international:

Yemen protests Eritrea fishing around the Hanish Islands awarded to

Yemen by the ICJ in 1999; Saudi Arabia still maintains the concrete-filled pipe as a security barrier along sections of the border with Yemen in 2004 to stem illegal cross-border activities; Yemen protests Saudi erection of a concrete-filled pipe as a security barrier in 2004 to stem illegal cross-border activities in sections of the boundary

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 63,511 (Somalia) (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Zambia

Introduction Zambia

Background:

The territory of Northern Rhodesia was administered by the [British] South Africa Company from 1891 until it was taken over by

the UK in 1923. During the 1920s and 1930s, advances in mining spurred development and immigration. The name was changed to Zambia

upon independence in 1964. In the 1980s and 1990s, declining

copper

prices and a prolonged drought hurt the economy. Elections in 1991

brought an end to one-party rule, but the subsequent vote in 1996 saw blatant harassment of opposition parties. The election in 2001 was marked by administrative problems with three parties filing a legal petition challenging the election of ruling party candidate Levy MWANAWASA. The new president launched an anti-corruption

campaign in 2002, which resulted in the prosecution of former President Frederick CHILUBA and some officials of his administration.

Geography Zambia

Location:

Southern Africa, east of Angola

Geographic coordinates:

15 00 S, 30 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 752,614 sq km

land: 740,724 sq km

water: 11,890 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 5,664 km

border countries: Angola 1,110 km, Democratic Republic of the

Congo

1,930 km, Malawi 837 km, Mozambique 419 km, Namibia 233 km, Tanzania 338 km, Zimbabwe 797 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

tropical; modified by altitude; rainy season (October to April)

Terrain:

mostly high plateau with some hills and mountains

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Zambezi river 329 m

highest point: unnamed location in Mafinga Hills 2,301 m

Natural resources:

copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydropower

Land use: arable land: 6.99% permanent crops: 0.04% other: 92.97% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,560 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

periodic drought, tropical storms (November to April)

Environment - current issues:

air pollution and resulting acid rain in the mineral extraction and refining region; chemical runoff into watersheds; poaching

seriously

threatens rhinoceros, elephant, antelope, and large cat populations;

deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; lack of adequate water treatment presents human health risks

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection,

Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol

Geography - note:

landlocked; the Zambezi forms a natural riverine boundary with Zimbabwe

People Zambia

Population:

11,502,010

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 46.3% (male 2,673,891/female 2,656,268)

15-64 years: 51.3% (male 2,925,910/female 2,969,324)

65 years and over: 2.4% (male 117,877/female 158,740) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 16.5 years

male: 16.3 years

female: 16.7 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.11% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

41 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

19.93 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.74 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 86.84 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 94.08 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 79.37 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 40.03 years

male: 39.76 years

female: 40.31 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

5.39 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:
16.5% (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:
920,000 (2003 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:
89,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:
degree of risk: very high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever
vectorborne diseases: malaria and plague are high risks in some locations
water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Nationality:
noun: Zambian(s)
adjective: Zambian

Ethnic groups:
African 98.7%, European 1.1%, other 0.2%

Religions:
Christian 50%-75%, Muslim and Hindu 24%-49%, indigenous beliefs 1%

Languages:
English (official), major vernaculars - Bemba, Kaonda, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja, Tonga, and about 70 other indigenous languages

Literacy:
definition: age 15 and over can read and write English
total population: 80.6%
male: 86.8%

female: 74.8% (2003 est.)

Government Zambia

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Zambia

conventional short form: Zambia

former: Northern Rhodesia

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Lusaka

geographic coordinates: 15 25 S, 28 17 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

9 provinces; Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern, North-Western, Southern, Western

Independence:

24 October 1964 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 24 October (1964)

Constitution:

24 August 1991; amended in 1996 to establish presidential term limits

Legal system:

based on English common law and customary law; judicial review of
legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; has not

accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Levy MWANAWASA (since 2 January 2002);

Vice President Rupiah BANDA (since 9 October 2006); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Levy MWANAWASA (since 2 January 2002);

Vice President Rupiah BANDA (since 9 October 2006); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from among the members

of the National Assembly

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 28 September 2006

(next to be held 2011); vice president appointed by the president

election results: Levy MWANAWASA reelected president; percent of

vote - Levy MWANAWASA 43.0%, Michael SATA 29.4%, Hakainde HICHILEMA

25.3%, Godfrey MIYANDA 1.6%, Winright NGONDO 0.8%

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (158 seats; 150 members are elected by

popular vote, eight members are appointed by the president, to serve

five-year terms)

elections: last held 27 December 2001 (next to be held December 2006)

election results: percent of vote by party - MMD 45.9%, UPND

32.4%,

UNIP 8.8%, FDD 8.1%, HP 2.7%, PF 0.7%, ZRP 0.7%,
independents 0.7%;

seats by party - MMD 68, UPND 48, UNIP 13, FDD 12, HP 4, PF 1,
ZRP

1, independents 1; seats not determined 2

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court (the final court of appeal; justices are appointed by
the president); High Court (has unlimited jurisdiction to hear civil
and criminal cases)

Political parties and leaders:

Agenda for Zambia or AZ [Inonge MBIKUSITA-LEWANIKA];
Forum for

Democracy and Development or FDD [Christon TEMBO]; Heritage
Party or

HP [Godfrey MIYANDA]; Liberal Progressive Front or LPF [Roger
CHONGWE, president]; Movement for Multiparty Democracy or
MMD [Levy

MWANAWASA, acting president]; National Leadership for
Development or

NLD [Yobert SHAMAPANDE]; National Party or NP [Dr. Sam
CHIPUNGU];

Patriotic Front or PF [Michael SATA]; Social Democratic Party or
SDP

[Gwendoline KONIE]; United National Independence Party or
UNIP

[Francis NKHOMA, president]; United Party for National
Development

or UPND [Anderson MAZOKA]; Zambian Republican Party or ZRP
[Benjamin
MWILA]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

NA

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU,

ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO

(correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM, OPCW, PCA, SADC, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Inonge MBIKUSITA-LEWANIKA chancery: 2419 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008 telephone: [1] (202) 265-9717 through 9719 FAX: [1] (202) 332-0826

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Carmen M. MARTINEZ embassy: corner of Independence and United Nations Avenues, Lusaka mailing address: P. O. Box 31617, Lusaka telephone: [260] (1) 250-955 FAX: [260] (1) 252-225

Flag description:

green with a panel of three vertical bands of red (hoist side), black, and orange below a soaring orange eagle, on the outer edge of the flag

Economy Zambia

Economy - overview:

Despite progress in privatization and budgetary reform, Zambia's economic growth remains somewhat below the 6%-7% needed to

reduce

poverty significantly. Privatization of government-owned copper mines relieved the government from covering mammoth losses generated

by the industry and greatly improved the chances for copper mining

to return to profitability and spur economic growth. Copper output has increased steadily since 2004, due to higher copper prices and the opening of new mines. The maize harvest was again good in 2005,

helping boost GDP and agricultural exports. Cooperation continues with international bodies on programs to reduce poverty, including a

new lending arrangement with the IMF in the second quarter of 2004.

A tighter monetary policy will help cut inflation, but Zambia still has a serious problem with high public debt.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$10.63 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$5.351 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
5% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$900 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 22% industry: 29% services: 48.9% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 4.8 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 85% industry: 6%

services: 9%

Unemployment rate:
50% (2000 est.)

Population below poverty line:
86% (1993)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest
10%: 1.1% highest 10%: 41% (1998)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:
52.6 (1998)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
18.3% (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):
27.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:
revenues: \$1.688 billion
expenditures: \$1.866 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2005 est.)

Public debt:
71.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:
corn, sorghum, rice, peanuts, sunflower seed, vegetables, flowers,
tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, cassava (tapioca), coffee; cattle,
goats, pigs, poultry, milk, eggs, hides

Industries:
copper mining and processing, construction, foodstuffs, beverages,
chemicals, textiles, fertilizer, horticulture

Industrial production growth rate:

7.9% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

8.347 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 0.5% hydro: 99.5%
nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

5.345 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

2 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

130.2 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

12,250 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

NA bbl/day

Oil - imports:

NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-420 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$1.947 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

copper/cobalt 64%, cobalt, electricity; tobacco, flowers, cotton

Exports - partners:

Switzerland 28.7%, South Africa 18.6%, UK 14.4%, Democratic Republic of the Congo 5.4%, Tanzania 5.1%, Zimbabwe 4.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$1.934 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, electricity, fertilizer; foodstuffs, clothing

Imports - partners:

South Africa 47.6%, UK 12.6%, Zimbabwe 4.3% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$559.8 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$4.641 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$640.6 million (2002)

Currency (code):

Zambian kwacha (ZMK)

Currency code:

ZMK

Exchange rates:

Zambian kwacha per US dollar - 4,463.5 (2005), 4,778.9 (2004), 4,733.3 (2003), 4,398.6 (2002), 3,610.9 (2001)

Fiscal year:
calendar year

Communications Zambia

Telephones - main lines in use:
94,700 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:
946,600 (2005)

Telephone system:
general assessment: facilities are aging but still among the best in Sub-Saharan Africa
domestic: high-capacity microwave radio relay connects most larger towns and cities; several cellular telephone services in operation; Internet service is widely available; very small aperture terminal (VSAT) networks are operated by private firms
international: country code - 260; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 19, FM 5, shortwave 4 (2001)

Radios:
1.2 million (2001)

Television broadcast stations:
9 (2002)

Televisions:
277,000 (1997)

Internet country code:

.zm

Internet hosts:

3,227 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

5 (2001)

Internet users:

231,000 (2005)

Transportation Zambia

Airports: 111 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 10

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 101

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 64

under 914 m: 32 (2006)

Pipelines:

oil 771 km (2006)

Railways:

total: 2,173 km

narrow gauge: 2,173 km 1.067-m gauge

note: includes 891 km of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) (2005)

Roadways:

total: 91,440 km

paved: 20,117 km

unpaved: 71,323 km (2001)

Waterways:

2,250 km (includes Lake Tanganyika and the Zambezi and Luapula rivers) (2005)

Ports and terminals:

Mpulungu

Military Zambia

Military branches:

Zambian National Defense Force (ZNDF): Army, Air Force, Police, National Service

Military service age and obligation:

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 18-49: 2,219,739

females age 18-49: 2,159,688 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 18-49: 1,043,702

females age 18-49: 953,328 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:

\$121.7 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:

1.8% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Zambia

Disputes - international:

in 2004 Zimbabwe dropped objections to plans between Botswana and

Zambia to build a bridge over the Zambezi River, thereby de facto recognizing a short, but not clearly delimited, Botswana-Zambia boundary in the river

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 88,842 (Angola) 66,248 (Democratic Republic of the Congo) 5,791 (Rwanda) (2005)

Illicit drugs:

transshipment point for moderate amounts of methaqualone, small amounts of heroin, and cocaine bound for Southern Africa and possibly Europe; a poorly developed financial infrastructure coupled

with a government commitment to combating money laundering make it

an unattractive venue for money launderers

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@Zimbabwe

Introduction Zimbabwe

Background:

The UK annexed Southern Rhodesia from the [British] South Africa

Company in 1923. A 1961 constitution was formulated that favored

whites in power. In 1965 the government unilaterally declared its independence, but the UK did not recognize the act and demanded more

complete voting rights for the black African majority in the country

(then called Rhodesia). UN sanctions and a guerrilla uprising finally led to free elections in 1979 and independence (as Zimbabwe)

in 1980. Robert MUGABE, the nation's first prime minister, has been

the country's only ruler (as president since 1987) and has dominated

the country's political system since independence. His chaotic land redistribution campaign, which began in 2000, caused an exodus of

white farmers, crippled the economy, and ushered in widespread shortages of basic commodities. Ignoring international condemnation,

MUGABE rigged the 2002 presidential election to ensure his reelection. Opposition and labor strikes in 2003 were unsuccessful in pressuring MUGABE to retire early; security forces continued their brutal repression of regime opponents. The ruling ZANU-PF party used fraud and intimidation to win a two-thirds majority in the March 2005 parliamentary election, allowing it to amend the constitution at will and recreate the Senate, which had been abolished in the late 1980s. In April 2005, Harare embarked on Operation Restore Order, ostensibly an urban rationalization

program, which resulted in the destruction of the homes or businesses of 700,000 mostly poor supporters of the opposition, according to UN estimates.

Geography Zimbabwe

Location:

Southern Africa, between South Africa and Zambia

Geographic coordinates:

20 00 S, 30 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 390,580 sq km

land: 386,670 sq km

water: 3,910 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly larger than Montana

Land boundaries:

total: 3,066 km

border countries: Botswana 813 km, Mozambique 1,231 km, South Africa

225 km, Zambia 797 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none (landlocked)

Climate:

tropical; moderated by altitude; rainy season (November to March)

Terrain:

mostly high plateau with higher central plateau (high veld); mountains in east

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: junction of the Runde and Save rivers 162 m

highest point: Inyangani 2,592 m

Natural resources:

coal, chromium ore, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium, lithium, tin, platinum group metals

Land use: arable land: 8.24% permanent crops: 0.33% other: 91.43% (2005)

Irrigated land:

1,740 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

recurring droughts; floods and severe storms are rare

Environment - current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; land degradation; air and water pollution; the black rhinoceros herd - once the largest concentration of the species in the world - has been significantly reduced by poaching; poor mining practices have led to toxic waste and heavy metal pollution

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

landlocked; the Zambezi forms a natural riverine boundary with Zambia; in full flood (February-April) the massive Victoria Falls on the river forms the world's largest curtain of falling water

People Zimbabwe

Population:

12,236,805

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 37.4% (male 2,307,170/female 2,265,298)

15-64 years: 59.1% (male 3,616,528/female 3,621,190)

65 years and over: 3.5% (male 199,468/female 227,151) (2006 est.)

Median age:

total: 19.9 years

male: 19.7 years

female: 20 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate:

0.62% (2006 est.)

Birth rate:

28.01 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:

21.84 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: there is an increasing flow of Zimbabweans into South Africa and Botswana in search of better economic opportunities (2006 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.88 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 51.71 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 54.5 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 48.83 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 39.29 years

male: 40.39 years

female: 38.16 years (2006 est.)

Total fertility rate:

3.13 children born/woman (2006 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

24.6% (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

1.8 million (2001 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

170,000 (2003 est.)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid

vectorborne disease: malaria

water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Nationality:

noun: Zimbabwean(s)

adjective: Zimbabwean

Ethnic groups:

African 98% (Shona 82%, Ndebele 14%, other 2%), mixed and Asian 1%,

white less than 1%

Religions:

syncretic (part Christian, part indigenous beliefs) 50%, Christian 25%, indigenous beliefs 24%, Muslim and other 1%

Languages:

English (official), Shona, Sindebele (the language of the Ndebele, sometimes called Ndebele), numerous but minor tribal dialects

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write English

total population: 90.7%

male: 94.2%

female: 87.2% (2003 est.)

Government Zimbabwe

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Zimbabwe

conventional short form: Zimbabwe

former: Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia

Government type:

parliamentary democracy

Capital:

name: Harare

geographic coordinates: 17 50 S, 31 03 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

8 provinces and 2 cities* with provincial status; Bulawayo*, Harare*, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Masvingo, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands

Independence:

18 April 1980 (from UK)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 18 April (1980)

Constitution:

21 December 1979

Legal system:

mixture of Roman-Dutch and English common law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: Executive President Robert Gabriel MUGABE (since 31

December 1987); Vice President Joseph MSIKA (since December 1999)

and Vice President Joyce MUJURU (since 6 December 2004); note

- the president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: Executive President Robert Gabriel MUGABE (since 31 December 1987); Vice President Joseph MSIKA (since December 1999) and Vice President Joyce MUJURU (since 6 December 2004); note
- the president is both the chief of state and head of government
cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president; responsible to the House of Assembly
elections: presidential candidates nominated with a nomination paper signed by at least 10 registered voters (at least one from each province) and elected by popular vote for a six-year term (no term limits); election last held 9-11 March 2002 (next to be held March 2008); co-vice presidents appointed by the president
election results: Robert Gabriel MUGABE reelected president; percent of vote - Robert Gabriel MUGABE 56.2%, Morgan TSVANGIRAI 41.9%

Legislative branch:
bicameral Parliament consists of a House of Assembly (150 seats - 120 elected by popular vote for five-year terms, 12 nominated by the president, 10 occupied by traditional chiefs chosen by their peers, and eight occupied by provincial governors appointed by the president) and a Senate (66 seats - 50 elected by popular vote for a five-year term, six nominated by the president, 10 nominated by the Council of Chiefs)
elections: House of Assembly last held 31 March 2005 (next to be held in 2010), Senate last held 26 November 2005 (next to be held

in

2010)

election results: House of Assembly - percent of vote by party -

ZANU-PF 59.6%, MDC 39.5%, other 0.9%; seats by party - ZANU-PF 78,

MDC 41, independents 1; Senate - percent of vote by party - ZANU-PF

73.7%, MDC 20.3%, other 4.4%, independents 1.6%; seats by party -

ZANU-PF 43, MDC 7

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court; High Court

Political parties and leaders:

African National Party or ANP; Movement for Democratic Change or

MDC [Morgan TSVANGIRAI]; Peace Action is Freedom for All or PAFA;

United Parties [Abel MUZOREWA]; United People's Party [Daniel SHUMBA]; Zimbabwe African National Union-Ndonga or ZANU-Ndonga

[Wilson KUMBULA]; Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front or

ZANU-PF [Robert Gabriel MUGABE]; Zimbabwe African Peoples Union or

ZAPU [Agrippa MADLELA]; Zimbabwe Youth in Alliance or ZIYA

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition [Wellington CHIBEBE]; National Constitutional Assembly or NCA [Lovemore MADHUKU]; Zimbabwe Congress

of Trade Unions or ZCTU [Lovemore MATOMBO]

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, COMESA, FAO, G-15, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OPCW, PCA, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Dr. Machivenyika T. MAPURANGA chancery: 1608 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009 telephone: [1] (202) 332-7100 FAX: [1] (202) 483-9326

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Christopher W. DELL embassy: 172 Herbert Chitepo Avenue, Harare mailing address: P. O. Box 3340, Harare telephone: [263] (4) 250-593 and 250-594 FAX: [263] (4) 796-488

Flag description:
seven equal horizontal bands of green, yellow, red, black, red, yellow, and green with a white isosceles triangle edged in black with its base on the hoist side; a yellow Zimbabwe bird representing the long history of the country is superimposed on a red five-pointed star in the center of the triangle, which symbolizes peace; green symbolizes agriculture, yellow - mineral wealth, red - blood shed to achieve independence, and black stands for the native people

Economy Zimbabwe

Economy - overview:

The government of Zimbabwe faces a wide variety of difficult

economic problems as it struggles with an unsustainable fiscal deficit, an overvalued exchange rate, soaring inflation, and bare shelves. Its 1998-2002 involvement in the war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, for example, drained hundreds of millions of

dollars from the economy. Badly needed support from the IMF has been

suspended because of the government's arrears on past loans, which

it began repaying in 2005. The official annual inflation rate rose from 32% in 1998, to 133% at the end of 2004, and 585% at the end of

2005, although private sector estimates put the figure much higher.

Meanwhile, the official exchange rate fell from 24 Zimbabwean dollars per US dollar in 1998 to 96,000 in mid-January 2006. The government's land reform program, characterized by chaos and violence, has badly damaged the commercial farming sector, the traditional source of exports and foreign exchange and the provider

of 400,000 jobs, turning Zimbabwe into a net importer of food products.

GDP (purchasing power parity):
\$25.69 billion (2005 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate):
\$3.207 billion (2005 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:
-7.7% (2005 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):
\$2,100 (2005 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 17.9% industry: 24.3%

services: 57.9% (2005 est.)

Labor force: 3.94 million (2005 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 66% industry: 10% services: 24% (1996)

Unemployment rate:

80% (2005 est.)

Population below poverty line:

80% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: 2%

highest 10%: 40.4% (1995)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:

56.8 (2003)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 266.8% official data; private sector estimates are much higher (2005 est.)

Investment (gross fixed):

7.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Budget:

revenues: \$1.409 billion

expenditures: \$1.905 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Public debt:

109.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Agriculture - products:

corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, peanuts; sheep,

goats, pigs

Industries:

mining (coal, gold, platinum, copper, nickel, tin, clay, numerous metallic and nonmetallic ores), steel; wood products, cement, chemicals, fertilizer, clothing and footwear, foodstuffs, beverages

Industrial production growth rate:

3.6% (2005 est.)

Electricity - production:

8.877 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - production by source: fossil fuel: 47% hydro: 53% nuclear: 0% other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption:

11.22 billion kWh (2003)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2003)

Electricity - imports:

3.3 billion kWh (2003)

Oil - production:

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - consumption:

22,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oil - exports:

0 bbl/day

Oil - imports:

23,000 bbl/day

Natural gas - production:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Current account balance:

\$-519 million (2005 est.)

Exports:

\$1.644 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Exports - commodities:

cotton, tobacco, gold, ferroalloys, textiles/clothing

Exports - partners:

South Africa 32.8%, China 7.4%, Japan 6.3%, Zambia 5.2%,
Netherlands 5%, US 4.6%, Italy 4.2%, Germany 4.1% (2005)

Imports:

\$2.059 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and transport equipment, other manufactures,
chemicals,
fuels

Imports - partners:

South Africa 42.9%, China 4.6%, Botswana 3.3% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$160 million (2005 est.)

Debt - external:

\$5.216 billion (2005 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:

\$178 million; note - the EU and the US provide food aid on

humanitarian grounds (2000 est.)

Currency (code):

Zimbabwean dollar (ZWD)

Currency code:

ZWD

Exchange rates:

Zimbabwean dollars per US dollar - 4,303.28 (2005), 5,068.66 (2004), 697.424 (2003), 55.036 (2002), 55.052 (2001)

note: these are official exchange rates; non-official rates vary significantly

Fiscal year:

calendar year

Communications Zimbabwe

Telephones - main lines in use:

328,000 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

699,000 (2005)

Telephone system:

general assessment: system was once one of the best in Africa, but now suffers from poor maintenance; more than 100,000 outstanding

requests for connection despite an equally large number of installed

but unused main lines

domestic: consists of microwave radio relay links, open-wire lines, radiotelephone communication stations, fixed wireless local loop installations, and a substantial mobile cellular network; Internet connection is available in Harare and planned for all major towns

and for some of the smaller ones
international: country code - 263; satellite earth stations - 2
Intelsat; two international digital gateway exchanges (in Harare
and
Gweru)

Radio broadcast stations:
AM 7, FM 20 (plus 17 repeater stations), shortwave 1 (1998)

Radios:
1.14 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations:
16 (1997)

Televisions:
370,000 (1997)

Internet country code:
.zw

Internet hosts:
7,954 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs):
6 (2000)

Internet users:
1 million (2005)

Transportation Zimbabwe

Airports: 403 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 17 over 3,047 m: 3 2,438 to
3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 8 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 386 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5
914 to 1,523 m: 187 under 914 m: 194 (2006)

Pipelines: refined products 261 km (2006)

Railways: total: 3,077 km narrow gauge: 3,077 km 1.067-m
gauge (313 km electrified) (2005)

Roadways: total: 97,440 km paved: 18,514 km unpaved: 78,926
km (2002)

Waterways:
on Lake Kariba, length small (2005)

Ports and terminals:
Binga, Kariba

Military Zimbabwe

Military branches:
Zimbabwe Defense Forces (ZDF): Zimbabwe National Army, Air
Force of
Zimbabwe (AFZ), Zimbabwe Republic Police (2005)

Military service age and obligation:
18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Manpower available for military service:
males age 18-49: 2,778,404
females age 18-49: 2,681,531 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:
males age 18-49: 1,304,424
females age 18-49: 1,115,096 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure:
\$124.7 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP:
4% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Zimbabwe

Disputes - international:

Botswana has built electric fences and South Africa has placed military along the border to stem the flow of thousands of Zimbabweans fleeing to find work and escape political persecution;

Namibia has supported and in 2004 Zimbabwe dropped objections to

plans between Botswana and Zambia to build a bridge over the Zambezi

River, thereby de facto recognizing a short, but not clearly delimited Botswana-Zambia boundary in the river

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

IDPs: 400,000-450,000 (MUGABE-led political violence, human rights

violations, land reform, and economic collapse) (2005)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Zimbabwe is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation; children may be trafficked internally for forced agricultural labor, domestic servitude, and sexual exploitation; women and girls are lured out of the country to South

Africa, China, Egypt, and Zambia with false job or scholarship promises that result in domestic servitude or commercial sexual exploitation; there are reports of South African employers demanding

sex from undocumented Zimbabwean workers under threat of deportation; women and children from Malawi, Zambia, and the

Democratic Republic of the Congo transit Zimbabwe en route to South

Africa; small numbers of South African girls are trafficked to Zimbabwe for domestic labor

tier rating: Tier 3 - Zimbabwe does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

Illicit drugs:

transit point for African cannabis and South Asian heroin, mandrax,

and methamphetamines destined for the South African and European

markets

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@2001 GDP (purchasing power parity)

Afghanistan

\$21.5 billion (2004 est.)

Albania

\$18.87 billion

note: Albania has a large gray economy that may be as large as 50%

of official GDP (2005 est.)

Algeria
\$235.5 billion (2005 est.)

American Samoa
\$510.1 million (2003 est.)

Andorra
\$1.84 billion (2004)

Angola
\$45.32 billion (2005 est.)

Anguilla
\$108.9 million (2004 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda
\$750 million (2002 est.)

Argentina
\$543.4 billion (2005 est.)

Armenia
\$14.45 billion (2005 est.)

Aruba
\$2.258 billion (2005 est.)

Australia
\$635.5 billion (2005 est.)

Austria
\$265.8 billion (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan
\$42.99 billion (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The
\$6.105 billion (2005 est.)

Bahrain

\$15.9 billion (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

\$305.9 billion (2005 est.)

Barbados

\$4.815 billion (2005 est.)

Belarus

\$73.09 billion (2005 est.)

Belgium

\$322.3 billion (2005 est.)

Belize

\$1.778 billion (2004 est.)

Benin

\$8.419 billion (2005 est.)

Bermuda

\$4.5 billion (2004 est.)

Bhutan

\$2.9 billion (2003 est.)

Bolivia

\$25.82 billion (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

\$23.09 billion

note: Bosnia has a large informal sector that could also be as much as 50% of official GDP (2005 est.)

Botswana

\$17.53 billion (2005 est.)

Brazil

\$1.536 trillion (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

\$853.4 million (2004 est.)

Brunei

\$6.842 billion (2003 est.)

Bulgaria

\$71.67 billion (2005 est.)

Burkina Faso

\$16.66 billion (2005 est.)

Burma

\$80.11 billion (2005 est.)

Burundi

\$5.404 billion (2005 est.)

Cambodia

\$34.08 billion (2005 est.)

Cameroon

\$39.75 billion (2005 est.)

Canada

\$1.111 trillion (2005 est.)

Cape Verde

\$2.99 billion (2005 est.)

Cayman Islands

\$1.939 billion (2004 est.)

Central African Republic

\$4.677 billion (2005 est.)

Chad

\$13.98 billion (2005 est.)

Chile

\$189.9 billion (2005 est.)

China

\$8.883 trillion (2005 est.)

Christmas Island

\$NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

\$NA

Colombia

\$341.1 billion (2005 est.)

Comoros

\$441 million (2002 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

\$40.67 billion (2005 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

\$4.585 billion (2005 est.)

Cook Islands

\$183.2 million (2005 est.)

Costa Rica

\$45.67 billion (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

\$27.58 billion (2005 est.)

Croatia

\$55.79 billion (2005 est.)

Cuba

\$40.06 billion (2005 est.)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: \$16.81 billion; north Cyprus: \$4.54 billion (2005 est.)

Czech Republic

\$204.4 billion (2005 est.)

Denmark

\$189.3 billion (2005 est.)

Djibouti

\$619 million (2002 est.)

Dominica

\$384 million (2003 est.)

Dominican Republic

\$67.44 billion (2005 est.)

East Timor

\$370 million (2004 est.)

Ecuador

\$57.23 billion (2005 est.)

Egypt

\$304.3 billion (2005 est.)

El Salvador

\$31.3 billion (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

\$25.69 billion (2005 est.)

Eritrea

\$4.471 billion (2005 est.)

Estonia

\$23.34 billion (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

\$64.73 billion (2005 est.)

European Union

\$12.18 trillion (2005 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

\$75 million (2002 est.)

Faroe Islands

\$1 billion (2001 est.)

Fiji

\$5.255 billion (2005 est.)

Finland

\$161.9 billion (2005 est.)

France

\$1.794 trillion (2005 est.)

French Guiana

\$1.551 billion (2003 est.)

French Polynesia

\$4.58 billion (2003 est.)

Gabon

\$9.739 billion (2005 est.)

Gambia, The

\$3.034 billion (2005 est.)

Gaza Strip
\$768 million (2003 est.)

Georgia
\$16.03 billion (2005 est.)

Germany
\$2.48 trillion (2005 est.)

Ghana
\$54.86 billion (2005 est.)

Gibraltar
\$769 million (2000 est.)

Greece
\$238.2 billion (2005 est.)

Greenland
\$1.1 billion (2001 est.)

Grenada
\$440 million (2002 est.)

Guadeloupe
\$3.513 billion (2003 est.)

Guam
\$2.5 billion (2005 est.)

Guatemala
\$56.86 billion (2005 est.)

Guernsey
\$2.59 billion (2003 est.)

Guinea
\$18.65 billion (2005 est.)

Guinea-Bissau
\$1.171 billion (2005 est.)

Guyana
\$3.439 billion (2005 est.)

Haiti
\$13.97 billion (2005 est.)

Holy See (Vatican City)
\$NA

Honduras
\$20.61 billion (2005 est.)

Hong Kong
\$234.3 billion (2005 est.)

Hungary
\$163.1 billion (2005 est.)

Iceland
\$10.59 billion (2005 est.)

India
\$3.666 trillion (2005 est.)

Indonesia
\$869.7 billion (2005 est.)

Iran
\$569.9 billion (2005 est.)

Iraq
\$94.1 billion (2005 est.)

Ireland
\$165.1 billion (2005 est.)

Isle of Man

\$2.113 billion (2003 est.)

Israel

\$156.9 billion (2005 est.)

Italy

\$1.667 trillion (2005 est.)

Jamaica

\$12.18 billion (2005 est.)

Japan

\$4.025 trillion (2005 est.)

Jersey

\$3.6 billion (2003 est.)

Jordan

\$26.85 billion (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

\$125.3 billion (2005 est.)

Kenya

\$37.89 billion (2005 est.)

Kiribati

\$142.9 million

note: supplemented by a nearly equal amount from external sources

(2004 est.)

Korea, North

\$40 billion

note: North Korea does not publish any reliable National Income Accounts data; the datum shown here is derived from purchasing

power

parity (PPP) GDP estimates for North Korea that were made by Angus

Maddison in a study conducted for the OECD; his figure for 1999 was

extrapolated to 2005 using estimated real growth rates for North Korea's GDP and an inflation factor based on the US GDP deflator; the result was rounded to the nearest \$10 billion (2005 est.)

Korea, South

\$1.101 trillion (2005 est.)

Kuwait

\$47.36 billion (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

\$10.08 billion (2005 est.)

Laos

\$12.29 billion (2005 est.)

Latvia

\$31.46 billion (2005 est.)

Lebanon

\$22.78 billion (2005 est.)

Lesotho

\$5.008 billion (2005 est.)

Liberia

\$2.643 billion (2005 est.)

Libya

\$68 billion (2005 est.)

Liechtenstein

\$1.786 billion (2001 est.)

Lithuania

\$49.41 billion (2005 est.)

Luxembourg

\$30.9 billion (2005 est.)

Macau

\$10 billion (2004)

Macedonia \$15.94 billion note: Macedonia has a large informal sector (2005 est.)

Madagascar

\$16.05 billion (2005 est.)

Malawi

\$7.364 billion (2005 est.)

Malaysia

\$287 billion (2005 est.)

Maldives

\$1.25 billion (2002 est.)

Mali

\$13.61 billion (2005 est.)

Malta

\$7.861 billion (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands

\$115 million (2001 est.)

Martinique

\$6.117 billion (2003 est.)

Mauritania

\$6.901 billion (2005 est.)

Mauritius

\$15.73 billion (2005 est.)

Mayotte

\$466.8 million (2003 est.)

Mexico

\$1.064 trillion (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of \$277 million; note - supplemented by grant aid, averaging perhaps \$100 million annually (2002 est.)

Moldova

\$8.41 billion (2005 est.)

Monaco

\$870 million

note: Monaco does not publish national income figures; the estimates are extremely rough (2000 est.)

Mongolia

\$5.272 billion (2005 est.)

Montenegro

\$2.412 billion (2005 est.)

Montserrat

\$29 million (2002 est.)

Morocco

\$135.1 billion (2005 est.)

Mozambique
\$26.18 billion (2005 est.)

Namibia
\$14.16 billion (2005 est.)

Nauru
\$60 million (2005 est.)

Nepal
\$39.14 billion (2005 est.)

Netherlands
\$497.9 billion (2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles
\$2.8 billion (2004 est.)

New Caledonia
\$3.158 billion (2003 est.)

New Zealand
\$102 billion (2005 est.)

Nicaragua
\$16.1 billion (2005 est.)

Niger
\$11.59 billion (2005 est.)

Nigeria
\$175.5 billion (2005 est.)

Niue
\$7.6 million (2000 est.)

Norfolk Island
\$NA

Northern Mariana Islands \$900 million note: GDP estimate includes US subsidy (2000 est.)

Norway
\$196.4 billion (2005 est.)

Oman
\$40.39 billion (2005 est.)

Pakistan
\$395.2 billion (2005 est.)

Palau
\$124.5 million; note - includes US subsidy (2004 est.)

Panama
\$23.33 billion (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea
\$14.37 billion (2005 est.)

Paraguay
\$29.11 billion (2005 est.)

Peru
\$167.3 billion (2005 est.)

Philippines
\$412.5 billion (2005 est.)

Pitcairn Islands
\$NA

Poland
\$505.2 billion (2005 est.)

Portugal
\$200.6 billion (2005 est.)

Puerto Rico
\$73.27 billion (2005 est.)

Qatar
\$24.46 billion (2005 est.)

Reunion
\$4.79 billion (2005 est.)

Romania
\$181.8 billion (2005 est.)

Russia
\$1.584 trillion (2005 est.)

Rwanda
\$12.54 billion (2005 est.)

Saint Helena
\$18 million (1998 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis
\$339 million (2002 est.)

Saint Lucia
\$866 million (2002 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
\$48.3 million
note: supplemented by annual payments from France of about \$60 million (2003 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
\$342 million (2002 est.)

Samoa
\$1 billion (2002 est.)

San Marino
\$940 million (2001 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe
\$214 million (2003 est.)

Saudi Arabia
\$346.3 billion (2005 est.)

Senegal
\$20.57 billion (2005 est.)

Serbia
\$41.15 billion for Serbia (including Kosovo) (2005 est.)

Seychelles
\$626 million (2002 est.)

Sierra Leone
\$4.939 billion (2005 est.)

Singapore
\$126.5 billion (2005 est.)

Slovakia
\$88.78 billion (2005 est.)

Slovenia
\$43.27 billion (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands
\$800 million (2002 est.)

Somalia
\$4.809 billion (2005 est.)

South Africa
\$540.8 billion (2005 est.)

Spain
\$1.033 trillion (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka
\$86.07 billion (2005 est.)

Sudan
\$85.89 billion (2005 est.)

Suriname
\$2.893 billion (2005 est.)

Svalbard
\$NA

Swaziland
\$5.68 billion (2005 est.)

Sweden
\$268.3 billion (2005 est.)

Switzerland
\$240.9 billion (2005 est.)

Syria
\$71.42 billion (2005 est.)

Taiwan
\$630 billion (2005 est.)

Tajikistan
\$8.617 billion (2005 est.)

Tanzania
\$27.11 billion (2005 est.)

Thailand
\$550.2 billion (2005 est.)

Togo
\$8.802 billion (2005 est.)

Tokelau
\$1.5 million (1993 est.)

Tonga
\$178.5 million (2004 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago
\$18.11 billion (2005 est.)

Tunisia
\$82.85 billion (2005 est.)

Turkey
\$584.5 billion (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan
\$39.14 billion (2005 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands
\$216 million (2002 est.)

Tuvalu
\$14.94 million (2002 est.)

Uganda
\$47.76 billion (2005 est.)

Ukraine
\$329.1 billion (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates
\$115.8 billion (2005 est.)

United Kingdom
\$1.818 trillion (2005 est.)

United States
\$12.31 trillion (2005 est.)

Uruguay
\$33.98 billion (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan
\$50.31 billion (2005 est.)

Vanuatu
\$276.3 million (2003 est.)

Venezuela
\$162.1 billion (2005 est.)

Vietnam
\$235.2 billion (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands
\$1.577 billion (2004 est.)

Wallis and Futuna
\$60 million (2004 est.)

West Bank
\$1.8 billion (2003 est.)

Western Sahara
\$NA

World
GWP (gross world product): \$60.63 trillion (2005 est.)

Yemen
\$19.36 billion (2005 est.)

Zambia
\$10.63 billion (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe
\$25.69 billion (2005 est.)

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@2002 Population growth rate (%)

Afghanistan
2.67% (2006 est.)

Albania
0.52% (2006 est.)

Algeria
1.22% (2006 est.)

American Samoa
-0.19% (2006 est.)

Andorra
0.89% (2006 est.)

Angola
2.45% (2006 est.)

Anguilla
1.57% (2006 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda
0.55% (2006 est.)

Argentina

0.96% (2006 est.)

Armenia

-0.19% (2006 est.)

Aruba

0.44% (2006 est.)

Australia

0.85% (2006 est.)

Austria

0.09% (2006 est.)

Azerbaijan

0.66% (2006 est.)

Bahamas, The

0.64% (2006 est.)

Bahrain

1.45% (2006 est.)

Bangladesh

2.09% (2006 est.)

Barbados

0.37% (2006 est.)

Belarus

-0.06% (2006 est.)

Belgium

0.13% (2006 est.)

Belize

2.31% (2006 est.)

Benin

2.73% (2006 est.)

Bermuda

0.61% (2006 est.)

Bhutan

2.1% (2006 est.)

Bolivia

1.45% (2006 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1.35% (2006 est.)

Botswana

-0.04% (2006 est.)

Brazil

1.04% (2006 est.)

British Virgin Islands

1.97% (2006 est.)

Brunei

1.87% (2006 est.)

Bulgaria

-0.86% (2006 est.)

Burkina Faso

3% (2006 est.)

Burma

0.81% (2006 est.)

Burundi

3.7% (2006 est.)

Cambodia

1.78% (2006 est.)

Cameroon

2.04% (2006 est.)

Canada

0.88% (2006 est.)

Cape Verde

0.64% (2006 est.)

Cayman Islands

2.56% (2006 est.)

Central African Republic

1.53% (2006 est.)

Chad

2.93% (2006 est.)

Chile

0.94% (2006 est.)

China

0.59% (2006 est.)

Christmas Island

0% (2006 est.)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

0% (2006 est.)

Colombia

1.46% (2006 est.)

Comoros

2.87% (2006 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
3.07% (2006 est.)

Congo, Republic of the
2.6% (2006 est.)

Cook Islands
-1.2% between 1996-2001 (2001 census)

Costa Rica
1.45% (2006 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire
2.03% (2006 est.)

Croatia
-0.03% (2006 est.)

Cuba
0.31% (2006 est.)

Cyprus
0.53% (2006 est.)

Czech Republic
-0.06% (2006 est.)

Denmark
0.33% (2006 est.)

Djibouti
2.02% (2006 est.)

Dominica
-0.08% (2006 est.)

Dominican Republic
1.47% (2006 est.)

East Timor
2.08% (2006 est.)

Ecuador
1.5% (2006 est.)

Egypt
1.75% (2006 est.)

El Salvador
1.72% (2006 est.)

Equatorial Guinea
2.05% (2006 est.)

Eritrea
2.47% (2006 est.)

Estonia
-0.64% (2006 est.)

Ethiopia
2.31% (2006 est.)

European Union
0.15% (2006 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
2.44% (2006 est.)

Faroe Islands
0.58% (2006 est.)

Fiji
1.4% (2006 est.)

Finland
0.14% (2006 est.)

France
0.35% (2006 est.)

French Guiana
1.96% (2006 est.)

French Polynesia
1.48% (2006 est.)

Gabon
2.13% (2006 est.)

Gambia, The
2.84% (2006 est.)

Gaza Strip
3.71% (2006 est.)

Georgia
-0.34% (2006 est.)

Germany
-0.02% (2006 est.)

Ghana
2.07% (2006 est.)

Gibraltar
0.14% (2006 est.)

Greece
0.18% (2006 est.)

Greenland
-0.03% (2006 est.)

Grenada
0.26% (2006 est.)

Guadeloupe
0.88% (2006 est.)

Guam
1.43% (2006 est.)

Guatemala
2.27% (2006 est.)

Guernsey
0.26% (2006 est.)

Guinea
2.63% (2006 est.)

Guinea-Bissau
2.07% (2006 est.)

Guyana
0.25% (2006 est.)

Haiti
2.3% (2006 est.)

Holy See (Vatican City)
0.01% (2006 est.)

Honduras
2.16% (2006 est.)

Hong Kong
0.59% (2006 est.)

Hungary
-0.25% (2006 est.)

Iceland
0.87% (2006 est.)

India

1.38% (2006 est.)

Indonesia

1.41% (2006 est.)

Iran

1.1% (2006 est.)

Iraq

2.66% (2006 est.)

Ireland

1.15% (2006 est.)

Isle of Man

0.52% (2006 est.)

Israel

1.18% (2006 est.)

Italy

0.04% (2006 est.)

Jamaica

0.8% (2006 est.)

Japan

0.02% (2006 est.)

Jersey

0.28% (2006 est.)

Jordan

2.49% (2006 est.)

Kazakhstan

0.33% (2006 est.)

Kenya

2.57% (2006 est.)

Kiribati

2.24% (2006 est.)

Korea, North

0.84% (2006 est.)

Korea, South

0.42% (2006 est.)

Kuwait

3.52%

note: this rate reflects a return to pre-Gulf crisis immigration of expatriates (2006 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

1.32% (2006 est.)

Laos

2.39% (2006 est.)

Latvia

-0.67% (2006 est.)

Lebanon

1.23% (2006 est.)

Lesotho

-0.46% (2006 est.)

Liberia

4.91% (2006 est.)

Libya

2.3% (2006 est.)

Liechtenstein

0.78% (2006 est.)

Lithuania

-0.3% (2006 est.)

Luxembourg

1.23% (2006 est.)

Macau

0.86% (2006 est.)

Macedonia

0.26% (2006 est.)

Madagascar

3.03% (2006 est.)

Malawi

2.38% (2006 est.)

Malaysia

1.78% (2006 est.)

Maldives

2.78% (2006 est.)

Mali

2.63% (2006 est.)

Malta

0.42% (2006 est.)

Marshall Islands

2.25% (2006 est.)

Martinique

0.72% (2006 est.)

Mauritania

2.88% (2006 est.)

Mauritius

0.82% (2006 est.)

Mayotte

3.77% (2006 est.)

Mexico

1.16% (2006 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

-0.11% (2006 est.)

Moldova

0.28% (2006 est.)

Monaco

0.4% (2006 est.)

Mongolia

1.46% (2006 est.)

Montenegro

3.5% (2004)

Montserrat

1.05% (2006 est.)

Morocco

1.55% (2006 est.)

Mozambique

1.38% (2006 est.)

Namibia

0.59% (2006 est.)

Nauru

1.81% (2006 est.)

Nepal

2.17% (2006 est.)

Netherlands

0.49% (2006 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

0.79% (2006 est.)

New Caledonia

1.24% (2006 est.)

New Zealand

0.99% (2006 est.)

Nicaragua

1.89% (2006 est.)

Niger

2.92% (2006 est.)

Nigeria

2.38% (2006 est.)

Niue

0.01% (2006 est.)

Norfolk Island

-0.01% (2006 est.)

Northern Mariana Islands

2.54% (2006 est.)

Norway

0.38% (2006 est.)

Oman

3.28% (2006 est.)

Pakistan

2.09% (2006 est.)

Palau

1.31% (2006 est.)

Panama

1.6% (2006 est.)

Papua New Guinea

2.21% (2006 est.)

Paraguay

2.45% (2006 est.)

Peru

1.32% (2006 est.)

Philippines

1.8% (2006 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

-0.01% (2006 est.)

Poland

-0.05% (2006 est.)

Portugal

0.36% (2006 est.)

Puerto Rico

0.4% (2006 est.)

Qatar

2.5% (2006 est.)

Reunion

1.34% (2006 est.)

Romania

-0.12% (2006 est.)

Russia

-0.37% (2006 est.)

Rwanda

2.43% (2006 est.)

Saint Helena

0.56% (2006 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

0.5% (2006 est.)

Saint Lucia

1.29% (2006 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

0.17% (2006 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

0.26% (2006 est.)

Samoa

-0.2% (2006 est.)

San Marino

1.26% (2006 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

3.15% (2006 est.)

Saudi Arabia

2.18% (2006 est.)

Senegal

2.34% (2006 est.)

Seychelles

0.43% (2006 est.)

Sierra Leone

2.3% (2006 est.)

Singapore

1.42% (2006 est.)

Slovakia

0.15% (2006 est.)

Slovenia

-0.05% (2006 est.)

Solomon Islands

2.61% (2006 est.)

Somalia

2.85% (2006 est.)

South Africa

-0.4% (2006 est.)

Spain

0.13% (2006 est.)

Sri Lanka

0.78% (2006 est.)

Sudan

2.55% (2006 est.)

Suriname

0.2% (2006 est.)

Svalbard

-0.02% (2006 est.)

Swaziland

-0.23% (2006 est.)

Sweden

0.16% (2006 est.)

Switzerland

0.43% (2006 est.)

Syria

2.3% (2006 est.)

Taiwan

0.61% (2006 est.)

Tajikistan

2.19% (2006 est.)

Tanzania

1.83% (2006 est.)

Thailand

0.68% (2006 est.)

Togo

2.72% (2006 est.)

Tokelau

-0.01% (2006 est.)

Tonga

2.01% (2006 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

-0.87% (2006 est.)

Tunisia

0.99% (2006 est.)

Turkey

1.06% (2006 est.)

Turkmenistan

1.83% (2006 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

2.82% (2006 est.)

Tuvalu

1.51% (2006 est.)

Uganda

3.37% (2006 est.)

Ukraine

-0.6% (2006 est.)

United Arab Emirates

1.52% (2006 est.)

United Kingdom

0.28% (2006 est.)

United States

0.91% (2006 est.)

Uruguay

0.46% (2006 est.)

Uzbekistan

1.7% (2006 est.)

Vanuatu

1.49% (2006 est.)

Venezuela

1.38% (2006 est.)

Vietnam

1.02% (2006 est.)

Virgin Islands

-0.12% (2006 est.)

Wallis and Futuna

NA

West Bank

3.06% (2006 est.)

Western Sahara

NA

World

1.14% (2006 est.)

Yemen

3.46% (2006 est.)

Zambia

2.11% (2006 est.)

Zimbabwe

0.62% (2006 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2003 GDP - real growth rate (%)

Afghanistan

14% (2005 est.)

Albania

5.5% (2005 est.)

Algeria

5.5% (2005 est.)

American Samoa

3% NA%

Andorra

4% (2004 est.)

Angola

19.9% (2005 est.)

Anguilla

10.2% (2004 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

3.8% (2005 est.)

Argentina

9.2% (2005 est.)

Armenia

13.9% (2005 est.)

Aruba

2.4% (2005 est.)

Australia

2.7% (2005 est.)

Austria

1.8% (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

26.4% (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The

3.7% (2005 est.)

Bahrain

5.9% (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

6.4% (2005 est.)

Barbados

4.1% (2005 est.)

Belarus

9.2% (2005 est.)

Belgium

1.5% (2005 est.)

Belize

3.8% (2005 est.)

Benin

3.5% (2005 est.)

Bermuda

4.6% (2004 est.)

Bhutan

5.9% (2005 est.)

Bolivia

4.1% (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
5% (2005 est.)

Botswana
5.5% (2005 est.)

Brazil
2.3% (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands
1% (2002 est.)

Brunei
1.7% (2004 est.)

Bulgaria
5.5% (2005 est.)

Burkina Faso
3.5% (2005 est.)

Burma
5.2% (2005 est.)

Burundi
1.1% (2005 est.)

Cambodia
13.4% (2005 est.)

Cameroon
2.4% (2005 est.)

Canada
2.9% (2005 est.)

Cape Verde
5.5% (2005 est.)

Cayman Islands
0.9% (2004 est.)

Central African Republic
2.2% (2005 est.)

Chad
6% (2005 est.)

Chile
6.3% (2005 est.)

China
10.2% (official data) (2005 est.)

Colombia
5.2% (2005 est.)

Comoros
3% (2005 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
7.1% (2005 est.)

Congo, Republic of the
8.2% (2005 est.)

Cook Islands
0.1% (2005 est.)

Costa Rica
5.9% (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire
1% (2005 est.)

Croatia
4.3% (2005 est.)

Cuba

8% (2005 est.)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: 3.8%; north Cyprus: 10.6% (2005 est.)

Czech Republic

6.1% (2005 est.)

Denmark

3.2% (2005 est.)

Djibouti

3.2% (2005 est.)

Dominica

3.1% (2005 est.)

Dominican Republic

9.3% (2005 est.)

East Timor

1.8% (2005 est.)

Ecuador

4.7% (2005 est.)

Egypt

4.9% (2005 est.)

El Salvador

2.8% (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

18.6% (2005 est.)

Eritrea

2% (2005 est.)

Estonia

10.5% (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

8.9% (2005 est.)

European Union

1.7% (2005 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA%

Faroe Islands

10% (2001 est.)

Fiji

1.7% (2005 est.)

Finland

3% (2005 est.)

France

1.2% (2005 est.)

French Guiana

NA%

French Polynesia

NA% (2001 est.)

Gabon

2.9% (2005 est.)

Gambia, The

5.5% (2005 est.)

Gaza Strip

4.5% (2003 est.)

Georgia

9.3% (2005 est.)

Germany

0.9% (2005 est.)

Ghana

5.9% (2005 est.)

Gibraltar

NA%

Greece

3.7% (2005 est.)

Greenland

1.8% (2001 est.)

Grenada

0.9% (2005 est.)

Guadeloupe

NA%

Guam

NA%

Guatemala

3.2% (2005 est.)

Guernsey

3% (2003 est.)

Guinea

2% (2005 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

2.3% (2005 est.)

Guyana

-3% (2005 est.)

Haiti

1.8% (2005 est.)

Honduras

4.2% (2005 est.)

Hong Kong

7.3% (2005 est.)

Hungary

4.1% (2005 est.)

Iceland

5.6% (2005 est.)

India

8.4% (2005 est.)

Indonesia

5.6% (2005 est.)

Iran

6.9% (2005 est.)

Iraq

-3% (2005 est.)

Ireland

5.5% (2005 est.)

Isle of Man

6.3% NA%

Israel

5.2% (2005 est.)

Italy

0.1% (2005 est.)

Jamaica

1.8% (2005 est.)

Japan

2.6% (2005 est.)

Jersey

NA%

Jordan

5.8% (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

9.5% (2005 est.)

Kenya

5.8% (2005 est.)

Kiribati

0.3% (2005)

Korea, North

1% (2005 est.)

Korea, South

4% (2005 est.)

Kuwait

8.3% (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

-0.6% (2005 est.)

Laos

7.3% (2005 est.)

Latvia

10.2% (2005 est.)

Lebanon

0.1% (2005 est.)

Lesotho

1.2% (2005 est.)

Liberia

9.8% (2005 est.)

Libya

8.4% (2005 est.)

Liechtenstein

11% (1999 est.)

Lithuania

7.5% (2005 est.)

Luxembourg

4% (2005 est.)

Macau

2.8% (3rd Quarter 2005)

Macedonia

4% (2005 est.)

Madagascar

5.1% (2005 est.)

Malawi

1.9% (2005 est.)

Malaysia

5.2% (2005 est.)

Maldives

-3.6% (2005 est.)

Mali

6.1% (2005 est.)

Malta

1% (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands

3.5% (2005 est.)

Martinique

NA%

Mauritania

5.5% (2005 est.)

Mauritius

2.5% (2005 est.)

Mayotte

NA%

Mexico

3% (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

0.3% (2005 est.)

Moldova

7.1% (2005 est.)

Monaco

0.9% (2000 est.)

Mongolia

6.2% according to official estimate (2005 est.)

Montenegro

NA

Montserrat

-1% (2002 est.)

Morocco

1.7% (2005 est.)

Mozambique

7.5% (2005 est.)

Namibia

3.2% (2005 est.)

Nauru

NA%

Nepal

2.7% (2005 est.)

Netherlands

1.5% (2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

1% (2004 est.)

New Caledonia

NA%

New Zealand

2.3% (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

4% (2005 est.)

Niger

7% (2005 est.)

Nigeria

6.9% (2005 est.)

Niue

6.2%

Northern Mariana Islands

NA%

Norway

4% (2005 est.)

Oman

5.6% (2005 est.)

Pakistan

6.6% (2005 est.)

Palau

5.5% (2005 est.)

Panama

6.4% (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

3% (2005 est.)

Paraguay

2.7% (2005 est.)

Peru

6.4% (2005 est.)

Philippines

4.8% (2005 est.)

Poland

3.4% (2005 est.)

Portugal

0.4% (2005 est.)

Puerto Rico

2.5% (2005 est.)

Qatar

8.8% (2005 est.)

Reunion

2.5% (2005 est.)

Romania

4.1% (2005 est.)

Russia

6.4% (2005 est.)

Rwanda

5.2% (2005 est.)

Saint Helena

NA%

Saint Kitts and Nevis

4.9% (2005 est.)

Saint Lucia

5.1% (2005 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

NA%

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

4.9% (2005 est.)

Samoa

5.5% (2005 est.)

San Marino
2.3% (2002 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe
6% (2004 est.)

Saudi Arabia
6.5% (2005 est.)

Senegal
6.1% (2005 est.)

Serbia
5.9% for Serbia alone (excluding Kosovo) (2005 est.)

Seychelles
-3% (2005 est.)

Sierra Leone
7.5% (2005 est.)

Singapore
6.4% (2005 est.)

Slovakia
6% (2005 est.)

Slovenia
4% (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands
4.4% (2005 est.)

Somalia
2.4% (2005 est.)

South Africa
4.9% (2005 est.)

Spain
3.5% (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka
6% (2005 est.)

Sudan
8% (2005 est.)

Suriname
5% (2005 est.)

Svalbard
NA%

Swaziland

1.8% (2005 est.)

Sweden

2.7% (2005 est.)

Switzerland

1.9% (2005 est.)

Syria

2.8% (2005 est.)

Taiwan

4% (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

6.7% (2005 est.)

Tanzania

6.8% (2005 est.)

Thailand

4.5% (2005 est.)

Togo

1% (2005 est.)

Tokelau

NA%

Tonga

2.4% (2005 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

7% (2005 est.)

Tunisia

4.2% (2005 est.)

Turkey

7.4% (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

IMF estimate: 6%

note: official government statistics show 21.4% growth, but these estimates are widely regarded as unreliable (2005 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

4.9% (2000 est.)

Tuvalu

1.2% (2002 est.)

Uganda

4% (2005 est.)

Ukraine

2.6% (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates

8.8% (2005 est.)

United Kingdom

1.9% (2005 est.)

United States

3.2% (2005 est.)

Uruguay

6.8% (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan

7% (2005 est.)

Vanuatu

6.8% (2005 est.)

Venezuela
9.3% (2005 est.)

Vietnam
8.5% (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands
2% (2002 est.)

Wallis and Futuna
NA%

West Bank
6.2% (2004 est.)

Western Sahara
NA%

World
4.7% (2005 est.)

Yemen
2.8% (2005 est.)

Zambia
5% (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe
-7.7% (2005 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2004 GDP - per capita (PPP)

Afghanistan
\$800 (2004 est.)

Albania
\$5,300 (2005 est.)

Algeria
\$7,200 (2005 est.)

American Samoa
\$5,800 (2005 est.)

Andorra
\$24,000 (2004)

Angola
\$3,800 (2005 est.)

Anguilla
\$8,800 (2004 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda
\$10,900 (2005 est.)

Argentina
\$13,700 (2005 est.)

Armenia
\$4,800 (2005 est.)

Aruba
\$21,800 (2004 est.)

Australia
\$31,600 (2005 est.)

Austria
\$32,500 (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan
\$5,400 (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The
\$20,200 (2005 est.)

Bahrain
\$23,100 (2005 est.)

Bangladesh
\$2,100 (2005 est.)

Barbados
\$17,300 (2005 est.)

Belarus
\$7,100 (2005 est.)

Belgium
\$31,100 (2005 est.)

Belize
\$6,800 (2005 est.)

Benin
\$1,100 (2005 est.)

Bermuda
\$69,900 (2004 est.)

Bhutan
\$1,400 (2003 est.)

Bolivia
\$2,900 (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
\$5,200 (2005 est.)

Botswana
\$10,700 (2005 est.)

Brazil
\$8,300 (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands
\$38,500 (2004 est.)

Brunei
\$23,600 (2003 est.)

Bulgaria
\$9,600 (2005 est.)

Burkina Faso
\$1,200 (2005 est.)

Burma
\$1,700 (2005 est.)

Burundi
\$700 (2005 est.)

Cambodia
\$2,500 (2005 est.)

Cameroon
\$2,300 (2005 est.)

Canada
\$33,900 (2005 est.)

Cape Verde
\$6,200 (2005 est.)

Cayman Islands
\$43,800 (2004 est.)

Central African Republic
\$1,100 (2005 est.)

Chad
\$1,400 (2005 est.)

Chile
\$11,900 (2005 est.)

China
\$6,800 (2005 est.)

Colombia
\$7,900 (2005 est.)

Comoros
\$600 (2005 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
\$700 (2005 est.)

Congo, Republic of the
\$1,300 (2005 est.)

Cook Islands
\$9,100 (2005 est.)

Costa Rica
\$11,400 (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire
\$1,600 (2005 est.)

Croatia
\$12,400 (2005 est.)

Cuba
\$3,500 (2005 est.)

Cyprus
Republic of Cyprus: \$21,600 (2005 est.); north Cyprus: \$7,135
(2004 est.)

Czech Republic
\$20,000 (2005 est.)

Denmark
\$34,800 (2005 est.)

Djibouti
\$1,000 (2005 est.)

Dominica
\$3,800 (2005 est.)

Dominican Republic
\$7,500 (2005 est.)

East Timor
\$800 (2005 est.)

Ecuador
\$4,300 (2005 est.)

Egypt
\$3,900 (2005 est.)

El Salvador
\$4,700 (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea
\$50,200 (2005 est.)

Eritrea

\$1,000 (2005 est.)

Estonia

\$17,500 (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

\$900 (2005 est.)

European Union

\$28,100 (2005 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

\$25,000 (2002 est.)

Faroe Islands

\$22,000 (2001 est.)

Fiji

\$5,900 (2005 est.)

Finland

\$31,000 (2005 est.)

France

\$29,600 (2005 est.)

French Guiana

\$8,300 (2003 est.)

French Polynesia

\$17,500 (2003 est.)

Gabon

\$7,000 (2005 est.)

Gambia, The

\$1,900 (2005 est.)

Gaza Strip
\$600 (2003 est.)

Georgia
\$3,400 (2005 est.)

Germany
\$30,100 (2005 est.)

Ghana
\$2,500 (2005 est.)

Gibraltar
\$27,900 (2000 est.)

Greece
\$22,300 (2005 est.)

Greenland
\$20,000 (2001 est.)

Grenada
\$3,900 (2005 est.)

Guadeloupe
\$7,900 (2003 est.)

Guam
\$15,000 (2005 est.)

Guatemala
\$4,700 (2005 est.)

Guernsey
\$40,000 (2003 est.)

Guinea
\$2,000 (2005 est.)

Guinea-Bissau
\$800 (2005 est.)

Guyana
\$4,500 (2005 est.)

Haiti
\$1,700 (2005 est.)

Honduras
\$2,900 (2005 est.)

Hong Kong
\$34,000 (2005 est.)

Hungary
\$16,300 (2005 est.)

Iceland
\$35,700 (2005 est.)

India
\$3,400 (2005 est.)

Indonesia
\$3,600 (2005 est.)

Iran
\$8,400 (2005 est.)

Iraq
\$1,800 (2005 est.)

Ireland
\$41,100 (2005 est.)

Isle of Man
\$27,800 (2003 est.)

Israel
\$25,000 (2005 est.)

Italy
\$28,700 (2005 est.)

Jamaica
\$4,500 (2005 est.)

Japan
\$31,600 (2005 est.)

Jersey
\$40,000 (2003 est.)

Jordan
\$4,700 (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan
\$8,300 (2005 est.)

Kenya
\$1,100 (2005 est.)

Kiribati
\$1,900 (2004 est.)

Korea, North
\$1,700 (2005 est.)

Korea, South
\$22,600 (2005 est.)

Kuwait
\$20,300 (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan
\$2,000 (2005 est.)

Laos
\$2,000 (2005 est.)

Latvia
\$13,700 (2005 est.)

Lebanon
\$6,000 (2005 est.)

Lesotho
\$2,500 (2005 est.)

Liberia
\$900 (2005 est.)

Libya
\$11,800 (2005 est.)

Liechtenstein
\$25,000 (1999 est.)

Lithuania
\$14,100 (2005 est.)

Luxembourg
\$65,900 (2005 est.)

Macau
\$22,000 (2004)

Macedonia
\$7,800 (2005 est.)

Madagascar
\$900 (2005 est.)

Malawi
\$600 (2005 est.)

Malaysia
\$12,000 (2005 est.)

Maldives
\$3,900 (2002 est.)

Mali
\$1,200 (2005 est.)

Malta
\$19,700 (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands
\$2,900 (2005 est.)

Martinique
\$14,400 (2003 est.)

Mauritania
\$2,200 (2005 est.)

Mauritius
\$12,800 (2005 est.)

Mayotte
\$2,600 (2003 est.)

Mexico
\$10,000 (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of
\$2,300 (2005 est.)

Moldova
\$1,900 (2005 est.)

Monaco
\$27,000 (2000 est.)

Mongolia
\$1,900 (2005 est.)

Montenegro
\$3,800 (2005 est.)

Montserrat
\$3,400 (2002 est.)

Morocco
\$4,100 (2005 est.)

Mozambique
\$1,300 (2005 est.)

Namibia
\$7,000 (2005 est.)

Nauru
\$5,000 (2005 est.)

Nepal
\$1,400 (2005 est.)

Netherlands
\$30,300 (2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles
\$16,000 (2004 est.)

New Caledonia
\$15,000 (2003 est.)

New Zealand
\$25,300 (2005 est.)

Nicaragua
\$2,900 (2005 est.)

Niger
\$1,000 (2005 est.)

Nigeria
\$1,400 (2005 est.)

Niue
\$5,800 (2003 est.)

Northern Mariana Islands
\$12,500 (2000 est.)

Norway
\$42,800 (2005 est.)

Oman
\$13,500 (2005 est.)

Pakistan
\$2,400 (2005 est.)

Palau
\$7,600 (2005 est.)

Panama
\$7,400 (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea
\$2,600 (2005 est.)

Paraguay
\$4,600 (2005 est.)

Peru
\$6,000 (2005 est.)

Philippines
\$4,700 (2005 est.)

Poland
\$13,100 (2005 est.)

Portugal
\$19,000 (2005 est.)

Puerto Rico
\$18,700 (2005 est.)

Qatar
\$28,300 (2005 est.)

Reunion
\$6,200 (2005 est.)

Romania
\$8,100 (2005 est.)

Russia
\$11,000 (2005 est.)

Rwanda
\$1,500 (2005 est.)

Saint Helena
\$2,500 (1998 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis
\$8,200 (2005 est.)

Saint Lucia
\$4,800 (2005 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
\$7,000 (2001 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
\$3,600 (2005 est.)

Samoa
\$2,100 (2005 est.)

San Marino
\$34,600 (2001 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe
\$1,200 (2003 est.)

Saudi Arabia
\$13,100 (2005 est.)

Senegal
\$1,800 (2005 est.)

Serbia
\$4,400 for Serbia (including Kosovo) (2005 est.)

Seychelles
\$7,800 (2002 est.)

Sierra Leone
\$800 (2005 est.)

Singapore
\$28,600 (2005 est.)

Slovakia
\$16,300 (2005 est.)

Slovenia
\$21,500 (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands
\$600 (2005 est.)

Somalia
\$600 (2005 est.)

South Africa
\$12,200 (2005 est.)

Spain
\$25,600 (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka
\$4,300 (2005 est.)

Sudan
\$2,100 (2005 est.)

Suriname
\$6,600 (2005 est.)

Swaziland
\$5,000 (2005 est.)

Sweden
\$29,800 (2005 est.)

Switzerland
\$32,200 (2005 est.)

Syria
\$3,900 (2005 est.)

Taiwan
\$27,500 (2005 est.)

Tajikistan
\$1,200 (2005 est.)

Tanzania
\$700 (2005 est.)

Thailand
\$8,600 (2005 est.)

Togo
\$1,600 (2005 est.)

Tokelau
\$1,000 (1993 est.)

Tonga
\$2,200 (2005 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago
\$16,800 (2005 est.)

Tunisia
\$8,200 (2005 est.)

Turkey
\$8,400 (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan
\$7,900 (2005 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands
\$11,500 (2002 est.)

Tuvalu
\$1,600 (2002 est.)

Uganda
\$1,800 (2005 est.)

Ukraine
\$7,000 (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates
\$45,200 (2005 est.)

United Kingdom
\$30,100 (2005 est.)

United States
\$41,600 (2005 est.)

Uruguay
\$9,900 (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan
\$1,900 (2005 est.)

Vanuatu
\$2,900 (2003 est.)

Venezuela
\$6,400 (2005 est.)

Vietnam
\$2,800 (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands
\$14,500 (2004 est.)

Wallis and Futuna
\$3,800 (2004 est.)

West Bank
\$1,100 (2003 est.)

Western Sahara
\$NA

World
\$9,500 (2005 est.)

Yemen
\$900 (2005 est.)

Zambia
\$900 (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe
\$2,100 (2005 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2006 Dependency status

Akrotiri
overseas territory of UK; administered by an administrator
who is also the Commander, British Forces Cyprus

American Samoa
unincorporated and unorganized territory of the US;
administered by the Office of Insular Affairs, US Department of the
Interior

Anguilla
overseas territory of the UK

Aruba
member country of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; full
autonomy in internal affairs obtained in 1986 upon separation
from
the Netherlands Antilles; Dutch Government responsible for
defense
and foreign affairs

Ashmore and Cartier Islands
territory of Australia; administered by
the Australian Department of Transport and Regional Services

Baker Island

unincorporated territory of the US; administered from Washington, DC, by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system

Bassas da India

possession of France; administered by the Administrateur Supérieur of the French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Bermuda

overseas territory of the UK

Bouvet Island

territory of Norway; administered by the Polar Department of the Ministry of Justice and Police from Oslo

British Indian Ocean Territory overseas territory of the UK; administered by a commissioner, resident in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London

British Virgin Islands overseas territory of the UK; internal self-governing

Cayman Islands

overseas territory of the UK

Christmas Island

non-self governing territory of Australia; administered by the Australian Department of Transport and Regional Services

Clipperton Island

possession of France; administered by France from

French Polynesia by a high commissioner of the Republic

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

non-self governing territory of Australia;
administered from Canberra by the Australian Department of
Transport
and Regional Services

Cook Islands

self-governing in free association with New Zealand;
Cook Islands is fully responsible for internal affairs; New Zealand
retains responsibility for external affairs and defense, in
consultation with the Cook Islands

Coral Sea Islands

territory of Australia; administered from Canberra
by the Department of the Environment, Sport, and Territories

Dhekelia

overseas territory of UK; administered by an administrator
who is also the Commander, British Forces Cyprus

Europa Island

possession of France; administered by the
Administrateur Supérieur of the French Southern and Antarctic
Lands

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

overseas territory of the UK; also
claimed by Argentina

Faroe Islands

part of the Kingdom of Denmark; self-governing
overseas administrative division of Denmark since 1948

French Guiana

overseas department of France

French Polynesia

overseas lands of France; overseas territory of
France from 1946-2004

French Southern and Antarctic Lands overseas territory of France
since 1955; administered from Paris by Administrateur Superieur
Michel CHAMPON (since 20 December 2004), assisted by Secretary
General Jean-Yves HERMOSO (since NA)

Gibraltar overseas territory of the UK

Glorioso Islands

possession of France; administered by the
Administrateur Superieur of the French Southern and Antarctic
Lands

Greenland

part of the Kingdom of Denmark; self-governing overseas
administrative division of Denmark since 1979

Guadeloupe

overseas department of France

Guam

organized, unincorporated territory of the US with policy
relations between Guam and the US under the jurisdiction of the
Office of Insular Affairs, US Department of the Interior

Guernsey

British crown dependency

Heard Island and McDonald Islands territory of Australia;
administered from Canberra by the Australian Antarctic Division of
the Department of the Environment and Heritage

Hong Kong
special administrative region of China

Howland Island
unincorporated territory of the US; administered from
Washington, DC, by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US
Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge
system

Iles Eparses
possessions of France; administered by the Senior
Administrator of the Territory of the French Southern and
Antarctic
Lands (TAAF), resident in Reunion

Isle of Man
British crown dependency

Jan Mayen
territory of Norway; since August 1994, administered from
Oslo through the county governor (fylkesmann) of Nordland;
however,
authority has been delegated to a station commander of the
Norwegian
Defense Communication Service

Jarvis Island
unincorporated territory of the US; administered from
Washington, DC, by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US
Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge
system

Jersey
British crown dependency

Johnston Atoll

unincorporated territory of the US; administered from Honolulu, HI, by Pacific Air Forces, Hickam Air Force Base, and the

Fish and Wildlife Service of the US Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system

Juan de Nova Island
possession of France; administered by the
Administrateur Supérieur of the French Southern and Antarctic
Lands

Kingman Reef
unincorporated territory of the US; administered from Washington, DC, by the US Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior
note: on 1 September 2000, the Department of the Interior accepted
restoration of its administrative jurisdiction over Kingman Reef from the Department of the Navy; Executive Order 3223 signed 18 January 2001 established Kingman Reef National Wildlife Refuge to be
administered by the Director, US Fish and Wildlife Service; this refuge is managed to protect the terrestrial and aquatic wildlife of Kingman Reef out to the 12-nautical-mile territorial sea limit

Macau
special administrative region of China

Martinique
overseas department of France

Mayotte
departmental collectivity of France

Midway Islands
unincorporated territory of the US; formerly

administered from Washington, DC, by the US Navy; on 31 October

1996, through a presidential executive order, the jurisdiction and control of the atoll was transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US Department of the Interior as part of the National

Wildlife Refuge system

Montserrat

overseas territory of the UK

Navassa Island

unincorporated territory of the US; administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, US Department of the Interior, from the Caribbean Islands National Wildlife Refuge in Boqueron, Puerto

Rico; in September 1996, the Coast Guard ceased operations and maintenance of Navassa Island Light, a 46-meter-tall lighthouse on the southern side of the island; there has also been a private claim advanced against the island

Netherlands Antilles

an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands; full autonomy in internal affairs granted in 1954; Dutch Government responsible for defense and foreign affairs

New Caledonia

territorial collectivity of France since 1998

Niue

self-governing in free association with New Zealand since 1974; Niue fully responsible for internal affairs; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs and defense; however, these responsibilities confer no rights of control and are only exercised at the request of the Government of Niue

Norfolk Island

territory of Australia; Canberra administers Commonwealth responsibilities on Norfolk Island through the Department of Environment, Sport, and Territories

Northern Mariana Islands

commonwealth in political union with the US; federal funds to the Commonwealth administered by the US Department of the Interior, Office of Insular Affairs

Palmyra Atoll

incorporated territory of the US; privately owned, but administered from Washington, DC, by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US Department of the Interior; the Office of Insular Affairs of the US Department of the Interior continues to administer nine excluded areas comprising certain tidal and submerged lands within the 12 nm territorial sea or within the lagoon

Pitcairn Islands

overseas territory of the UK

Puerto Rico

unincorporated, organized territory of the US with commonwealth status; policy relations between Puerto Rico and the US conducted under the jurisdiction of the Office of the President

Reunion

overseas department of France

Saint Helena

overseas territory of the UK

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

self-governing territorial collectivity of
France

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
overseas territory of
the UK, also claimed by Argentina; administered from the Falkland
Islands by a commissioner, who is concurrently governor of the
Falkland Islands, representing Queen ELIZABETH II; Grytviken -
formerly a whaling station on South Georgia - is a scientific base

Svalbard
territory of Norway; administered by the Polar Department
of the Ministry of Justice, through a governor (sysselmann)
residing
in Longyearbyen, Spitsbergen; by treaty (9 February 1920)
sovereignty was awarded to Norway

Tokelau
self-administering territory of New Zealand; note - Tokelau
and New Zealand have agreed to a draft constitution as Tokelau
moves
toward free association with New Zealand; a UN sponsored
referendum
on self-governance, in February 2006, did not produce the two
thirds
majority vote necessary for changing the current political status

Tromelin Island
possession of France; administered by the
Administrateur Supérieur of the French Southern and Antarctic
Lands

Turks and Caicos Islands
overseas territory of the UK

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

unincorporated
territories of the US; administered from Washington, DC, by the
Fish
and Wildlife Service of the US Department of the Interior as part
of
the National Wildlife Refuge system
note on Palmyra Atoll: incorporated Territory of the US; partly
privately owned and partly federally owned; administered from
Washington, DC, by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US
Department of the Interior; the Office of Insular Affairs of the US
Department of the Interior continues to administer nine excluded
areas comprising certain tidal and submerged lands within the 12
nm
territorial sea or within the lagoon

Virgin Islands

organized, unincorporated territory of the US with
policy relations between the Virgin Islands and the US under the
jurisdiction of the Office of Insular Affairs, US Department of the
Interior

Wake Island

unincorporated territory of the US; administered from
Washington, DC, by the Department of the Interior; activities on
the
island are conducted by the US Air Force

Wallis and Futuna

overseas territory of France

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2007 Diplomatic representation from the US

Afghanistan

chief of mission: Ambassador Ronald E. NEUMANN

embassy: The Great Masood Road, Kabul

mailing address: 6180 Kabul Place, Dulles, VA 20189-6180

telephone: [00 93] (20) 230-0436

FAX: [00 93] (20) 230-1364

Akrotiri

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Albania

chief of mission: Ambassador Marcie B. RIES

embassy: Rruga e Elbasanit, Labinoti #103, Tirana

mailing address: US Department of State, 9510 Tirana Place,
Dulles,

VA 20189-9510

telephone: [355] (4) 247285

FAX: [355] (4) 232222

Algeria

chief of mission: Ambassador Robert S. FORD

embassy: 04 Chemin Cheikh Bachir Ibrahimi El-Biar 16030,
Algiers

mailing address: B. P. 408, Alger-Gare, 16030 Algiers

telephone: [213] (021) 69-12-55

FAX: [213] (021) 69-39-79

American Samoa

none (territory of the US)

Andorra

the US does not have an embassy in Andorra; the US

Ambassador to Spain is accredited to Andorra; US interests in

Andorra are represented by the Consulate General's office in Barcelona (Spain); mailing address: Paseo Reina Elisenda de Montcada, 23, 08034 Barcelona, Spain; telephone: [34] (3) 280-2227;
FAX: [34] (3) 205-5206

Angola
chief of mission: Ambassador Cynthia EFIRD
embassy: number 32 Rua Houari Boumedienne (in the Miramar area of Luanda), Luanda
mailing address: international mail: Caixa Postal 6468, Luanda;
pouch: US Embassy Luanda, US Department of State, 2550 Luanda Place,
Washington, DC 20521-2550
telephone: [244] (222) 64-1000
FAX: [244] (222) 64-1232

Anguilla
none (overseas territory of the UK)

Antigua and Barbuda
the US does not have an embassy in Antigua and Barbuda (embassy closed 30 June 1994); the US Ambassador to Barbados
is accredited to Antigua and Barbuda

Argentina
chief of mission: Ambassador Earl Anthony WAYNE
embassy: Avenida Colombia 4300, C1425GMN Buenos Aires
mailing address: international mail: use street address; APO address: Unit 4334, APO AA 34034
telephone: [54] (11) 5777-4533
FAX: [54] (11) 5777-4240

Armenia

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires

Anthony F. GODFREY

embassy: 1 American Ave., Yerevan 375082

mailing address: American Embassy Yerevan, US Department of State,

7020 Yerevan Place, Washington, DC 20521-7020

telephone: [374](10) 464-700

FAX: [374](10) 464-742

Aruba

the US does not have an embassy in Aruba; the Consul General to Netherlands Antilles is accredited to Aruba

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

none (territory of Australia)

Australia

chief of mission: Ambassador Robert D. McCALLUM, Jr.

embassy: Moonah Place, Yarralumla, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory 2600

mailing address: APO AP 96549

telephone: [61] (02) 6214-5600

FAX: [61] (02) 6214-5970

consulate(s) general: Melbourne, Perth, Sydney

Austria

chief of mission: Ambassador Susan R. McCaw

embassy: Boltzmanngasse 16, A-1090, Vienna

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [43] (1) 31339-0

FAX: [43] (1) 3100682

Azerbaijan

chief of mission: Ambassador Anne E. DERSE

embassy: 83 Azadliyg Prospekti, Baku AZ1007

mailing address: American Embassy Baku, US Department of State,

7050

Baku Place, Washington, DC 20521-7050

telephone: [994] (12) 4980-335 through 337

FAX: [994] (12) 4656-671

Bahamas, The

chief of mission: Ambassador John D. ROOD

embassy: 42 Queen Street, Nassau

mailing address: local or express mail address: P. O. Box N-8197,
Nassau; US Department of State, 3370 Nassau Place, Washington,
DC

20521-3370

telephone: [1] (242) 322-1181, 328-2206 (after hours)

FAX: [1] (242) 356-0222

Bahrain

chief of mission: Ambassador William T. MONROE

embassy: Building #979, Road 3119 (next to Al-Ahli Sports Club),
Block 331, Zinj District, Manama

mailing address: American Embassy Manama, PSC 451, FPO AE
09834-5100; international mail: American Embassy, Box 26431,
Manama

telephone: [973] 1724-2700

FAX: [973] 1727-0547

Bangladesh

chief of mission: Ambassador Patricia A. BUTENIS

embassy: Madani Avenue, Baridhara, Dhaka 1212

mailing address: G. P. O. Box 323, Dhaka 1000

telephone: [880] (2) 885-5500

FAX: [880] (2) 882-3744

Barbados

chief of mission: Ambassador Mary M. OURISMAN

embassy: Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Building, Broad

Street,

Bridgetown; (courier) ALICO Building-Cheapside, Bridgetown
mailing address: P. O. Box 302, Bridgetown; CMR 1014, APO AA
34055

telephone: [1] (246) 436-4950

FAX: [1] (246) 429-5246, 429-3379

Belarus

chief of mission: Ambassador Karen B. STEWART

embassy: 46 Starovilenskaya St., Minsk 220002

mailing address: PSC 78, Box B Minsk, APO 09723

telephone: [375] (17) 210-12-83, 217-7347, 217-7348

FAX: [375] (17) 234-7853

Belgium

chief of mission: Ambassador Tom C. KOROLOGOS

embassy: Regentlaan 27 Boulevard du Regent, B-1000 Brussels

mailing address: PSC 82, Box 002, APO AE 09710

telephone: [32] (2) 508-2111

FAX: [32] (2) 511-2725

Belize

chief of mission: Ambassador Robert J. DIETER

embassy: 29 Gabourel Lane, Belize City

mailing address: P. O. Box 286, Belize City

telephone: [501] 227-7161 through 7163

FAX: [501] 223-0802

Benin

chief of mission: Ambassador Wayne NEILL

embassy: Rue Caporal Bernard Anani, Cotonou

mailing address: 01 B. P. 2012, Cotonou

telephone: [229] 30-06-50

FAX: [229] 30-06-70

Bermuda

chief of mission: Consul General Gregory W. SLAYTON
consulate(s) general: Crown Hill, 16 Middle Road, Devonshire
DVO3

mailing address: P. O. Box HM325, Hamilton HMBX; American
Consulate

General Hamilton, US Department of State, 5300 Hamilton Place,
Washington, DC 20520-5300

telephone: [1] (441) 295-1342

FAX: [1] (441) 295-1592, [1] (441) 296-9233

Bhutan

the US and Bhutan have no formal diplomatic relations,
although informal contact is maintained between the Bhutanese
and US

Embassy in New Delhi (India)

Bolivia

chief of mission: Ambassador Philip S. GOLDBERG

embassy: Avenida Arce 2780, La Paz

mailing address: P. O. Box 425, La Paz; APO AA 34032

telephone: [591] (2) 216-8000

FAX: [591] (2) 216-8111

Bosnia and Herzegovina

chief of mission: Ambassador Douglas L.
McELHANEY

embassy: Alipasina 43, 71000 Sarajevo

mailing address: use street address

telephone: [387] (33) 445-700

FAX: [387] (33) 659-722

branch office(s): Banja Luka, Mostar

Botswana

chief of mission: Ambassador Katherine H. CANAVAN

embassy: address NA, Gaborone

mailing address: Embassy Enclave, P. O. Box 90, Gaborone
telephone: [267] 353982
FAX: [267] 312782

Brazil

chief of mission: Ambassador Clifford M. SOBEL
embassy: Avenida das Nacoes, Quadra 801, Lote 3, Distrito Federal
Cep 70403-900, Brasilia
mailing address: Unit 3500, APO AA 34030
telephone: [55] (61) 3312-7000
FAX: [55] (61) 3225-9136
consulate(s) general: Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo
consulate(s): Recife

British Indian Ocean Territory

none (overseas territory of the UK)

British Virgin Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Brunei

chief of mission: Ambassador Emil SKODON
embassy: Third Floor, Teck Guan Plaza, Jalan Sultan, Bandar Seri
Begawan, BS8811
mailing address: PSC 470 (BSB), FPO AP 96507; P.O. Box 2991,
Bandar
Seri Begawan BS8675, Negara Brunei Darussalam
telephone: [673] 222-0384
FAX: [673] 222-5293

Bulgaria

chief of mission: Ambassador John Ross BEYRLE
embassy: 16 Kozyak Street, Sofia 1407
mailing address: American Embassy Sofia, US Department of State,
5740 Sofia Place, Washington, DC 20521-5740
telephone: [359] (2) 937-5100

FAX: [359] (2) 937-5320

Burkina Faso

chief of mission: Ambassador Jeanine E. JACKSON

embassy: 602 Avenue Raoul Follereau, Koulouba, Secteur 4

mailing address: 01 B. P. 35, Ouagadougou 01; pouch mail - US
Department of State, 2440 Ouagadougou Place, Washington, DC
20521-2440

telephone: [226] 50-30-67-23

FAX: [226] 50-30-38-90, 50-31-23-68

Burma

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Shari
VILLAROSA

embassy: 581 Merchant Street, Rangoon (GPO 521)

mailing address: Box B, APO AP 96546

telephone: [95] (1) 379-880, 379-881

FAX: [95] (1) 256-018

Burundi

chief of mission: Ambassador Patricia Newton MOLLER

embassy: Avenue des Etats-Unis, Bujumbura

mailing address: B. P. 1720, Bujumbura

telephone: [257] 223454

FAX: [257] 222926

Cambodia

chief of mission: Ambassador Joseph A. MUSSOMELI

embassy: #1, Street 96, Sangkat Wat Phnom, Khan Daun Penh,
Phnom Penh

mailing address: Box P, APO AP 96546

telephone: [855] (23) 728-000

FAX: [855] (23) 728-600

Cameroon

chief of mission: Ambassador Niels MARQUARDT

embassy: Rue Nachtigal, Yaounde
mailing address: P. O. Box 817, Yaounde; pouch: American
Embassy, US

Department of State, Washington, DC 20521-2520
telephone: [237] 220 15 00; Consular: [237] 220 16 03
FAX: [237] 220 16 20; Consular FAX: [237] 220 17 52
branch office(s): Douala

Canada

chief of mission: Ambassador David H. WILKINS
embassy: 490 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 1G8
mailing address: P. O. Box 5000, Ogdensburgh, NY 13669-0430
telephone: [1] (613) 238-5335, 4470
FAX: [1] (613) 688-3082
consulate(s) general: Calgary, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto,
Vancouver, Winnipeg

Cape Verde

chief of mission: Ambassador Roger D. PIERCE
embassy: Rua Abilio Macedo n6, Praia
mailing address: C. P. 201, Praia
telephone: [238] 2-60-89-00
FAX: [238] 2-61-13-55

Cayman Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Central African Republic chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant);
Charge d'Affaires James PANOS embassy: Avenue David Dacko,
Bangui mailing address: B. P. 924, Bangui telephone: [236] 61 02
00 FAX: [236] 61 44 94 note: the embassy is currently operating
with a minimal staff

Chad

chief of mission: Ambassador Marc M. WALL
embassy: Avenue Felix Eboue, N'Djamena

mailing address: B. P. 413, N'Djamena
telephone: [235] 516-211
FAX: [235] 515-654

Chile

chief of mission: Ambassador Craig A. KELLY
embassy: Avenida Andres Bello 2800, Las Condes, Santiago
mailing address: APO AA 34033
telephone: [56] (2) 232-2600
FAX: [56] (2) 330-3710

China

chief of mission: Ambassador Clark T. RANDT, Jr.
embassy: Xiu Shui Bei Jie 3, 100600 Beijing
mailing address: PSC 461, Box 50, FPO AP 96521-0002
telephone: [86] (10) 6532-3831
FAX: [86] (10) 6532-3178
consulate(s) general: Chengdu, Guangzhou, Hong Kong and
Macau,
Shanghai, Shenyang

Christmas Island

none (territory of Australia)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

none (territory of Australia)

Colombia

chief of mission: Ambassador William B. WOOD
embassy: Calle 22D-BIS, numbers 47-51, Apartado Aereo 3831
mailing address: Carrera 45 #22D-45, Bogota, D.C., APO AA
34038
telephone: [57] (1) 315-0811
FAX: [57] (1) 315-2197

Comoros

the US does not have an embassy in Comoros; the ambassador to Madagascar is accredited to Comoros

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
chief of mission: Ambassador Roger
MEECE

embassy: 310 Avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa
mailing address: Unit 31550, APO AE 09828
telephone: [243] (88) 43608
FAX: [243] (88) 43467

Congo, Republic of the
chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge
d'Affaires Mark BIEDLINGMAIER

embassy: NA

mailing address: NA

telephone: [243] (88) 43608

note: the embassy is temporarily collocated with the US Embassy
in

the Democratic Republic of the Congo (US Embassy Kinshasa, 310
Avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa)

Cook Islands

none (self-governing in free association with New
Zealand)

Coral Sea Islands

none (territory of Australia)

Costa Rica

chief of mission: Ambassador Mark LANGDALE

embassy: Calle 120 Avenida O, Pavas, San Jose

mailing address: APO AA 34020

telephone: [506] 519-2000

FAX: [506] 519-2305

Cote d'Ivoire

chief of mission: Ambassador Aubrey HOOKS

embassy: Riviera Golf 01, Abidjan

mailing address: B. P. 1866, Abidjan 01

telephone: [225] 20 21 09 79

FAX: [225] 20 22 32 59

Croatia

chief of mission: Ambassador Robert A. BRADTKE

embassy: 2 Thomas Jefferson Street, 10010 Zagreb

mailing address: use street address

telephone: [385] (1) 661-2200

FAX: [385] (1) 661-2373

Cuba

none; note - the US has an Interests Section in the Swiss

Embassy, headed by Principal Officer Michael E. PARMLY;
address:

USINT, Swiss Embassy, Calzada between L and M Streets, Vedado,
Havana; telephone: [53] (7) 833-3551 through 3559 (operator
assistance required); FAX: [53] (7) 833-3700; protecting power in
Cuba is Switzerland

Cyprus

chief of mission: Ambassador Ronald L. SCHLICHER

embassy: corner of Metochiou and Ploutarchou Streets, 2407
Engomi,

Nicosia

mailing address: P. O. Box 24536, 1385 Nicosia

telephone: [357] (22) 393939

FAX: [357] (22) 780944

Czech Republic

chief of mission: Ambassador Richard W. GRABER

embassy: Trziste 15, 11801 Prague 1

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [420] 257 022 000

FAX: [420] 257 022 809

Denmark

chief of mission: Ambassador James P. CAIN

embassy: Dag Hammarskjolds Alle 24, 2100 Copenhagen

mailing address: PSC 73, APO AE 09716

telephone: [45] 33 41 71 00

FAX: [45] 35 43 02 23

Dhekelia

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Djibouti

chief of mission: Ambassador W. Stuart SYMINGTON

embassy: Plateau du Serpent, Boulevard Marechal Joffre, Djibouti

mailing address: B. P. 185, Djibouti

telephone: [253] 35 39 95

FAX: [253] 35 39 40

Dominica

the US does not have an embassy in Dominica; the US
Ambassador to Barbados is accredited to Dominica

Dominican Republic

chief of mission: Ambassador Hans H. HERTELL

embassy: corner of Calle Cesar Nicolas Penson and Calle Leopoldo
Navarro, Santo Domingo

mailing address: Unit 5500, APO AA 34041-5500

telephone: [1] (809) 221-2171

FAX: [1] (809) 686-7437

East Timor

chief of mission: Ambassador Grover Joseph REES

embassy: Avenida de Portugal, Praia dos Conqueiros, Dili

mailing address: US Department of State, 8250 Dili Place,
Washington, DC 20521-8250
telephone: (670) 332-4684
FAX: (670) 331-3206

Ecuador

chief of mission: Ambassador Linda L. JEWELL
embassy: Avenida 12 de Octubre y Avenida Patria, Quito
mailing address: APO AA 34039
telephone: [593] (2) 256-2890
FAX: [593] (2) 250-2052
consulate(s) general: Guayaquil

Egypt

chief of mission: Ambassador Francis J. RICCIARDONE, Jr.
embassy: 8 Kamal El Din Salah St., Garden City, Cairo
mailing address: Unit 64900, Box 15, APO AE 09839-4900
telephone: [20] (2) 797-3300
FAX: [20] (2) 797-3200

El Salvador

chief of mission: Ambassador H. Douglas BARCLAY
embassy: Final Boulevard Santa Elena Sur, Antiguo Cuscatlan, La
Libertad, San Salvador
mailing address: Unit 3116, APO AA 34023
telephone: [503] 2278-4444
FAX: [503] 2278-5522

Equatorial Guinea

chief of mission: the US ambassador to Cameroon is
accredited to Equatorial Guinea
embassy: adjacent to the golf course at the base of Mont Febe;
note
- relocated embassy is opened for limited functions; inquiries
should continue to be directed to the US Embassy in Yaounde,

Cameroon

mailing address: B.P. 817, Yaounde, Cameroon; US Embassy
Yaounde, US

Department of State, Washington, DC 20521-2520

telephone: [237] 220 15 00

FAX: [237] 220 16 20

Eritrea

chief of mission: Ambassador Scott H. DELISI

embassy: 179 Alaa Street, Asmara

mailing address: P. O. Box 211, Asmara

telephone: [291] (1) 120004

FAX: [291] (1) 127584

Estonia

chief of mission: Ambassador Aldona Zofia WOS

embassy: Kentmanni 20, 15099 Tallinn

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [372] 668-8100

FAX: [372] 668-8134

Ethiopia

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires
Vicki HUDDLESTON

embassy: Entoto Street, Addis Ababa

mailing address: P. O. Box 1014, Addis Ababa

telephone: [251] (1) 517-4000

FAX: [251] (1) 517-4888

European Union

chief of mission: Ambassador C. Boyden GRAY

embassy: 13 Zinnerstraat/Rue Zinner, B-1000 Brussels

mailing address: same as above

telephone: [32] (2) 508-2222

FAX: [32] (2) 512-5720

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
none (overseas territory of the
UK; also claimed by Argentina)

Faroe Islands
none (self-governing overseas administrative division
of Denmark)

Fiji
chief of mission: Ambassador Larry Miles DINGER
embassy: 31 Loftus Street, Suva
mailing address: P. O. Box 218, Suva
telephone: [679] 331-4466
FAX: [679] 330-0081

Finland
chief of mission: Ambassador Marilyn WARE
embassy: Itainen Puistotie 14B, 00140 Helsinki
mailing address: APO AE 09723
telephone: [358] (9) 616250
FAX: [358] (9) 6162 5800

France
chief of mission: Ambassador Craig R. STAPLETON
embassy: 2 Avenue Gabriel, 75382 Paris Cedex 08
mailing address: PSC 116, APO AE 09777
telephone: [33] (1) 43-12-22-22
FAX: [33] (1) 42 66 97 83
consulate(s) general: Marseille, Strasbourg

French Guiana
none (overseas department of France)

French Polynesia
none (overseas lands of France)

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

none (overseas territory of
France)

Gabon

chief of mission: Ambassador Barrie R. WALKLEY

embassy: Boulevard du Bord de Mer, Libreville

mailing address: Centre Ville, B. P. 4000, Libreville

telephone: [241] 76 20 03 through 76 20 04, after hours - 74 34
92

FAX: [241] 74 55 07

Gambia, The

chief of mission: Ambassador Joseph D. STAFFORD, III

embassy: Kairaba Avenue, Fajara, Banjul

mailing address: P. M. B. No. 19, Banjul

telephone: [220] 439-2856, 437-6169, 437-6170

FAX: [220] 439-2475

Georgia

chief of mission: Ambassador John F. TEFFT

embassy: 11 George Balanchine St., T'bilisi 0131

mailing address: 7060 T'bilisi Place, Washington, DC 20521-7060

telephone: [995] (32) 27-70-00

FAX: [995] (32) 53-23-10

Germany

chief of mission: Ambassador William R. TIMKEN, Jr.

embassy: Neustaedtische Kirchstrasse 4-5, 10117 Berlin; note - a
new

embassy will be built near the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin; ground
was broken in October 2004 and completion is scheduled for 2008

mailing address: PSC 120, Box 1000, APO AE 09265

telephone: [49] (030) 2385 174

FAX: [49] (030) 8305-1215

consulate(s) general: Duesseldorf, Frankfurt am Main, Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich

Ghana

chief of mission: Ambassador Mary Carlin YATES

embassy: 6th and 10th Lanes, 798/1 Osu, Accra

mailing address: P. O. Box 194, Accra

telephone: [233] (21) 775-347, 775-348

FAX: [233] (21) 701-813

Gibraltar

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Greece

chief of mission: Ambassador Charles P. RIES

embassy: 91 Vasilisis Sophias Avenue, 10160 Athens

mailing address: PSC 108, APO AE 09842-0108

telephone: [30] (210) 721-2951

FAX: [30] (210) 645-6282

consulate(s) general: Thessaloniki

Greenland

none (self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark)

Grenada

chief of mission: the US Ambassador to Barbados is accredited to Grenada

embassy: Lance-aux-Epines Stretch, Saint George's

mailing address: P. O. Box 54, Saint George's

telephone: [1] (473) 444-1173 through 1176

FAX: [1] (473) 444-4820

Guadeloupe

none (overseas department of France)

Guam

none (territory of the US)

Guatemala

chief of mission: Ambassador James M. DERHAM

embassy: 7-01 Avenida Reforma, Zone 10, Guatemala City

mailing address: APO AA 34024

telephone: [502] 2326-4000

FAX: [502] 2326-4654

Guernsey

none (British crown dependency)

Guinea

chief of mission: Ambassador Jackson C. MCDONALD

embassy: Koloma, Conakry, east of Hamdallaye Circle

mailing address: B. P. 603, Transversale No. 2, Centre
Administratif

de Koloma, Commune de Ratoma, Conakry

telephone: [224] 30-42-08-61

FAX: [224] 30-42-08-73

Guinea-Bissau

the US Embassy suspended operations on 14 June 1998 in
the midst of violent conflict between forces loyal to then President
VIEIRA and military-led junta; the US Ambassador to Senegal is
accredited to Guinea-Bissau

Guyana

chief of mission: Ambassador David M. ROBINSON

embassy: 100 Young and Duke Streets, Kingston, Georgetown

mailing address: P. O. Box 10507, Georgetown; US Embassy, 3170
Georgetown Place, Washington DC 20521-3170

telephone: [592] 225-4900 through 4909

FAX: [592] 225-8497

Haiti

chief of mission: Ambassador Janet A. SANDERSON

embassy: 5 Harry S Truman Boulevard, Bicentenaire-Port-au-Prince

mailing address: P. O. Box 1761, Port-au-Prince

telephone: [509] 222-0200

FAX: [509] 223-9038

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

none (territory of Australia)

Holy See (Vatican City)

chief of mission: Ambassador Francis ROONEY

embassy: Villa Domiziana, Via delle Terme Deciane 26, 00153 Rome

mailing address: PSC 59, Box 66, APO AE 09624

telephone: [39] (06) 4674-3428

FAX: [39] (06) 575-8346

Honduras

chief of mission: Ambassador Charles A. FORD

embassy: Avenida La Paz, Apartado Postal No. 3453, Tegucigalpa

mailing address: American Embassy, APO AA 34022, Tegucigalpa

telephone: [504] 236-9320, 238-5114

FAX: [504] 236-9037

Hong Kong

chief of mission: Consul General James B. CUNNINGHAM

consulate(s) general: 26 Garden Road, Hong Kong

mailing address: PSC 461, Box 1, FPO AP 96521-0006

telephone: [852] 2523-9011

FAX: [852] 2845-1598

Hungary

chief of mission: Ambassador April H. FOLEY

embassy: Szabadsag ter 12, H-1054 Budapest

mailing address: pouch: American Embassy Budapest, 5270
Budapest

Place, US Department of State, Washington, DC 20521-5270

telephone: [36] (1) 475-4400

FAX: [36] (1) 475-4764

Iceland

chief of mission: Ambassador Carol VAN VOORST

embassy: Laufasvegur 21, 101 Reykjavik

mailing address: US Department of State, 5640 Reykjavik Place,
Washington, D.C. 20521-5640

telephone: [354] 562-9100

FAX: [354] 562-9118

India

chief of mission: Ambassador David C. MULFORD

embassy: Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [91] (11) 2419-8000

FAX: [91] (11) 2419-0017

consulate(s) general: Chennai (Madras), Kolkata (Calcutta),
Mumbai
(Bombay)

Indonesia

chief of mission: Ambassador B. Lynn PASCOE

embassy: Jalan 1 Medan Merdeka Selatan 4-5, Jakarta 10110

mailing address: Unit 8129, Box 1, FPO AP 96520

telephone: [62] (21) 3435-9000

FAX: [62] (21) 3435-9922

consulate(s) general: Surabaya

consulate(s): Medan; Denpasar (consular agency)

Iran

none; note - protecting power in Iran is Switzerland

Iraq

chief of mission: Ambassador Zalmay KHALILZAD

embassy: Baghdad

mailing address: APO AE 09316

telephone: 00-1-240-553-0584 ext. 5340 or 5635; note - Consular Section

FAX: NA

Ireland

chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas C. FOLEY

embassy: 42 Elgin Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [353] (1) 668-8777

FAX: [353] (1) 668-9946

Isle of Man

none (British crown dependency)

Israel

chief of mission: Ambassador Richard H. JONES

embassy: 71 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv 63903

mailing address: PSC 98, Box 29, APO AE 09830

telephone: [972] (3) 519-7575

FAX: [972] (3) 516-4390

consulate(s) general: Jerusalem; note - an independent US mission, established in 1928, whose members are not accredited to a foreign government

Italy

chief of mission: Ambassador Ronald P. SPOGLI

embassy: Via Vittorio Veneto 121, 00187-Rome

mailing address: PSC 59, Box 100, APO AE 09624

telephone: [39] (06) 46741

FAX: [39] (06) 488-2672, 4674-2356

consulate(s) general: Florence, Milan, Naples

Jamaica

chief of mission: Ambassador Brenda LaGrange JOHNSON

embassy: Mutual Life Building, 2 Oxford Road, 3rd floor, Kingston

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mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [1] (876) 929-4850 through 4859

FAX: [1] (876) 935-6001

Japan

chief of mission: Ambassador J. Thomas SCHIEFFER

embassy: 1-10-5 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-8420

mailing address: Unit 45004, Box 258, APO AP 96337-5004

telephone: [81] (03) 3224-5000

FAX: [81] (03) 3505-1862

consulate(s) general: Naha (Okinawa), Osaka-Kobe, Sapporo

consulate(s): Fukuoka, Nagoya

Jersey

none (British crown dependency)

Jordan

chief of mission: Ambassador David M. HALE

embassy: Abdoun, Amman

mailing address: P. O. Box 354, Amman 11118 Jordan; Unit
70200, Box

5, APO AE 09892-0200

telephone: [962] (6) 590-6000

FAX: [962] (6) 592-0121

Kazakhstan

chief of mission: Ambassador John M. ORDWAY

embassy: Ak Bulak 4, Str. 23-22, Building #3, Astana 010010

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [7] (3172) 70-21-00

FAX: [7] (3172) 34-08-90

Kenya

chief of mission: Ambassador William M. BELLAMY

embassy: US Embassy, United Nations Ave., Gigiri; P. O. Box 606

Village Market Nairobi

mailing address: Box 21A, Unit 64100, APO AE 09831

telephone: [254] (20) 537-800

FAX: [254] (20) 537-810

Kiribati

the US does not have an embassy in Kiribati; the ambassador to Fiji is accredited to Kiribati

Korea, North

none; note - Swedish Embassy in Pyongyang represents the US as consular protecting power

Korea, South

chief of mission: Ambassador Alexander VERSHBOW

embassy: 32 Sejong-no, Jongno-gu, Seoul 110-710

mailing address: US Embassy Seoul, Unit 15550, APO AP 96205-5550

telephone: [82] (2) 397-4114

FAX: [82] (2) 738-8845

Kuwait

chief of mission: Ambassador Richard LEBARON

embassy: Bayan 36302, Area 14, Al-Masjed Al-Aqsa Street (near the

Bayan palace), Kuwait City

mailing address: P. O. Box 77 Safat 13001 Kuwait; or PSC 1280 APO AE

09880-9000

telephone: [965] 259-1001

FAX: [965] 538-0282

Kyrgyzstan

chief of mission: Ambassador Marie L. YOVANOVITCH

embassy: 171 Prospect Mira, Bishkek 720016

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [996] (312) 551-241, (517) 777-217

FAX: [996] (312) 551-264

Laos

chief of mission: Ambassador Patricia M. HASLACH

embassy: 19 Rue Bartholonie, That Dam Road, Vientiane

mailing address: American Embassy Vientiane, Box V, APO AP 96546

telephone: [856] 21-26 7000

FAX: [856] 21-26 7074

Latvia

chief of mission: Ambassador Catherine TODD BAILEY

embassy: 7 Raina Boulevard, Riga LV-1510

mailing address: American Embassy Riga, PSC 78, Box Riga, APO AE

09723

telephone: [371] 703-6200

FAX: [371] 782-0047

Lebanon

chief of mission: Ambassador Jeffrey D. FELTMAN

embassy: Awkar, Lebanon; (Akwar facing the Municipality)

mailing address: P. O. Box 70-840, Antelias, Lebanon; PSC 815, Box

2, FPO AE 09836-0002; from US: US Embassy Beirut, 6070 Beirut Place,

Washington, DC 20521-6070

telephone: [961] (4) 542600, 543600

FAX: [961] (4) 544136

Lesotho

chief of mission: Ambassador June Carter PERRY
embassy: 254 Kingsway, Maseru West (Consular Section)
mailing address: P. O. Box 333, Maseru 100, Lesotho
telephone: [266] 22 312666
FAX: [266] 22 310116

Liberia

chief of mission: Ambassador Donald E. BOOTH
embassy: 111 United Nations Drive, P. O. Box 10-0098, Mamba Point,
1000 Monrovia, 10
mailing address: use embassy street address
telephone: [231] 226-370 through 226-380
FAX: [231] 226-148

Libya

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Gregory L. BERRY
embassy: Corinthia Bab Africa Hotel, Souq At-Tlat Al-Qadim, Tripoli
mailing address: US Embassy, 8850 Tripoli Place, Washington, DC 20521-8850
telephone: [218] 21-335-1848

Liechtenstein

the US does not have an embassy in Liechtenstein, but
the US Ambassador to Switzerland is also accredited to Liechtenstein

Lithuania

chief of mission: Ambassador John A. CLOUD
embassy: Akmenu Gatve 6, Vilnius, LT-03106
mailing address: American Embassy, Almeny gatve 6, Vilnius LT-03106

telephone: [370] (5) 266 5500

FAX: [370] (5) 266 5510

Luxembourg

chief of mission: Ambassador Ann WAGNER

embassy: 22 Boulevard Emmanuel Servais, L-2535 Luxembourg
City

mailing address: American Embassy Luxembourg, Unit 1410, APO
AE

09126-1410 (official mail); American Embassy Luxembourg, PSC
9, Box

9500, APO AE 09123 (personal mail)

telephone: [352] 46 01 23

FAX: [352] 46 14 01

Macau

the US has no offices in Macau; US interests are monitored by
the US Consulate General in Hong Kong

Macedonia

chief of mission: Ambassador Gillian A. MILOVANOVIC

embassy: Bul. Ilindenska bb, 1000 Skopje

mailing address: American Embassy Skopje, US Department of
State,

7120 Skopje Place, Washington, DC 20521-7120 (pouch)

telephone: [389] 2 311-6180

FAX: [389] 2 311-7103

Madagascar

chief of mission: Ambassador James D. MCGEE

embassy: 14-16 Rue Rainitovo, Antsahavola, Antananarivo 101

mailing address: B. P. 620, Antsahavola, Antananarivo

telephone: [261] (20) 22-212-57, 22-212-73, 22-209-56

FAX: [261] (20) 22-345-39

Malawi

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires
David GILMOUR
embassy: Area 40, Plot 24, Kenyatta Road
mailing address: P. O. Box 30016, Lilongwe 3, Malawi
telephone: [265] (1) 773 166
FAX: [265] (1) 770 471

Malaysia

chief of mission: Ambassador Christopher J. LAFLEUR
embassy: 376 Jalan Tun Razak, Kuala Lumpur 50440
mailing address: US Embassy Kuala Lumpur, APO AP 96535-8152
telephone: [60] (3) 2168-5000
FAX: [60] (3) 2142-2207

Maldives

the US does not have an embassy in Maldives; the US
Ambassador to Sri Lanka is accredited to Maldives and makes
periodic
visits there

Mali

chief of mission: Ambassador Terrence P. MCCULLEY
embassy: Rue Rochester NY and Rue Mohamed V, Bamako
mailing address: B. P. 34, Bamako
telephone: [223] 222-5470
FAX: [223] 222-3712

Malta

chief of mission: Ambassador Molly BORDONARO
embassy: 3rd Floor, Development House, Saint Anne Street,
Floriana,
VLT 01
mailing address: P. O. Box 535, Valletta, CMR01
telephone: [356] 2561 4000
FAX: [356] 21 243229

Marshall Islands

chief of mission: Ambassador Greta N. MORRIS

embassy: Oceanside, Mejen Weto, Long Island, Majuro

mailing address: P. O. Box 1379, Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands 96960-1379

telephone: [692] 247-4011

FAX: [692] 247-4012

Martinique

none (overseas department of France)

Mauritania

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Steven KOUTSIS

embassy: 288 Rue Abdallaye (between Presidency building and Spanish

Embassy), Nouakchott

mailing address: BP 222, Nouakchott

telephone: [222] 525-2660/525-2663

FAX: [222] 525-1592

Mauritius

chief of mission: Ambassador John PRICE

embassy: 4th Floor, Rogers House, John Kennedy Street, Port Louis

mailing address: international mail: P. O. Box 544, Port Louis; US

mail: American Embassy, Port Louis, US Department of State, Washington, DC 20521-2450

telephone: [230] 202-4400

FAX: [230] 208-9534

Mayotte

none (territorial collectivity of France)

Mexico

chief of mission: Ambassador Antonio O. GARZA, Jr.

embassy: Paseo de la Reforma 305, Colonia Cuauhtemoc, 06500 Mexico,

Distrito Federal

mailing address: P. O. Box 9000, Brownsville, TX 78520-9000

telephone: [52] (55) 5080-2000

FAX: [52] (55) 5511-9980

consulate(s) general: Ciudad Juarez, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Tijuana

consulate(s): Hermosillo, Matamoros, Merida, Nogales, Nuevo Laredo

Micronesia, Federated States of

chief of mission: Ambassador Suzanne

K. HALE

embassy: 101 Upper Pics Road, Kolonia

mailing address: P. O. Box 1286, Kolonia, Pohnpei, 96941

telephone: [691] 320-2187

FAX: [691] 320-2186

Moldova

chief of mission: Ambassador Michael D. KIRBY

embassy: 103 Mateevici Street, Chisinau MD-2009

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [373] (22) 40-8300

FAX: [373] (22) 23-3044

Monaco

the US does not have an embassy in Monaco; the US Consul General in Marseille (France) under the authority of the US ambassador to France is accredited to Monaco

Mongolia

chief of mission: Ambassador Mark C. MINTON

embassy: Big Ring Road, 11th Micro Region, Ulaanbaatar

mailing address: PSC 461, Box 300, FPO AP 96521-0002; P.O. Box

1021,

Ulaanbaatar-13

telephone: [976] (11) 329095

FAX: [976] (11) 320776

Montserrat

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Morocco

chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas T. RILEY

embassy: 2 Avenue de Mohamed El Fassi, Rabat

mailing address: PSC 74, Box 021, APO AE 09718

telephone: [212] (37) 76 22 65

FAX: [212] (37) 76 56 61

consulate(s) general: Casablanca

Mozambique

chief of mission: Ambassador Helen LA LIME

embassy: Avenida Kenneth Kuanda 193, Maputo

mailing address: P. O. Box 783, Maputo

telephone: [258] (1) 492797

FAX: [258] (1) 490448

Namibia

chief of mission: Ambassador Joyce BARR

embassy: Ausplan Building, 14 Lossen Street, Windhoek

mailing address: Private Bag 12029 Ausspannplatz, Windhoek

telephone: [264] (61) 221601

FAX: [264] (61) 229792

Nauru

the US does not have an embassy in Nauru; the US Ambassador to Fiji is accredited to Nauru

Nepal

chief of mission: Ambassador James F. MORIARTY

embassy: Panipokhari, Kathmandu
mailing address: use embassy street address
telephone: [977] (1) 411-1179
FAX: [977] (1) 441-9963

Netherlands

chief of mission: Ambassador Roland E. ARNALL
embassy: Lange Voorhout 102, 2514 EJ, The Hague
mailing address: PSC 71, Box 1000, APO AE 09715
telephone: [31] (70) 310-2209
FAX: [31] (70) 361-4688
consulate(s) general: Amsterdam

Netherlands Antilles

chief of mission: Consul General Robert E.
SORENSEN
consulate(s) general: J. B. Gorsiraweg #1, Willemstad, Curacao
mailing address: P. O. Box 158, Willemstad, Curacao
telephone: [599] (9) 4613066
FAX: [599] (9) 4616489

New Caledonia

none (overseas territory of France)

New Zealand

chief of mission: Ambassador William P. McCORMICK
embassy: 29 Fitzherbert Terrace, Thorndon, Wellington
mailing address: P. O. Box 1190, Wellington; PSC 467, Box 1, APO
AP
96531-1034
telephone: [64] (4) 462-6000
FAX: [64] (4) 499-0490
consulate(s) general: Auckland

Nicaragua

chief of mission: Ambassador Paul A. TRIVELLI

embassy: Kilometer 4.5 Carretera Sur, Managua
mailing address: P.O. Box 327
telephone: [505] 266-6010
FAX: [505] 266-3861

Niger

chief of mission: Ambassador Bernadette M. ALLEN
embassy: Rue Des Ambassades, Niamey
mailing address: B. P. 11201, Niamey
telephone: [227] 73 31 69
FAX: [227] 73 55 60

Nigeria

chief of mission: Ambassador John CAMPBELL
embassy: 7 Mambilla Drive, Abuja
mailing address: P. O. Box 554, Lagos
telephone: [234] (9) 523-0916/0906/5857/2235/2205
FAX: [234] (9) 523-0353

Niue

none (self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand)

Norfolk Island

none (territory of Australia)

Norway

chief of mission: Ambassador Benson K. WHITNEY
embassy: Henrik Ibsens gate 48, 0244 Oslo; note - the embassy will
move to Huseby in the near future
mailing address: PSC 69, Box 1000, APO AE 09707
telephone: [47] (22) 44 85 50
FAX: [47] (22) 44 33 63, 56 27 51

Oman

chief of mission: Ambassador Gary A. GRAPPO
embassy: Jameat A'Duwal Al Arabiya Street, Al Khuwair area,
Muscat
mailing address: P. O. Box 202, P.C. 115, Madinat Sultan Qaboos,
Muscat
telephone: [968] 24-698989
FAX: [968] 24-699771

Pakistan

chief of mission: Ambassador Ryan CROCKER
embassy: Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5, Islamabad
mailing address: P. O. Box 1048, Unit 62200, APO AE 09812-2200
telephone: [92] (51) 208-0000
FAX: [92] (51) 2276427
consulate(s) general: Karachi
consulate(s): Lahore, Peshawar

Palau

chief of mission: US ambassador to the Philippines is
accredited to Palau
embassy: Koror (no street address)
mailing address: P. O. Box 6028, Republic of Palau 96940
telephone: [680] 488-2920, 2990
FAX: [680] 488-2911

Panama

chief of mission: Ambassador William A. EATON
embassy: Avenida Balboa and Calle 37, Apartado Postal
0816-02561,
Zona 5, Panama City 5
mailing address: American Embassy Panama, Unit 0945, APO AA
34002
telephone: [507] 207-7000
FAX: [507] 227-1964

Papua New Guinea

chief of mission: Ambassador Robert W. FITTS

embassy: Douglas Street, Port Moresby

mailing address: 4240 Port Moresby PI, US Department of State,
Washington DC 20521-4240

telephone: [675] 321-1455

FAX: [675] 321-3423

Paraguay

Ambassador James C. CASON

embassy: 1776 Avenida Mariscal Lopez, Casilla Postal 402,
Asuncion

mailing address: Unit 4711, APO AA 34036-0001

telephone: [595] (21) 213-715

FAX: [595] (21) 213-728

Peru

chief of mission: Ambassador J. Curtis STRUBLE

embassy: Avenida La Encalada, Cuadra 17s/n, Surco, Lima 33

mailing address: P. O. Box 1995, Lima 1; American Embassy
(Lima),

APO AA 34031-5000

telephone: [51] (1) 434-3000

FAX: [51] (1) 618-2397

Philippines

chief of mission: Ambassador Kristie A. Kenney

embassy: 1201 Roxas Boulevard, Ermita 1000, Manila

mailing address: PSC 500, FPO AP 96515-1000

telephone: [63] (2) 528-6300

FAX: [63] (2) 522-4361

Pitcairn Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Poland

chief of mission: Ambassador Victor ASHE
embassy: Aleje Ujazdowskie 29/31 00-540 Warsaw
mailing address: American Embassy Warsaw, US Department of
State,
Washington, DC 20521-5010 (pouch)
telephone: [48] (22) 504-2000
FAX: [48] (22) 504-2688
consulate(s) general: Krakow

Portugal

chief of mission: Ambassador Alfred J. HOFFMAN Jr.
embassy: Avenida das Forcas Armadas, 1600-081 Lisbon
mailing address: Apartado 43033, 1601-301 Lisboa; PSC 83, APO
AE

09726

telephone: [351] (21) 727-3300
FAX: [351] (21) 726-9109
consulate(s): Ponta Delgada (Azores)

Puerto Rico

none (territory of the US with commonwealth status)

Qatar

chief of mission: Ambassador Chase UNTERMEYER
embassy: Al-Luqta District, 22 February Road, Doha
mailing address: P. O. Box 2399, Doha
telephone: [974] 488 4101
FAX: [974] 488 4176

Reunion

none (overseas department of France)

Romania

chief of mission: Ambassador Nicholas F. TAUBMAN
embassy: Strada Tudor Arghezi 7-9, Bucharest
mailing address: American Embassy Bucharest, US Department of

State,

5260 Bucharest Place, Washington, DC 20521-5260 (pouch)

telephone: [40] (21) 200-3300

FAX: [40] (21) 200-3442

information office: Cluj-Napoca

Russia

chief of mission: Ambassador William J. BURNS

embassy: Bolshoy Deviatinskiy Pereulok No. 8, 121099 Moscow

mailing address: PSC-77, APO AE 09721

telephone: [7] (495) 728-5000

FAX: [7] (495) 728-5090

consulate(s) general: Saint Petersburg, Vladivostok, Yekaterinburg

Rwanda

chief of mission: Ambassador Michael ARIETTI

embassy: 337 Boulevard de la Revolution, Kigali

mailing address: B. P. 28, Kigali

telephone: [250] 50 56 01 through 03

FAX: [250] 57 2128

Saint Helena

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

the US does not have an embassy in Saint Kitts

and Nevis; the US Ambassador to Barbados is accredited to Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia

the US does not have an embassy in Saint Lucia; the US Ambassador to Barbados is accredited to Saint Lucia

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

none (territorial collectivity of France)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
the US does not have an embassy in
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; the US Ambassador to Barbados
is
accredited to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Samoa

chief of mission: US Ambassador to New Zealand is accredited
to Samoa

embassy: Accident Compensation Board (ACB) Building, 5th Floor,
Beach Road, Apia

mailing address: P. O. Box 3430, Apia, 0815

telephone: [685] 21436/21452/21631/22696

FAX: [685] 22030

San Marino

the US does not have an embassy in San Marino; the US
Consul General in Florence (Italy) is accredited to San Marino

Sao Tome and Principe

the US does not have an embassy in Sao Tome
and Principe; the Ambassador to Gabon is accredited to Sao Tome
and

Principe on a nonresident basis and makes periodic visits to the
islands

Saudi Arabia

chief of mission: Ambassador James C. OBERWETTER

embassy: Collector Road M, Diplomatic Quarter, Riyadh

mailing address: American Embassy, Unit 61307, APO AE
09803-1307;

International Mail: P. O. Box 94309, Riyadh 11693

telephone: [966] (1) 488-3800

FAX: [966] (1) 488-3989

consulate(s) general: Dhahran, Jiddah (Jeddah)

Senegal

chief of mission: Ambassador Janice L. JACOBS

embassy: Avenue Jean XXIII at the corner of Rue Kleber, Dakar

mailing address: B. P. 49, Dakar

telephone: [221] 823-4296

FAX: [221] 822-2991

Serbia

chief of mission: Ambassador Michael C. POLT

embassy: Kneza Milosa 50, 11000 Belgrade

mailing address: 5070 Belgrade Place, Washington, DC
20521-5070

telephone: [381] (11) 361-9344

FAX: [381] (11) 361-8230

note: there is a branch office in Pristina at 30 Nazim Hikmet
38000

Prstina, Kososvo; telephone: [381] (38) 549-516; FAX:[381] (38)
549-890

Seychelles

the US does not have an embassy in Seychelles; the
ambassador to Mauritius is accredited to the Seychelles

Sierra Leone

chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas N. HULL

embassy: Corner of Walpole and Siaka Stevens Streets, Freetown

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [232] (22) 226481 through 226485

FAX: [232] (22) 225471

Singapore

chief of mission: Ambassador Patricia L. HERBOLD

embassy: 27 Napier Road, Singapore 258508

mailing address: FPO AP 96507-0001

telephone: [65] 6476-9100

FAX: [65] 6476-9340

Slovakia

chief of mission: Ambassador Rodolphe "Skip" M. VALLEE

embassy: Hviezdoslavovo Namestie 4, 81102 Bratislava

mailing address: P.O. Box 309, 814 99 Bratislava

telephone: [421] (2) 5443-3338

FAX: [421] (2) 5443-0096

Slovenia

chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas B. ROBERTSON

embassy: Presernova 31, 1000 Ljubljana

mailing address: American Embassy Ljubljana, US Department of State,

7140 Ljubljana Place, Washington, DC 20521-7140

telephone: [386] (1) 200-5500

FAX: [386] (1) 200-5555

Solomon Islands

the US does not have an embassy in Solomon Islands

(embassy closed July 1993); the ambassador to Papua New Guinea is

accredited to the Solomon Islands

Somalia

the US does not have an embassy in Somalia; US interests are represented by the US Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya at United Nations

Avenue, Nairobi; mailing address: Unit 64100, Nairobi; APO AE 09831;

telephone: [254] (20) 363-6000; FAX [254] (20) 363-6157

South Africa

chief of mission: Ambassador Jendayi E. FRAZER

embassy: 877 Pretorius Street, Pretoria

mailing address: P. O. Box 9536, Pretoria 0001

telephone: [27] (12) 342-1048

FAX: [27] (12) 342-2244

consulate(s) general: Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

none (overseas

territory of the UK, also claimed by Argentina)

Spain

chief of mission: Ambassador Eduardo AGUIRRE, Jr.

embassy: Serrano 75, 28006 Madrid

mailing address: PSC 61, APO AE 09642

telephone: [34] (91) 587-2200

FAX: [34] (91) 587-2303

consulate(s) general: Barcelona

Sri Lanka

chief of mission: Ambassador Robert O. BLAKE, Jr.

embassy: 210 Galle Road, Colombo 3

mailing address: P. O. Box 106, Colombo

telephone: [94] (11) 249-8500

FAX: [94] (11) 243-7345

Sudan

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires

Cameron HUME

embassy: Sharia Ali Abdul Latif Avenue, Khartoum

mailing address: P. O. Box 699, Khartoum; APO AE 09829

telephone: [249] (183) 774701

FAX: [249] (183) 774137

note: US Consul in Cairo is providing backup service for Khartoum;

consular services are being established in Juba (southern Sudan)

Suriname

chief of mission: Ambassador Lisa Bobbie SCHREIBER HUGHES

embassy: Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 129, Paramaribo
mailing address: US Department of State, 3390 Paramaribo Place,
Washington, DC, 20521-3390
telephone: [597] 472-900
FAX: [597] 425-690

Swaziland

chief of mission: Ambassador Lewis LUCKE
embassy: Central Bank Building, Mahlokahla Street, Mbabane
mailing address: P. O. Box 199, Mbabane
telephone: [268] 404-6441 through 404-6445
FAX: [268] 404-5959

Sweden

chief of mission: Ambassador Michael M. WOOD
embassy: Dag Hammarskjolds VAG 31, SE-11589 Stockholm
mailing address: American Embassy Stockholm, US Department of
State,
5750 Stockholm Place, Washington, DC 20521-5750 (pouch)
telephone: [46] (08) 783 53 00
FAX: [46] (08) 661 19 64

Switzerland

chief of mission: Ambassador Peter R. CONEWAY
embassy: Jubilaumsstrasse 93, CH-3005 Bern
mailing address: use embassy street address
telephone: [41] (031) 357 70 11
FAX: [41] (031) 357 73 44

Syria

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires
Michael CORBIN
embassy: Abou Roumaneh, Al-Mansour Street, No. 2, Damascus
mailing address: P. O. Box 29, Damascus
telephone: [963] (11) 333-1342

FAX: [963] (11) 224-7938

Taiwan

none; unofficial commercial and cultural relations with the people on Taiwan are maintained through an unofficial instrumentality - the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) - which has

offices in the US and Taiwan; US office at 1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1700, Arlington, VA 22209-1996, telephone: [1] (703) 525-8474, FAX:

[1] (703) 841-1385); Taiwan offices at #7 Lane 134, Hsin Yi Road,

Section 3, Taipei, Taiwan, telephone: [886] (2) 2162-2000, FAX: [886] (2) 2162-2251; #2 Chung Cheng 3rd Road, 5th Floor, Kaohsiung,

Taiwan, telephone: [886] (7) 238-7744, FAX: [886] (7) 238-5237; and

the American Trade Center, Room 3208 International Trade Building,

Taipei World Trade Center, 333 Keelung Road Section 1, Taipei, Taiwan 10548, telephone: [886] (2) 2720-1550, FAX: [886] (2) 2757-7162

Tajikistan

chief of mission: Ambassador Tracey Ann JACOBSON

embassy: 109-A Ismoili Somoni Ave., Dushanbe 734003

mailing address: 7090 Dushanbe Place, Dulles, VA 20189

telephone: [992] (37) 229-20-00

FAX: [992] (37) 229-20-50

Tanzania

chief of mission: Ambassador Michael L. RETZER

embassy: 140 Mseke Road, Kinondoni District, Dar es Salaam

mailing address: P. O. Box 9123, Dar es Salaam

telephone: [255] (22) 2666-010 through 2666-015

FAX: [255] (22) 2666-701, 2668-501

Thailand

chief of mission: Ambassador Ralph L. BOYCE

embassy: 120-122 Wireless Road, Bangkok 10330

mailing address: APO AP 96546

telephone: [66] (2) 205-4000

FAX: [66] (2) 254-2990, 205-4131

consulate(s) general: Chiang Mai

Togo

chief of mission: Ambassador Gregory ENGLE

embassy: Angle Rue Kouenou and Rue 15 Beniglato, Lome

mailing address: B. P. 852, Lome

telephone: [228] 221 29 91 through 221 29 94

FAX: [228] 221 79 52

Tokelau

none (territory of New Zealand)

Tonga

the US does not have an embassy in Tonga; the ambassador to Fiji is accredited to Tonga

Trinidad and Tobago

chief of mission: Ambassador Roy L. AUSTIN

embassy: 15 Queen's Park West, Port-of-Spain

mailing address: P. O. Box 752, Port-of-Spain

telephone: [1] (868) 622-6371 through 6376

FAX: [1] (868) 628-5462

Tunisia

chief of mission: Ambassador designate Robert F. GODEC

embassy: Zone Nord-Est des Berges du Lac Nord de Tunis 1053

mailing address: use embassy street address

telephone: [216] 71 107-000

FAX: [216] 71 107-090

Turkey

chief of mission: Ambassador Ross WILSON

embassy: 110 Ataturk Boulevard, Kavaklıdere, 06100 Ankara

mailing address: PSC 93, Box 5000, APO AE 09823

telephone: [90] (312) 455-5555

FAX: [90] (312) 467-0019

consulate(s) general: Istanbul

consulate(s): Adana; note - there is a Consular Agent in Izmir

Turkmenistan

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge

d'Affaires Jennifer L. BRUSH

embassy: No. 9 1984 Street (formerly Pushkin Street), Ashgabat,
Turkmenistan 774000

mailing address: 7070 Ashgabat Place, Washington, DC
20521-7070

telephone: [9] (9312) 35-00-45

FAX: [9] (9312) 39-26-14

Turks and Caicos Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Tuvalu

the US does not have an embassy in Tuvalu; the US ambassador
to Fiji is accredited to Tuvalu

Uganda

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires
William FITZGERALD

embassy: 1577 Ggaba Rd., Kampala

mailing address: P. O. Box 7007, Kampala

telephone: [256] (41) 234-142

FAX: [256] (41) 258-451

Ukraine

chief of mission: Ambassador William B. TAYLOR

embassy: 10 Yurii Kotsiubynsky Street, 04053 Kyiv

mailing address: 5850 Kiev Place, Washington, DC 20521-5850

telephone: [380] (44) 490-4000

FAX: [380] (44) 490-4085

United Arab Emirates

chief of mission: Ambassador Michele J. SISON

embassy: Embassies District, Plot 38 Sector W59-02, Street No. 4,
Abu Dhabi

mailing address: P. O. Box 4009, Abu Dhabi

telephone: [971] (2) 414-2200

FAX: [971] (2) 414-2603

consulate(s) general: Dubai

United Kingdom

chief of mission: Ambassador Robert Holmes TUTTLE

embassy: 24 Grosvenor Square, London, W1A 1AE

mailing address: PSC 801, Box 40, FPO AE 09498-4040

telephone: [44] (0) 20 7499-9000

FAX: [44] (0) 20 7629-9124

consulate(s) general: Belfast, Edinburgh

Uruguay

chief of mission: Charge d'Affaires James D. NEALON

embassy: Lauro Muller 1776, Montevideo 11200

mailing address: APO AA 34035

telephone: [598] (2) 418-7777

FAX: [598] (2) 418-8611

Uzbekistan

chief of mission: Ambassador Jon PURNELL

embassy: 3 Moyqo'rq'on, 5th Block, Yunusobod District, Tashkent
100093

mailing address: use embassy street address
telephone: [998] (71) 120-5450
FAX: [998] (71) 120-6335

Vanuatu

the US does not have an embassy in Vanuatu; the ambassador to Papua New Guinea is accredited to Vanuatu

Venezuela

chief of mission: Ambassador William R. BROWNFIELD
embassy: Calle F con Calle Suapure, Urbanizacion Colinas de Valle Arriba, Caracas 1080
mailing address: P. O. Box 62291, Caracas 1060-A; APO AA 34037
telephone: [58] (212) 975-9234, 975-6411
FAX: [58] (212) 975-8991

Vietnam

chief of mission: Ambassador Michael W. MARINE
embassy: 7 Lang Ha Street, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi
mailing address: PSC 461, Box 400, FPO AP 96521-0002
telephone: [84] (4) 772-1500
FAX: [84] (4) 772-1510
consulate(s) general: Ho Chi Minh City

Virgin Islands

none (territory of the US)

Wallis and Futuna

none (overseas territory of France)

Western Sahara

none

Yemen

chief of mission: Ambassador Thomas C. KRAJESKI
embassy: Sa'awan Street, Sanaa

mailing address: P. O. Box 22347, Sanaa
telephone: [967] (1) 755-2000 ext. 2153 or 2266
FAX: [967] (1) 303-182

Zambia

chief of mission: Ambassador Carmen M. MARTINEZ
embassy: corner of Independence and United Nations Avenues,
Lusaka

mailing address: P. O. Box 31617, Lusaka
telephone: [260] (1) 250-955
FAX: [260] (1) 252-225

Zimbabwe

chief of mission: Ambassador Christopher W. DELL
embassy: 172 Herbert Chitepo Avenue, Harare
mailing address: P. O. Box 3340, Harare
telephone: [263] (4) 250-593 and 250-594
FAX: [263] (4) 796-488

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@2008 Transportation - note

Arctic Ocean

sparse network of air, ocean, river, and land routes;
the Northwest Passage (North America) and Northern Sea Route
(Eurasia) are important seasonal waterways

Atlantic Ocean

Kiel Canal and Saint Lawrence Seaway are two

important waterways; significant domestic commercial and recreational use of Intracoastal Waterway on central and south Atlantic seaboard and Gulf of Mexico coast of US

Baker Island

there is a day beacon near the middle of the west coast

Georgia

transportation network is in poor condition resulting from ethnic conflict, criminal activities, and fuel shortages; network lacks maintenance and repair

Howland Island

Earhart Light is a day beacon near the middle of the west coast that was partially destroyed during World War II, but has

since been rebuilt; named in memory of famed aviatrix Amelia EARHART

Iles Eparses

aids to navigation - lighthouses: Europa Island 18m; Juan de Nova Island (W side) 37m; Tromelin Island (NW point) 11m

Jarvis Island

there is a day beacon near the middle of the west coast

Midway Islands

airfield serves as an emergency landing site for commercial aircraft crossing the Pacific Ocean

Pacific Ocean

Inside Passage offers protected waters from southeast Alaska to Puget Sound (Washington state)

Saint Helena

there is no air connection to Saint Helena or Tristan da Cunha; an international airport for Saint Helena is in development for 2010

Southern Ocean
Drake Passage offers alternative to transit through the Panama Canal

Wake Island
there are no commercial or civilian flights to and from Wake Island, except in direct support of island missions; emergency landing is available

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@2010 Age structure (%)

Afghanistan

0-14 years: 44.6% (male 7,095,117/female 6,763,759)
15-64 years: 53% (male 8,436,716/female 8,008,463)
65 years and over: 2.4% (male 366,642/female 386,300) (2006 est.)

Albania

0-14 years: 24.8% (male 464,954/female 423,003)
15-64 years: 66.3% (male 1,214,942/female 1,158,562)
65 years and over: 8.9% (male 148,028/female 172,166) (2006 est.)

Algeria

0-14 years: 28.1% (male 4,722,076/female 4,539,713)
15-64 years: 67.1% (male 11,133,802/female 10,964,502)
65 years and over: 4.8% (male 735,444/female 834,554) (2006 est.)

American Samoa

0-14 years: 34.7% (male 10,388/female 9,654)
15-64 years: 62.4% (male 18,698/female 17,350)
65 years and over: 2.9% (male 633/female 1,071) (2006 est.)

Andorra

0-14 years: 14.7% (male 5,456/female 4,994)
15-64 years: 71.4% (male 26,632/female 24,172)
65 years and over: 14% (male 4,918/female 5,029) (2006 est.)

Angola

0-14 years: 43.7% (male 2,678,185/female 2,625,933)
15-64 years: 53.5% (male 3,291,954/female 3,195,688)
65 years and over: 2.8% (male 148,944/female 186,367) (2006 est.)

Anguilla

0-14 years: 22.8% (male 1,557/female 1,510)
15-64 years: 70.4% (male 4,878/female 4,608)
65 years and over: 6.9% (male 412/female 512) (2006 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

0-14 years: 27.6% (male 9,716/female 9,375)
15-64 years: 68.5% (male 23,801/female 23,524)
65 years and over: 3.9% (male 1,020/female 1,672) (2006 est.)

Argentina

0-14 years: 25.2% (male 5,153,164/female 4,921,625)
15-64 years: 64.1% (male 12,804,376/female 12,798,731)
65 years and over: 10.6% (male 1,740,118/female 2,503,819)

(2006
est.)

Armenia

0-14 years: 20.5% (male 322,189/female 286,944)
15-64 years: 68.4% (male 949,975/female 1,085,484)
65 years and over: 11.1% (male 133,411/female 198,369) (2006
est.)

Aruba

0-14 years: 19.5% (male 7,175/female 6,849)
15-64 years: 68.2% (male 23,894/female 25,140)
65 years and over: 12.3% (male 3,616/female 5,217) (2006 est.)

Australia

0-14 years: 19.6% (male 2,031,313/female 1,936,802)
15-64 years: 67.3% (male 6,881,863/female 6,764,709)
65 years and over: 13.1% (male 1,170,589/female 1,478,806)
(2006
est.)

Austria

0-14 years: 15.4% (male 645,337/female 614,602)
15-64 years: 67.5% (male 2,782,712/female 2,749,620)
65 years and over: 17.1% (male 567,752/female 832,857) (2006
est.)

Azerbaijan

0-14 years: 25.8% (male 1,046,501/female 1,011,492)
15-64 years: 66.3% (male 2,573,134/female 2,706,275)
65 years and over: 7.8% (male 246,556/female 377,661) (2006
est.)

Bahamas, The

0-14 years: 27.5% (male 41,799/female 41,733)
15-64 years: 66.1% (male 98,847/female 102,074)

65 years and over: 6.4% (male 7,891/female 11,426) (2006 est.)

Bahrain

0-14 years: 27.4% (male 96,567/female 94,650)

15-64 years: 69.1% (male 280,272/female 202,451)

65 years and over: 3.5% (male 12,753/female 11,892) (2006 est.)

Bangladesh

0-14 years: 32.9% (male 24,957,997/female 23,533,894)

15-64 years: 63.6% (male 47,862,774/female 45,917,674)

65 years and over: 3.5% (male 2,731,578/female 2,361,435)
(2006 est.)

Barbados

0-14 years: 20.1% (male 28,160/female 28,039)

15-64 years: 71.1% (male 97,755/female 101,223)

65 years and over: 8.8% (male 9,508/female 15,227) (2006 est.)

Belarus

0-14 years: 15.7% (male 825,823/female 791,741)

15-64 years: 69.7% (male 3,490,442/female 3,682,950)

65 years and over: 14.6% (male 498,976/female 1,003,079) (2006
est.)

Belgium

0-14 years: 16.7% (male 883,254/female 846,099)

15-64 years: 65.9% (male 3,450,879/female 3,389,565)

65 years and over: 17.4% (male 746,569/female 1,062,701) (2006
est.)

Belize

0-14 years: 39.5% (male 57,923/female 55,678)

15-64 years: 57% (male 82,960/female 81,046)

65 years and over: 3.5% (male 4,888/female 5,235) (2006 est.)

Benin

0-14 years: 44.1% (male 1,751,709/female 1,719,138)
15-64 years: 53.5% (male 2,067,248/female 2,138,957)
65 years and over: 2.4% (male 75,694/female 110,198) (2006 est.)

Bermuda

0-14 years: 18.6% (male 6,146/female 6,098)
15-64 years: 69.2% (male 22,562/female 22,954)
65 years and over: 12.2% (male 3,479/female 4,534) (2006 est.)

Bhutan

0-14 years: 38.9% (male 458,801/female 426,947)
15-64 years: 57.1% (male 671,057/female 631,078)
65 years and over: 4% (male 46,217/female 45,623) (2006 est.)

Bolivia

0-14 years: 35% (male 1,603,982/female 1,542,319)
15-64 years: 60.4% (male 2,660,806/female 2,771,807)
65 years and over: 4.6% (male 182,412/female 227,720) (2006 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

0-14 years: 15.5% (male 359,739/female 336,978)
15-64 years: 70.1% (male 1,590,923/female 1,564,665)
65 years and over: 14.4% (male 265,637/female 381,034) (2006 est.)

Botswana

0-14 years: 38.3% (male 319,531/female 309,074)
15-64 years: 57.9% (male 460,692/female 488,577)
65 years and over: 3.8% (male 23,374/female 38,585) (2006 est.)

Brazil

0-14 years: 25.8% (male 24,687,656/female 23,742,998)
15-64 years: 68.1% (male 63,548,331/female 64,617,539)

65 years and over: 6.1% (male 4,712,675/female 6,769,028)
(2006 est.)

British Virgin Islands

0-14 years: 20.5% (male 2,403/female 2,331)

15-64 years: 74.3% (male 8,811/female 8,340)

65 years and over: 5.3% (male 636/female 577) (2006 est.)

Brunei

0-14 years: 28.1% (male 54,411/female 52,134)

15-64 years: 68.8% (male 138,129/female 123,017)

65 years and over: 3.1% (male 5,584/female 6,169) (2006 est.)

Bulgaria

0-14 years: 13.9% (male 527,881/female 502,334)

15-64 years: 68.7% (male 2,496,054/female 2,579,680)

65 years and over: 17.3% (male 527,027/female 752,391) (2006 est.)

Burkina Faso

0-14 years: 46.8% (male 3,267,202/female 3,235,190)

15-64 years: 50.7% (male 3,513,559/female 3,538,623)

65 years and over: 2.5% (male 140,083/female 208,315) (2006 est.)

Burma

0-14 years: 26.4% (male 6,335,236/female 6,181,216)

15-64 years: 68.5% (male 16,011,723/female 16,449,626)

65 years and over: 5.1% (male 1,035,853/female 1,368,979)
(2006 est.)

Burundi

0-14 years: 46.3% (male 1,884,825/female 1,863,200)

15-64 years: 51.1% (male 2,051,451/female 2,082,017)

65 years and over: 2.6% (male 83,432/female 125,143) (2006 est.)

Cambodia

0-14 years: 35.6% (male 2,497,595/female 2,447,754)

15-64 years: 61% (male 4,094,946/female 4,370,159)

65 years and over: 3.4% (male 180,432/female 290,541) (2006 est.)

Cameroon

0-14 years: 41.2% (male 3,614,430/female 3,531,047)

15-64 years: 55.5% (male 4,835,453/female 4,796,276)

65 years and over: 3.2% (male 260,342/female 303,154) (2006 est.)

Canada

0-14 years: 17.6% (male 2,992,811/female 2,848,388)

15-64 years: 69% (male 11,482,452/female 11,368,286)

65 years and over: 13.3% (male 1,883,008/female 2,523,987) (2006 est.)

Cape Verde

0-14 years: 37.9% (male 80,594/female 79,126)

15-64 years: 55.3% (male 113,450/female 119,423)

65 years and over: 6.7% (male 10,542/female 17,844) (2006 est.)

Cayman Islands

0-14 years: 20.7% (male 4,708/female 4,700)

15-64 years: 70.9% (male 15,707/female 16,504)

65 years and over: 8.4% (male 1,793/female 2,024) (2006 est.)

Central African Republic

0-14 years: 41.9% (male 907,629/female 897,153)

15-64 years: 53.9% (male 1,146,346/female 1,173,268)

65 years and over: 4.2% (male 71,312/female 107,648) (2006 est.)

Chad

0-14 years: 47.9% (male 2,396,393/female 2,369,261)

15-64 years: 49.3% (male 2,355,940/female 2,550,535)

65 years and over: 2.7% (male 107,665/female 164,407) (2006 est.)

Chile

0-14 years: 24.7% (male 2,035,278/female 1,944,754)

15-64 years: 67.1% (male 5,403,525/female 5,420,497)

65 years and over: 8.2% (male 555,075/female 775,090) (2006 est.)

China

0-14 years: 20.8% (male 145,461,833/female 128,445,739)

15-64 years: 71.4% (male 482,439,115/female 455,960,489)

65 years and over: 7.7% (male 48,562,635/female 53,103,902) (2006 est.)

Christmas Island

0-14 years: NA

15-64 years: NA

65 years and over: NA (2006 est.)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

0-14 years: NA

15-64 years: NA

65 years and over: NA (2006 est.)

Colombia

0-14 years: 30.3% (male 6,683,079/female 6,528,563)

15-64 years: 64.5% (male 13,689,384/female 14,416,439)

65 years and over: 5.2% (male 996,022/female 1,279,548) (2006 est.)

Comoros

0-14 years: 42.7% (male 148,009/female 147,038)
15-64 years: 54.3% (male 185,107/female 190,139)
65 years and over: 3% (male 9,672/female 10,983) (2006 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

0-14 years: 47.4% (male 14,906,488/female 14,798,210)
15-64 years: 50.1% (male 15,597,353/female 15,793,350)
65 years and over: 2.5% (male 632,143/female 933,007) (2006 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

0-14 years: 46.4% (male 864,407/female 853,728)
15-64 years: 50.7% (male 930,390/female 945,545)
65 years and over: 2.9% (male 44,430/female 63,814) (2006 est.)

Cook Islands

0-14 years: 34.1% (male 2,718/female 2,388)
15-64 years: 59.5% (male 4,531/female 4,395)
65 years and over: 6.4% (male 489/female 469) (2001 census)

Costa Rica

0-14 years: 28.3% (male 590,261/female 563,196)
15-64 years: 66% (male 1,359,750/female 1,329,346)
65 years and over: 5.7% (male 108,041/female 124,667) (2006 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

0-14 years: 40.8% (male 3,546,674/female 3,653,990)
15-64 years: 56.4% (male 5,024,575/female 4,939,677)
65 years and over: 2.8% (male 238,793/female 251,134) (2006 est.)

Croatia

0-14 years: 16.2% (male 373,638/female 354,261)

15-64 years: 67% (male 1,497,958/female 1,515,314)
65 years and over: 16.8% (male 288,480/female 465,098) (2006 est.)

Cuba

0-14 years: 19.1% (male 1,117,677/female 1,058,512)
15-64 years: 70.3% (male 4,001,161/female 3,999,303)
65 years and over: 10.6% (male 554,148/female 652,019) (2006 est.)

Cyprus

0-14 years: 20.4% (male 81,776/female 78,272)
15-64 years: 68% (male 270,254/female 263,354)
65 years and over: 11.6% (male 39,536/female 51,109) (2006 est.)

Czech Republic

0-14 years: 14.4% (male 755,098/female 714,703)
15-64 years: 71.2% (male 3,656,021/female 3,629,036)
65 years and over: 14.5% (male 576,264/female 904,333) (2006 est.)

Denmark

0-14 years: 18.7% (male 523,257/female 496,697)
15-64 years: 66.1% (male 1,815,240/female 1,787,406)
65 years and over: 15.2% (male 355,656/female 472,405) (2006 est.)

Djibouti

0-14 years: 43.3% (male 105,760/female 105,068)
15-64 years: 53.3% (male 135,119/female 124,367)
65 years and over: 3.3% (male 8,183/female 8,033) (2006 est.)

Dominica

0-14 years: 26.1% (male 9,084/female 8,885)
15-64 years: 66% (male 23,419/female 22,079)

65 years and over: 7.9% (male 2,186/female 3,257) (2006 est.)

Dominican Republic

0-14 years: 32.6% (male 1,531,145/female 1,464,076)

15-64 years: 61.9% (male 2,902,098/female 2,782,608)

65 years and over: 5.5% (male 235,016/female 269,041) (2006 est.)

East Timor

0-14 years: 36.3% (male 196,293/female 189,956)

15-64 years: 60.6% (male 328,111/female 315,401)

65 years and over: 3.1% (male 16,072/female 16,944) (2006 est.)

Ecuador

0-14 years: 33% (male 2,281,499/female 2,195,551)

15-64 years: 61.9% (male 4,178,653/female 4,210,766)

65 years and over: 5% (male 319,719/female 361,322) (2006 est.)

Egypt

0-14 years: 32.6% (male 13,172,641/female 12,548,346)

15-64 years: 62.9% (male 25,102,754/female 24,519,698)

65 years and over: 4.5% (male 1,510,280/female 2,033,288) (2006 est.)

El Salvador

0-14 years: 36.3% (male 1,265,080/female 1,212,216)

15-64 years: 58.5% (male 1,900,372/female 2,092,251)

65 years and over: 5.2% (male 156,292/female 196,167) (2006 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

0-14 years: 41.7% (male 113,083/female 111,989)

15-64 years: 54.5% (male 141,914/female 152,645)

65 years and over: 3.8% (male 8,886/female 11,592) (2006 est.)

Eritrea

0-14 years: 44% (male 1,059,458/female 1,046,955)

15-64 years: 52.5% (male 1,244,153/female 1,268,189)

65 years and over: 3.5% (male 82,112/female 86,127) (2006 est.)

Estonia

0-14 years: 15.2% (male 103,367/female 97,587)

15-64 years: 67.6% (male 427,043/female 468,671)

65 years and over: 17.2% (male 75,347/female 152,318) (2006 est.)

Ethiopia

0-14 years: 43.7% (male 16,373,718/female 16,280,766)

15-64 years: 53.6% (male 19,999,482/female 20,077,014)

65 years and over: 2.7% (male 929,349/female 1,117,652) (2006 est.)

European Union

0-14 years: 16.03% (male 37,608,010/female 35,632,351)

15-64 years: 67.17% (male 154,439,536/female 152,479,619)

65 years and over: 16.81% (male 31,515,921/female 45,277,821) (2006 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

0-14 years: NA

15-64 years: NA

65 years and over: NA (2006 est.)

Faroe Islands

0-14 years: 20.9% (male 4,940/female 4,952)

15-64 years: 65.1% (male 16,247/female 14,522)

65 years and over: 13.9% (male 2,976/female 3,609) (2006 est.)

Fiji

0-14 years: 31.1% (male 143,847/female 138,061)

15-64 years: 64.6% (male 293,072/female 292,312)

65 years and over: 4.3% (male 17,583/female 21,074) (2006 est.)

Finland

0-14 years: 17.1% (male 455,420/female 438,719)

15-64 years: 66.7% (male 1,766,674/female 1,724,858)

65 years and over: 16.2% (male 337,257/female 508,444) (2006 est.)

France

0-14 years: 18.3% (male 5,704,152/female 5,427,213)

15-64 years: 65.3% (male 19,886,228/female 19,860,506)

65 years and over: 16.4% (male 4,103,883/female 5,894,154) (2006 est.)

French Guiana

0-14 years: 28.9% (male 29,540/female 28,210)

15-64 years: 64.8% (male 69,302/female 59,980)

65 years and over: 6.3% (male 6,350/female 6,127) (2006 est.)

French Polynesia

0-14 years: 26.1% (male 36,541/female 34,999)

15-64 years: 67.9% (male 96,769/female 89,593)

65 years and over: 6.1% (male 8,428/female 8,248) (2006 est.)

Gabon

0-14 years: 42.1% (male 300,914/female 299,141)

15-64 years: 53.9% (male 383,137/female 384,876)

65 years and over: 4% (male 23,576/female 33,262) (2006 est.)

Gambia, The

0-14 years: 44.3% (male 365,157/female 361,821)

15-64 years: 53% (male 431,627/female 438,159)

65 years and over: 2.7% (male 22,889/female 21,911) (2006 est.)

Gaza Strip

0-14 years: 48.1% (male 351,642/female 335,060)

15-64 years: 49.4% (male 360,147/female 345,318)

65 years and over: 2.6% (male 15,231/female 21,359) (2006 est.)

Georgia

0-14 years: 17.3% (male 428,056/female 380,193)

15-64 years: 66.2% (male 1,482,908/female 1,602,064)

65 years and over: 16.5% (male 308,905/female 459,347) (2006 est.)

Germany

0-14 years: 14.1% (male 5,973,437/female 5,665,971)

15-64 years: 66.4% (male 27,889,936/female 26,874,858)

65 years and over: 19.4% (male 6,602,478/female 9,415,619) (2006 est.)

Ghana

0-14 years: 38.8% (male 4,395,744/female 4,288,720)

15-64 years: 57.7% (male 6,450,828/female 6,483,781)

65 years and over: 3.5% (male 371,428/female 419,071) (2006 est.)

Gibraltar

0-14 years: 17.5% (male 2,499/female 2,388)

15-64 years: 66% (male 9,443/female 8,999)

65 years and over: 16.5% (male 2,059/female 2,540) (2006 est.)

Greece

0-14 years: 14.3% (male 790,291/female 742,902)

15-64 years: 66.7% (male 3,562,251/female 3,566,097)

65 years and over: 19% (male 891,620/female 1,134,897) (2006 est.)

Greenland

0-14 years: 24.5% (male 7,072/female 6,740)
15-64 years: 68.9% (male 20,904/female 17,919)
65 years and over: 6.6% (male 1,768/female 1,958) (2006 est.)

Grenada

0-14 years: 33.4% (male 15,097/female 14,820)
15-64 years: 63.4% (male 30,106/female 26,764)
65 years and over: 3.3% (male 1,394/female 1,522) (2006 est.)

Guadeloupe

0-14 years: 23.6% (male 54,725/female 52,348)
15-64 years: 67.1% (male 150,934/female 153,094)
65 years and over: 9.2% (male 17,353/female 24,322) (2006 est.)

Guam

0-14 years: 29% (male 25,703/female 23,903)
15-64 years: 64.3% (male 56,020/female 53,894)
65 years and over: 6.7% (male 5,391/female 6,108) (2006 est.)

Guatemala

0-14 years: 41.1% (male 2,573,359/female 2,479,098)
15-64 years: 55.5% (male 3,353,630/female 3,468,184)
65 years and over: 3.4% (male 194,784/female 224,490) (2006 est.)

Guernsey

0-14 years: 15% (male 4,998/female 4,842)
15-64 years: 67.1% (male 21,752/female 22,170)
65 years and over: 17.8% (male 4,926/female 6,721) (2006 est.)

Guinea

0-14 years: 44.4% (male 2,171,733/female 2,128,027)
15-64 years: 52.5% (male 2,541,140/female 2,542,847)
65 years and over: 3.2% (male 134,239/female 172,236) (2006 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

0-14 years: 41.4% (male 297,623/female 298,942)

15-64 years: 55.6% (male 384,559/female 417,811)

65 years and over: 3% (male 18,048/female 25,046) (2006 est.)

Guyana

0-14 years: 26.2% (male 102,551/female 98,772)

15-64 years: 68.6% (male 265,193/female 260,892)

65 years and over: 5.2% (male 17,043/female 22,794) (2006 est.)

Haiti

0-14 years: 42.4% (male 1,770,523/female 1,749,853)

15-64 years: 54.2% (male 2,201,957/female 2,301,886)

65 years and over: 3.4% (male 125,298/female 158,987) (2006 est.)

Honduras

0-14 years: 39.9% (male 1,491,170/female 1,429,816)

15-64 years: 56.7% (male 2,076,727/female 2,077,975)

65 years and over: 3.4% (male 113,747/female 137,061) (2006 est.)

Hong Kong

0-14 years: 13.5% (male 488,607/female 445,593)

15-64 years: 73.7% (male 2,495,679/female 2,620,336)

65 years and over: 12.8% (male 413,031/female 477,186) (2006 est.)

Hungary

0-14 years: 15.6% (male 799,163/female 755,389)

15-64 years: 69.2% (male 3,403,375/female 3,505,640)

65 years and over: 15.2% (male 550,297/female 967,470) (2006 est.)

Iceland

0-14 years: 21.7% (male 33,021/female 32,021)

15-64 years: 66.5% (male 100,944/female 98,239)
65 years and over: 11.7% (male 15,876/female 19,287) (2006 est.)

India

0-14 years: 30.8% (male 173,478,760/female 163,852,827)
15-64 years: 64.3% (male 363,876,219/female 340,181,764)
65 years and over: 4.9% (male 27,258,020/female 26,704,405)
(2006 est.)

Indonesia

0-14 years: 28.8% (male 35,995,919/female 34,749,582)
15-64 years: 65.8% (male 80,796,794/female 80,754,238)
65 years and over: 5.4% (male 5,737,473/female 7,418,733)
(2006 est.)

Iran

0-14 years: 26.1% (male 9,204,785/female 8,731,429)
15-64 years: 69% (male 24,133,919/female 23,245,255)
65 years and over: 4.9% (male 1,653,827/female 1,719,218)
(2006 est.)

Iraq

0-14 years: 39.7% (male 5,398,645/female 5,231,760)
15-64 years: 57.3% (male 7,776,257/female 7,576,726)
65 years and over: 3% (male 376,700/female 423,295) (2006 est.)

Ireland

0-14 years: 20.9% (male 437,903/female 409,774)
15-64 years: 67.6% (male 1,373,771/female 1,370,452)
65 years and over: 11.6% (male 207,859/female 262,476) (2006 est.)

Isle of Man

0-14 years: 17.3% (male 6,669/female 6,350)

15-64 years: 65.7% (male 24,884/female 24,678)

65 years and over: 17% (male 5,197/female 7,663) (2006 est.)

Israel

0-14 years: 26.3% (male 855,054/female 815,619)

15-64 years: 63.9% (male 2,044,135/female 2,016,647)

65 years and over: 9.8% (male 266,671/female 353,991) (2006 est.)

Italy

0-14 years: 13.8% (male 4,147,149/female 3,899,980)

15-64 years: 66.5% (male 19,530,512/female 19,105,841)

65 years and over: 19.7% (male 4,771,858/female 6,678,169) (2006 est.)

Jamaica

0-14 years: 33.1% (male 464,297/female 449,181)

15-64 years: 59.6% (male 808,718/female 835,394)

65 years and over: 7.3% (male 90,100/female 110,434) (2006 est.)

Japan

0-14 years: 14.2% (male 9,309,524/female 8,849,476)

15-64 years: 65.7% (male 42,158,122/female 41,611,754)

65 years and over: 20% (male 10,762,585/female 14,772,150) (2006 est.)

Jersey

0-14 years: 17.2% (male 8,139/female 7,552)

15-64 years: 67.1% (male 30,407/female 30,691)

65 years and over: 15.7% (male 6,299/female 7,996) (2006 est.)

Jordan

0-14 years: 33.8% (male 1,018,070/female 976,442)

15-64 years: 62.4% (male 1,966,794/female 1,716,255)
65 years and over: 3.9% (male 111,636/female 117,563) (2006 est.)

Kazakhstan

0-14 years: 23% (male 1,792,685/female 1,717,294)
15-64 years: 68.8% (male 5,122,027/female 5,357,819)
65 years and over: 8.2% (male 438,541/female 804,878) (2006 est.)

Kenya

0-14 years: 42.6% (male 7,454,765/female 7,322,130)
15-64 years: 55.1% (male 9,631,488/female 9,508,068)
65 years and over: 2.3% (male 359,354/female 432,012) (2006 est.)

Kiribati

0-14 years: 38.6% (male 20,608/female 20,060)
15-64 years: 58.1% (male 30,216/female 31,004)
65 years and over: 3.4% (male 1,517/female 2,027) (2006 est.)

Korea, North

0-14 years: 23.8% (male 2,788,944/female 2,708,331)
15-64 years: 68% (male 7,762,442/female 7,955,522)
65 years and over: 8.2% (male 667,792/female 1,229,988) (2006 est.)

Korea, South

0-14 years: 18.9% (male 4,844,083/female 4,368,139)
15-64 years: 71.9% (male 17,886,148/female 17,250,862)
65 years and over: 9.2% (male 1,818,677/female 2,678,914) (2006 est.)

Kuwait

0-14 years: 26.9% (male 331,768/female 319,895)
15-64 years: 70.3% (male 1,085,721/female 613,746)

65 years and over: 2.8% (male 42,460/female 24,803) (2006 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

0-14 years: 30.9% (male 821,976/female 789,687)

15-64 years: 62.9% (male 1,607,396/female 1,669,612)

65 years and over: 6.2% (male 126,847/female 198,380) (2006 est.)

Laos

0-14 years: 41.4% (male 1,324,207/female 1,313,454)

15-64 years: 55.4% (male 1,744,206/female 1,786,139)

65 years and over: 3.1% (male 89,451/female 111,024) (2006 est.)

Latvia

0-14 years: 14% (male 162,562/female 155,091)

15-64 years: 69.6% (male 769,004/female 815,042)

65 years and over: 16.4% (male 121,646/female 251,390) (2006 est.)

Lebanon

0-14 years: 26.5% (male 523,220/female 502,372)

15-64 years: 66.6% (male 1,235,915/female 1,342,540)

65 years and over: 7% (male 122,155/female 147,848) (2006 est.)

Lesotho

0-14 years: 36.8% (male 374,102/female 369,527)

15-64 years: 58.3% (male 572,957/female 606,846)

65 years and over: 4.9% (male 39,461/female 59,438) (2006 est.)

Liberia

0-14 years: 43.1% (male 656,016/female 653,734)

15-64 years: 54.2% (male 816,443/female 832,152)

65 years and over: 2.8% (male 40,591/female 43,068) (2006 est.)

Libya

0-14 years: 33.6% (male 1,012,748/female 969,978)
15-64 years: 62.2% (male 1,891,643/female 1,778,621)
65 years and over: 4.2% (male 121,566/female 126,198) (2006 est.)

Liechtenstein

0-14 years: 17.4% (male 2,922/female 2,988)
15-64 years: 70.2% (male 11,842/female 12,022)
65 years and over: 12.4% (male 1,773/female 2,440) (2006 est.)

Lithuania

0-14 years: 15.5% (male 284,888/female 270,458)
15-64 years: 69.1% (male 1,210,557/female 1,265,542)
65 years and over: 15.5% (male 190,496/female 363,965) (2006 est.)

Luxembourg

0-14 years: 18.9% (male 46,118/female 43,356)
15-64 years: 66.5% (male 159,498/female 156,075)
65 years and over: 14.6% (male 28,027/female 41,339) (2006 est.)

Macau

0-14 years: 16.2% (male 37,934/female 35,412)
15-64 years: 75.9% (male 163,975/female 179,830)
65 years and over: 7.9% (male 15,099/female 20,875) (2006 est.)

Macedonia

0-14 years: 20.1% (male 213,486/female 199,127)
15-64 years: 68.9% (male 711,853/female 701,042)
65 years and over: 11% (male 98,618/female 126,428) (2006 est.)

Madagascar

0-14 years: 44.8% (male 4,171,821/female 4,158,288)
15-64 years: 52.2% (male 4,809,173/female 4,900,675)
65 years and over: 3% (male 249,414/female 306,098) (2006 est.)

Malawi

0-14 years: 46.5% (male 3,056,522/female 3,000,493)
15-64 years: 50.8% (male 3,277,573/female 3,332,907)
65 years and over: 2.7% (male 139,953/female 206,478) (2006 est.)

Malaysia

0-14 years: 32.6% (male 4,093,859/female 3,862,730)
15-64 years: 62.6% (male 7,660,680/female 7,613,537)
65 years and over: 4.7% (male 509,260/female 645,792) (2006 est.)

Maldives

0-14 years: 43.4% (male 80,113/female 75,763)
15-64 years: 53.5% (male 98,040/female 94,029)
65 years and over: 3.1% (male 5,477/female 5,586) (2006 est.)

Mali

0-14 years: 48.2% (male 2,857,670/female 2,787,506)
15-64 years: 48.8% (male 2,804,344/female 2,910,097)
65 years and over: 3% (male 146,458/female 210,754) (2006 est.)

Malta

0-14 years: 17.1% (male 35,264/female 33,368)
15-64 years: 69.1% (male 139,890/female 136,767)
65 years and over: 13.7% (male 23,554/female 31,371) (2006 est.)

Marshall Islands

0-14 years: 38.1% (male 11,720/female 11,295)
15-64 years: 59.2% (male 18,305/female 17,445)
65 years and over: 2.7% (male 801/female 856) (2006 est.)

Martinique

0-14 years: 22.1% (male 48,988/female 47,525)
15-64 years: 67.3% (male 147,082/female 146,470)

65 years and over: 10.6% (male 20,791/female 25,275) (2006 est.)

Mauritania

0-14 years: 45.6% (male 726,376/female 723,013)

15-64 years: 52.2% (male 818,408/female 839,832)

65 years and over: 2.2% (male 28,042/female 41,717) (2006 est.)

Mauritius

0-14 years: 23.9% (male 149,486/female 147,621)

15-64 years: 69.5% (male 430,288/female 431,753)

65 years and over: 6.6% (male 31,939/female 49,740) (2006 est.)

Mayotte

0-14 years: 46% (male 46,512/female 46,067)

15-64 years: 52.3% (male 56,899/female 48,274)

65 years and over: 1.7% (male 1,756/female 1,726) (2006 est.)

Mexico

0-14 years: 30.6% (male 16,770,957/female 16,086,172)

15-64 years: 63.6% (male 33,071,809/female 35,316,281)

65 years and over: 5.8% (male 2,814,707/female 3,389,599) (2006 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of 0-14 years: 36.6% (male 20,116/female 19,391) 15-64 years: 60.4% (male 32,620/female 32,659) 65 years and over: 3% (male 1,413/female 1,805) (2006 est.)

Moldova

0-14 years: 20% (male 455,673/female 438,934)

15-64 years: 69.7% (male 1,498,078/female 1,613,489)

65 years and over: 10.3% (male 170,456/female 290,076) (2006 est.)

Monaco

0-14 years: 15.2% (male 2,539/female 2,417)

15-64 years: 62.1% (male 9,959/female 10,266)

65 years and over: 22.6% (male 3,015/female 4,347) (2006 est.)

Mongolia

0-14 years: 27.9% (male 402,448/female 387,059)

15-64 years: 68.4% (male 967,546/female 969,389)

65 years and over: 3.7% (male 45,859/female 59,923) (2006 est.)

Montserrat

0-14 years: 23.3% (male 1,125/female 1,079)

15-64 years: 65.7% (male 2,957/female 3,245)

65 years and over: 10.9% (male 532/female 501) (2006 est.)

Morocco

0-14 years: 31.6% (male 5,343,976/female 5,145,019)

15-64 years: 63.4% (male 10,505,018/female 10,580,599)

65 years and over: 5% (male 725,116/female 941,531) (2006 est.)

Mozambique

0-14 years: 42.7% (male 4,229,802/female 4,177,235)

15-64 years: 54.5% (male 5,207,149/female 5,519,291)

65 years and over: 2.8% (male 230,616/female 322,412) (2006 est.)

Namibia

0-14 years: 38.2% (male 393,878/female 387,147)

15-64 years: 58.1% (male 596,557/female 591,350)

65 years and over: 3.7% (male 34,245/female 40,970) (2006 est.)

Nauru

0-14 years: 36.9% (male 2,507/female 2,391)

15-64 years: 61.2% (male 4,004/female 4,123)

65 years and over: 2% (male 139/female 123) (2006 est.)

Nepal

0-14 years: 38.7% (male 5,648,959/female 5,291,447)

15-64 years: 57.6% (male 8,365,526/female 7,925,941)
65 years and over: 3.7% (male 513,777/female 541,497) (2006 est.)

Netherlands

0-14 years: 18% (male 1,515,123/female 1,445,390)
15-64 years: 67.8% (male 5,656,448/female 5,525,481)
65 years and over: 14.2% (male 994,723/female 1,354,296) (2006 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

0-14 years: 23.9% (male 27,197/female 25,886)
15-64 years: 67.3% (male 71,622/female 77,710)
65 years and over: 8.7% (male 7,925/female 11,396) (2006 est.)

New Caledonia

0-14 years: 28.4% (male 31,818/female 30,503)
15-64 years: 64.9% (male 71,565/female 70,815)
65 years and over: 6.6% (male 6,773/female 7,772) (2006 est.)

New Zealand

0-14 years: 21.1% (male 439,752/female 419,174)
15-64 years: 67.1% (male 1,374,850/female 1,361,570)
65 years and over: 11.8% (male 210,365/female 270,429) (2006 est.)

Nicaragua

0-14 years: 36.4% (male 1,031,897/female 994,633)
15-64 years: 60.5% (male 1,677,633/female 1,691,353)
65 years and over: 3.1% (male 76,758/female 97,855) (2006 est.)

Niger

0-14 years: 46.9% (male 2,994,022/female 2,882,273)
15-64 years: 50.7% (male 3,262,114/female 3,083,522)
65 years and over: 2.4% (male 150,982/female 152,181) (2006 est.)

Nigeria

0-14 years: 42.3% (male 28,089,017/female 27,665,212)

15-64 years: 54.6% (male 36,644,885/female 35,405,915)

65 years and over: 3.1% (male 1,930,007/female 2,124,695)
(2006 est.)

Niue

0-14 years: NA

15-64 years: NA

65 years and over: NA (2006 est.)

Norfolk Island

0-14 years: 20.2%

15-64 years: 63.9%

65 years and over: 15.9% (2006 est.)

Northern Mariana Islands

0-14 years: 19.4% (male 8,350/female 7,623)

15-64 years: 79% (male 26,715/female 38,442)

65 years and over: 1.6% (male 679/female 650) (2006 est.)

Norway

0-14 years: 19.3% (male 455,122/female 434,009)

15-64 years: 65.9% (male 1,542,439/female 1,496,745)

65 years and over: 14.8% (male 288,509/female 393,996) (2006 est.)

Oman

0-14 years: 42.7% (male 675,423/female 648,963)

15-64 years: 54.7% (male 1,001,917/female 695,578)

65 years and over: 2.6% (male 44,300/female 36,048) (2006 est.)

Pakistan

0-14 years: 39% (male 33,293,428/female 31,434,314)

15-64 years: 56.9% (male 48,214,298/female 46,062,933)

65 years and over: 4.1% (male 3,256,065/female 3,542,522)

(2006 est.)

Palau

0-14 years: 26.3% (male 2,789/female 2,622)

15-64 years: 69.1% (male 7,664/female 6,549)

65 years and over: 4.6% (male 453/female 502) (2006 est.)

Panama

0-14 years: 30.3% (male 492,403/female 472,996)

15-64 years: 63.4% (male 1,025,898/female 998,926)

65 years and over: 6.3% (male 94,122/female 106,974) (2006 est.)

Papua New Guinea

0-14 years: 37.8% (male 1,090,879/female 1,054,743)

15-64 years: 58.3% (male 1,703,204/female 1,601,224)

65 years and over: 3.9% (male 103,054/female 117,440) (2006 est.)

Paraguay

0-14 years: 37.7% (male 1,245,149/female 1,204,970)

15-64 years: 57.5% (male 1,878,761/female 1,862,266)

65 years and over: 4.8% (male 145,899/female 169,419) (2006 est.)

Peru

0-14 years: 30.9% (male 4,456,195/female 4,300,233)

15-64 years: 63.7% (male 9,078,123/female 8,961,981)

65 years and over: 5.3% (male 709,763/female 796,308) (2006 est.)

Philippines

0-14 years: 35% (male 15,961,365/female 15,340,065)

15-64 years: 61% (male 27,173,919/female 27,362,736)

65 years and over: 4.1% (male 1,576,089/female 2,054,503) (2006 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

0-14 years: NA

15-64 years: NA

65 years and over: NA (2006 est.)

Poland

0-14 years: 15.9% (male 3,142,811/female 2,976,363)

15-64 years: 70.8% (male 13,585,306/female 13,704,763)

65 years and over: 13.3% (male 1,961,326/female 3,166,300)
(2006
est.)

Portugal

0-14 years: 16.5% (male 915,604/female 839,004)

15-64 years: 66.3% (male 3,484,545/female 3,544,674)

65 years and over: 17.2% (male 751,899/female 1,070,144) (2006
est.)

Puerto Rico

0-14 years: 21.3% (male 428,610/female 409,484)

15-64 years: 65.8% (male 1,239,255/female 1,345,519)

65 years and over: 12.8% (male 218,045/female 286,275) (2006
est.)

Qatar

0-14 years: 23.4% (male 105,546/female 101,371)

15-64 years: 73% (male 446,779/female 199,133)

65 years and over: 3.7% (male 24,059/female 8,471) (2006 est.)

Reunion

0-14 years: 29.8% (male 120,147/female 114,589)

15-64 years: 64% (male 248,895/female 255,156)

65 years and over: 6.2% (male 19,847/female 28,950) (2006 est.)

Romania

0-14 years: 15.7% (male 1,799,072/female 1,708,030)

15-64 years: 69.6% (male 7,724,368/female 7,797,065)
65 years and over: 14.7% (male 1,347,392/female 1,927,625)
(2006
est.)

Russia

0-14 years: 14.2% (male 10,441,151/female 9,921,102)
15-64 years: 71.3% (male 49,271,698/female 52,679,463)
65 years and over: 14.4% (male 6,500,814/female 14,079,312)
(2006
est.)

Rwanda

0-14 years: 41.9% (male 1,817,998/female 1,802,134)
15-64 years: 55.6% (male 2,392,778/female 2,417,467)
65 years and over: 2.5% (male 87,325/female 130,546) (2006
est.)

Saint Helena

0-14 years: 18.8% (male 717/female 692)
15-64 years: 71.2% (male 2,751/female 2,593)
65 years and over: 10% (male 342/female 407) (2006 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

0-14 years: 27.5% (male 5,515/female 5,263)
15-64 years: 64.3% (male 12,605/female 12,572)
65 years and over: 8.1% (male 1,313/female 1,861) (2006 est.)

Saint Lucia

0-14 years: 29.8% (male 25,941/female 24,319)
15-64 years: 65% (male 53,916/female 55,582)
65 years and over: 5.2% (male 3,186/female 5,514) (2006 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

0-14 years: 23.5% (male 843/female 807)
15-64 years: 65.7% (male 2,342/female 2,272)

65 years and over: 10.8% (male 348/female 414) (2006 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 0-14 years: 26.7% (male 16,007/female 15,426) 15-64 years: 66.9% (male 40,676/female 38,155) 65 years and over: 6.4% (male 3,315/female 4,269) (2006 est.)

Samoa

0-14 years: 26.1% (male 23,492/female 22,653)
15-64 years: 67.3% (male 74,202/female 44,894)
65 years and over: 6.6% (male 5,299/female 6,368) (2006 est.)

San Marino

0-14 years: 16.8% (male 2,534/female 2,372)
15-64 years: 66.2% (male 9,316/female 10,055)
65 years and over: 17% (male 2,149/female 2,825) (2006 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

0-14 years: 47.5% (male 46,478/female 45,302)
15-64 years: 48.8% (male 45,631/female 48,661)
65 years and over: 3.8% (male 3,368/female 3,973) (2006 est.)

Saudi Arabia

0-14 years: 38.2% (male 5,261,530/female 5,059,041)
15-64 years: 59.4% (male 9,159,519/female 6,895,616)
65 years and over: 2.4% (male 342,020/female 302,005) (2006 est.)

Senegal

0-14 years: 40.8% (male 2,467,021/female 2,422,385)
15-64 years: 56.1% (male 3,346,756/female 3,378,518)
65 years and over: 3.1% (male 174,399/female 198,042) (2006 est.)

Seychelles

0-14 years: 25.9% (male 10,667/female 10,440)

15-64 years: 68% (male 27,060/female 28,366)

65 years and over: 6.1% (male 1,607/female 3,401) (2006 est.)

Sierra Leone

0-14 years: 44.8% (male 1,321,563/female 1,370,721)

15-64 years: 52% (male 1,494,502/female 1,625,733)

65 years and over: 3.2% (male 90,958/female 101,773) (2006 est.)

Singapore

0-14 years: 15.6% (male 362,329/female 337,964)

15-64 years: 76.1% (male 1,666,709/female 1,750,736)

65 years and over: 8.3% (male 165,823/female 208,589) (2006 est.)

Slovakia

0-14 years: 16.7% (male 465,304/female 443,967)

15-64 years: 71.3% (male 1,929,448/female 1,947,735)

65 years and over: 12% (male 244,609/female 408,385) (2006 est.)

Slovenia

0-14 years: 13.8% (male 143,079/female 135,050)

15-64 years: 70.5% (male 714,393/female 702,950)

65 years and over: 15.7% (male 121,280/female 193,595) (2006 est.)

Solomon Islands

0-14 years: 41.3% (male 116,370/female 111,834)

15-64 years: 55.4% (male 154,793/female 151,308)

65 years and over: 3.3% (male 8,696/female 9,437) (2006 est.)

Somalia

0-14 years: 44.4% (male 1,973,294/female 1,961,083)

15-64 years: 53% (male 2,355,861/female 2,342,988)

65 years and over: 2.6% (male 97,307/female 132,805) (2006 est.)

est.)

South Africa

0-14 years: 29.7% (male 6,603,220/female 6,525,810)

15-64 years: 65% (male 13,955,950/female 14,766,843)

65 years and over: 5.3% (male 905,870/female 1,429,944) (2006 est.)

Spain

0-14 years: 14.4% (male 3,000,686/female 2,821,325)

15-64 years: 67.8% (male 13,751,963/female 13,653,426)

65 years and over: 17.7% (male 2,993,496/female 4,176,946) (2006 est.)

Sri Lanka

0-14 years: 24.1% (male 2,488,689/female 2,379,233)

15-64 years: 68.6% (male 6,727,399/female 7,140,751)

65 years and over: 7.3% (male 687,842/female 798,326) (2006 est.)

Sudan

0-14 years: 42.7% (male 8,993,483/female 8,614,022)

15-64 years: 54.9% (male 11,327,679/female 11,297,798)

65 years and over: 2.4% (male 536,754/female 466,642) (2006 est.)

Suriname

0-14 years: 29% (male 65,412/female 62,069)

15-64 years: 64.7% (male 145,913/female 138,076)

65 years and over: 6.3% (male 12,223/female 15,424) (2006 est.)

Svalbard

0-14 years: NA

15-64 years: NA

65 years and over: NA (2006 est.)

Swaziland

0-14 years: 40.7% (male 233,169/female 229,103)

15-64 years: 55.8% (male 303,260/female 330,460)

65 years and over: 3.6% (male 16,071/female 24,271) (2006 est.)

Sweden

0-14 years: 16.7% (male 775,433/female 732,773)

15-64 years: 65.7% (male 3,001,928/female 2,918,242)

65 years and over: 17.6% (male 689,756/female 898,464) (2006 est.)

Switzerland

0-14 years: 16.3% (male 637,585/female 591,297)

15-64 years: 68.1% (male 2,585,062/female 2,539,345)

65 years and over: 15.6% (male 480,198/female 690,447) (2006 est.)

Syria

0-14 years: 37% (male 3,592,915/female 3,384,722)

15-64 years: 59.7% (male 5,779,257/female 5,500,887)

65 years and over: 3.3% (male 296,070/female 327,510) (2006 est.)

Taiwan

0-14 years: 19.4% (male 2,330,951/female 2,140,965)

15-64 years: 70.8% (male 8,269,421/female 8,040,169)

65 years and over: 9.8% (male 1,123,429/female 1,131,152) (2006 est.)

Tajikistan

0-14 years: 37.9% (male 1,396,349/female 1,375,168)

15-64 years: 57.4% (male 2,091,476/female 2,108,889)

65 years and over: 4.8% (male 154,162/female 194,771) (2006 est.)

Tanzania

0-14 years: 43.7% (male 8,204,593/female 8,176,489)
15-64 years: 53.6% (male 9,906,446/female 10,178,066)
65 years and over: 2.6% (male 422,674/female 557,124) (2006 est.)

Thailand

0-14 years: 22% (male 7,284,068/female 6,958,632)
15-64 years: 70% (male 22,331,312/female 22,880,588)
65 years and over: 8% (male 2,355,190/female 2,821,805) (2006 est.)

Togo

0-14 years: 42.3% (male 1,177,141/female 1,169,321)
15-64 years: 55.1% (male 1,485,621/female 1,570,117)
65 years and over: 2.6% (male 59,870/female 86,632) (2006 est.)

Tokelau

0-14 years: 42%
15-64 years: 53%
65 years and over: 5% (2006 est.)

Tonga

0-14 years: 35.3% (male 20,679/female 19,843)
15-64 years: 60.5% (male 34,399/female 34,964)
65 years and over: 4.2% (male 2,059/female 2,745) (2006 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

0-14 years: 20.1% (male 109,936/female 104,076)
15-64 years: 71.3% (male 398,657/female 361,093)
65 years and over: 8.6% (male 41,162/female 50,918) (2006 est.)

Tunisia

0-14 years: 24.6% (male 1,293,235/female 1,212,994)
15-64 years: 68.6% (male 3,504,283/female 3,478,268)
65 years and over: 6.7% (male 327,521/female 358,713) (2006 est.)

Turkey

0-14 years: 25.5% (male 9,133,226/female 8,800,070)

15-64 years: 67.7% (male 24,218,277/female 23,456,761)

65 years and over: 6.8% (male 2,198,073/female 2,607,551)
(2006 est.)

Turkmenistan

0-14 years: 35.2% (male 913,988/female 863,503)

15-64 years: 60.7% (male 1,501,486/female 1,557,155)

65 years and over: 4.1% (male 79,227/female 127,561) (2006 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

0-14 years: 31.9% (male 3,432/female 3,312)

15-64 years: 64.4% (male 7,155/female 6,457)

65 years and over: 3.8% (male 362/female 434) (2006 est.)

Tuvalu

0-14 years: 30.2% (male 1,819/female 1,752)

15-64 years: 64.7% (male 3,715/female 3,923)

65 years and over: 5.1% (male 228/female 373) (2006 est.)

Uganda

0-14 years: 50% (male 7,091,763/female 6,996,385)

15-64 years: 47.8% (male 6,762,071/female 6,727,230)

65 years and over: 2.2% (male 266,931/female 351,374) (2006 est.)

Ukraine

0-14 years: 14.1% (male 3,377,868/female 3,203,738)

15-64 years: 69.3% (male 15,559,998/female 16,831,486)

65 years and over: 16.6% (male 2,635,651/female 5,102,075)
(2006 est.)

United Arab Emirates

0-14 years: 24.9% (male 331,012/female 317,643)

15-64 years: 71.2% (male 1,125,286/female 726,689)

65 years and over: 3.9% (male 74,700/female 27,383)

note: 73.9% of the population in the 15-64 age group is non-national

(2006 est.)

United Kingdom

0-14 years: 17.5% (male 5,417,663/female 5,161,714)

15-64 years: 66.8% (male 20,476,571/female 19,988,959)

65 years and over: 15.8% (male 4,087,020/female 5,477,226)

(2006

est.)

United States

0-14 years: 20.4% (male 31,095,847/female 29,715,872)

15-64 years: 67.2% (male 100,022,845/female 100,413,484)

65 years and over: 12.5% (male 15,542,288/female 21,653,879)

(2006

est.)

Uruguay

0-14 years: 22.9% (male 399,409/female 386,136)

15-64 years: 63.9% (male 1,087,180/female 1,104,465)

65 years and over: 13.3% (male 185,251/female 269,491) (2006 est.)

Uzbekistan

0-14 years: 32.9% (male 4,572,721/female 4,403,405)

15-64 years: 62.3% (male 8,420,174/female 8,594,478)

65 years and over: 4.8% (male 539,336/female 777,020) (2006 est.)

Vanuatu

0-14 years: 32.6% (male 34,804/female 33,331)

15-64 years: 63.7% (male 67,919/female 65,138)

65 years and over: 3.7% (male 4,027/female 3,650) (2006 est.)

Venezuela

0-14 years: 29.1% (male 3,860,116/female 3,620,440)

15-64 years: 65.7% (male 8,494,944/female 8,410,874)

65 years and over: 5.2% (male 609,101/female 734,960) (2006 est.)

Vietnam

0-14 years: 27% (male 11,826,457/female 10,983,069)

15-64 years: 67.1% (male 28,055,941/female 28,614,553)

65 years and over: 5.8% (male 1,924,562/female 2,998,384) (2006 est.)

Virgin Islands

0-14 years: 22.4% (male 12,261/female 12,056)

15-64 years: 66.4% (male 34,174/female 37,949)

65 years and over: 11.2% (male 5,385/female 6,780) (2006 est.)

Wallis and Futuna

0-14 years: NA

15-64 years: NA

65 years and over: NA (2006 est.)

West Bank

0-14 years: 42.9% (male 541,110/female 515,202)

15-64 years: 53.7% (male 676,427/female 644,347)

65 years and over: 3.4% (male 35,440/female 47,966) (2006 est.)

Western Sahara

0-14 years: NA

15-64 years: NA

65 years and over: NA (2006 est.)

World

0-14 years: 27.4% (male 919,219,446/female 870,242,271)

15-64 years: 65.2% (male 2,152,066,888/female 2,100,334,722)
65 years and over: 7.4% (male 213,160,216/female 270,146,721)
note: some countries do not maintain age structure information,
thus
a slight discrepancy exists between the total world population and
the total for world age structure (2006 est.)

Yemen

0-14 years: 46.4% (male 5,067,762/female 4,881,333)
15-64 years: 51% (male 5,568,078/female 5,375,263)
65 years and over: 2.6% (male 275,878/female 287,874) (2006
est.)

Zambia

0-14 years: 46.3% (male 2,673,891/female 2,656,268)
15-64 years: 51.3% (male 2,925,910/female 2,969,324)
65 years and over: 2.4% (male 117,877/female 158,740) (2006
est.)

Zimbabwe

0-14 years: 37.4% (male 2,307,170/female 2,265,298)
15-64 years: 59.1% (male 3,616,528/female 3,621,190)
65 years and over: 3.5% (male 199,468/female 227,151) (2006
est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2011 Geographic coordinates

Afghanistan

33 00 N, 65 00 E

Akrotiri

34 37 N, 32 58 E

Albania

41 00 N, 20 00 E

Algeria

28 00 N, 3 00 E

American Samoa

14 20 S, 170 00 W

Andorra

42 30 N, 1 30 E

Angola

12 30 S, 18 30 E

Anguilla

18 15 N, 63 10 W

Antarctica

90 00 S, 0 00 E

Antigua and Barbuda

17 03 N, 61 48 W

Arctic Ocean

90 00 N, 0 00 E

Argentina

34 00 S, 64 00 W

Armenia

40 00 N, 45 00 E

Aruba

12 30 N, 69 58 W

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

12 14 S, 123 05 E

Atlantic Ocean

0 00 N, 25 00 W

Australia

27 00 S, 133 00 E

Austria

47 20 N, 13 20 E

Azerbaijan

40 30 N, 47 30 E

Bahamas, The

24 15 N, 76 00 W

Bahrain

26 00 N, 50 33 E

Baker Island

0 13 N, 176 28 W

Bangladesh

24 00 N, 90 00 E

Barbados

13 10 N, 59 32 W

Bassas da India

21 30 S, 39 50 E

Belarus

53 00 N, 28 00 E

Belgium

50 50 N, 4 00 E

Belize

17 15 N, 88 45 W

Benin

9 30 N, 2 15 E

Bermuda

32 20 N, 64 45 W

Bhutan

27 30 N, 90 30 E

Bolivia

17 00 S, 65 00 W

Bosnia and Herzegovina

44 00 N, 18 00 E

Botswana

22 00 S, 24 00 E

Bouvet Island

54 26 S, 3 24 E

Brazil

10 00 S, 55 00 W

British Indian Ocean Territory 6 00 S, 71 30 E; note - Diego
Garcia 7 20 S, 72 25 E

British Virgin Islands

18 30 N, 64 30 W

Brunei

4 30 N, 114 40 E

Bulgaria

43 00 N, 25 00 E

Burkina Faso

13 00 N, 2 00 W

Burma

22 00 N, 98 00 E

Burundi

3 30 S, 30 00 E

Cambodia

13 00 N, 105 00 E

Cameroon

6 00 N, 12 00 E

Canada

60 00 N, 95 00 W

Cape Verde

16 00 N, 24 00 W

Cayman Islands

19 30 N, 80 30 W

Central African Republic

7 00 N, 21 00 E

Chad

15 00 N, 19 00 E

Chile

30 00 S, 71 00 W

China

35 00 N, 105 00 E

Christmas Island

10 30 S, 105 40 E

Clipperton Island

10 17 N, 109 13 W

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

12 30 S, 96 50 E

Colombia

4 00 N, 72 00 W

Comoros

12 10 S, 44 15 E

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

0 00 N, 25 00 E

Congo, Republic of the

1 00 S, 15 00 E

Cook Islands

21 14 S, 159 46 W

Coral Sea Islands

18 00 S, 152 00 E

Costa Rica

10 00 N, 84 00 W

Cote d'Ivoire

8 00 N, 5 00 W

Croatia

45 10 N, 15 30 E

Cuba

21 30 N, 80 00 W

Cyprus

35 00 N, 33 00 E

Czech Republic

49 45 N, 15 30 E

Denmark

56 00 N, 10 00 E

Dhekelia

34 59 N, 33 45 E

Djibouti

11 30 N, 43 00 E

Dominica

15 25 N, 61 20 W

Dominican Republic

19 00 N, 70 40 W

East Timor

8 50 S, 125 55 E

Ecuador

2 00 S, 77 30 W

Egypt

27 00 N, 30 00 E

El Salvador

13 50 N, 88 55 W

Equatorial Guinea

2 00 N, 10 00 E

Eritrea

15 00 N, 39 00 E

Estonia

59 00 N, 26 00 E

Ethiopia

8 00 N, 38 00 E

Europa Island

22 20 S, 40 22 E

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

51 45 S, 59 00 W

Faroe Islands

62 00 N, 7 00 W

Fiji

18 00 S, 175 00 E

Finland

64 00 N, 26 00 E

France

46 00 N, 2 00 E

French Guiana

4 00 N, 53 00 W

French Polynesia

15 00 S, 140 00 W

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

43 00 S, 67 00 E

Gabon

1 00 S, 11 45 E

Gambia, The

13 28 N, 16 34 W

Gaza Strip

31 25 N, 34 20 E

Georgia

42 00 N, 43 30 E

Germany

51 00 N, 9 00 E

Ghana

8 00 N, 2 00 W

Gibraltar

36 8 N, 5 21 W

Glorioso Islands

11 30 S, 47 20 E

Greece

39 00 N, 22 00 E

Greenland

72 00 N, 40 00 W

Grenada

12 07 N, 61 40 W

Guadeloupe

16 15 N, 61 35 W

Guam

13 28 N, 144 47 E

Guatemala

15 30 N, 90 15 W

Guernsey

49 28 N, 2 35 W

Guinea

11 00 N, 10 00 W

Guinea-Bissau

12 00 N, 15 00 W

Guyana

5 00 N, 59 00 W

Haiti

19 00 N, 72 25 W

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

53 06 S, 72 31 E

Holy See (Vatican City)

41 54 N, 12 27 E

Honduras

15 00 N, 86 30 W

Hong Kong

22 15 N, 114 10 E

Howland Island

0 48 N, 176 38 W

Hungary

47 00 N, 20 00 E

Iceland

65 00 N, 18 00 W

Iles Eparses

Bassas da India: 21 30 S, 39 50 E

Europa Island: 22 20 S, 40 22 E

Glorioso Islands: 11 30 S, 47 20 E

Juan de Nova Island: 17 03 S, 42 45 E

Tromelin Island: 15 52 S, 54 25 E

India

20 00 N, 77 00 E

Indian Ocean

20 00 S, 80 00 E

Indonesia

5 00 S, 120 00 E

Iran

32 00 N, 53 00 E

Iraq

33 00 N, 44 00 E

Ireland

53 00 N, 8 00 W

Isle of Man

54 15 N, 4 30 W

Israel

31 30 N, 34 45 E

Italy

42 50 N, 12 50 E

Jamaica

18 15 N, 77 30 W

Jan Mayen

71 00 N, 8 00 W

Japan

36 00 N, 138 00 E

Jarvis Island
0 22 S, 160 01 W

Jersey
49 15 N, 2 10 W

Johnston Atoll
16 45 N, 169 31 W

Jordan
31 00 N, 36 00 E

Juan de Nova Island
17 03 S, 42 45 E

Kazakhstan
48 00 N, 68 00 E

Kenya
1 00 N, 38 00 E

Kingman Reef
6 24 N, 162 22 W

Kiribati
1 25 N, 173 00 E

Korea, North
40 00 N, 127 00 E

Korea, South
37 00 N, 127 30 E

Kuwait
29 30 N, 45 45 E

Kyrgyzstan
41 00 N, 75 00 E

Laos

18 00 N, 105 00 E

Latvia

57 00 N, 25 00 E

Lebanon

33 50 N, 35 50 E

Lesotho

29 30 S, 28 30 E

Liberia

6 30 N, 9 30 W

Libya

25 00 N, 17 00 E

Liechtenstein

47 16 N, 9 32 E

Lithuania

56 00 N, 24 00 E

Luxembourg

49 45 N, 6 10 E

Macau

22 10 N, 113 33 E

Macedonia

41 50 N, 22 00 E

Madagascar

20 00 S, 47 00 E

Malawi

13 30 S, 34 00 E

Malaysia

2 30 N, 112 30 E

Maldives

3 15 N, 73 00 E

Mali

17 00 N, 4 00 W

Malta

35 50 N, 14 35 E

Marshall Islands

9 00 N, 168 00 E

Martinique

14 40 N, 61 00 W

Mauritania

20 00 N, 12 00 W

Mauritius

20 17 S, 57 33 E

Mayotte

12 50 S, 45 10 E

Mexico

23 00 N, 102 00 W

Micronesia, Federated States of

6 55 N, 158 15 E

Midway Islands

28 12 N, 177 22 W

Moldova

47 00 N, 29 00 E

Monaco

43 44 N, 7 24 E

Mongolia

46 00 N, 105 00 E

Montenegro

42 30 N, 19 18 E

Montserrat

16 45 N, 62 12 W

Morocco

32 00 N, 5 00 W

Mozambique

18 15 S, 35 00 E

Namibia

22 00 S, 17 00 E

Nauru

0 32 S, 166 55 E

Navassa Island

18 25 N, 75 02 W

Nepal

28 00 N, 84 00 E

Netherlands

52 30 N, 5 45 E

Netherlands Antilles

12 15 N, 68 45 W

New Caledonia

21 30 S, 165 30 E

New Zealand

41 00 S, 174 00 E

Nicaragua

13 00 N, 85 00 W

Niger

16 00 N, 8 00 E

Nigeria

10 00 N, 8 00 E

Niue

19 02 S, 169 52 W

Norfolk Island

29 02 S, 167 57 E

Northern Mariana Islands

15 12 N, 145 45 E

Norway

62 00 N, 10 00 E

Oman

21 00 N, 57 00 E

Pacific Ocean

0 00 N, 160 00 W

Pakistan

30 00 N, 70 00 E

Palau

7 30 N, 134 30 E

Palmyra Atoll

5 52 N, 162 04 W

Panama

9 00 N, 80 00 W

Papua New Guinea

6 00 S, 147 00 E

Paracel Islands

16 30 N, 112 00 E

Paraguay

23 00 S, 58 00 W

Peru

10 00 S, 76 00 W

Philippines

13 00 N, 122 00 E

Pitcairn Islands

25 04 S, 130 06 W

Poland

52 00 N, 20 00 E

Portugal

39 30 N, 8 00 W

Puerto Rico

18 15 N, 66 30 W

Qatar

25 30 N, 51 15 E

Reunion

21 06 S, 55 36 E

Romania

46 00 N, 25 00 E

Russia

60 00 N, 100 00 E

Rwanda

2 00 S, 30 00 E

Saint Helena

Saint Helena: 15 57 S 5 42 W

Ascension Island: 7 57 S 14 22 W

Tristan da Cunha island group: 37 15 S 12 30 W

Saint Kitts and Nevis

17 20 N, 62 45 W

Saint Lucia

13 53 N, 60 58 W

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

46 50 N, 56 20 W

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

13 15 N, 61 12 W

Samoa

13 35 S, 172 20 W

San Marino

43 46 N, 12 25 E

Sao Tome and Principe

1 00 N, 7 00 E

Saudi Arabia

25 00 N, 45 00 E

Senegal

14 00 N, 14 00 W

Serbia

44 00 N, 21 00 E

Seychelles

4 35 S, 55 40 E

Sierra Leone

8 30 N, 11 30 W

Singapore

1 22 N, 103 48 E

Slovakia

48 40 N, 19 30 E

Slovenia

46 07 N, 14 49 E

Solomon Islands

8 00 S, 159 00 E

Somalia

10 00 N, 49 00 E

South Africa

29 00 S, 24 00 E

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

54 30 S, 37 00 W

Southern Ocean

60 00 S, 90 00 E (nominally), but the Southern Ocean has the unique distinction of being a large circumpolar body of water totally encircling the continent of Antarctica; this ring of water lies between 60 degrees south latitude and the coast of Antarctica and encompasses 360 degrees of longitude

Spain

40 00 N, 4 00 W

Spratly Islands

8 38 N, 111 55 E

Sri Lanka

7 00 N, 81 00 E

Sudan

15 00 N, 30 00 E

Suriname

4 00 N, 56 00 W

Svalbard

78 00 N, 20 00 E

Swaziland

26 30 S, 31 30 E

Sweden

62 00 N, 15 00 E

Switzerland

47 00 N, 8 00 E

Syria

35 00 N, 38 00 E

Taiwan

23 30 N, 121 00 E

Tajikistan

39 00 N, 71 00 E

Tanzania

6 00 S, 35 00 E

Thailand

15 00 N, 100 00 E

Togo

8 00 N, 1 10 E

Tokelau

9 00 S, 172 00 W

Tonga

20 00 S, 175 00 W

Trinidad and Tobago

11 00 N, 61 00 W

Tromelin Island

15 52 S, 54 25 E

Tunisia

34 00 N, 9 00 E

Turkey

39 00 N, 35 00 E

Turkmenistan

40 00 N, 60 00 E

Turks and Caicos Islands

21 45 N, 71 35 W

Tuvalu

8 00 S, 178 00 E

Uganda

1 00 N, 32 00 E

Ukraine

49 00 N, 32 00 E

United Arab Emirates

24 00 N, 54 00 E

United Kingdom

54 00 N, 2 00 W

United States

38 00 N, 97 00 W

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Baker Island: 0 13 N,

176 28 W

Howland Island: 0 48 N, 176 38 W

Jarvis Island: 0 23 S, 160 01 W

Johnston Atoll: 16 45 N, 169 31 W

Kingman Reef: 6 23 N, 162 25 W

Midway Islands: 28 12 N, 177 22 W

Palmyra Atoll: 5 53 N, 162 05 W

Uruguay

33 00 S, 56 00 W

Uzbekistan

41 00 N, 64 00 E

Vanuatu

16 00 S, 167 00 E

Venezuela

8 00 N, 66 00 W

Vietnam

16 00 N, 106 00 E

Virgin Islands

18 20 N, 64 50 W

Wake Island

19 17 N, 166 39 E

Wallis and Futuna

13 18 S, 176 12 W

West Bank

32 00 N, 35 15 E

Western Sahara

24 30 N, 13 00 W

Yemen

15 00 N, 48 00 E

Zambia

15 00 S, 30 00 E

Zimbabwe

20 00 S, 30 00 E

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2012 GDP - composition by sector (%)

Afghanistan agriculture: 38% industry: 24% services: 38% note:
data exclude opium production (2005 est.)

Albania

agriculture: 23.2%

industry: 18.8%

services: 57.9% (2005 est.)

Algeria

agriculture: 10.1%

industry: 60%

services: 29.8% (2005 est.)

American Samoa

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Andorra

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Angola

agriculture: 9.6%

industry: 65.8%

services: 24.6% (2005 est.)

Anguilla

agriculture: 4%

industry: 18%

services: 78% (2002 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

agriculture: 3.8%

industry: 22%

services: 74.3% (2002)

Argentina

agriculture: 9.5%

industry: 35.8%

services: 54.7% (2004 est.)

Armenia

agriculture: 23.9%

industry: 34.3%

services: 41.8% (2005 est.)

Aruba

agriculture: 0.4% NA%

industry: 33.3% NA%

services: 66.3% NA%

Australia

agriculture: 3.8%

industry: 26.2%

services: 70% (2004 est.)

Austria

agriculture: 1.8%

industry: 30.4%

services: 67.8% (2004 est.)

Azerbaijan

agriculture: 14.1%

industry: 45.7%

services: 40.2% (2002 est.)

Bahamas, The

agriculture: 3%

industry: 7%

services: 90% (2001 est.)

Bahrain

agriculture: 0.5%

industry: 38.7%

services: 60.8% (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

agriculture: 19.9%
industry: 19.8%
services: 60.3% (2004 est.)

Barbados

agriculture: 6%
industry: 16%
services: 78% (2000 est.)

Belarus

agriculture: 9.3%
industry: 31.6%
services: 59.1% (2005 est.)

Belgium

agriculture: 1%
industry: 24%
services: 74.9% (2004 est.)

Belize

agriculture: 14.2%
industry: 15.2%
services: 61.2% (2004 est.)

Benin

agriculture: 31.6%
industry: 13.8%
services: 54.6% (2004 est.)

Bermuda

agriculture: 1%
industry: 10%
services: 89% (2002 est.)

Bhutan

agriculture: 25.8%

industry: 37.9%
services: 36.3% (2002 est.)

Bolivia

agriculture: 12.8%
industry: 35.2%
services: 52% (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

agriculture: 14.2%
industry: 30.8%
services: 55% (2002)

Botswana

agriculture: 2.4%
industry: 46.9% (including 36% mining)
services: 50.7% (2003 est.)

Brazil

agriculture: 8.4%
industry: 40%
services: 51.6% (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

agriculture: 1.8%
industry: 6.2%
services: 92% (1996 est.)

Brunei

agriculture: 3.6%
industry: 56.1%
services: 40.3% (2004 est.)

Bulgaria

agriculture: 9.3%
industry: 30.4%

services: 60.3% (2005 est.)

Burkina Faso

agriculture: 32.2%

industry: 19.6%

services: 48.2% (2004 est.)

Burma

agriculture: 56.4%

industry: 8.2%

services: 35.3% (2005 est.)

Burundi

agriculture: 46.3%

industry: 20.3%

services: 33.4% (2005 est.)

Cambodia

agriculture: 35%

industry: 30%

services: 35% (2004)

Cameroon

agriculture: 44.8%

industry: 17%

services: 38.2% (2005 est.)

Canada

agriculture: 2.2%

industry: 29.4%

services: 68.4% (2005 est.)

Cape Verde

agriculture: 12.1%

industry: 21.9%

services: 66% (2004 est.)

Cayman Islands

agriculture: 1.4%

industry: 3.2%

services: 95.4% (1994 est.)

Central African Republic

agriculture: 55%

industry: 20%

services: 25% (2001 est.)

Chad

agriculture: 33.5%

industry: 25.9%

services: 40.6% (2005 est.)

Chile

agriculture: 6%

industry: 49.3%

services: 44.7% (2005 est.)

China

agriculture: 12.5%

industry: 47.3%

services: 40.3%

note: industry includes construction (2005 est.)

Colombia

agriculture: 12.5%

industry: 34.2%

services: 53.3% (2005 est.)

Comoros

agriculture: 40%

industry: 4%

services: 56% (2001 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
agriculture: 55%
industry: 11%
services: 34% (2000 est.)

Congo, Republic of the
agriculture: 6.2%
industry: 57%
services: 36.9% (2005 est.)

Cook Islands
agriculture: 15.1%
industry: 9.6%
services: 75.3% (2000 est.)

Costa Rica
agriculture: 8.8%
industry: 29.9%
services: 61.4% (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire
agriculture: 27.9%
industry: 17.1%
services: 55% (2005 est.)

Croatia
agriculture: 7%
industry: 30.8%
services: 62.2% (2005 est.)

Cuba
agriculture: 5.5%
industry: 26.1%
services: 68.4% (2005 est.)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: agriculture 3.7%; industry 19.8%;
services 76.5% (2005 est.)
north Cyprus: agriculture 10.6%; industry 20.5%; services 68.9%
(2003 est.)

Czech Republic
agriculture: 3.4%
industry: 39.3%
services: 57.3% (2004 est.)

Denmark
agriculture: 1.8%
industry: 24.6%
services: 73.5% (2005 est.)

Djibouti
agriculture: 17.9%
industry: 22.5%
services: 59.6% (2001 est.)

Dominica
agriculture: 17.7%
industry: 32.8%
services: 49.5% (2002 est.)

Dominican Republic
agriculture: 11.2%
industry: 30.6%
services: 58.2% (2003)

East Timor
agriculture: 8.5%
industry: 23.1%
services: 68.4% (2001)

Ecuador

agriculture: 7%
industry: 31.2%
services: 61.8% (2005 est.)

Egypt

agriculture: 14.9%
industry: 35.7%
services: 49.3% (2005 est.)

El Salvador

agriculture: 9.9%
industry: 30.2%
services: 59.9% (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

agriculture: 3%
industry: 90.6%
services: 6.2% (2005 est.)

Eritrea

agriculture: 10.2%
industry: 25.4%
services: 64.3% (2005 est.)

Estonia

agriculture: 4%
industry: 29.4%
services: 66.6% (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

agriculture: 47.5%
industry: 9.9%
services: 42.6% (2005 est.)

European Union

agriculture: 2.2%

industry: 27.3%
services: 70.5% (2004 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

agriculture: 95%
industry: NA%
services: NA%

Faroe Islands

agriculture: 27%
industry: 11%
services: 62% (1999)

Fiji

agriculture: 8.9%
industry: 13.5%
services: 77.6% (2001 est.)

Finland

agriculture: 2.8%
industry: 29.5%
services: 67.6% (2005 est.)

France

agriculture: 2.2%
industry: 21.4%
services: 76.4% (2005 est.)

French Guiana

agriculture: NA% 6.6%
industry: NA% 15.6%
services: NA% 77.8%

French Polynesia

agriculture: 3.1%
industry: 19%

services: 76.9% (2002)

Gabon

agriculture: 6.1%

industry: 59.2%

services: 34.8% (2005 est.)

Gambia, The

agriculture: 30.8%

industry: 14.2%

services: 54.9% (2005 est.)

Gaza Strip

agriculture: 3%

industry: 28.3%

services: 68.7% (includes West Bank) (2002 est.)

Georgia

agriculture: 17.2%

industry: 27.5%

services: 55.3% (2005 est.)

Germany

agriculture: 0.9%

industry: 29.6%

services: 69.5% (2005 est.)

Ghana

agriculture: 36.6%

industry: 24.6%

services: 38.7% (2005 est.)

Gibraltar

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Greece

agriculture: 5.4%

industry: 21.3%

services: 73.3% (2005 est.)

Greenland

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Grenada

agriculture: 5.4%

industry: 18%

services: 76.6% (2000)

Guadeloupe

agriculture: 15%

industry: 17%

services: 68% (2002 est.)

Guam

agriculture: NA

industry: NA

services: NA

Guatemala

agriculture: 22.7%

industry: 18.8%

services: 58.5% (2005 est.)

Guernsey

agriculture: 3%

industry: 10%

services: 87% (2000)

Guinea

agriculture: 23.7%
industry: 36.2%
services: 40.1% (2005 est.)

Guinea-Bissau
agriculture: 62%
industry: 12%
services: 26% (1999 est.)

Guyana
agriculture: 37%
industry: 20.3%
services: 42.7% (2005 est.)

Haiti
agriculture: 28%
industry: 20%
services: 52% (2004 est.)

Honduras
agriculture: 13.9%
industry: 31.2%
services: 54.9% (2005 est.)

Hong Kong
agriculture: 0.1%
industry: 9.2%
services: 90.6% (2005 est.)

Hungary
agriculture: 3.7%
industry: 31.2%
services: 65.1% (2005 est.)

Iceland
agriculture: 8.6%

industry: 15%

services: 76.5% (2005 est.)

India

agriculture: 18.6%

industry: 27.6%

services: 53.8% (2005 est.)

Indonesia

agriculture: 13.4%

industry: 45.8%

services: 40.8% (2005 est.)

Iran

agriculture: 11.6%

industry: 42.4%

services: 46% (2005 est.)

Iraq

agriculture: 7.3%

industry: 66.6%

services: 26.1% (2004 est.)

Ireland

agriculture: 5%

industry: 46%

services: 49% (2002 est.)

Isle of Man

agriculture: 1%

industry: 13%

services: 86% (2000 est.)

Israel

agriculture: 2.6%

industry: 31.7%

services: 65.7% (2003 est.)

Italy

agriculture: 2.1%

industry: 29.1%

services: 68.8% (2005 est.)

Jamaica

agriculture: 4.9%

industry: 33.7%

services: 61.5% (2005 est.)

Japan

agriculture: 1.7%

industry: 25.8%

services: 72.5% (2005 est.)

Jersey

agriculture: 5%

industry: 2%

services: 93% (1996)

Jordan

agriculture: 3.3%

industry: 28.7%

services: 68% (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

agriculture: 6.7%

industry: 38.6%

services: 54.7% (2005 est.)

Kenya

agriculture: 16.3%

industry: 18.8%

services: 65.1% (2004 est.)

Kiribati

agriculture: 8.9%

industry: 24.2%

services: 66.8% (1998 est.)

Korea, North

agriculture: 30%

industry: 34%

services: 36% (2002 est.)

Korea, South

agriculture: 3.3%

industry: 40.3%

services: 56.3% (2005 est.)

Kuwait

agriculture: 0.4%

industry: 47.9%

services: 51.6% (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

agriculture: 35.3%

industry: 20.8%

services: 43.9% (2005 est.)

Laos

agriculture: 45.5%

industry: 28.7%

services: 25.8% (2005 est.)

Latvia

agriculture: 4%

industry: 26.1%

services: 69.9% (2005 est.)

Lebanon

agriculture: 12%
industry: 21%
services: 67% (2000)

Lesotho

agriculture: 16.3%
industry: 44.3%
services: 39.4% (2005 est.)

Liberia

agriculture: 76.9%
industry: 5.4%
services: 17.7% (2002 est.)

Libya

agriculture: 7.6%
industry: 49.9%
services: 42.5% (2005 est.)

Liechtenstein

agriculture: 6% NA%
industry: 39%
services: 55% NA% (1999)

Lithuania

agriculture: 5.5%
industry: 32.5%
services: 62% (2005 est.)

Luxembourg

agriculture: 1%
industry: 13%
services: 86% (2005 est.)

Macau

agriculture: 0.1%

industry: 7.2%

services: 92.7% (2002 est.)

Macedonia

agriculture: 11.8%

industry: 31.9%

services: 56.3% (2005 est.)

Madagascar

agriculture: 27.6%

industry: 16.5%

services: 55.9% (2005 est.)

Malawi

agriculture: 34.2%

industry: 15.8%

services: 49.9% (2005 est.)

Malaysia

agriculture: 8.4%

industry: 48%

services: 43.6% (2005 est.)

Maldives

agriculture: 20%

industry: 18%

services: 62% (2000 est.)

Mali

agriculture: 45%

industry: 17%

services: 38% (2001 est.)

Malta

agriculture: 3%

industry: 23%

services: 74% (2003 est.)

Marshall Islands

agriculture: 31.7%

industry: 14.9%

services: 53.4% (2000 est.)

Martinique

agriculture: 6%

industry: 11%

services: 83% (1997 est.)

Mauritania

agriculture: 25%

industry: 29%

services: 46% (2001 est.)

Mauritius

agriculture: 5.9%

industry: 29.8%

services: 64.3% (2005 est.)

Mayotte

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Mexico

agriculture: 3.8%

industry: 25.9%

services: 70.2% (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

agriculture: 28.9%

industry: 15.2%

services: 55.9% (2000 est.)

Moldova

agriculture: 21.3%

industry: 23.3%

services: 55.5% (2005 est.)

Monaco

agriculture: 17%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Mongolia

agriculture: 20.6%

industry: 21.4%

services: 58% (2003 est.)

Montenegro

agriculture: % NA

industry: % NA

services: % NA

Montserrat

agriculture: 5.4%

industry: 13.6%

services: 81% (1996 est.)

Morocco

agriculture: 21.7%

industry: 35.7%

services: 42.6% (2004 est.)

Mozambique

agriculture: 26.2%

industry: 34.8%

services: 39% (2005 est.)

Namibia

agriculture: 9.7%
industry: 31.5%
services: 58.8% (2005 est.)

Nauru

agriculture: NA%
industry: NA%
services: NA%

Nepal

agriculture: 38%
industry: 21%
services: 41% (2005 est.)

Netherlands

agriculture: 2.1%
industry: 24.4%
services: 73.6% (2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

agriculture: 1%
industry: 15%
services: 84% (2000 est.)

New Caledonia

agriculture: 15%
industry: 8.8%
services: 76.2% (1997 est.)

New Zealand

agriculture: 4.3%
industry: 27.3%
services: 68.4% (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

agriculture: 16.5%

industry: 27.5%
services: 56% (2005 est.)

Niger

agriculture: 39%
industry: 17%
services: 44% (2001)

Nigeria

agriculture: 26.9%
industry: 48.7%
services: 24.4% (2005 est.)

Niue

agriculture: 23.5%
industry: 26.9%
services: 49.5% (2003)

Northern Mariana Islands

agriculture: NA%
industry: NA%
services: NA%

Norway

agriculture: 2.1%
industry: 41.5%
services: 56.4% (2005 est.)

Oman

agriculture: 2.7%
industry: 39%
services: 58.3% (2005 est.)

Pakistan

agriculture: 21.6%
industry: 25.1%

services: 53.3% (2005 est.)

Palau

agriculture: NA% 6.2%

industry: NA% 12%

services: NA% 81.8%

Panama

agriculture: 6.8%

industry: 15.6%

services: 77.6% (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

agriculture: 35.3%

industry: 38.1%

services: 26.6% (2005 est.)

Paraguay

agriculture: 22.4%

industry: 20.7%

services: 56.9% (2005 est.)

Peru

agriculture: 8%

industry: 27%

services: 65% (2003 est.)

Philippines

agriculture: 14.4%

industry: 32.6%

services: 53% (2005 est.)

Poland

agriculture: 5%

industry: 31.1%

services: 64% (2005 est.)

Portugal

agriculture: 5.3%

industry: 27.4%

services: 67.3% (2005 est.)

Puerto Rico

agriculture: 1%

industry: 45%

services: 54% (2002 est.)

Qatar

agriculture: 0.2%

industry: 80.1%

services: 19.7% (2005 est.)

Reunion

agriculture: 8%

industry: 19%

services: 73% (2000 est.)

Romania

agriculture: 10.1%

industry: 35%

services: 54.9% (2004 est.)

Russia

agriculture: 5.4%

industry: 37.1%

services: 57.5% (2005 est.)

Rwanda

agriculture: 40.1%

industry: 22.9%

services: 37% (2005 est.)

Saint Helena

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Saint Kitts and Nevis

agriculture: 3.5%

industry: 25.8%

services: 70.7% (2001)

Saint Lucia

agriculture: 7%

industry: 20%

services: 73% (2002 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

agriculture: 10%

industry: 26%

services: 64% (2001 est.)

Samoa

agriculture: 11.4%

industry: 58.4%

services: 30.2% (2001 est.)

San Marino

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Sao Tome and Principe

agriculture: 16.7%

industry: 14.8%

services: 68.4% (2005 est.)

Saudi Arabia

agriculture: 3.3%
industry: 61.3%
services: 35.4% (2005 est.)

Senegal

agriculture: 17.2%
industry: 20.9%
services: 61.9% (2005 est.)

Serbia

agriculture: 16.6%
industry: 25.5%
services: 57.9% (2005 est.)

Seychelles

agriculture: 3.2%
industry: 30.4%
services: 66.5% (2005 est.)

Sierra Leone

agriculture: 49%
industry: 31%
services: 21% (2001 est.)

Singapore

agriculture: 0%
industry: 33.9%
services: 66.1% (2005 est.)

Slovakia

agriculture: 3.5%
industry: 29.4%
services: 67.2% (2005 est.)

Slovenia

agriculture: 2.8%

industry: 36.9%
services: 60.3% (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands

agriculture: 42%
industry: 11%
services: 47% (2000 est.)

Somalia

agriculture: 65%
industry: 10%
services: 25% (2000 est.)

South Africa

agriculture: 2.5%
industry: 30.3%
services: 67.1% (2005 est.)

Spain

agriculture: 4%
industry: 29.5%
services: 66.5% (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka

agriculture: 17.8%
industry: 27.6%
services: 54.5% (2005 est.)

Sudan

agriculture: 38.7%
industry: 20.3%
services: 41% (2003 est.)

Suriname

agriculture: 13%
industry: 22%

services: 65% (2001)

Swaziland

agriculture: 11.9%

industry: 51.5%

services: 36.6% (2005 est.)

Sweden

agriculture: 1.1%

industry: 28.2%

services: 70.7% (2005 est.)

Switzerland

agriculture: 1.5%

industry: 34%

services: 64.5% (2003 est.)

Syria

agriculture: 24.9%

industry: 23%

services: 51.9% (2004 est.)

Taiwan

agriculture: 1.8%

industry: 25.9%

services: 72.3% (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

agriculture: 23.4%

industry: 28.6%

services: 48% (2005 est.)

Tanzania

agriculture: 43.2%

industry: 17.2%

services: 39.6% (2004 est.)

Thailand

agriculture: 9.9%

industry: 44.1%

services: 46% (2005 est.)

Togo

agriculture: 39.5%

industry: 20.4%

services: 40.1% (2003 est.)

Tokelau

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Tonga

agriculture: 23%

industry: 27%

services: 50% (FY03/04 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

agriculture: 0.7%

industry: 57%

services: 42.3% (2005 est.)

Tunisia

agriculture: 13.2%

industry: 31.8%

services: 55% (2005 est.)

Turkey

agriculture: 11.7%

industry: 29.8%

services: 58.5% (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

agriculture: 20.9%
industry: 38%
services: 41.1% (2005 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands
agriculture: NA%
industry: NA%
services: NA%

Tuvalu
agriculture: 16.6% NA%
industry: 27.2% NA%
services: 56.2% NA%

Uganda
agriculture: 31.1%
industry: 22.2%
services: 46.9% (2004 est.)

Ukraine
agriculture: 18.7%
industry: 45.2%
services: 36.1% (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates
agriculture: 4%
industry: 58.5%
services: 37.5% (2002 est.)

United Kingdom
agriculture: 0.5%
industry: 23.7%
services: 75.8% (2005 est.)

United States
agriculture: 1%

industry: 20.4%

services: 78.7% (2005 est.)

Uruguay

agriculture: 9.3%

industry: 31.1%

services: 59.6% (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan

agriculture: 34.2%

industry: 22.9%

services: 43% (2003 est.)

Vanuatu

agriculture: 26%

industry: 12%

services: 62% (2000 est.)

Venezuela

agriculture: 4%

industry: 41.9%

services: 54.1% (2005 est.)

Vietnam

agriculture: 20.9%

industry: 41%

services: 38.1% (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands

agriculture: 1%

industry: 19%

services: 80% (2003 est.)

Wallis and Futuna

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

West Bank agriculture: 9% industry: 28% services: 63% note:
includes Gaza Strip (2002 est.)

Western Sahara
agriculture: NA%
industry: NA%
services: 40%

World
agriculture: 4%
industry: 32%
services: 64% (2004 est.)

Yemen
agriculture: 13.5%
industry: 47.2%
services: 39.3% (2005 est.)

Zambia
agriculture: 22%
industry: 29%
services: 48.9% (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe
agriculture: 17.9%
industry: 24.3%
services: 57.9% (2005 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2013 Radio broadcast stations

Afghanistan

AM 21, FM 23, shortwave 1 (broadcasts in Pashtu, Afghan Persian (Dari), Urdu, and English) (2003)

Akrotiri

FM 1

note: British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) provides Radio 1 and Radio 2 service to Akrotiri, Dhekelia, and Nicosia (2006)

Albania

AM 13, FM 46 (3 national, 62 local), shortwave 1 (2005)

Algeria

AM 25, FM 1, shortwave 8 (1999)

American Samoa

AM 2, FM 3, shortwave 0 (2006)

Andorra

AM 0, FM 15, shortwave 0 (1998)

Angola

AM 21, FM 6, shortwave 7 (2000)

Anguilla

AM 2, FM 7, shortwave 0 (2004)

Antarctica

AM NA, FM 2, shortwave 1, note - information for US bases only (2002)

Antigua and Barbuda

AM 4, FM 2, shortwave 0 (1998)

Argentina

AM 260 (including 10 inactive stations), FM NA (probably more than 1,000, mostly unlicensed), shortwave 6 (1998)

Armenia

AM 9, FM 6, shortwave 1 (1998)

Aruba

AM 2, FM 16, shortwave 0 (2004)

Australia

AM 262, FM 345, shortwave 1 (1998)

Austria

AM 2, FM 65 (plus several hundred repeaters), shortwave 1 (2001)

Azerbaijan

AM 10, FM 17, shortwave 1 (1998)

Bahamas, The

AM 3, FM 5, shortwave 0 (2006)

Bahrain

AM 2, FM 3, shortwave 0 (1998)

Bangladesh

AM 15, FM 13, shortwave 2 (2006)

Barbados

AM 2, FM 6, shortwave 0 (2004)

Belarus

AM 28, FM 37, shortwave 11 (1998)

Belgium

FM 79, AM 7, shortwave 1 (1998)

Belize

AM 1, FM 12, shortwave 0 (1998)

Benin

AM 2, FM 9, shortwave 4 (2000)

Bermuda

AM 5, FM 3, shortwave 0 (2005)

Bhutan

AM 0, FM 9, shortwave 1 (2006)

Bolivia

AM 171, FM 73, shortwave 77 (1999)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

AM 8, FM 16, shortwave 1 (1998)

Botswana

AM 8, FM 13, shortwave 4 (2001)

Brazil

AM 1,365, FM 296, shortwave 161 (of which 91 are collocated with AM stations) (1999)

British Indian Ocean Territory

AM 1, FM 2, shortwave 0 (1998)

British Virgin Islands

AM 1, FM 5, shortwave 0 (2004)

Brunei

AM 1, FM 2 (transmitting on 18 different frequencies),
shortwave 0

note: British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) station transmits
two FM signals with English and Nepali service (2006)

Bulgaria

AM 31, FM 63, shortwave 2 (2001)

Burkina Faso

AM 3, FM 17, shortwave 3 (2002)

Burma

AM 1, FM 1 (2004)

Burundi

AM 0, FM 4, shortwave 1 (2001)

Cambodia

AM 2, FM 17 (2003)

Cameroon

AM 2, FM 9, shortwave 3 (2002)

Canada

AM 245, FM 582, shortwave 6 (2004)

Cape Verde

AM 0, FM 22 (and 12 low power repeaters), shortwave 0
(2002)

Cayman Islands

AM 1, FM 4, shortwave 0 (2004)

Central African Republic

AM 1, FM 5, shortwave 1 (2002)

Chad

AM 2, FM 4, shortwave 5 (2002)

Chile

AM 180 (eight inactive), FM 64, shortwave 17 (one inactive)
(1998)

China

AM 369, FM 259, shortwave 45 (1998)

Christmas Island

AM 1, FM 2, shortwave 0 (2006)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

AM 1, FM 2, shortwave 0 (2004)

Colombia

AM 454, FM 34, shortwave 27 (1999)

Comoros

AM 1, FM 4, shortwave 1 (2001)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

AM 3, FM 11, shortwave 2 (2001)

Congo, Republic of the

AM 1, FM 5, shortwave 3 (2001)

Cook Islands

AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 0 (2004)

Costa Rica

AM 65, FM 51, shortwave 19 (2002)

Cote d'Ivoire

AM 2, FM 9, shortwave 3 (1998)

Croatia

AM 16, FM 98, shortwave 5 (1999)

Cuba

AM 169, FM 55, shortwave 1 (1998)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: AM 5, FM 76, shortwave 0

north Cyprus: AM 1, FM 20, shortwave 1 (2004)

Czech Republic

AM 31, FM 304, shortwave 17 (2000)

Denmark

AM 2, FM 355, shortwave 0 (1998)

Dhekelia

FM 1 (located in Akrotiri)

note: British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) provides Radio 1 and Radio 2 service to Akrotiri, Dhekelia, and Nicosia (2006)

Djibouti

AM 1, FM 2, shortwave 0 (2001)

Dominica

AM 2, FM 4, shortwave 0 (2004)

Dominican Republic

AM 120, FM 56, shortwave 4 (1998)

East Timor

AM NA, FM NA, shortwave NA

Ecuador

AM 392, FM 35, shortwave 29 (2001)

Egypt

AM 42 (plus 15 repeaters), FM 14, shortwave 3 (1999)

El Salvador

AM 61 (plus 24 repeaters), FM 30, shortwave 0 (1998)

Equatorial Guinea

AM 0, FM 3, shortwave 5 (2002)

Eritrea

AM 2, FM NA, shortwave 2 (2000)

Estonia

AM 0, FM 98, shortwave 0 (2001)

Ethiopia

AM 8, FM 0, shortwave 1 (2001)

European Union

AM 866, FM 13,396, shortwave 73 (1998); note - sum of individual country radio broadcast stations; there is also a European-wide station (Euroradio)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

AM 1, FM 7, shortwave 0

note: British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) provides Radio 1 (FM) and Radio 2 (AM) service (2006)

Faroe Islands

AM 1, FM 13, shortwave 0 (1998)

Fiji

AM 13, FM 40, shortwave 0 (1998)

Finland

AM 2, FM 186, shortwave 1 (1998)

France

AM 41, FM about 3,500 (this figure is an approximation and includes many repeaters), shortwave 2 (1998)

French Guiana

AM 2, FM 14 (including 6 repeaters), shortwave 6 (including 5 repeaters) (1998)

French Polynesia

AM 2, FM 14, shortwave 2 (1998)

Gabon

AM 6, FM 7 (and 11 repeaters), shortwave 4 (2001)

Gambia, The

AM 3, FM 2, shortwave 0 (2001)

Gaza Strip

AM 0, FM 8, shortwave 0 (2005)

Georgia

AM 7, FM 12, shortwave 4 (1998)

Germany

AM 51, FM 787, shortwave 4 (1998)

Ghana

AM 0, FM 49, shortwave 3 (2001)

Gibraltar

AM 1, FM 5, shortwave 0 (1998)

Greece

AM 26, FM 88, shortwave 4 (1998)

Greenland

AM 5, FM 12, shortwave 0 (1998)

Grenada

AM 2, FM 13, shortwave 0 (1998)

Guadeloupe

AM 1, FM 17, shortwave 0 (1998)

Guam

AM 3, FM 11, shortwave 2 (2006)

Guatemala

AM 130, FM 487, shortwave 15 (2000)

Guernsey

AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 0 (1998)

Guinea

AM 4 (one station is inactive), FM 1 (plus 7 repeaters),
shortwave 3 (2001)

Guinea-Bissau

AM 1 (transmitter out of service), FM 4, shortwave 0
(2002)

Guyana

AM 3, FM 3, shortwave 1 (1998)

Haiti

AM 41, FM 26, shortwave 0 (1999)

Holy See (Vatican City)

AM 4, FM 3, shortwave 2 (2004)

Honduras

AM 241, FM 53, shortwave 12 (1998)

Hong Kong

AM 5, FM 9, shortwave 0 (2004)

Hungary

AM 17, FM 57, shortwave 3 (1998)

Iceland

AM 3, FM about 70 (including repeaters), shortwave 1 (1998)

India

AM 153, FM 91, shortwave 68 (1998)

Indonesia

AM 678, FM 43, shortwave 82 (1998)

Iran

AM 72, FM 5, shortwave 5 (1998)

Iraq

after 17 months of unregulated media growth, there are approximately 80 radio stations on the air inside Iraq (2004)

Ireland

AM 9, FM 106, shortwave 0 (1998)

Isle of Man

AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 0 (1998)

Israel

AM 23, FM 15, shortwave 2 (1998)

Italy

AM about 100, FM about 4,600, shortwave 9 (1998)

Jamaica

AM 10, FM 13, shortwave 0 (1998)

Jan Mayen

AM NA, FM NA, shortwave NA

note: there is one radio and meteorological station (1998)

Japan

AM 215 plus 370 repeaters, FM 89 plus 485 repeaters, shortwave 21 (2001)

Jersey

AM NA, FM 1, shortwave 0 (1998)

Jordan

AM 6, FM 5, shortwave 1 (1999)

Kazakhstan

AM 60, FM 17, shortwave 9 (1998)

Kenya

AM 24, FM 18, shortwave 6 (2001)

Kiribati

AM 1, FM 2, shortwave 1

note: the shortwave station may be inactive (2002)

Korea, North

AM 17 (including 11 stations of Korean Central Broadcasting Station), FM 14, shortwave 14 (2003)

Korea, South

AM 61, FM 150, shortwave 2 (2005)

Kuwait

AM 6, FM 11, shortwave 1 (1998)

Kyrgyzstan

AM 12 (plus 10 repeater stations), FM 14, shortwave 2 (1998)

Laos

AM 7, FM 13, shortwave 2 (2006)

Latvia

AM 8, FM 56, shortwave 1 (1998)

Lebanon

AM 20, FM 22, shortwave 4 (1998)

Lesotho

AM 1, FM 2, shortwave 1 (1998)

Liberia

AM 0, FM 7, shortwave 2 (2001)

Libya

AM 16, FM 3, shortwave 3 (2002)

Liechtenstein

AM 0, FM 4, shortwave 0 (1998)

Lithuania

AM 29, FM 142, shortwave 1 (2001)

Luxembourg

AM 2, FM 9, shortwave 2 (1999)

Macau

AM 0, FM 2, shortwave 0 (1998)

Macedonia

AM 29, FM 20, shortwave 0 (1998)

Madagascar

AM 2 (plus a number of repeater stations), FM 9,
shortwave 6 (2001)

Malawi

AM 9, FM 5 (plus 15 repeater stations), shortwave 2 (plus a
third station held in standby status) (2001)

Malaysia

AM 35, FM 391, shortwave 15 (2001)

Maldives

AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 1 (1998)

Mali

AM 1, FM 28, shortwave 1

note: the shortwave station in Bamako has seven frequencies and
five
transmitters and relays broadcasts for China Radio International

(2001)

Malta

AM 1, FM 18, shortwave 6 (1999)

Marshall Islands

AM 1, FM 3, shortwave 0

note: additionally, the US Armed Forces Radio and Television Services (Central Pacific Network) operate one FM and one AM station

on Kwajalein (2005)

Martinique

AM 0, FM 14, shortwave 0 (1998)

Mauritania

AM 1, FM 14, shortwave 1 (2001)

Mauritius

AM 4, FM 9, shortwave 0 (2002)

Mayotte

AM 1, FM 5, shortwave 0 (2001)

Mexico

AM 850, FM 545, shortwave 15 (2003)

Micronesia, Federated States of

AM 5, FM 1, shortwave 0 (2004)

Moldova

AM 7, FM 50, shortwave 3 (1998)

Monaco

AM 1, FM NA, shortwave 8 (1998)

Mongolia

AM 7, FM 62, shortwave 3 (2004)

Montenegro
31 (2004)

Montserrat
AM 1, FM 2, shortwave 0 (1998)

Morocco
AM 27, FM 25, shortwave 6 (1998)

Mozambique
AM 13, FM 17, shortwave 11 (2001)

Namibia
AM 2, FM 39, shortwave 4 (2001)

Nauru
AM 1, FM 0, shortwave 0 (1998)

Nepal
AM 6, FM 5, shortwave 1 (January 2000)

Netherlands
AM 4, FM 246, shortwave 3 (2004)

Netherlands Antilles
AM 8, FM 19, shortwave 0 (2004)

New Caledonia
AM 1, FM 5, shortwave 0 (1998)

New Zealand
AM 124, FM 290, shortwave 4 (1998)

Nicaragua
AM 63, FM 32, shortwave 1 (1998)

Niger

AM 5, FM 6, shortwave 4 (2001)

Nigeria

AM 83, FM 36, shortwave 11 (2001)

Niue

AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 0 (1998)

Norfolk Island

AM 1, FM 3, shortwave 0 (2005)

Northern Mariana Islands

AM 1, FM 6, shortwave 1 (2006)

Norway

AM 5, FM at least 650, shortwave 1 (1998)

Oman

AM 3, FM 9, shortwave 2 (1999)

Pakistan

AM 27, FM 1, shortwave 21 (1998)

Palau

AM 1, FM 4, shortwave 1 (2002)

Panama

AM 101, FM 134, shortwave 0 (1998)

Papua New Guinea

AM 8, FM 19, shortwave 28 (1998)

Paraguay

AM 46, FM 27, shortwave 6 (three inactive) (1998)

Peru

AM 472, FM 198, shortwave 189 (1999)

Philippines

AM 369, FM 583, shortwave 5

note: each shortwave station operates on multiple frequencies in the

language of the target audience (2004)

Pitcairn Islands

AM 1, FM 0, shortwave 0, note - 15 Ham radio operators (VP6) (2004)

Poland

AM 14, FM 777, shortwave 1 (1998)

Portugal

AM 47, FM 172 (many are repeaters), shortwave 2 (1998)

Puerto Rico

AM 74, FM 53, shortwave 0 (2006)

Qatar

AM 6, FM 5, shortwave 1 (1998)

Reunion

AM 2, FM 55, shortwave 0 (2001)

Romania

AM 40, FM 202, shortwave 3 (1998)

Russia

AM 323, FM 1,500 est., shortwave 62 (2004)

Rwanda

AM 0, FM 8 (two main FM programs are broadcast through a system of repeaters, three international FM programs include the BBC, VOA, and Deutchewelle), shortwave 1 (2005)

Saint Helena

Saint Helena: AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 0
Ascension: AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 1 (2005)

Saint Kitts and Nevis
AM 3, FM 3, shortwave 0 (2004)

Saint Lucia
AM 2, FM 7, shortwave 0 (2004)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
AM 1, FM 4, shortwave 0 (1998)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
AM 1, FM 6, shortwave 0 (2004)

Samoa
AM 2, FM 5, shortwave 0 (2004)

San Marino
AM 0, FM 3, shortwave 0 (1998)

Sao Tome and Principe
AM 1, FM 5, shortwave 1 (2002)

Saudi Arabia
AM 43, FM 31, shortwave 2 (1998)

Senegal
AM 8, FM 20, shortwave 1 (2001)

Serbia
153 (2001)

Seychelles
AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 2 (1998)

Sierra Leone
AM 1, FM 9, shortwave 1 (1999)

Singapore

AM 0, FM 17, shortwave 2 (2003)

Slovakia

AM 15, FM 78, shortwave 2 (1998)

Slovenia

AM 17, FM 160, shortwave 0 (1998)

Solomon Islands

AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 1 (2004)

Somalia

AM 0, FM 11, shortwave 1 in Mogadishu; 1 FM in Puntland, 1 FM in Somaliland (2001)

South Africa

AM 14, FM 347 (plus 243 repeaters), shortwave 1 (1998)

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

0 (2003)

Spain

AM 208, FM 715, shortwave 1 (1998)

Sri Lanka

AM 26, FM 45, shortwave 1 (1998)

Sudan

AM 12, FM 1, shortwave 1 (1998)

Suriname

AM 4, FM 13, shortwave 1 (1998)

Svalbard

AM 1, FM 1 (plus 2 repeaters), shortwave 0 (1998)

Swaziland

AM 3, FM 2 plus 4 repeaters, shortwave 3 (2004)

Sweden

AM 1, FM 265, shortwave 1 (1998)

Switzerland

AM 4, FM 113 (plus many low power stations), shortwave 2 (1998)

Syria

AM 14, FM 2, shortwave 1 (1998)

Taiwan

AM 218, FM 333, shortwave 50 (1999)

Tajikistan

AM 8, FM 10, shortwave 2 (2002)

Tanzania

AM 12, FM 11, shortwave 2 (1998)

Thailand

AM 204, FM 334, shortwave 6 (1999)

Togo

AM 2, FM 9, shortwave 4 (1998)

Tokelau

AM NA, FM NA, shortwave NA

note: 1 radio station provides service to all islands (2002)

Tonga

AM 1, FM 4, shortwave 1 (2004)

Trinidad and Tobago

AM 4, FM 18, shortwave 0 (2004)

Tunisia

AM 7, FM 20, shortwave 2 (1998)

Turkey

AM 16, FM 107, shortwave 6 (2001)

Turkmenistan

AM 16, FM 8, shortwave 2 (1998)

Turks and Caicos Islands

AM 2, FM 7, shortwave 0 (2004)

Tuvalu

AM 1, FM 1, shortwave 0 (2004)

Uganda

AM 7, FM 33, shortwave 2 (2001)

Ukraine

AM 134, FM 289, shortwave 4 (1998)

United Arab Emirates

AM 13, FM 8, shortwave 2 (2004)

United Kingdom

AM 219, FM 431, shortwave 3 (1998)

United States

AM 4,789, FM 8,961, shortwave 19 (2006)

Uruguay

AM 93, FM 191, shortwave 7 (2005)

Uzbekistan

AM 20, FM 7, shortwave 10 (1998)

Vanuatu

AM 2, FM 4, shortwave 1 (2004)

Venezuela

AM 201, FM NA (20 in Caracas), shortwave 11 (1998)

Vietnam

AM 65, FM 7, shortwave 29 (1999)

Virgin Islands

AM 6, FM 16, shortwave 0 (2006)

Wake Island

AM 0, FM 0, shortwave 0

note: Armed Forces Radio/Television Service (AFRTS) radio service

provided by satellite (2005)

Wallis and Futuna

AM 1, FM 0, shortwave 0 (2000)

West Bank

AM 1, FM 20, shortwave 0 (2005)

Western Sahara

AM 2, FM 0, shortwave 0 (1998)

World

AM NA, FM NA, shortwave NA

Yemen

AM 6, FM 1, shortwave 2 (1998)

Zambia

AM 19, FM 5, shortwave 4 (2001)

Zimbabwe

AM 7, FM 20 (plus 17 repeater stations), shortwave 1 (1998)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

@2015 Television broadcast stations

Afghanistan

at least 10 (one government-run central television station in Kabul and regional stations in nine of the 34 provinces; the regional stations operate on a reduced schedule; also, in 1997, there was a station in Mazar-e-Sharif reaching four northern Afghanistan provinces) (1998)

Akrotiri

British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) provides multi-channel satellite service to Akrotiri, Dhekelia, and Nicosia (2006)

Albania

65 (3 national, 62 local); note - 2 cable networks (2005)

Algeria

46 (plus 216 repeaters) (1995)

American Samoa

1 (Low Power TV); note - one cable TV station (2006)

Andorra

0 (1997)

Angola

6 (2000)

Anguilla

1 (1997)

Antarctica

1 (cable system with six channels; American Forces
Antarctic Network-McMurdo)

note: information for US bases only (2002)

Antigua and Barbuda

2 (1997)

Argentina

42 (plus 444 repeaters) (1997)

Armenia

3 (plus an unknown number of repeaters) (1998)

Aruba

1 (1997)

Australia

104 (1997)

Austria

10 (plus more than 1,000 repeaters) (2001)

Azerbaijan

2 (1997)

Bahamas, The

2 (2006)

Bahrain

4 (1997)

Bangladesh

15 (1999)

Barbados

1 (plus two cable channels) (2004)

Belarus
47 (plus 27 repeaters) (1995)

Belgium
25 (plus 10 repeaters) (1997)

Belize
2 (1997)

Benin
1 (2001)

Bermuda
3 (2005)

Bhutan
1 (2006)

Bolivia
48 (1997)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
33 (plus 277 repeaters) (September 1995)

Botswana
1 (2001)

Brazil
138 (1997)

British Indian Ocean Territory
1 (1997)

British Virgin Islands
1 (plus one cable company) (1997)

Brunei
4; note - including two UHF stations broadcasting a

subscription service (2006)

Bulgaria

39 (plus 1,242 repeaters) (2001)

Burkina Faso

1 (2002)

Burma

2 (2004)

Burundi

1 (2001)

Cambodia

11 (including two TV relay stations with French and Vietnamese broadcasts); 12 regional low power TV stations (2006)

Cameroon

1 (2002)

Canada

80 (plus many repeaters) (1997)

Cape Verde

1 (and 7 repeaters) (2002)

Cayman Islands

4 with cable system (2004)

Central African Republic

1 (2001)

Chad

1 (2002)

Chile

63 (plus 121 repeaters) (1997)

China

3,240 (of which 209 are operated by China Central Television, 31 are provincial TV stations, and nearly 3,000 are local city stations) (1997)

Christmas Island

0; note - TV broadcasts received via satellite from mainland Australia (2006)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NA

Colombia

60 (includes seven low-power stations) (1997)

Comoros

NA

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

4 (2001)

Congo, Republic of the

1 (2002)

Cook Islands

1 (outer islands receive satellite broadcasts) (2004)

Costa Rica

20 (plus 43 repeaters) (2002)

Cote d'Ivoire

14 (1999)

Croatia

36 (plus 321 repeaters) (September 1995)

Cuba

58 (1997)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: 8

north Cyprus: 2 (plus 4 relay) (2004)

Czech Republic

150 (plus 1,434 repeaters) (2000)

Denmark

26 (plus 51 repeaters) (1998)

Dhekelia

British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) provides multi-channel satellite service to Akrotiri, Dhekelia, and Nicosia (2006)

Djibouti

1 (2002)

Dominica

1 (2004)

Dominican Republic

25 (2003)

East Timor

NA

Ecuador

7 (plus 14 repeaters) (2001)

Egypt

98 (September 1995)

El Salvador

5 (1997)

Equatorial Guinea

1 (2002)

Eritrea

1 (2000)

Estonia

3 (2001)

Ethiopia

1 plus 24 repeaters (2002)

European Union

2,791 (1995); note - does not include repeaters; sum of individual country television broadcast stations; there is also a European-wide station (Eurovision)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 2 (British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) provides multi-channel satellite service to members of UK Forces as well as islanders) note: cable television is available in Stanley (2006)

Faroe Islands

3 (plus 43 low-power repeaters) (September 1995)

Fiji

NA

Finland

120 (plus 431 repeaters) (1999)

France

584 (plus 9,676 repeaters) (1995)

French Guiana

3 (plus eight low-power repeaters) (1997)

French Polynesia

7 (plus 17 low-power repeaters) (1997)

Gabon

4 (plus four low-power repeaters) (2001)

Gambia, The

1 (government-owned) (1997)

Gaza Strip

1 (2005)

Georgia

12 (plus repeaters) (1998)

Germany

373 (plus 8,042 repeaters) (1995)

Ghana

10 (2001)

Gibraltar

1 (plus three low-power repeaters) (1997)

Greece

36 (plus 1,341 low-power repeaters); also two stations in the US Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (1995)

Greenland

1 publicly-owned station, some local low-power stations, and three AFRTS (US Air Force) stations (1997)

Grenada

2 (1997)

Guadeloupe

5 (plus several low-power repeaters) (1997)

Guam

3; 6 (Low Power TV) (2006)

Guatemala

26 (plus 27 repeaters) (1997)

Guernsey

1 (1997)

Guinea

6 low-power stations (2001)

Guinea-Bissau

NA (2005)

Guyana

3 (one public station; two private stations which relay US satellite services) (1997)

Haiti

2 (plus a cable TV service) (1997)

Holy See (Vatican City)

1 (2005)

Honduras

11 (plus 17 repeaters) (1997)

Hong Kong 55 low power stations note: two TV networks, each one broadcasting on two channels (2006)

Hungary

35 (plus 161 low-power repeaters) (1995)

Iceland

14 (plus 156 low-power repeaters) (1997)

India

562 (of which 82 stations have 1 kW or greater power and 480 stations have less than 1 kW of power) (1997)

Indonesia

54 local TV stations

note: 11 national TV networks; each with their own group of local, often low power, transmitters (2006)

Iran

28 (plus 450 low-power repeaters) (1997)

Iraq

21 (2004)

Ireland

4 (many low-power repeaters) (2001)

Isle of Man

0 (receives broadcasts from the UK and satellite) (1999)

Israel

17 (plus 36 low-power repeaters) (1995)

Italy

358 (plus 4,728 repeaters) (1995)

Jamaica

7 (1997)

Japan

211 plus 7,341 repeaters

note: in addition, US Forces are served by 3 TV stations and 2 TV cable services (1999)

Jersey

2 (1997)

Jordan

20 (plus 96 repeaters) (1995)

Kazakhstan

12 (plus nine repeaters) (1998)

Kenya

8 (2002)

Kiribati

1 (not reported to be active) (2002)

Korea, North

4 (includes Korean Central Television, Mansudae Television, Korean Educational and Cultural Network, and Kaesong Television targeting South Korea) (2003)

Korea, South

terrestrial stations 43; cable operators 59; relay cable operators 190 (2005)

Kuwait

13 (plus several satellite channels) (1997)

Kyrgyzstan

NA (repeater stations throughout the country relay programs from Russia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkey) (1997)

Laos

7; note - including one station relaying Vietnam Television from Hanoi (2006)

Latvia

44 (plus 31 repeaters) (1995)

Lebanon

15 (plus 5 repeaters) (1995)

Lesotho

1 (2000)

Liberia

1 (plus four low-power repeaters) (2001)

Libya

12 (plus one low-power repeater) (1999)

Liechtenstein

NA (linked to Swiss networks) (1997)

Lithuania

27

note: Lithuania has approximately 27 broadcasting stations, but may

have as many as 100 transmitters, including repeater stations (2001)

Luxembourg

5 (1999)

Macau

1 (2006)

Macedonia

31 (plus 166 repeaters) (1995)

Madagascar

1 (plus 36 repeaters) (2001)

Malawi

1 (2001)

Malaysia

mainland Malaysia 51; Sabah 16; Sarawak 21; note - many are low power stations (2006)

Maldives

1 (2006)

Mali

1 (plus repeaters) (2001)

Malta

6 (2000)

Marshall Islands

2 (both are US military stations)

note: Marshalls Broadcasting Service (cable company) operates on Majuro (2005)

Martinique

11 (plus nine repeaters) (1997)

Mauritania

1 (2002)

Mauritius

2 (plus several repeaters) (1997)

Mayotte

3 (2001)

Mexico

236 (plus repeaters) (1997)

Micronesia, Federated States of 3; note - cable TV also available (2004)

Moldova

1 (plus 30 repeaters) (1995)

Monaco

5 (1998)

Mongolia

52 (plus 21 provincial repeaters and many low power repeaters) (2004)

Montenegro

13 (2004)

Montserrat

1 (1997)

Morocco

35 (plus 66 repeaters) (1995)

Mozambique

1 (2001)

Namibia

8 (plus about 20 low-power repeaters) (1997)

Nauru

1 (1997)

Nepal

1 (plus 9 repeaters) (1998)

Netherlands

21 (plus 26 repeaters) (1995)

Netherlands Antilles

3 (there is also a cable service, which supplies programs received from various US satellite networks and four Venezuelan channels) (2004)

New Caledonia

6 (plus 25 low-power repeaters) (1997)

New Zealand

41 (plus 52 medium-power repeaters and over 650 low-power repeaters) (1997)

Nicaragua

3 (plus seven low-power repeaters) (1997)

Niger

3 (plus seven low-power repeaters) (2002)

Nigeria

3 (the government controls 2 of the broadcasting stations and 15 repeater stations) (2002)

Niue

1 (1997)

Norfolk Island

1 (local programming station plus two repeaters that bring in Australian programs by satellite) (2005)

Northern Mariana Islands 1 (Low Power TV on Saipan; in addition, two cable services on Saipan provide varied programming from satellite networks) (2006)

Norway

360 (plus 2,729 repeaters) (1995)

Oman

13 (plus 25 low-power repeaters) (1999)

Pakistan

22 (plus seven low-power repeaters) (1997)

Palau

1 (cable) (2005)

Panama

38 (including repeaters) (1998)

Papua New Guinea

3 (all in the Port Moresby area)

note: additional stations at Mt. Hagen, Goroka, Lae, and Rabaul
are
planned (2004)

Paraguay

5 (2003)

Peru

13 (plus 112 repeaters) (1997)

Philippines

225; note - 1373 CATV networks (2004)

Poland

40 (2006)

Portugal

62 (plus 166 repeaters)

note: includes Azores and Madeira Islands (1995)

Puerto Rico

32 (2006)

Qatar

1 (plus three repeaters) (2001)

Reunion

35 (plus 18 low-power repeaters) (2001)

Romania

48 (plus 392 repeaters) (1995)

Russia

7,306 (1998)

Rwanda

2 (2004)

Saint Helena

0

note: three television channels are received in Saint Helena via satellite and distributed by UHF (2005)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

1 (plus three repeaters) (2004)

Saint Lucia

2 (of which one is a commercial broadcast station and one is a community antenna television or CATV channel) (2004)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

0 (there are, however, two repeaters which rebroadcast programs from France, Canada, and the US) (1997)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

1 (plus three repeaters) (2004)

Samoa

2 (2002)

San Marino

1 (San Marino residents also receive broadcasts from Italy) (1997)

Sao Tome and Principe

2 (2002)

Saudi Arabia

117 (1997)

Senegal

1 (1997)

Seychelles

2 (plus 9 repeaters) (1997)

Sierra Leone

2 (1999)

Singapore

1 (broadcasting on six channels); additional reception of numerous UHF and VHF signals originating in Malaysia and Indonesia;

note - digital TV for reception in public spaces and transportation is transmitted from 10 sites (2006)

Slovakia

6 national broadcasting, 7 regional, 67 local (2004)

Slovenia

48 (2001)

Somalia

4; note - two in Mogadishu; two in Hargeisa (2001)

South Africa

556 (plus 144 network repeaters) (1997)

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

0 (2003)

Spain

224 (plus 2,105 repeaters)

note: these figures include 11 television broadcast stations and 88

repeaters in the Canary Islands (1995)

Sri Lanka
21 (1997)

Sudan
3 (1997)

Suriname
3 (plus seven repeaters) (2000)

Svalbard
NA

Swaziland
12 (includes 7 relay stations) (2004)

Sweden
169 (plus 1,299 repeaters) (1995)

Switzerland
115 (plus 1,919 repeaters) (1995)

Syria
44 (plus 17 repeaters) (1995)

Taiwan
29 (plus two repeaters) (1997)

Tajikistan
13 (2001)

Tanzania
3 (1999)

Thailand
111 (2006)

Togo

3 (plus two repeaters) (1997)

Tonga

3 (2004)

Trinidad and Tobago

6 (2005)

Tunisia

26 (plus 76 repeaters) (1995)

Turkey

635 (plus 2,934 repeaters) (1995)

Turkmenistan

4 (government owned and programmed) (2004)

Turks and Caicos Islands 0 (broadcasts from The Bahamas are received; 2 cable television networks) (2004)

Tuvalu

0 (2004)

Uganda

8 (plus one low-power repeater) (2001)

Ukraine

at least 33 (plus 21 repeaters that relay broadcasts from Russia) (1997)

United Arab Emirates

15 (2004)

United Kingdom

228 (plus 3,523 repeaters) (1995)

United States

2,218 (2006)

Uruguay
62 (2005)

Uzbekistan
4 (plus two repeaters that relay Russian programs), 1
cable rebroadcaster in Tashkent; approximately 20 stations in
regional capitals (2003)

Vanuatu
1 (2004)

Venezuela
66 (plus 45 repeaters) (1997)

Vietnam
6 (plus 61 provincial TV stations) (2006)

Virgin Islands
5 (2006)

Wake Island
0
note: Armed Forces Radio/Television Service (AFRTS) radio
service
provided by satellite (2005)

Wallis and Futuna
2 (2000)

West Bank
8 (2005)

Western Sahara
NA

World

NA

Yemen

7 (plus several low-power repeaters) (1997)

Zambia

9 (2002)

Zimbabwe

16 (1997)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2018 Sex ratio (male(s)/female)

Afghanistan

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.95 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Albania

at birth: 1.1 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.1 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.86 male(s)/female

total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Algeria

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.88 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

American Samoa

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.08 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.08 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.59 male(s)/female

total population: 1.06 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Andorra

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.09 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.98 male(s)/female

total population: 1.08 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Angola

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.8 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Anguilla

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.81 male(s)/female

total population: 1.03 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.61 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Argentina

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female
total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Armenia

at birth: 1.17 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.12 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.88 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female
total population: 0.9 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Aruba

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female
total population: 0.93 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Australia

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Austria

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.68 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Azerbaijan

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.65 male(s)/female
total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Bahamas, The

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Bahrain

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.38 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.07 male(s)/female
total population: 1.26 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Bangladesh

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.16 male(s)/female
total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Barbados

at birth: 1.01 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.62 male(s)/female
total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Belarus

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.5 male(s)/female
total population: 0.88 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Belgium

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Belize

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.93 male(s)/female
total population: 1.03 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Benin

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Bermuda

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Bhutan

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.01 male(s)/female
total population: 1.07 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Bolivia

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.96 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.8 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female
total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Botswana

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.61 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Brazil

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

British Virgin Islands

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.1 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Brunei

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.12 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.91 male(s)/female

total population: 1.09 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Bulgaria

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

total population: 0.93 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Burkina Faso

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Burma

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.76 male(s)/female

total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Burundi

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Cambodia

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.62 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Cameroon

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.86 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Canada

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Cape Verde

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.59 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Cayman Islands

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.89 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Central African Republic

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.66 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Chad

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.66 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Chile

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

China

at birth: 1.12 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.13 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.91 male(s)/female
total population: 1.06 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Christmas Island

NA

Colombia

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Comoros

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.88 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.68 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Cook Islands

107 male(s)/female (2001 census)

Costa Rica

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.87 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.95 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Croatia

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.62 male(s)/female

total population: 0.93 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Cuba

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.85 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Cyprus

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Czech Republic

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.64 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Denmark

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Djibouti

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.09 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.02 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Dominica

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Dominican Republic

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.87 male(s)/female

total population: 1.03 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

East Timor

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.95 male(s)/female

total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Ecuador

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.89 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Egypt

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.74 male(s)/female
total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

El Salvador

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.91 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.8 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.93 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Eritrea

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.95 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Estonia

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.91 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.5 male(s)/female
total population: 0.84 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Ethiopia

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

European Union

at birth: NA
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and older: 0.69 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female

Faroe Islands

at birth: 1 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.12 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female
total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Fiji

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female
total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Finland

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.66 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

France

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

French Guiana

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.16 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.04 male(s)/female
total population: 1.12 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

French Polynesia

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.08 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.02 male(s)/female
total population: 1.07 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Gabon

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.71 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Gambia, The

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.05 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Gaza Strip

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.71 male(s)/female
total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Georgia

at birth: 1.15 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.13 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.93 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female
total population: 0.91 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Germany

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Ghana

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.89 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Gibraltar

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.81 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Greece

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Greenland

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.17 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.9 male(s)/female

total population: 1.12 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Grenada

at birth: 1 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.13 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.92 male(s)/female

total population: 1.08 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Guadeloupe

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.71 male(s)/female

total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Guam

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.08 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.88 male(s)/female

total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Guatemala

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.87 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Guernsey

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.73 male(s)/female

total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Guinea

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female

total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female

total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Guyana

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Haiti

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.96 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female
total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Honduras

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female
total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Hong Kong

at birth: 1.08 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.1 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.87 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Hungary

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.57 male(s)/female
total population: 0.91 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Iceland

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.82 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

India

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.02 male(s)/female
total population: 1.06 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Indonesia

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Iran

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.96 male(s)/female
total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Iraq

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.89 male(s)/female
total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Ireland

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Isle of Man

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.68 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Israel

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Italy

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Jamaica

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.82 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Japan

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.73 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Jersey

at birth: 1.08 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.08 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female
total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Jordan

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.15 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.95 male(s)/female
total population: 1.1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Kazakhstan

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.96 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.55 male(s)/female
total population: 0.93 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Kenya

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female
total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Kiribati

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Korea, North

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.54 male(s)/female

total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Korea, South

at birth: 1.08 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.11 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.68 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Kuwait

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.77 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.71 male(s)/female

total population: 1.52 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.96 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.64 male(s)/female

total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Laos

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.81 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Latvia

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.48 male(s)/female

total population: 0.86 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Lebanon

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female

total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Lesotho

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.66 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Liberia

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.94 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Libya

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.96 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Liechtenstein

at birth: 1.01 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.73 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Lithuania

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.96 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.52 male(s)/female
total population: 0.89 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Luxembourg

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.68 male(s)/female
total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Macau

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.91 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female
total population: 0.92 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Macedonia

at birth: 1.08 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Madagascar

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.82 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Malawi

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.68 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Malaysia

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female
total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Maldives

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.98 male(s)/female
total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Mali

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.96 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Malta

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Marshall Islands

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.94 male(s)/female
total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Martinique

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.82 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Mauritania

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Mauritius

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.64 male(s)/female
total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Mayotte

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.18 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.02 male(s)/female
total population: 1.1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Mexico

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of
NA

Moldova
at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.93 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.59 male(s)/female
total population: 0.91 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Monaco
at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female
total population: 0.91 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Mongolia
at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Montserrat
at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.91 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.06 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Morocco
at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Mozambique

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female
total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Namibia

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.84 male(s)/female
total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Nauru

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.13 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Nepal

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.95 male(s)/female
total population: 1.06 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Netherlands

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.73 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female
total population: 0.93 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

New Caledonia

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.87 male(s)/female
total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

New Zealand

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Nicaragua

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Niger

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.99 male(s)/female
total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Nigeria

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.91 male(s)/female
total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Niue

NA

Norfolk Island

NA

Northern Mariana Islands

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.1 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.7 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.05 male(s)/female
total population: 0.77 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Norway

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.73 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Oman

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.44 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.23 male(s)/female
total population: 1.25 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Pakistan

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.92 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Palau

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.17 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.9 male(s)/female

total population: 1.13 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Panama

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.88 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Papua New Guinea

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.88 male(s)/female

total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Paraguay

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.86 male(s)/female

total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Peru

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.89 male(s)/female
total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Philippines

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

NA

Poland

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.62 male(s)/female
total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Portugal

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.09 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Puerto Rico

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.76 male(s)/female
total population: 0.92 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Qatar

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 2.24 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 2.84 male(s)/female

total population: 1.87 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Reunion

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Romania

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Russia

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.46 male(s)/female

total population: 0.86 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Rwanda

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.67 male(s)/female

total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Saint Helena

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.84 male(s)/female
total population: 1.03 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.71 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Saint Lucia

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.58 male(s)/female
total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.84 male(s)/female
total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.78 male(s)/female
total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Samoa

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.65 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female
total population: 1.39 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

San Marino

at birth: 1.09 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.93 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.76 male(s)/female
total population: 0.92 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.85 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Saudi Arabia

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.33 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.13 male(s)/female
total population: 1.2 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Senegal

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.88 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Seychelles

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.47 male(s)/female
total population: 0.93 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Sierra Leone

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 0.96 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.89 male(s)/female
total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Singapore

at birth: 1.08 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.8 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Slovakia

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.6 male(s)/female
total population: 0.94 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Slovenia

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.63 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Solomon Islands

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.92 male(s)/female
total population: 1.03 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Somalia

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.73 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

South Africa

at birth: 1.02 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.63 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Spain

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Sri Lanka

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.94 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.86 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Sudan

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 1.15 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Suriname

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female

total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Svalbard

NA

Swaziland

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.66 male(s)/female

total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Sweden

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.77 male(s)/female

total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Switzerland

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.08 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.7 male(s)/female

total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Syria

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.9 male(s)/female
total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Taiwan

at birth: 1.1 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.09 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.99 male(s)/female
total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Tajikistan

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Tanzania

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.76 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Thailand

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.84 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Togo

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female
total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Tokelau

NA

Tonga

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.81 male(s)/female
total population: 1.07 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Tunisia

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.91 male(s)/female
total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Turkey

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.84 male(s)/female
total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Turkmenistan

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.96 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.62 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.11 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female
total population: 1.07 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Tuvalu

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.95 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.61 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Uganda

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.76 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Ukraine

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.92 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.52 male(s)/female
total population: 0.86 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

United Arab Emirates

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.55 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 2.73 male(s)/female
total population: 1.43 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

United Kingdom

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.75 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

United States

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.72 male(s)/female
total population: 0.97 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Uruguay

at birth: 1.04 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female
total population: 0.95 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Uzbekistan

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Vanuatu

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 1.1 male(s)/female
total population: 1.05 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Venezuela

at birth: 1.08 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.07 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.83 male(s)/female
total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Vietnam

at birth: 1.07 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.08 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.64 male(s)/female
total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Virgin Islands

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.9 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female
total population: 0.91 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

West Bank

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.74 male(s)/female
total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Western Sahara

NA

World

at birth: 1.06 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.06 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female
total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Yemen

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1.04 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.96 male(s)/female
total population: 1.04 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Zambia

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 0.99 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.74 male(s)/female
total population: 0.99 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Zimbabwe

at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female
under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female
15-64 years: 1 male(s)/female
65 years and over: 0.88 male(s)/female
total population: 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Afghanistan

9 (2006)

Albania

1 (2006)

Algeria

1 (2006)

Antarctica

37

note: all 37 year-round and 15 seasonal stations operated by National Antarctic Programs stations have restricted helicopter landing facilities (helipads) (2006)

Australia

1 (2006)

Austria

1 (2006)

Azerbaijan

1 (2006)

Bahamas, The

1 (2006)

Bahrain

1 (2006)

Belarus

1 (2006)

Belgium

1 (2006)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

5 (2006)

Brazil

417 (2006)

Brunei

3 (2006)

Bulgaria

4 (2006)

Burma

1 (2006)

Cambodia

2 (2006)

Canada

319 (2006)

China

32 (2006)

Colombia

2 (2006)

Croatia

2 (2006)

Cyprus

10 (2006)

Czech Republic

2 (2006)

East Timor

9 (2006)

Ecuador
1 (2006)

Egypt
3 (2006)

El Salvador
1 (2006)

Estonia
1 (2006)

European Union
93 (2006)

France
3 (2006)

French Polynesia
1 (2006)

Gaza Strip
1 (2006)

Georgia
3 (2006)

Germany
32 (2006)

Greece
8 (2006)

Hong Kong
3 (2006)

Hungary
5 (2006)

India
28 (2006)

Indonesia
23 (2006)

Iran
15 (2006)

Iraq
8 (2006)

Israel
3 (2006)

Italy
5 (2006)

Japan
15 (2006)

Jordan
1 (2006)

Kazakhstan
4 (2006)

Korea, North
22 (2006)

Korea, South
540 (2006)

Kuwait
5 (2006)

Libya
2 (2006)

Luxembourg

1 (2006)

Malaysia

2 (2006)

Mexico

1 (2006)

Monaco

1 (2006)

Mongolia

2 (2006)

Morocco

1 (2006)

Netherlands

1 (2006)

New Caledonia

6 (2006)

Nigeria

1 (2006)

Northern Mariana Islands

1 (2006)

Norway

1 (2006)

Oman

1 (2006)

Pakistan

18 (2006)

Papua New Guinea
2 (2006)

Peru
1 (2006)

Philippines
2 (2006)

Poland
3 (2006)

Qatar
1 (2006)

Romania
1 (2006)

Russia
52 (2006)

Saudi Arabia
6 (2006)

Serbia
4 (2006)

Sierra Leone
2 (2006)

Slovakia
1 (2006)

Spain
8 (2006)

Sudan
1 (2006)

Sweden
2 (2006)

Switzerland
2 (2006)

Syria
7 (2006)

Taiwan
3 (2006)

Thailand
3 (2006)

Turkey
18 (2006)

Turkmenistan
1 (2006)

Ukraine
10 (2006)

United Arab Emirates
4 (2006)

United Kingdom
11 (2006)

United States
149 (2006)

Venezuela
1 (2006)

World
2,021 (2006)

= = = = =

@2020 Elevation extremes (m)

Afghanistan

lowest point: Amu Darya 258 m
highest point: Nowshak 7,485 m

Albania

lowest point: Adriatic Sea 0 m
highest point: Maja e Korabit (Golem Korab) 2,764 m

Algeria

lowest point: Chott Melrhir -40 m
highest point: Tahat 3,003 m

American Samoa

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m
highest point: Lata Mountain 964 m

Andorra

lowest point: Riu Runer 840 m
highest point: Coma Pedrosa 2,946 m

Angola

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m
highest point: Morro de Moco 2,620 m

Anguilla

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Crocus Hill 65 m

Antarctica

lowest point: Bentley Subglacial Trench -2,555 m

highest point: Vinson Massif 4,897 m

note: the lowest known land point in Antarctica is hidden in the Bentley Subglacial Trench; at its surface is the deepest ice yet discovered and the world's lowest elevation not under seawater

Antigua and Barbuda

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Boggy Peak 402 m

Arctic Ocean

lowest point: Fram Basin -4,665 m

highest point: sea level 0 m

Argentina

lowest point: Laguna del Carbon -105 m (located between Puerto San Julian and Comandante Luis Piedra Buena in the province of Santa Cruz)

highest point: Cerro Aconcagua 6,960 m (located in the northwestern corner of the province of Mendoza)

Armenia

lowest point: Debed River 400 m

highest point: Aragats Lerrnagat' 4,090 m

Aruba

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Jamanota 188 m

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 3 m

Atlantic Ocean

lowest point: Milwaukee Deep in the Puerto Rico Trench -8,605 m

highest point: sea level 0 m

Australia

lowest point: Lake Eyre -15 m

highest point: Mount Kosciuszko 2,229 m

Austria

lowest point: Neusiedler See 115 m

highest point: Grossglockner 3,798 m

Azerbaijan

lowest point: Caspian Sea -28 m

highest point: Bazarduzu Dagı 4,485 m

Bahamas, The

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Alvernia, on Cat Island 63 m

Bahrain

lowest point: Persian Gulf 0 m

highest point: Jabal ad Dukhan 122 m

Baker Island

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 8 m

Bangladesh

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Keokradong 1,230 m

Barbados

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Hillaby 336 m

Bassas da India

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 2.4 m

Belarus

lowest point: Nyoman River 90 m

highest point: Dzyarzhynskaya Hara 346 m

Belgium

lowest point: North Sea 0 m

highest point: Signal de Botrange 694 m

Belize

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Victoria Peak 1,160 m

Benin

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mont Sokbaro 658 m

Bermuda

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Town Hill 76 m

Bhutan

lowest point: Drangme Chhu 97 m

highest point: Kula Kangri 7,553 m

Bolivia

lowest point: Rio Paraguay 90 m

highest point: Nevado Sajama 6,542 m

Bosnia and Herzegovina

lowest point: Adriatic Sea 0 m

highest point: Maglic 2,386 m

Botswana

lowest point: junction of the Limpopo and Shashe Rivers 513 m

highest point: Tsodilo Hills 1,489 m

Bouvet Island

lowest point: South Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Olav Peak 935 m

Brazil

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Pico da Neblina 3,014 m

British Indian Ocean Territory

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location on Diego Garcia 15 m

British Virgin Islands

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Sage 521 m

Brunei

lowest point: South China Sea 0 m

highest point: Bukit Pagon 1,850 m

Bulgaria

lowest point: Black Sea 0 m

highest point: Musala 2,925 m

Burkina Faso

lowest point: Mouhoun (Black Volta) River 200 m

highest point: Tena Kourou 749 m

Burma

lowest point: Andaman Sea 0 m

highest point: Hkakabo Razi 5,881 m

Burundi

lowest point: Lake Tanganyika 772 m

highest point: Heha 2,670 m

Cambodia

lowest point: Gulf of Thailand 0 m

highest point: Phnum Aoral 1,810 m

Cameroon

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Fako 4,095 m (on Mt. Cameroon)

Canada

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Logan 5,959 m

Cape Verde

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mt. Fogo 2,829 m (a volcano on Fogo Island)

Cayman Islands

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: The Bluff (Cayman Brac) 43 m

Central African Republic

lowest point: Oubangui River 335 m

highest point: Mont Ngaoui 1,420 m

Chad

lowest point: Djourab Depression 160 m

highest point: Emi Koussi 3,415 m

Chile

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Nevado Ojos del Salado 6,880 m

China

lowest point: Turpan Pendi -154 m
highest point: Mount Everest 8,850 m

Christmas Island

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m
highest point: Murray Hill 361 m

Clipperton Island

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m
highest point: Rocher Clipperton 29 m

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m
highest point: unnamed location 5 m

Colombia

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m
highest point: Pico Cristobal Colon 5,775 m
note: nearby Pico Simon Bolivar also has the same elevation

Comoros

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m
highest point: Le Kartala 2,360 m

Congo, Democratic Republic of the lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m
highest point: Pic Marguerite on Mont Ngaliema (Mount Stanley) 5,110 m

Congo, Republic of the

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m
highest point: Mount Berongou 903 m

Cook Islands

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m
highest point: Te Manga 652 m

Coral Sea Islands

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location on Cato Island 6 m

Costa Rica

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Cerro Chirripo 3,810 m

Cote d'Ivoire

lowest point: Gulf of Guinea 0 m

highest point: Mont Nimba 1,752 m

Croatia

lowest point: Adriatic Sea 0 m

highest point: Dinara 1,830 m

Cuba

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Pico Turquino 2,005 m

Cyprus

lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Olympus 1,951 m

Czech Republic

lowest point: Elbe River 115 m

highest point: Snezka 1,602 m

Denmark

lowest point: Lammefjord -7 m

highest point: Yding Skovhoej 173 m

Djibouti

lowest point: Lac Assal -155 m

highest point: Moussa Ali 2,028 m

Dominica

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Morne Diablatins 1,447 m

Dominican Republic

lowest point: Lago Enriquillo -46 m

highest point: Pico Duarte 3,175 m

East Timor

lowest point: Timor Sea, Savu Sea, and Banda Sea 0 m

highest point: Foho Tatamailau 2,963 m

Ecuador

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Chimborazo 6,267 m

Egypt

lowest point: Qattara Depression -133 m

highest point: Mount Catherine 2,629 m

El Salvador

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Cerro El Pital 2,730 m

Equatorial Guinea

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Pico Basile 3,008 m

Eritrea

lowest point: near Kulul within the Denakil depression -75 m

highest point: Soira 3,018 m

Estonia

lowest point: Baltic Sea 0 m

highest point: Suur Munamagi 318 m

Ethiopia

lowest point: Denakil Depression -125 m

highest point: Ras Dejen 4,620 m

Europa Island

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 24 m

European Union

lowest point: Lammefjord, Denmark -7 m;

Zuidplaspolder, Netherlands -7 m

highest point: Mont Blanc 4,807 m; note - situated on the border between France and Italy

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Usborne 705 m

Faroe Islands

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Slaettaratindur 882 m

Fiji

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Tomanivi 1,324 m

Finland

lowest point: Baltic Sea 0 m

highest point: Haltiatunturi 1,328 m

France

lowest point: Rhone River delta -2 m

highest point: Mont Blanc 4,807 m

French Guiana

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Bellevue de l'Inini 851 m

French Polynesia

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mont Orohena 2,241 m

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mont Ross on Iles Kerguelen 1,850 m

Gabon

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mont Iboundji 1,575 m

Gambia, The

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 53 m

Gaza Strip

lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m

highest point: Abu 'Awdah (Joz Abu 'Auda) 105 m

Georgia

lowest point: Black Sea 0 m

highest point: Mt'a Shkhara 5,201 m

Germany

lowest point: Neuendorf bei Wilster -3.54 m

highest point: Zugspitze 2,963 m

Ghana

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Afadjato 880 m

Gibraltar

lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m

highest point: Rock of Gibraltar 426 m

Glorioso Islands

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 12 m

Greece

lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Olympus 2,917 m

Greenland

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Gunnbjorn 3,700 m

Grenada

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Saint Catherine 840 m

Guadeloupe

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Soufriere 1,484 m

Guam

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Lamlam 406 m

Guatemala

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Volcan Tajumulco 4,211 m

Guernsey

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location on Sark 114 m

Guinea

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mont Nimba 1,752 m

Guinea-Bissau

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location in the northeast corner of the country 300 m

Guyana

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Roraima 2,835 m

Haiti

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Chaîne de la Selle 2,680 m

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mawson Peak, on Big Ben 2,745 m

Holy See (Vatican City)

lowest point: unnamed location 19 m

highest point: unnamed location 75 m

Honduras

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Cerro Las Minas 2,870 m

Hong Kong

lowest point: South China Sea 0 m

highest point: Tai Mo Shan 958 m

Howland Island

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 3 m

Hungary

lowest point: Tisza River 78 m

highest point: Kekes 1,014 m

Iceland

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Hvannadalshnukur 2,110 m (at Vatnajökull glacier)

Iles Eparses

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Bassas da India 2.4 m; Europa Island 24 m; Glorioso Islands 12 m; Juan de Nova Island 10 m; Tromelin Island 7 m (all unnamed locations)

India

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Kanchenjunga 8,598 m

Indian Ocean

lowest point: Java Trench -7,258 m

highest point: sea level 0 m

Indonesia

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Puncak Jaya 5,030 m

Iran

lowest point: Caspian Sea -28 m

highest point: Kuh-e Damavand 5,671 m

Iraq

lowest point: Persian Gulf 0 m

highest point: unnamed peak; 3,611 m; note - this peak is not Gundah

Zhur 3,607 m or Kuh-e Hajji-Ebrahim 3,595 m

Ireland

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Carrauntoohil 1,041 m

Isle of Man

lowest point: Irish Sea 0 m

highest point: Snaefell 621 m

Israel

lowest point: Dead Sea -408 m
highest point: Har Meron 1,208 m

Italy

lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m
highest point: Mont Blanc (Monte Bianco) de Courmayeur 4,748 m
(a secondary peak of Mont Blanc)

Jamaica

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m
highest point: Blue Mountain Peak 2,256 m

Jan Mayen

lowest point: Norwegian Sea 0 m
highest point: Haakon VII Toppen/Beerenberg 2,277 m

Japan

lowest point: Hachiro-gata -4 m
highest point: Mount Fuji 3,776 m

Jarvis Island

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m
highest point: unnamed location 7 m

Jersey

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m
highest point: unnamed location 143 m

Johnston Atoll

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m
highest point: Summit Peak 5 m

Jordan

lowest point: Dead Sea -408 m
highest point: Jabal Ram 1,734 m

Juan de Nova Island

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 10 m

Kazakhstan

lowest point: Vpadina Kaundy -132 m

highest point: Khan Tangiri Shyngy (Pik Khan-Tengri) 6,995 m

Kenya

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Kenya 5,199 m

Kingman Reef

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 1 m

Kiribati

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location on Banaba 81 m

Korea, North

lowest point: Sea of Japan 0 m

highest point: Paektu-san 2,744 m

Korea, South

lowest point: Sea of Japan 0 m

highest point: Halla-san 1,950 m

Kuwait

lowest point: Persian Gulf 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 306 m

Kyrgyzstan

lowest point: Kara-Daryya (Karadar'ya) 132 m

highest point: Jengish Chokusu (Pik Pobedy) 7,439 m

Laos

lowest point: Mekong River 70 m

highest point: Phou Bia 2,817 m

Latvia

lowest point: Baltic Sea 0 m

highest point: Gaizinkalns 312 m

Lebanon

lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m

highest point: Qurnat as Sawda' 3,088 m

Lesotho

lowest point: junction of the Orange and Makhaleng Rivers
1,400 m

highest point: Thabana Ntlenyana 3,482 m

Liberia

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Wuteve 1,380 m

Libya

lowest point: Sabkhat Ghuzayyil -47 m

highest point: Bikku Bitti 2,267 m

Liechtenstein

lowest point: Ruggeller Riet 430 m

highest point: Vorder-Grauspitz 2,599 m

Lithuania

lowest point: Baltic Sea 0 m

highest point: Juozapines Kalnas 293.6 m

Luxembourg

lowest point: Moselle River 133 m

highest point: Buurgplaat 559 m

Macau

lowest point: South China Sea 0 m
highest point: Coloane Alto 172.4 m

Macedonia

lowest point: Vardar River 50 m
highest point: Golem Korab (Maja e Korabit) 2,764 m

Madagascar

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m
highest point: Maromokotro 2,876 m

Malawi

lowest point: junction of the Shire River and international boundary with Mozambique 37 m
highest point: Sapitwa (Mount Mlanje) 3,002 m

Malaysia

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m
highest point: Gunung Kinabalu 4,100 m

Maldives

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m
highest point: unnamed location on Wilingili island in the Addu Atoll 2.4 m

Mali

lowest point: Senegal River 23 m
highest point: Hombori Tondo 1,155 m

Malta

lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m
highest point: Ta'Dmejrek 253 m (near Dingli)

Marshall Islands

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m
highest point: unnamed location on Likiep 10 m

Martinique

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Montagne Pelee 1,397 m

Mauritania

lowest point: Sebkhet Te-n-Dghamcha -5 m

highest point: Kediet Ijill 915 m

Mauritius

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mont Piton 828 m

Mayotte

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Benara 660 m

Mexico

lowest point: Laguna Salada -10 m

highest point: Volcan Pico de Orizaba 5,700 m

Micronesia, Federated States of

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Dolohmwar (Totolom) 791 m

Midway Islands

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 13 m

Moldova

lowest point: Dniester River 2 m

highest point: Dealul Balanesti 430 m

Monaco

lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mont Agel 140 m

Mongolia

lowest point: Hoh Nuur 518 m

highest point: Nayramadlin Orgil (Huyten Orgil) 4,374 m

Montenegro

lowest point: Adriatic Sea 0 m

highest point: Bobotov Kuk 2,522 m

Montserrat

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: lava dome in English's Crater (in the Soufriere Hills volcanic complex) estimated at over 930 m (2006)

Morocco

lowest point: Sebkha Tah -55 m

highest point: Jebel Toubkal 4,165 m

Mozambique

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Monte Binga 2,436 m

Namibia

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Konigstein 2,606 m

Nauru

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location along plateau rim 61 m

Navassa Island

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: unnamed location on southwest side 77 m

Nepal

lowest point: Kanchan Kalan 70 m

highest point: Mount Everest 8,850 m

Netherlands

lowest point: Zuidplaspolder -7 m

highest point: Vaalserberg 322 m

Netherlands Antilles

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Scenery 862 m

New Caledonia

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mont Panie 1,628 m

New Zealand

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Aoraki-Mount Cook 3,754 m

Nicaragua

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mogoton 2,438 m

Niger

lowest point: Niger River 200 m

highest point: Mont Bagzane 2,022 m

Nigeria

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Chappal Waddi 2,419 m

Niue

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location near Mutalau settlement 68 m

Norfolk Island

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Bates 319 m

Northern Mariana Islands

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location on Agrihan 965 m

Norway

lowest point: Norwegian Sea 0 m

highest point: Galdhopiggen 2,469 m

Oman

lowest point: Arabian Sea 0 m

highest point: Jabal Shams 2,980 m

Pacific Ocean

lowest point: Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench
-10,924 m

highest point: sea level 0 m

Pakistan

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: K2 (Mt. Godwin-Austen) 8,611 m

Palau

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Ngerchelchuus 242 m

Palmyra Atoll

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 2 m

Panama

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Volcan de Chiriqui 3,475 m

Papua New Guinea

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Wilhelm 4,509 m

Paracel Islands

lowest point: South China Sea 0 m

highest point: unnamed location on Rocky Island 14 m

Paraguay

lowest point: junction of Rio Paraguay and Rio Parana 46 m

highest point: Cerro Pero (Cerro Tres Kandu) 842 m

Peru

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Nevado Huascarán 6,768 m

Philippines

lowest point: Philippine Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Apo 2,954 m

Pitcairn Islands

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Pawala Valley Ridge 347 m

Poland

lowest point: near Raczkі Elblaskie -2 m

highest point: Rysy 2,499 m

Portugal

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Ponta do Pico (Pico or Pico Alto) on Ilha do Pico in the Azores 2,351 m

Puerto Rico

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Cerro de Punta 1,339 m

Qatar

lowest point: Persian Gulf 0 m

highest point: Qurayn Abu al Bawl 103 m

Reunion

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Piton des Neiges 3,069 m

Romania

lowest point: Black Sea 0 m

highest point: Moldoveanu 2,544 m

Russia

lowest point: Caspian Sea -28 m

highest point: Gora El'brus 5,633 m

Rwanda

lowest point: Rusizi River 950 m

highest point: Volcan Karisimbi 4,519 m

Saint Helena

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Queen Mary's Peak on Tristan da Cunha 2,062 m;

Green

Mountain on Ascension Island 859 m; Mount Actaeon on Saint Helena

Island 818 m

Saint Kitts and Nevis

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Liamuiga 1,156 m

Saint Lucia

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Gimie 950 m

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Morne de la Grande Montagne 240 m

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: La Soufriere 1,234 m

Samoa

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mauga Silisili (Savaii) 1,857 m

San Marino

lowest point: Torrente Ausa 55 m

highest point: Monte Titano 755 m

Sao Tome and Principe

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Pico de Sao Tome 2,024 m

Saudi Arabia

lowest point: Persian Gulf 0 m

highest point: Jabal Sawda' 3,133 m

Senegal

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed feature near Nepen Diakha 581 m

Serbia

lowest point: NA

highest point: Daravica 2,656 m

Seychelles

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Morne Seychellois 905 m

Sierra Leone

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Loma Mansa (Bintimani) 1,948 m

Singapore

lowest point: Singapore Strait 0 m

highest point: Bukit Timah 166 m

Slovakia

lowest point: Bodrok River 94 m

highest point: Gerlachovsky Stit 2,655 m

Slovenia

lowest point: Adriatic Sea 0 m

highest point: Triglav 2,864 m

Solomon Islands

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Makarakomburu 2,447 m

Somalia

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Shimbiris 2,416 m

South Africa

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Njesuthi 3,408 m

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

lowest point: Atlantic

Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mount Paget (South Georgia) 2,934 m

Southern Ocean

lowest point: -7,235 m at the southern end of the
South Sandwich Trench

highest point: sea level 0 m

Spain

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Pico de Teide (Tenerife) on Canary Islands 3,718 m

Spratly Islands

lowest point: South China Sea 0 m

highest point: unnamed location on Southwest Cay 4 m

Sri Lanka

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Pidurutalagala 2,524 m

Sudan

lowest point: Red Sea 0 m

highest point: Kinyeti 3,187 m

Suriname

lowest point: unnamed location in the coastal plain -2 m

highest point: Juliana Top 1,230 m

Svalbard

lowest point: Arctic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Newtontoppen 1,717 m

Swaziland

lowest point: Great Usutu River 21 m

highest point: Emlembe 1,862 m

Sweden

lowest point: reclaimed bay of Lake Hammarsjon, near Kristianstad -2.41 m

highest point: Kebnekaise 2,111 m

Switzerland

lowest point: Lake Maggiore 195 m

highest point: Dufourspitze 4,634 m

Syria

lowest point: unnamed location near Lake Tiberias -200 m

highest point: Mount Hermon 2,814 m

Taiwan

lowest point: South China Sea 0 m

highest point: Yu Shan 3,952 m

Tajikistan

lowest point: Syr Darya (Sirdaryo) 300 m

highest point: Qullai Ismoili Somoni 7,495 m

Tanzania

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: Kilimanjaro 5,895 m

Thailand

lowest point: Gulf of Thailand 0 m

highest point: Doi Inthanon 2,576 m

Togo

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mont Agou 986 m

Tokelau

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 5 m

Tonga

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location on Kao Island 1,033 m

Trinidad and Tobago

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: El Cerro del Aripo 940 m

Tromelin Island

lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 7 m

Tunisia

lowest point: Shatt al Gharsah -17 m

highest point: Jebel ech Chambi 1,544 m

Turkey

lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m

highest point: Mount Ararat 5,166 m

Turkmenistan

lowest point: Vpadina Akchanaya -81 m; note -

Sarygamysh Koli is a lake in northern Turkmenistan with a water level that fluctuates above and below the elevation of Vpadina Akchanaya (the lake has dropped as low as -110 m)

note: Sarygamysh Koli is a lake in northern Turkmenistan with a water level that fluctuates above and below the elevation of Vpadina

Akchanaya (the lake has dropped as low as -110 m)

highest point: Gora Ayribaba 3,139 m

Turks and Caicos Islands

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Blue Hills 49 m

Tuvalu

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 5 m

Uganda

lowest point: Lake Albert 621 m

highest point: Margherita Peak on Mount Stanley 5,110 m

Ukraine

lowest point: Black Sea 0 m

highest point: Hora Hoverla 2,061 m

United Arab Emirates

lowest point: Persian Gulf 0 m

highest point: Jabal Yibir 1,527 m

United Kingdom

lowest point: The Fens -4 m

highest point: Ben Nevis 1,343 m

United States

lowest point: Death Valley -86 m

highest point: Mount McKinley 6,194 m

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

lowest point: Pacific

Ocean 0 m

highest point: Baker Island, unnamed location - 8 m; Howland Island,

unnamed location - 3 m; Jarvis Island, unnamed location - 7 m;

Johnston Atoll, Sand Island - 10 m; Kingman Reef, unnamed location -

less than 1 m; Midway Islands, unnamed location - 13 m; Palmyra Atoll, unnamed location - 2 m

Uruguay

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Cerro Catedral 514 m

Uzbekistan

lowest point: Saryqarnish Kuli -12 m

highest point: Adelunga Toghi 4,301 m

Vanuatu

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Tabwemasana 1,877 m

Venezuela

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Pico Bolivar (La Columna) 5,007 m

Vietnam

lowest point: South China Sea 0 m

highest point: Fan Si Pan 3,144 m

Virgin Islands

lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m

highest point: Crown Mountain 475 m

Wake Island

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: unnamed location 6 m

Wallis and Futuna

lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m

highest point: Mont Singavi 765 m

West Bank

lowest point: Dead Sea -408 m

highest point: Tall Asur 1,022 m

Western Sahara

lowest point: Sebjet Tah -55 m

highest point: unnamed location 463 m

World

lowest point: Bentley Subglacial Trench -2,540 m

note: in the oceanic realm, Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench is

the lowest point, lying -10,924 m below the surface of the Pacific Ocean

highest point: Mount Everest 8,850 m

Yemen

lowest point: Arabian Sea 0 m

highest point: Jabal an Nabi Shu'ayb 3,760 m

Zambia

lowest point: Zambezi river 329 m

highest point: unnamed location in Mafinga Hills 2,301 m

Zimbabwe

lowest point: junction of the Runde and Save rivers 162 m

highest point: Inyangani 2,592 m

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2021 Natural hazards

Afghanistan

damaging earthquakes occur in Hindu Kush mountains;
flooding; droughts

Albania

destructive earthquakes; tsunamis occur along southwestern
coast; floods; drought

Algeria

mountainous areas subject to severe earthquakes; mudslides
and floods in rainy season

American Samoa

typhoons common from December to March

Andorra

avalanches

Angola

locally heavy rainfall causes periodic flooding on the plateau

Anguilla

frequent hurricanes and other tropical storms (July to October)

Antarctica

katabatic (gravity-driven) winds blow coastward from the high interior; frequent blizzards form near the foot of the plateau; cyclonic storms form over the ocean and move clockwise along the coast; volcanism on Deception Island and isolated areas of West Antarctica; other seismic activity rare and weak; large icebergs may calve from ice shelf

Antigua and Barbuda

hurricanes and tropical storms (July to October); periodic droughts

Arctic Ocean

ice islands occasionally break away from northern Ellesmere Island; icebergs calved from glaciers in western Greenland and extreme northeastern Canada; permafrost in islands; virtually ice locked from October to June; ships subject to superstructure icing from October to May

Argentina

San Miguel de Tucuman and Mendoza areas in the Andes subject to earthquakes; pamperos are violent windstorms that can strike the pampas and northeast; heavy flooding

Armenia

occasionally severe earthquakes; droughts

Aruba

lies outside the Caribbean hurricane belt

Ashmore and Cartier Islands
surrounded by shoals and reefs that can
pose maritime hazards

Atlantic Ocean
icebergs common in Davis Strait, Denmark Strait, and
the northwestern Atlantic Ocean from February to August and
have
been spotted as far south as Bermuda and the Madeira Islands;
ships
subject to superstructure icing in extreme northern Atlantic from
October to May; persistent fog can be a maritime hazard from May
to
September; hurricanes (May to December)

Australia
cyclones along the coast; severe droughts; forest fires

Austria
landslides; avalanches; earthquakes

Azerbaijan
droughts

Bahamas, The
hurricanes and other tropical storms cause extensive
flood and wind damage

Bahrain
periodic droughts; dust storms

Baker Island
the narrow fringing reef surrounding the island can be
a maritime hazard

Bangladesh

droughts, cyclones; much of the country routinely inundated during the summer monsoon season

Barbados
infrequent hurricanes; periodic landslides

Bassas da India
maritime hazard since it is usually under water during high tide and surrounded by reefs; subject to periodic cyclones

Belarus
NA

Belgium
flooding is a threat along rivers and in areas of reclaimed coastal land, protected from the sea by concrete dikes

Belize
frequent, devastating hurricanes (June to November) and coastal flooding (especially in south)

Benin
hot, dry, dusty harmattan wind may affect north from December to March

Bermuda
hurricanes (June to November)

Bhutan
violent storms from the Himalayas are the source of the country's name, which translates as Land of the Thunder Dragon; frequent landslides during the rainy season

Bolivia
flooding in the northeast (March-April)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
destructive earthquakes

Botswana
periodic droughts; seasonal August winds blow from the west, carrying sand and dust across the country, which can obscure visibility

Bouvet Island
NA

Brazil
recurring droughts in northeast; floods and occasional frost in south

British Indian Ocean Territory
NA

British Virgin Islands
hurricanes and tropical storms (July to October)

Brunei
typhoons, earthquakes, and severe flooding are rare

Bulgaria
earthquakes, landslides

Burkina Faso
recurring droughts

Burma
destructive earthquakes and cyclones; flooding and landslides common during rainy season (June to September); periodic droughts

Burundi

flooding, landslides, drought

Cambodia

monsoonal rains (June to November); flooding; occasional droughts

Cameroon

volcanic activity with periodic releases of poisonous gases from Lake Nyos and Lake Monoun volcanoes

Canada

continuous permafrost in north is a serious obstacle to development; cyclonic storms from east of the Rocky Mountains, a result of the mixing of air masses from the Arctic, Pacific, and North American interior, and produce most of the country's rain and snow east of the mountains

Cape Verde

prolonged droughts; seasonal harmattan wind produces obscuring dust; volcanically and seismically active

Cayman Islands

hurricanes (July to November)

Central African Republic

hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds affect northern areas; floods are common

Chad

hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds occur in north; periodic droughts; locust plagues

Chile

severe earthquakes; active volcanism; tsunamis

China

frequent typhoons (about five per year along southern and eastern coasts); damaging floods; tsunamis; earthquakes; droughts; land subsidence

Christmas Island

the narrow fringing reef surrounding the island can be a maritime hazard

Clipperton Island

NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

cyclone season is October to April

Colombia

highlands subject to volcanic eruptions; occasional earthquakes; periodic droughts

Comoros

cyclones possible during rainy season (December to April);
Le Kartala on Grand Comore is an active volcano

Congo, Democratic Republic of the periodic droughts in south;
Congo River floods (seasonal); in the east, in the Great Rift Valley,
there are active volcanoes

Congo, Republic of the
seasonal flooding

Cook Islands

typhoons (November to March)

Coral Sea Islands

occasional tropical cyclones

Costa Rica

occasional earthquakes, hurricanes along Atlantic coast;
frequent flooding of lowlands at onset of rainy season and
landslides; active volcanoes

Cote d'Ivoire

coast has heavy surf and no natural harbors; during
the rainy season torrential flooding is possible

Croatia

destructive earthquakes

Cuba

the east coast is subject to hurricanes from August to November
(in general, the country averages about one hurricane every other
year); droughts are common

Cyprus

moderate earthquake activity; droughts

Czech Republic

flooding

Denmark

flooding is a threat in some areas of the country (e.g.,
parts of Jutland, along the southern coast of the island of Lolland)
that are protected from the sea by a system of dikes

Djibouti

earthquakes; droughts; occasional cyclonic disturbances
from the Indian Ocean bring heavy rains and flash floods

Dominica

flash floods are a constant threat; destructive hurricanes
can be expected during the late summer months

Dominican Republic

lies in the middle of the hurricane belt and

subject to severe storms from June to October; occasional flooding;
periodic droughts

East Timor

floods and landslides are common; earthquakes, tsunamis, tropical cyclones

Ecuador

frequent earthquakes, landslides, volcanic activity; floods; periodic droughts

Egypt

periodic droughts; frequent earthquakes, flash floods, landslides; hot, driving windstorm called khamsin occurs in spring; dust storms, sandstorms

El Salvador

known as the Land of Volcanoes; frequent and sometimes destructive earthquakes and volcanic activity; extremely susceptible to hurricanes

Equatorial Guinea

violent windstorms, flash floods

Eritrea

frequent droughts; locust swarms

Estonia

sometimes flooding occurs in the spring

Ethiopia

geologically active Great Rift Valley susceptible to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions; frequent droughts

Europa Island

NA

European Union

flooding along coasts; avalanches in mountainous area; earthquakes in the south; volcanic eruptions in Italy; periodic droughts in Spain; ice floes in the Baltic

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

strong winds persist throughout the year

Faroe Islands

NA

Fiji

cyclonic storms can occur from November to January

Finland

NA

France

flooding; avalanches; midwinter windstorms; drought; forest fires in south near the Mediterranean

French Guiana

high frequency of heavy showers and severe thunderstorms; flooding

French Polynesia

occasional cyclonic storms in January

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Ile Amsterdam and Ile Saint-Paul are extinct volcanoes

Gabon

NA

Gambia, The
drought (rainfall has dropped by 30% in the last 30
years)

Gaza Strip
droughts

Georgia
earthquakes

Germany
flooding

Ghana
dry, dusty, northeastern harmattan winds occur from January to
March; droughts

Gibraltar
NA

Glorioso Islands
periodic cyclones

Greece
severe earthquakes

Greenland
continuous permafrost over northern two-thirds of the
island

Grenada
lies on edge of hurricane belt; hurricane season lasts from
June to November

Guadeloupe
hurricanes (June to October); Soufriere de Guadeloupe is
an active volcano

Guam

frequent squalls during rainy season; relatively rare, but potentially very destructive typhoons (June - December)

Guatemala

numerous volcanoes in mountains, with occasional violent earthquakes; Caribbean coast extremely susceptible to hurricanes and other tropical storms

Guernsey

NA

Guinea

hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season

Guinea-Bissau

hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season; brush fires

Guyana

flash floods are a constant threat during rainy seasons

Haiti

lies in the middle of the hurricane belt and subject to severe storms from June to October; occasional flooding and earthquakes; periodic droughts

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Mawson Peak, an active volcano, is on Heard Island

Holy See (Vatican City)

NA

Honduras

frequent, but generally mild, earthquakes; extremely susceptible to damaging hurricanes and floods along the Caribbean coast

Hong Kong
occasional typhoons

Howland Island
the narrow fringing reef surrounding the island can be a maritime hazard

Iceland
earthquakes and volcanic activity

Iles Eparses
all islands subject to periodic cyclones
Bassas da India: maritime hazard since it is under water for a period of three hours prior to and following the high tide and surrounded by reefs

India
droughts; flash floods, as well as widespread and destructive flooding from monsoonal rains; severe thunderstorms; earthquakes

Indian Ocean
occasional icebergs pose navigational hazard in southern reaches

Indonesia
occasional floods, severe droughts, tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanoes, forest fires

Iran
periodic droughts, floods; dust storms, sandstorms; earthquakes

Iraq
dust storms, sandstorms, floods

Ireland

NA

Isle of Man

NA

Israel

sandstorms may occur during spring and summer; droughts;
periodic earthquakes

Italy

regional risks include landslides, mudflows, avalanches,
earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flooding; land subsidence in
Venice

Jamaica

hurricanes (especially July to November)

Jan Mayen

dominated by the volcano Haakon VII Toppen/Beerenberg;
volcanic activity resumed in 1970

Japan

many dormant and some active volcanoes; about 1,500 seismic
occurrences (mostly tremors) every year; tsunamis; typhoons

Jarvis Island

the narrow fringing reef surrounding the island poses
a maritime hazard

Jersey

NA

Johnston Atoll

NA

Jordan

droughts; periodic earthquakes

Juan de Nova Island
periodic cyclones

Kazakhstan
earthquakes in the south, mudslides around Almaty

Kenya
recurring drought; flooding during rainy seasons

Kingman Reef
wet or awash most of the time, maximum elevation of about 1 meter makes Kingman Reef a maritime hazard

Kiribati
typhoons can occur any time, but usually November to March; occasional tornadoes; low level of some of the islands make them very sensitive to changes in sea level

Korea, North
late spring droughts often followed by severe flooding; occasional typhoons during the early fall

Korea, South
occasional typhoons bring high winds and floods; low-level seismic activity common in southwest

Kuwait
sudden cloudbursts are common from October to April and bring heavy rain, which can damage roads and houses; sandstorms and dust
storms occur throughout the year, but are most common between March and August

Kyrgyzstan

NA

Laos
floods, droughts

Latvia
NA

Lebanon
dust storms, sandstorms

Lesotho
periodic droughts

Liberia
dust-laden harmattan winds blow from the Sahara (December to March)

Libya
hot, dry, dust-laden ghibli is a southern wind lasting one to four days in spring and fall; dust storms, sandstorms

Liechtenstein
NA

Lithuania
NA

Luxembourg
NA

Macau
typhoons

Macedonia
high seismic risks

Madagascar

periodic cyclones, drought, and locust infestation

Malawi

NA

Malaysia

flooding, landslides, forest fires

Maldives

low level of islands makes them very sensitive to sea level rise

Mali

hot, dust-laden harmattan haze common during dry seasons; recurring droughts; occasional Niger River flooding

Malta

NA

Marshall Islands

infrequent typhoons

Martinique

hurricanes, flooding, and volcanic activity (an average of one major natural disaster every five years)

Mauritania

hot, dry, dust/sand-laden sirocco wind blows primarily in March and April; periodic droughts

Mauritius

cyclones (November to April); almost completely surrounded by reefs that may pose maritime hazards

Mayotte

cyclones during rainy season

Mexico

tsunamis along the Pacific coast, volcanoes and destructive earthquakes in the center and south, and hurricanes on the Pacific, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean coasts

Micronesia, Federated States of

typhoons (June to December)

Midway Islands

NA

Moldova

landslides (57 cases in 1998)

Monaco

NA

Mongolia

dust storms, grassland and forest fires, drought, and "zud," which is harsh winter conditions

Montenegro

destructive earthquakes

Montserrat

severe hurricanes (June to November); volcanic eruptions (Soufriere Hills volcano has erupted continuously since 1995)

Morocco

northern mountains geologically unstable and subject to earthquakes; periodic droughts

Mozambique

severe droughts; devastating cyclones and floods in central and southern provinces

Namibia

prolonged periods of drought

Nauru
periodic droughts

Navassa Island
hurricanes

Nepal
severe thunderstorms, flooding, landslides, drought, and
famine depending on the timing, intensity, and duration of the
summer monsoons

Netherlands
flooding

Netherlands Antilles
Curacao and Bonaire are south of Caribbean
hurricane belt and are rarely threatened; Sint Maarten, Saba, and
Sint Eustatius are subject to hurricanes from July to October

New Caledonia
cyclones, most frequent from November to March

New Zealand
earthquakes are common, though usually not severe;
volcanic activity

Nicaragua
destructive earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides; extremely
susceptible to hurricanes

Niger
recurring droughts

Nigeria
periodic droughts; flooding

Niue
typhoons

Norfolk Island
typhoons (especially May to July)

Northern Mariana Islands active volcanoes on Pagan and Agrihan;
typhoons (especially August to November)

Norway
rockslides, avalanches

Oman
summer winds often raise large sandstorms and dust storms in
interior; periodic droughts

Pacific Ocean
surrounded by a zone of violent volcanic and
earthquake activity sometimes referred to as the "Pacific Ring of
Fire"; subject to tropical cyclones (typhoons) in southeast and east
Asia from May to December (most frequent from July to October);
tropical cyclones (hurricanes) may form south of Mexico and
strike

Central America and Mexico from June to October (most common
in

August and September); cyclical El Nino/La Nina phenomenon
occurs in

the equatorial Pacific, influencing weather in the Western
Hemisphere and the western Pacific; ships subject to
superstructure

icing in extreme north from October to May; persistent fog in the
northern Pacific can be a maritime hazard from June to December

Pakistan
frequent earthquakes, occasionally severe especially in
north and west; flooding along the Indus after heavy rains (July

and

August)

Palau

typhoons (June to December)

Palmyra Atoll

NA

Panama

occasional severe storms and forest fires in the Darien area

Papua New Guinea

active volcanism; situated along the Pacific "Ring of Fire"; the country is subject to frequent and sometimes severe earthquakes; mud slides; tsunamis

Paracel Islands

typhoons

Paraguay

local flooding in southeast (early September to June);
poorly drained plains may become boggy (early October to June)

Peru

earthquakes, tsunamis, flooding, landslides, mild volcanic activity

Philippines

astride typhoon belt, usually affected by 15 and struck by five to six cyclonic storms per year; landslides; active volcanoes; destructive earthquakes; tsunamis

Pitcairn Islands

typhoons (especially November to March)

Poland

flooding

Portugal

Azores subject to severe earthquakes

Puerto Rico

periodic droughts; hurricanes

Qatar

haze, dust storms, sandstorms common

Reunion

periodic, devastating cyclones (December to April); Piton de la Fournaise on the southeastern coast is an active volcano

Romania

earthquakes, most severe in south and southwest; geologic structure and climate promote landslides

Russia

permafrost over much of Siberia is a major impediment to development; volcanic activity in the Kuril Islands; volcanoes and earthquakes on the Kamchatka Peninsula; spring floods and summer/autumn forest fires throughout Siberia and parts of European

Russia

Rwanda

periodic droughts; the volcanic Virunga mountains are in the northwest along the border with Democratic Republic of the Congo

Saint Helena

active volcanism on Tristan da Cunha, last eruption in 1961

Saint Kitts and Nevis

hurricanes (July to October)

Saint Lucia

hurricanes and volcanic activity

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

persistent fog throughout the year can be
a maritime hazard

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

hurricanes; Soufriere volcano on
the island of Saint Vincent is a constant threat

Samoa

occasional typhoons; active volcanism

San Marino

NA

Sao Tome and Principe

NA

Saudi Arabia

frequent sand and dust storms

Senegal

lowlands seasonally flooded; periodic droughts

Serbia

destructive earthquakes

Seychelles

lies outside the cyclone belt, so severe storms are rare;
short droughts possible

Sierra Leone

dry, sand-laden harmattan winds blow from the Sahara

(December to February); sandstorms, dust storms

Singapore

NA

Slovakia

NA

Slovenia

flooding and earthquakes

Solomon Islands

typhoons, but rarely destructive; geologically active region with frequent earth tremors; volcanic activity

Somalia

recurring droughts; frequent dust storms over eastern plains in summer; floods during rainy season

South Africa

prolonged droughts

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

the South Sandwich

Islands have prevailing weather conditions that generally make them

difficult to approach by ship; they are also subject to active volcanism

Southern Ocean

huge icebergs with drafts up to several hundred meters; smaller bergs and iceberg fragments; sea ice (generally 0.5 to 1 meter thick) with sometimes dynamic short-term variations and

with large annual and interannual variations; deep continental shelf

flooded by glacial deposits varying widely over short distances;
high winds and large waves much of the year; ship icing,
especially

May-October; most of region is remote from sources of search and
rescue

Spain

periodic droughts

Spratly Islands

typhoons; numerous reefs and shoals pose a serious
maritime hazard

Sri Lanka

occasional cyclones and tornadoes

Sudan

dust storms and periodic persistent droughts

Suriname

NA

Svalbard

ice floes often block the entrance to Bellsund (a transit
point for coal export) on the west coast and occasionally make
parts

of the northeastern coast inaccessible to maritime traffic

Swaziland

drought

Sweden

ice floes in the surrounding waters, especially in the Gulf
of Bothnia, can interfere with maritime traffic

Switzerland

avalanches, landslides, flash floods

Syria

dust storms, sandstorms

Taiwan

earthquakes and typhoons

Tajikistan

earthquakes and floods

Tanzania

flooding on the central plateau during the rainy season;
drought

Thailand

land subsidence in Bangkok area resulting from the
depletion of the water table; droughts

Togo

hot, dry harmattan wind can reduce visibility in north during
winter; periodic droughts

Tokelau

lies in Pacific typhoon belt

Tonga

cyclones (October to April); earthquakes and volcanic activity
on Fonuafo'ou

Trinidad and Tobago

outside usual path of hurricanes and other
tropical storms

Tromelin Island

NA

Tunisia

NA

Turkey

severe earthquakes, especially in northern Turkey, along an arc extending from the Sea of Marmara to Lake Van

Turkmenistan

NA

Turks and Caicos Islands

frequent hurricanes

Tuvalu

severe tropical storms are usually rare, but, in 1997, there were three cyclones; low level of islands make them sensitive to changes in sea level

Uganda

NA

Ukraine

NA

United Arab Emirates

frequent sand and dust storms

United Kingdom

winter windstorms; floods

United States

tsunamis, volcanoes, and earthquake activity around Pacific Basin; hurricanes along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts; tornadoes in the midwest and southeast; mud slides in California; forest fires in the west; flooding; permafrost in northern Alaska, a major impediment to development

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Baker, Howland, and

Jarvis Islands: the narrow fringing reef surrounding the island can

be a maritime hazard

Kingman Reef: wet or awash most of the time, maximum elevation of

less than 1 m makes Kingman Reef a maritime hazard

Midway Islands, Johnston, and Palmyra Atolls: NA

Uruguay

seasonally high winds (the pampero is a chilly and occasional violent wind that blows north from the Argentine pampas),

droughts, floods; because of the absence of mountains, which act as

weather barriers, all locations are particularly vulnerable to rapid changes from weather fronts

Uzbekistan

NA

Vanuatu

tropical cyclones or typhoons (January to April); volcanic eruption on Aoba (Ambae) island began 27 November 2005, volcanism

also causes minor earthquakes; tsunamis

Venezuela

subject to floods, rockslides, mudslides; periodic droughts

Vietnam

occasional typhoons (May to January) with extensive flooding, especially in the Mekong River delta

Virgin Islands

several hurricanes in recent years; frequent and severe droughts and floods; occasional earthquakes

Wake Island

occasional typhoons

Wallis and Futuna

NA

West Bank

droughts

Western Sahara

hot, dry, dust/sand-laden sirocco wind can occur
during winter and spring; widespread harmattan haze exists 60%
of
time, often severely restricting visibility

World

large areas subject to severe weather (tropical cyclones),
natural disasters (earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis, volcanic
eruptions)

Yemen

sandstorms and dust storms in summer

Zambia

periodic drought, tropical storms (November to April)

Zimbabwe

recurring droughts; floods and severe storms are rare

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2022 People - note

Afghanistan

of the estimated 4 million refugees in October 2001, 2.3 million have returned

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

the landing of illegal immigrants from Indonesia's Rote Island has become an ongoing problem

Cook Islands

2001 census counted a resident population of 15,017

Cuba

illicit migration is a continuing problem; Cubans attempt to depart the island and enter the US using homemade rafts, alien smugglers, direct flights, or falsified visas; Cubans also use non-maritime routes to enter the US including direct flights to Miami and over-land via the southwest border

Greece

women, men, and children are trafficked to and within Greece for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor

Rwanda

Rwanda is the most densely populated country in Africa

Turks and Caicos Islands

destination and transit point for illegal Haitian immigrants bound for the Turks and Caicos Islands, The Bahamas, and US

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2023 Area - comparative

Afghanistan

slightly smaller than Texas

Akrotiri

about 0.7 times the size of Washington, DC

Albania

slightly smaller than Maryland

Algeria

slightly less than 3.5 times the size of Texas

American Samoa

slightly larger than Washington, DC

Andorra

2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Angola

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Anguilla

about half the size of Washington, DC

Antarctica

slightly less than 1.5 times the size of the US

Antigua and Barbuda

2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Arctic Ocean

slightly less than 1.5 times the size of the US

Argentina

slightly less than three-tenths the size of the US

Armenia

slightly smaller than Maryland

Aruba

slightly larger than Washington, DC

Ashmore and Cartier Islands about eight times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Atlantic Ocean

slightly less than 6.5 times the size of the US

Australia

slightly smaller than the US contiguous 48 states

Austria

slightly smaller than Maine

Azerbaijan

slightly smaller than Maine

Bahamas, The

slightly smaller than Connecticut

Bahrain

3.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Baker Island

about 2.5 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Bangladesh

slightly smaller than Iowa

Barbados

2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Bassas da India

about one-third the size of The Mall in Washington,

DC

Belarus

slightly smaller than Kansas

Belgium

about the size of Maryland

Belize

slightly smaller than Massachusetts

Benin

slightly smaller than Pennsylvania

Bermuda

about one-third the size of Washington, DC

Bhutan

about half the size of Indiana

Bolivia

slightly less than three times the size of Montana

Bosnia and Herzegovina

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Botswana

slightly smaller than Texas

Bouvet Island

about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Brazil

slightly smaller than the US

British Indian Ocean Territory land area is about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

British Virgin Islands
about 0.9 times the size of Washington, DC

Brunei
slightly smaller than Delaware

Bulgaria
slightly larger than Tennessee

Burkina Faso
slightly larger than Colorado

Burma
slightly smaller than Texas

Burundi
slightly smaller than Maryland

Cambodia
slightly smaller than Oklahoma

Cameroon
slightly larger than California

Canada
somewhat larger than the US

Cape Verde
slightly larger than Rhode Island

Cayman Islands
1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Central African Republic
slightly smaller than Texas

Chad
slightly more than three times the size of California

Chile

slightly smaller than twice the size of Montana

China

slightly smaller than the US

Christmas Island

about three-quarters the size of Washington, DC

Clipperton Island

about 12 times the size of The Mall in Washington,
DC

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

about 24 times the size of The Mall in
Washington, DC

Colombia

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Comoros

slightly more than 12 times the size of Washington, DC

Congo, Democratic Republic of the slightly less than one-fourth
the size of the US

Congo, Republic of the

slightly smaller than Montana

Cook Islands

1.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Coral Sea Islands

NA

Costa Rica

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Cote d'Ivoire

slightly larger than New Mexico

Croatia

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Cuba

slightly smaller than Pennsylvania

Cyprus

about 0.6 times the size of Connecticut

Czech Republic

slightly smaller than South Carolina

Denmark

slightly less than twice the size of Massachusetts

Dhekelia

about three-quarters the size of Washington, DC

Djibouti

slightly smaller than Massachusetts

Dominica

slightly more than four times the size of Washington, DC

Dominican Republic

slightly more than twice the size of New Hampshire

East Timor

slightly larger than Connecticut

Ecuador

slightly smaller than Nevada

Egypt

slightly more than three times the size of New Mexico

El Salvador

slightly smaller than Massachusetts

Equatorial Guinea

slightly smaller than Maryland

Eritrea

slightly larger than Pennsylvania

Estonia

slightly smaller than New Hampshire and Vermont combined

Ethiopia

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Europa Island

about 0.16 times the size of Washington, DC

European Union

less than one-half the size of the US

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

slightly smaller than Connecticut

Faroe Islands

eight times the size of Washington, DC

Fiji

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Finland

slightly smaller than Montana

France

slightly less than twice the size of Colorado

French Guiana

slightly smaller than Indiana

French Polynesia

slightly less than one-third the size of Connecticut

French Southern and Antarctic Lands slightly less than 1.3 times the size of Delaware

Gabon

slightly smaller than Colorado

Gambia, The

slightly less than twice the size of Delaware

Gaza Strip

slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC

Georgia

slightly smaller than South Carolina

Germany

slightly smaller than Montana

Ghana

slightly smaller than Oregon

Gibraltar

about 11 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Glorioso Islands

about eight times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Greece

slightly smaller than Alabama

Greenland

slightly more than three times the size of Texas

Grenada

twice the size of Washington, DC

Guadeloupe

10 times the size of Washington, DC

Guam

three times the size of Washington, DC

Guatemala

slightly smaller than Tennessee

Guernsey

about one-half the size of Washington, DC

Guinea

slightly smaller than Oregon

Guinea-Bissau

slightly less than three times the size of Connecticut

Guyana

slightly smaller than Idaho

Haiti

slightly smaller than Maryland

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

slightly more than two times the
size of Washington, DC

Holy See (Vatican City)

about 0.7 times the size of The Mall in
Washington, DC

Honduras

slightly larger than Tennessee

Hong Kong

six times the size of Washington, DC

Howland Island

about three times the size of The Mall in Washington,
DC

Hungary

slightly smaller than Indiana

Iceland

slightly smaller than Kentucky

Iles Eparses

Bassas da India: land area about one-third the size of
The Mall in Washington, DC

Europa Island: about one-sixth the size of Washington, DC

Glorioso Islands: about eight times the size of The Mall in
Washington, DC

Juan de Nova Island: about seven times the size of The Mall in
Washington, DC

Tromelin Island: about 1.7 times the size of The Mall in
Washington,
DC

India

slightly more than one-third the size of the US

Indian Ocean

about 5.5 times the size of the US

Indonesia

slightly less than three times the size of Texas

Iran

slightly larger than Alaska

Iraq

slightly more than twice the size of Idaho

Ireland

slightly larger than West Virginia

Isle of Man

slightly more than three times the size of Washington, DC

Israel

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Italy

slightly larger than Arizona

Jamaica

slightly smaller than Connecticut

Jan Mayen

slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC

Japan

slightly smaller than California

Jarvis Island

about eight times the size of The Mall in Washington,
DC

Jersey

about two-thirds the size of Washington, DC

Johnston Atoll

about 4.7 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Jordan

slightly smaller than Indiana

Juan de Nova Island

about seven times the size of The Mall in

Washington, DC

Kazakhstan

slightly less than four times the size of Texas

Kenya

slightly more than twice the size of Nevada

Kingman Reef

about 1.7 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Kiribati

four times the size of Washington, DC

Korea, North

slightly smaller than Mississippi

Korea, South

slightly larger than Indiana

Kuwait

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Kyrgyzstan

slightly smaller than South Dakota

Laos

slightly larger than Utah

Latvia

slightly larger than West Virginia

Lebanon

about 0.7 times the size of Connecticut

Lesotho

slightly smaller than Maryland

Liberia

slightly larger than Tennessee

Libya

slightly larger than Alaska

Liechtenstein

about 0.9 times the size of Washington, DC

Lithuania

slightly larger than West Virginia

Luxembourg

slightly smaller than Rhode Island

Macau

less than one-sixth the size of Washington, DC

Macedonia

slightly larger than Vermont

Madagascar

slightly less than twice the size of Arizona

Malawi

slightly smaller than Pennsylvania

Malaysia

slightly larger than New Mexico

Maldives

about 1.7 times the size of Washington, DC

Mali

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Malta

slightly less than twice the size of Washington, DC

Marshall Islands

about the size of Washington, DC

Martinique

slightly more than six times the size of Washington, DC

Mauritania

slightly larger than three times the size of New Mexico

Mauritius

almost 11 times the size of Washington, DC

Mayotte

slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC

Mexico

slightly less than three times the size of Texas

Micronesia, Federated States of

four times the size of Washington,
DC (land area only)

Midway Islands

about nine times the size of The Mall in Washington,
DC

Moldova

slightly larger than Maryland

Monaco

about three times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Mongolia

slightly smaller than Alaska

Montenegro

slightly smaller than Connecticut

Montserrat

about 0.6 times the size of Washington, DC

Morocco

slightly larger than California

Mozambique

slightly less than twice the size of California

Namibia

slightly more than half the size of Alaska

Nauru

about 0.1 times the size of Washington, DC

Navassa Island

about nine times the size of The Mall in Washington,
DC

Nepal

slightly larger than Arkansas

Netherlands

slightly less than twice the size of New Jersey

Netherlands Antilles

more than five times the size of Washington, DC

New Caledonia

slightly smaller than New Jersey

New Zealand

about the size of Colorado

Nicaragua

slightly smaller than the state of New York

Niger

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Nigeria

slightly more than twice the size of California

Niue

1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Norfolk Island

about 0.2 times the size of Washington, DC

Northern Mariana Islands

2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Norway

slightly larger than New Mexico

Oman

slightly smaller than Kansas

Pacific Ocean

about 15 times the size of the US; covers about 28% of the global surface; larger than the total land area of the world

Pakistan

slightly less than twice the size of California

Palau

slightly more than 2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Palmyra Atoll

about 20 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Panama

slightly smaller than South Carolina

Papua New Guinea

slightly larger than California

Paracel Islands

NA

Paraguay

slightly smaller than California

Peru

slightly smaller than Alaska

Philippines

slightly larger than Arizona

Pitcairn Islands

about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Poland

slightly smaller than New Mexico

Portugal

slightly smaller than Indiana

Puerto Rico

slightly less than three times the size of Rhode Island

Qatar

slightly smaller than Connecticut

Reunion

slightly smaller than Rhode Island

Romania

slightly smaller than Oregon

Russia

approximately 1.8 times the size of the US

Rwanda

slightly smaller than Maryland

Saint Helena

slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC

Saint Kitts and Nevis

1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Saint Lucia

3.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

twice the size of Washington, DC

Samoa

slightly smaller than Rhode Island

San Marino

about 0.3 times the size of Washington, DC

Sao Tome and Principe

more than five times the size of Washington, DC

Saudi Arabia

slightly more than one-fifth the size of the US

Senegal

slightly smaller than South Dakota

Serbia

slightly larger than South Carolina

Seychelles

2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Sierra Leone

slightly smaller than South Carolina

Singapore

slightly more than 3.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Slovakia

about twice the size of New Hampshire

Slovenia

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Solomon Islands

slightly smaller than Maryland

Somalia

slightly smaller than Texas

South Africa

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

slightly larger than

Rhode Island

Southern Ocean

slightly more than twice the size of the US

Spain

slightly more than twice the size of Oregon

Spratly Islands

NA

Sri Lanka

slightly larger than West Virginia

Sudan

slightly more than one-quarter the size of the US

Suriname

slightly larger than Georgia

Svalbard

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Swaziland

slightly smaller than New Jersey

Sweden

slightly larger than California

Switzerland

slightly less than twice the size of New Jersey

Syria

slightly larger than North Dakota

Taiwan

slightly smaller than Maryland and Delaware combined

Tajikistan

slightly smaller than Wisconsin

Tanzania

slightly larger than twice the size of California

Thailand

slightly more than twice the size of Wyoming

Togo

slightly smaller than West Virginia

Tokelau

about 17 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Tonga

four times the size of Washington, DC

Trinidad and Tobago
slightly smaller than Delaware

Tromelin Island
about 1.7 times the size of The Mall in Washington,
DC

Tunisia
slightly larger than Georgia

Turkey
slightly larger than Texas

Turkmenistan
slightly larger than California

Turks and Caicos Islands
2.5 times the size of Washington, DC

Tuvalu
0.1 times the size of Washington, DC

Uganda
slightly smaller than Oregon

Ukraine
slightly smaller than Texas

United Arab Emirates
slightly smaller than Maine

United Kingdom
slightly smaller than Oregon

United States
about half the size of Russia; about three-tenths the
size of Africa; about half the size of South America (or slightly

larger than Brazil); slightly larger than China; almost two and a half times the size of the European Union

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Baker Island: about

two and a half times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Howland Island: about three times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Jarvis Island: about eight times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Johnston Atoll: about four and a half times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Kingman Reef: a little more than one and a half times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Midway Islands: about nine times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Palmyra Atoll: about 20 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Uruguay

slightly smaller than the state of Washington

Uzbekistan

slightly larger than California

Vanuatu

slightly larger than Connecticut

Venezuela

slightly more than twice the size of California

Vietnam

slightly larger than New Mexico

Virgin Islands

twice the size of Washington, DC

Wake Island

about 11 times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Wallis and Futuna

1.5 times the size of Washington, DC

West Bank

slightly smaller than Delaware

Western Sahara

about the size of Colorado

World

land area about 16 times the size of the US

Yemen

slightly larger than twice the size of Wyoming

Zambia

slightly larger than Texas

Zimbabwe

slightly larger than Montana

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Afghanistan

22 years of age; inductees are contracted into service for a 4-year term (2005)

Albania

19 years of age (2004)

Algeria

19-30 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 18 months (6 months basic training, 12 months civil projects) (2006)

Angola

17 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - two years plus time for training (2001)

Antigua and Barbuda

18 years of age (est.); no conscript military service (2001)

Argentina

18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (2001)

Armenia

18 to 27 years of age for compulsory military service, conscript service obligation - 12 months; 18 years of age for voluntary military service (2004)

Australia

16 years of age for voluntary service; women allowed to serve in Army combat units in non-combat support roles (2001)

Austria

18 years of age for compulsory military service; 16 years of age for voluntary service; from 2007, at the earliest, compulsory

military service obligation will be reduced from eight months to six
(2005)

Azerbaijan
men between 18 and 35 are liable for military service; 18 years of age for voluntary military service; length of military service is 18 months and 12 months for university graduates
(2006)

Bahamas, The
18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2001)

Bahrain
18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Bangladesh
18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (2005)

Barbados
18 years of age for voluntary military service; volunteers at earlier age with parental consent; no conscription (2001)

Belarus
18-27 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 18 months (2005)

Belgium
16 years of age for voluntary military service; women comprise approx. 7% of the Belgian armed forces (2001)

Belize
18 years of age for voluntary military service; laws allow for conscription only if volunteers are insufficient; conscription has never been implemented; volunteers typically outnumber

available

positions by 3:1 (2001)

Benin

21 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; in practice, volunteers may be taken at the age of 18; both sexes are eligible for military service; conscript tour of duty - 18 months (2004)

Bhutan

18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (2001)

Bolivia

18 years of age for voluntary military service; when annual number of volunteers falls short of goal, compulsory recruitment is effected, including conscription of boys as young as 14; one estimate holds that 40% of the armed forces are under the age of 18, with 50% of those under the age of 16; conscript tour of duty - 12 months (2002)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

18 years of age for compulsory military service in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; 16 years of age in times of war; 18 years of age for Republika Srpska; 17 years of age for voluntary military service in the Federation and in the Republika Srpska; by law, military obligations cover all healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60, and all women between the ages of 18 and 55; service obligation is four months (July 2004)

Botswana

18 is the apparent age of voluntary military service; the

official qualifications for determining minimum age are unknown (2001)

Brazil

21-45 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - nine to 12 months; 17-45 years of age for voluntary service; an increasing percentage of the ranks are "long-service" volunteer professionals; women were allowed to serve

in the armed forces beginning in early 1980s when the Brazilian Army

became the first army in South America to accept women into career

ranks; women serve in Navy and Air Force only in Women's Reserve

Corps (2001)

Brunei

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Bulgaria

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscript service obligation - 9 months; as of May 2006, 67% of the Bulgarian Army comprised of professional soldiers; conscription into the Army to end as of 1 January 2008; Air and Air

Defense Forces and Naval Forces will become fully professional by end of 2006 (2006)

Burkina Faso

18 years of age for compulsory military service; 20 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Burma

18 years of age for voluntary military service for both sexes (2004)

Burundi

16 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service (2001)

Cambodia

conscription law made effective in October 2006 requires all males between 18-30 to register for military service; service obligation is 18 months (2006)

Cameroon

18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (1999)

Canada

16 years of age for voluntary military service; women comprise approximately 11% of Canada's armed forces (2001)

Central African Republic

18 years of age for voluntary and compulsory military service; conscript service obligation is two years (2005)

Chad

20 years of age for conscripts, with three-year service obligation; 18 years of age for volunteers; no minimum age restriction for volunteers with consent from a guardian; women are subject to one year of compulsory military or civic service at age of 21 (2004)

Chile

all male citizens 18-45 are obligated to perform military service; conscript service obligation - 12 months for Army, 24 months for Navy and Air Force (2004)

China

18-22 years of age for compulsory military service, with 24-month service obligation; no minimum age for voluntary service

(all officers are volunteers); 18-22 years of age for women who meet

requirements for specific military jobs (2006)

Colombia

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscript service obligation - 24 months (2004)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
18-45 years of age for military service

Congo, Republic of the
18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Costa Rica
18 years of age (2004)

Cote d'Ivoire
18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscript service obligation - 18 months (2004)

Croatia
18 years of age for compulsory military service, with six-month service obligation; 16 years of age with consent for voluntary service (December 2004)

Cuba
17 years of age; both sexes are eligible for military service (2004)

Cyprus

18 years of age (2004)

Czech Republic

18-50 years of age for voluntary military service; on-going transformation of military service into a fully professional, all-volunteer force no longer dependent on conscription began in January 2004 and is scheduled to be completed by 2007 (2005)

Denmark

18 years of age for compulsory and volunteer military service; conscripts serve an initial training period that varies from four to 12 months according to specialization; reservists are assigned to mobilization units following completion of their conscript service; women eligible to volunteer for military service (2004)

Djibouti

18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2001)

Dominican Republic 18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

East Timor

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Ecuador

20 years of age for conscript military service; 12-month service obligation (2004)

Egypt

18 years of age for conscript military service; three-year service obligation (2001)

El Salvador

18 years of age for compulsory military service, with 12-month service obligation; 16 years of age for volunteers (2002)

Equatorial Guinea

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Eritrea

18 years of age for voluntary and compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 16 months (2004)

Estonia

compulsory military service for men between 19 and 28; conscription lasts 11 months for junior NCOs and reserve platoon leaders; reserve officers and designated specialists have a different conscript service obligation; Estonia has committed to retaining conscription for men up to 2010 and, unlike Latvia and Lithuania, has no plan to transition to a contract armed forces; 17 years of age for volunteers; reserve commitment up to the age of 60 (2006)

Ethiopia

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service (2001)

Fiji

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Finland

18 years of age for voluntary and compulsory military service (October 2004)

France

17 years of age for voluntary military service; conscription ended in the 1990s; women serve in non-combat military posts (2001)

Gabon

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service (2001)

Gambia, The

18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (2001)

Georgia

18 to 34 years of age for compulsory and voluntary active duty military service; conscript service obligation - 18 months (2005)

Germany

18 years of age (conscripts serve a nine-month tour of compulsory military service) (2004)

Ghana

18 years of age for compulsory and volunteer military service (2001)

Greece

18 years of age for compulsory military service; during wartime the law allows for recruitment beginning January of the year of inductee's 18th birthday, thus including 17 year olds; 17 years of age for volunteers; conscript service obligation - 12 months for the Army, Air Force; 15 months for Navy; women are eligible for military service (2005)

Guatemala

all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 50 are liable for military service; conscript service obligation varies from 12 to 24 months (2005)

Guinea

18 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 24 months (2004)

Guinea-Bissau

18 years of age for compulsory military service (2001)

Haiti

18 years of age for voluntary recruitment into the police force (2001)

Honduras

18 years of age for voluntary two-three year military service (2004)

Hong Kong

18 years of age (2004)

Hungary

18 years of age for voluntary military service; conscription abolished in June 2004 (2004)

India

16 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Indonesia

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscript service obligation - two years (2002)

Iran

18 years of age for compulsory military service; 16 years of age for volunteers; soldiers as young as 9 were recruited extensively during the Iran-Iraq War; conscript service obligation - 18 months (2004)

Iraq

all volunteer force; the Iraqi Government is creating a new professional Iraqi military force of men aged 18 to 40 to defend

Iraq from external threats and the current insurgency (2006)

Ireland

17 years of age for voluntary military service; enlistees under the age of 17 can be recruited for specialist positions (2001)

Israel

17 years of age for compulsory (Jews, Druzes) and voluntary (Christians, Muslims, Circassians) military service; both sexes are eligible for military service; conscript service obligation - 36 months for men, 21 months for women (2004)

Italy

voluntary military service; conscription abolished January 2005 (2006)

Jamaica

18 years of age for voluntary military service; younger recruits may be conscripted with parental consent (2001)

Japan

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Jordan

17 years of age for voluntary military service; conscription at age 18 was suspended in 1999, although all males under age 37 are required to register; women not subject to conscription, but can volunteer to serve in non-combat military positions (2004)

Kazakhstan

18 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - two years; minimum age for volunteers
NA (2004)

Kenya

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Korea, North

17 years of age (2004)

Korea, South

20-30 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 24-28 months, depending on the military branch involved; 18 years of age for voluntary military service; some 4,000 women serve as commissioned and noncommissioned officers, approx. 2.3% of all officers; women, in service since 1950, are admitted to seven service branches, including infantry, but excluded from artillery, armor, anti-air, and chaplaincy corps (2005)

Kuwait

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; 1 month annual training to age 40; women have served in police forces since 1999 (2001)

Kyrgyzstan

18 years of age for compulsory military service (2001)

Laos

15 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - minimum 18 months (2004)

Latvia

19 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 12 months; 18 years of age for volunteers; plans are to phase out conscription, tentatively moving to an all-professional force by 2007; under current law, every citizen is entitled to serve in the armed forces for life (2004)

Lebanon

18-30 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscript service obligation - 12 months (2004)

Lesotho

18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2001)

Liberia

18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (2001)

Libya

17 years of age (2004)

Lithuania

19-45 years of age for compulsory military service, conscript service obligation - 12 months; 18 years of age for volunteers (2004)

Luxembourg

a 1967 law made the Army an all-volunteer force; 17 years of age for voluntary military service; soldiers under 18 are not deployed into combat or with peacekeeping missions (2004)

Macedonia

conscription to be phased out by 2007; current tour of conscript duty is six months; 18 years of age for voluntary military service (2005)

Madagascar

18-50 years of age; conscript service obligation - 18 months (either military or equivalent civil service) (2004)

Malawi

18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (2001)

Malaysia

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2005)

Maldives

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Mali

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscript service obligation - two years (2004)

Malta

18 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (2001)

Mauritania

18 years of age (est.); conscript service obligation - two years; majority of servicemen believed to be volunteers; service in Air Force and Navy is voluntary (April 2005)

Mexico

18 years of age for compulsory military service, conscript service obligation - 12 months; 16 years of age with consent for voluntary enlistment (2004)

Moldova

18 years of age for compulsory military service; national service obligation - 12 months (2004)

Mongolia

18-25 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 12 months in land or air defense forces or police; a small portion of Mongolian land forces (2.5 percent) is comprised of contract soldiers (2004)

Montenegro

compulsory national military service abolished August 2006

Morocco

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscript service obligation - 18 months (2004)

Namibia

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Nepal

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Netherlands

20 years of age for an all-volunteer force (2004)

Netherlands Antilles

16 years of age for National Guard recruitment; no conscription (2004)

New Zealand

17 years of age for voluntary military service; soldiers cannot be deployed until the age of 18 (2001)

Nicaragua

17 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Niger

18 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - two years (2004)

Nigeria

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2006)

Norway

18 years of age for compulsory military service; 16 years of age in wartime; 17 years of age for male volunteers; 18 years of age

for women; 16 years of age for volunteers to the Home Guard;
conscript service obligation - 12 months (2004)

Oman

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Pakistan

16 years of age for voluntary military service; soldiers
cannot be deployed for combat until age of 18; the Pakistani Air
Force has inducted its first female combat pilot (2006)

Papua New Guinea

18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2001)

Paraguay

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military
service; conscript service obligation - 12 months for Army, 24
months for Navy (2004)

Peru

18 years of age for compulsory military service (1999)

Philippines

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military
service (2001)

Poland

17 years of age for compulsory military service after January
1st of the year of 18th birthday; 17 years of age for voluntary
military service; in 2005, Poland plans to shorten the length of
conscript service obligation from 12 to 9 months; by 2008, plans
call for at least 60% of military personnel to be volunteers; only
soldiers who have completed their conscript service are allowed to
volunteer for professional service; as of April 2004, women are
only
allowed to serve as officers and noncommissioned officers (2004)

Portugal

18 years of age for voluntary military service; compulsory military service was ended in 2004; women serve in the armed forces,

on naval ships since 1993, but are prohibited from serving in some combatant specialties (2005)

Qatar

18 years of age for voluntary military service; land forces enlisted personnel are largely unprofessional foreign nationals (2005)

Reunion

18 years of age (2004)

Romania

all military inductees (including women) are volunteers who contract for an initial five-year term of service; subsequent voluntary service contracts are for successive three-year terms until the age of 36; minimum age for voluntary military service is 18 (2006)

Russia

Russia has adopted a mixed conscript-contract force; 18-27 years of age; males are registered for the draft at 17 years of age; length of compulsory military service is two years; plans call for reduction in mandatory service to 18 months in 2007 and to one year

by 2008; 30% of Russian army personnel were contract servicemen at

the end of 2005; planning calls for volunteer servicemen to compose

70% of armed forces by 2010, with the remaining servicemen consisting of conscripts; as of November 2006, the Armed Forces had

more than 60 units manned with contract personnel totalling over 78,000 contract privates and sergeants; 88 Ministry of Defense units

have been designated as permanent readiness units and are expected

to become all-volunteer by end 2007; these include most air force, naval, and nuclear arms units, as well as all airborne and naval infantry units, most motorized rifle brigades, and all special forces detachments (2006)

Rwanda

16 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (2001)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Sao Tome and Principe

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Saudi Arabia

18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2004)

Senegal

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscript service obligation - two years (2004)

Serbia

peacetime service obligation begins at age 17 and lasts until age 60 for men and 50 for women; under a state of war or impending

war, the obligation can begin at age 16 and be extended beyond 60

(2006)

Seychelles

18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2001)

Sierra Leone

18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2001)

Singapore

18 years of age for compulsory military service; 16 years of age for volunteers; conscript service obligation reduced to 24 months beginning December 2004 (2004)

Slovakia

complete transition to an all-volunteer professional force went into effect at the beginning of 2006 after 140 years of mandatory army service; volunteers include women, with minimum age of 17 years (2005)

Slovenia

17 years of age for voluntary military service; conscription abolished in 2003 (2004)

Somalia

18 years of age (est.) (2001)

South Africa

18 years of age for voluntary military service; women have a long history of military service in noncombat roles, dating back to World War I (2004)

Spain

20 years of age (2004)

Sri Lanka

18 years of age for voluntary military service (2001)

Sudan

18-30 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript

service obligation - three years (August 2004)

Suriname

18 years of age (est.); no conscription

Swaziland

18-30 years of age for voluntary military service; both sexes are eligible for military service (2005)

Sweden

19 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 7-17 months depending on conscript role; after completing initial service, soldiers have a reserve commitment until age of 47 (2004)

Switzerland

the Swiss Constitution states that "every Swiss male is obliged to do military service"; every Swiss male has to serve for at least 260 days in the armed forces; 19 years of age for compulsory military service; 17 years of age for voluntary military service; conscripts receive 15 weeks of compulsory training, followed by 10 intermittent recalls for training over the next 22 years; women are accepted on a voluntary basis but are not drafted (2005)

Syria

18 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript service obligation - 30 months (18 months in the Syrian Arab Navy); women are not conscripted but may volunteer to serve (2004)

Taiwan

19-35 years of age for military service; service obligation 16 months (to be shortened to 12 months in 2008); women in Air

Force

service are restricted to noncombat roles (2005)

Tajikistan

18 years of age for compulsory military service;
conscript service obligation - two years (2004)

Tanzania

15 years of age for voluntary military service; 18 years of
age for compulsory military service upon graduation from
secondary
school; conscript service obligation - two years (2004)

Thailand

21 years of age for compulsory military service; males are
registered at 18 years of age; conscript service obligation - two
years; 18 years of age for voluntary military service (2004)

Togo

18 years of age for voluntary and compulsory military service
(2001)

Tonga

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Trinidad and Tobago

18 years of age for voluntary military service;
no conscription (2001)

Tunisia

20 years of age for compulsory military service; conscript
service obligation - 12 months; 18 years of age for voluntary
military service (2004)

Turkey

20 years of age (2004)

Turkmenistan

18 years of age for compulsory military service;
conscript service obligation - two years (2004)

Uganda

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military duty;
the government has stated that recruitment below that age could
occur with proper consent and that "no person under the apparent
age
of 13 years shall be enrolled in the armed forces"

Ukraine

18-25 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military
service; conscript service obligation - 18 months for Army and Air
Force, 24 months for Navy (2004)

United Arab Emirates

18 years of age (est.); no conscription (2001)

United Kingdom

16 years of age for voluntary military service; women
serve in military services, but are excluded from ground combat
positions and some naval postings (2004)

United States

18 years of age; 17 years of age with written parental
consent (2006)

Uruguay

18 years of age for voluntary and compulsory military
service (2001)

Uzbekistan

18 years of age for compulsory military service;
conscript service obligation - 12 months (2004)

Venezuela

18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; conscript service obligation - 30 months (2004)

Vietnam

18 years of age (male) for compulsory military service; females may volunteer for active duty military service; conscript service obligation - 2 years (3-4 years in the navy); 18-45 years of age (male) or 18-40 years of age (female) for Militia Force or Self Defense Forces (2006)

Yemen

in May 2001, Yemen's National Defense Council abolished compulsory military service and authorized a voluntary program for military service (2004)

Zambia

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

Zimbabwe

18 years of age (est.) (2004)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2025 Manpower fit for military service

Afghanistan

males age 22-49: 2,662,946

females age 22-49: 2,508,574 (2005 est.)

Albania

males age 19-49: 668,526

females age 19-49: 648,334 (2005 est.)

Algeria

males age 19-49: 6,590,079

females age 19-49: 6,711,285 (2005 est.)

Andorra

males age 18-49: 14,721 (2005 est.)

Angola

males age 17-49: 1,282,195

females age 17-49: 1,256,390 (2005 est.)

Anguilla

males age 18-49: 2,986 (2005 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

males age 18-49: 14,859

females age 18-49: 14,947 (2005 est.)

Argentina

males age 18-49: 7,316,038

females age 18-49: 7,442,589 (2005 est.)

Armenia

males age 18-49: 551,938

females age 18-49: 656,493 (2005 est.)

Aruba

males age 18-49: 13,219 (2005 est.)

Australia

males age 16-49: 4,092,717

females age 16-49: 3,983,447 (2005 est.)

Austria

males age 18-49: 1,550,441

females age 18-49: 1,515,365 (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

males age 18-49: 1,314,955

females age 18-49: 1,676,408 (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The

males age 18-49: 44,309 (2005 est.)

Bahrain

males age 18-49: 161,372

females age 18-49: 125,488 (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

males age 18-49: 26,841,255 (2005 est.)

Barbados

males age 18-49: 54,510

females age 18-49: 54,889 (2005 est.)

Belarus

males age 18-49: 1,657,984

females age 18-49: 2,102,793 (2005 est.)

Belgium

males age 16-49: 1,998,003

females age 16-49: 1,940,918 (2005 est.)

Belize

males age 18-49: 44,238

females age 18-49: 43,633 (2005 est.)

Benin

males age 21-49: 749,774

females age 21-49: 751,329 (2005 est.)

Bermuda

males age 18-49: 12,165 (2005 est.)

Bhutan

males age 18-49: 314,975

females age 18-49: 296,833 (2005 est.)

Bolivia

males age 18-49: 1,311,414

females age 18-49: 1,502,177 (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

males age 18-49: 910,539

females age 18-49: 881,446 (2005 est.)

Botswana

males age 18-49: 136,322

females age 18-49: 136,315 (2005 est.)

Brazil

males age 19-49: 33,119,098

females age 19-49: 38,079,722 (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

males age 18-49: 5,295 (2005 est.)

Brunei

males age 18-49: 85,045

females age 18-49: 77,436 (2005 est.)

Bulgaria

males age 18-49: 1,302,037

females age 18-49: 1,365,126 (2005 est.)

Burkina Faso

males age 18-49: 1,530,324 (2005 est.)

Burma

males age 18-49: 7,946,701

females age 18-49: 8,543,705 (2005 est.)

Burundi

males age 16-49: 955,616

females age 16-49: 932,767 (2005 est.)

Cambodia

males age 18-49: 1,955,141

females age 18-49: 2,048,611 (2005 est.)

Cameroon

males age 18-49: 1,946,767

females age 18-49: 1,834,600 (2005 est.)

Canada

males age 16-49: 6,740,490

females age 16-49: 6,580,868 (2005 est.)

Cape Verde

males age 18-49: 65,614

females age 18-49: 73,662 (2005 est.)

Cayman Islands

males age 18-49: 8,600 (2005 est.)

Central African Republic

males age 18-49: 416,091

females age 18-49: 383,056 (2005 est.)

Chad

males age 20-49: 794,988

females age 20-49: 849,500 (2005 est.)

Chile

males age 18-49: 3,123,281

females age 18-49: 3,128,277 (2005 est.)

China

males age 18-49: 281,240,272

females age 18-49: 269,025,517 (2005 est.)

Colombia

males age 18-49: 6,986,228

females age 18-49: 8,794,465 (2005 est.)

Comoros

males age 18-49: 98,792

females age 18-49: 106,415 (2005 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

males age 18-49: 6,464,223 (2005 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

males age 18-49: 406,016

females age 18-49: 394,745 (2005 est.)

Costa Rica

males age 18-49: 829,874

females age 18-49: 809,343 (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

males age 18-49: 1,973,265

females age 18-49: 1,911,777 (2005 est.)

Croatia

males age 18-49: 725,914

females age 18-49: 823,611 (2005 est.)

Cuba

males age 17-49: 2,441,927

females age 17-49: 2,396,741 (2005 est.)

Cyprus

Greek Cyriot National Guard (GCNG):

males age 18-49: 150,750

females age 18-49: 144,344 (2005 est.)

Czech Republic

males age 18-49: 1,996,631

females age 18-49: 1,923,508 (2005 est.)

Denmark

males age 18-49: 955,168

females age 18-49: 935,643 (2005 est.)

Djibouti

males age 18-49: 46,020

females age 18-49: 42,181 (2005 est.)

Dominica

males age 18-49: 15,136 (2005 est.)

Dominican Republic

males age 18-49: 1,671,493

females age 18-49: 1,536,257 (2005 est.)

East Timor

males age 18-49: 179,422

females age 18-49: 184,533 (2005 est.)

Ecuador

males age 20-49: 2,338,428

females age 20-49: 2,380,327 (2005 est.)

Egypt

males age 18-49: 15,540,234

females age 18-49: 14,939,378 (2005 est.)

El Salvador

males age 18-49: 960,315

females age 18-49: 1,310,466 (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

males age 18-49: 56,462

females age 18-49: 59,260 (2005 est.)

Eritrea

males age 18-49: 555,553

females age 18-49: 562,426 (2005)

Estonia

males age 18-49: 200,382 (in 2004, 51% of the young men called up for service were determined to be unfit; main obstacles to

conscription were psychiatric and behavioral)

females age 18-49: 250,351 (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

males age 18-49: 8,072,755

females age 18-49: 7,902,660 (2005 est.)

Faroe Islands

males age 18-49: 8,852 (2005 est.)

Fiji

males age 18-49: 163,960

females age 18-49: 178,714 (2005 est.)

Finland

males age 18-49: 913,617

females age 18-49: 875,689 (2005 est.)

France

males age 17-49: 11,262,661

females age 17-49: 11,079,472 (2005 est.)

French Guiana

males age 18-49: 38,676 (2005 est.)

French Polynesia

males age 18-49: 55,305 (2005 est.)

Gabon

males age 18-49: 159,198

females age 18-49: 156,122 (2005 est.)

Gambia, The

males age 18-49: 183,057

females age 18-49: 194,551 (2005 est.)

Gaza Strip

males age 18-49: 221,530 (2005 est.)

Georgia

males age 18-49: 827,281

females age 18-49: 903,791 (2005 est.)

Germany

males age 18-49: 15,258,931

females age 18-49: 14,443,412 (2005 est.)

Ghana

males age 18-49: 3,011,081

females age 18-49: 2,991,551 (2005 est.)

Gibraltar

males age 18-49: 4,893 (2005 est.)

Greece

males age 18-49: 2,018,557

females age 18-49: 2,000,650 (2005 est.)

Greenland

males age 18-49: 10,199 (2005 est.)

Grenada

males age 18-49: 17,483 (2005 est.)

Guadeloupe

males age 18-49: 92,834 (2005 est.)

Guatemala

males age 18-49: 1,911,412

females age 18-49: 2,070,806 (2005 est.)

Guinea

males age 18-49: 1,034,006

females age 18-49: 1,032,885 (2005 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

males age 18-49: 152,681

females age 18-49: 161,033 (2005 est.)

Guyana

males age 18-49: 137,964 (2005 est.)

Haiti

males age 18-49: 948,320

females age 18-49: 931,972 (2005 est.)

Honduras

males age 18-49: 1,100,991

females age 18-49: 1,121,649 (2005 est.)

Hong Kong

males age 18-49: 1,403,088

females age 18-49: 1,527,278 (2005 est.)

Hungary

males age 18-49: 1,780,513

females age 18-49: 1,864,580 (2005 est.)

Iceland

males age 18-49: 56,777 (2005 est.)

India

males age 16-49: 219,471,999

females age 16-49: 209,917,553 (2005 est.)

Indonesia

males age 18-49: 48,687,234

females age 18-49: 50,252,911 (2005 est.)

Iran

males age 18-49: 15,665,725

females age 18-49: 15,005,597 (2005 est.)

Iraq

males age 18-49: 4,930,074

females age 18-49: 4,771,105 (2005 est.)

Ireland

males age 17-49: 814,768

females age 17-49: 813,981 (2005 est.)

Israel

males age 17-49: 1,255,902

females age 17-49: 1,212,394 (2005 est.)

Italy

males age 18-49: 10,963,513

females age 18-49: 10,452,189 (2005 est.)

Jamaica

males age 18-49: 478,761

females age 18-49: 504,541 (2005 est.)

Japan

males age 18-49: 22,234,663

females age 18-49: 21,494,947 (2005 est.)

Jordan

males age 17-49: 1,348,076

females age 17-49: 1,158,011 (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

males age 18-49: 2,473,529

females age 18-49: 3,168,048 (2005 est.)

Kenya

males age 18-49: 3,963,532

females age 18-49: 3,471,926 (2005 est.)

Kiribati

males age 18-49: 14,231 (2005 est.)

Korea, North

males age 17-49: 4,810,831

females age 17-49: 4,853,270 (2005 est.)

Korea, South

males age 20-49: 10,115,817

females age 20-49: 9,721,914 (2005 est.)

Kuwait

males age 18-49: 737,292

females age 18-49: 405,207 (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

males age 18-49: 871,493

females age 18-49: 1,024,568 (2005 est.)

Laos

males age 15-49: 954,816

females age 15-49: 1,006,082 (2005 est.)

Latvia

males age 19-49: 361,098

females age 19-49: 422,913 (2005 est.)

Lebanon

males age 18-49: 821,762

females age 18-49: 865,770 (2005 est.)

Lesotho

males age 18-49: 180,797

females age 18-49: 160,681 (2005 est.)

Liberia

males age 18-49: 267,430

females age 18-49: 286,231 (2005 est.)

Libya

males age 17-49: 1,291,624

females age 17-49: 1,230,824 (2005 est.)

Liechtenstein

males age 18-49: 6,250 (2005 est.)

Lithuania

males age 19-49: 590,606

females age 19-49: 676,102 (2005 est.)

Luxembourg

males age 17-49: 90,279

females age 17-49: 88,638 (2005 est.)

Macau

males age 18-49: 91,299 (2005 est.)

Macedonia

males age 18-49: 411,156
females age 18-49: 397,839 (2005 est.)

Madagascar

males age 18-49: 2,218,662
females age 18-49: 2,408,810 (2005 est.)

Malawi

males age 18-49: 1,226,802 (2005 est.)

Malaysia

males age 18-49: 4,574,854
females age 18-49: 4,613,321 (2005 est.)

Maldives

males age 18-49: 56,687
females age 18-49: 54,454 (2005 est.)

Mali

males age 18-49: 1,244,176
females age 18-49: 1,226,226 (2005 est.)

Malta

males age 18-49: 74,525
females age 18-49: 71,333 (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands

males age 18-49: 10,792 (2005 est.)

Martinique

males age 18-49: 90,868 (2005 est.)

Mauritania

males age 18-49: 370,513
females age 18-49: 384,269 (2005 est.)

Mexico

males age 18-49: 19,058,337

females age 18-49: 21,966,796 (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

males age 18-49: 18,914 (2005 est.)

Moldova

males age 18-49: 693,913

females age 18-49: 911,568 (2005 est.)

Monaco

males age 18-49: 4,971 (2005 est.)

Mongolia

males age 18-49: 570,435

females age 18-49: 607,918 (2005 est.)

Montserrat

males age 18-49: 1,899 (2005 est.)

Morocco

males age 18-49: 6,484,787

females age 18-49: 6,675,729 (2005 est.)

Mozambique

males age 18-49: 1,751,223 (2005 est.)

Namibia

males age 18-49: 217,118 (2005 est.)

Nepal

males age 18-49: 4.193 million

females age 18-49: 3,853,102 (2005 est.)

Netherlands

males age 20-49: 2,856,691

females age 20-49: 2,786,495 (2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

males age 16-49: 45,273

females age 16-49: 47,166 (2005 est.)

New Caledonia

males age 18-49: 40,822 (2005 est.)

New Zealand

males age 17-49: 809,519

females age 17-49: 802,069 (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

males age 17-49: 1,051,425

females age 17-49: 1,129,649 (2005 est.)

Niger

males age 18-49: 1,349,863

females age 18-49: 1,256,569 (2005 est.)

Nigeria

males age 18-49: 15,052,914

females age 18-49: 13,860,806 (2005 est.)

Norway

males age 18-49: 827,016

females age 18-49: 801,358 (2005 est.)

Oman

males age 18-49: 581,444

females age 18-49: 435,107 (2005 est.)

Pakistan

males age 16-49: 29,428,747

females age 16-49: 28,391,887 (2005 est.)

Palau

males age 18-49: 4,087 (2005 est.)

Panama

males age 18-49: 591,604 (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

males age 18-49: 902,432

females age 18-49: 894,759 (2005 est.)

Paraguay

males age 18-49: 1,109,166

females age 18-49: 1,135,046 (2005 est.)

Peru

males age 18-49: 4,938,417

females age 18-49: 5,278,511 (2005 est.)

Philippines

males age 18-49: 15,170,096

females age 18-49: 16,931,191 (2005 est.)

Poland

males age 17-49: 7,739,472

females age 17-49: 7,859,165 (2005 est.)

Portugal

males age 18-49: 1,952,819

females age 18-49: 1,977,264 (2005 est.)

Qatar

males age 18-49: 238,566

females age 18-49: 116,595 (2005 est.)

Reunion

males age 18-49: 142,578

females age 18-49: 154,273 (2005 est.)

Romania

males age 20-49: 3,932,579

females age 20-49: 4,076,288 (2005 est.)

Russia

males age 18-49: 21,049,651

females age 18-49: 29,056,021 (2005 est.)

Rwanda

males age 16-49: 1,103,823

females age 16-49: 1,096,644 (2005 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

males age 18-49: 7,119

females age 18-49: 7,645 (2005 est.)

Saint Lucia

males age 18-49: 33,539 (2005 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

males age 18-49: 25,787 (2005 est.)

Samoa

males age 18-49: 45,294 (2005 est.)

San Marino

males age 18-49: 5,107 (2005 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

males age 18-49: 25,950

females age 18-49: 28,660 (2005 est.)

Saudi Arabia

males age 18-49: 6,592,709

females age 18-49: 4,659,347 (2005 est.)

Senegal

males age 18-49: 1,558,175

females age 18-49: 1,642,533 (2005 est.)

Seychelles

males age 18-49: 16,122

females age 18-49: 18,777 (2005 est.)

Sierra Leone

males age 18-49: 539,697 (2005 est.)

Singapore

males age 18-49: 982,368 (2005 est.)

Slovakia

males age 18-49: 1,089,645

females age 18-49: 1,093,077 (2005 est.)

Slovenia

males age 17-49: 405,593

females age 17-49: 397,167 (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands

males age 18-49: 92,796 (2005 est.)

Somalia

males age 18-49: 1,022,360

females age 18-49: 1,038,697 (2005 est.)

South Africa

males age 18-49: 4,927,757

females age 18-49: 4,609,071 (2005 est.)

Spain

males age 20-49: 7,623,356

females age 20-49: 7,434,465 (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka

males age 18-49: 3,789,627

females age 18-49: 4,281,043 (2005 est.)

Sudan

males age 18-49: 5,427,474

females age 18-49: 5,649,566 (2005 est.)

Suriname

males age 18-49: 77,793

females age 18-49: 72,943 (2005 est.)

Swaziland

males age 18-49: 89,609 (2005 est.)

Sweden

males age 19-49: 1,493,668

females age 19-49: 1,441,257 (2005 est.)

Switzerland

males age 19-49: 1,375,889

females age 19-49: 1,342,945 (2005 est.)

Syria

males age 18-49: 3,453,888

females age 18-49: 3,421,558 (2005 est.)

Taiwan

males age 19-49: 4,749,537

females age 19-49: 4,644,607 (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

males age 18-49: 1,244,941

females age 18-49: 1,297,891 (2005 est.)

Tanzania

males age 18-49: 3,879,630 (2005 est.)

Thailand

males age 21-49: 10,396,032

females age 21-49: 11,487,690 (2005 est.)

Togo

males age 18-49: 696,933

females age 18-49: 707,821 (2005 est.)

Tonga

males age 18-49: 19,840

females age 18-49: 21,342 (2005 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

males age 18-49: 202,958

females age 18-49: 173,797 (2005 est.)

Tunisia

males age 20-49: 2,035,431

females age 20-49: 2,000,757 (2005 est.)

Turkey

males age 20-49: 13,905,901

females age 20-49: 13,335,812 (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

males age 18-49: 759,978

females age 18-49: 940,179 (2005 est.)

Uganda

males age 18-49: 2,889,808

females age 18-49: 2,780,135 (2005 est.)

Ukraine

males age 18-49: 7,376,050

females age 18-49: 9,313,385 (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates

males age 18-49: 526,671

females age 18-49: 419,975 (2005 est.)

United Kingdom

males age 16-49: 12,046,268
females age 16-49: 11,555,893 (2005 est.)

United States

males age 18-49: 54,609,050
females age 18-49: 54,696,706 (2005 est.)

Uruguay

males age 18-49: 637,445
females age 18-49: 631,046 (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan

males age 18-49: 4,609,621
females age 18-49: 5,383,233 (2005 est.)

Vanuatu

males age 18-49: 33,837 (2005 est.)

Venezuela

males age 18-49: 4,907,947
females age 18-49: 5,151,843 (2005 est.)

Vietnam

males age 18-49: 16,032,358
females age 18-49: 17,921,241 (2005 est.)

Yemen

males age 18-49: 2,790,705
females age 18-49: 2,792,406 (2005 est.)

Zambia

males age 18-49: 1,043,702
females age 18-49: 953,328 (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe

males age 18-49: 1,304,424
females age 18-49: 1,115,096 (2005 est.)

=====

@2026 Manpower reaching military service age annually

Afghanistan

males age 18-49: 275,362
females age 22-49: 259,935 (2005 est.)

Albania

males age 18-49: 37,407
females age 19-49: 34,587 (2005 est.)

Algeria

males age 18-49: 374,639
females age 19-49: 369,021 (2005 est.)

Andorra

males age 18-49: 369 (2005 est.)

Angola

males age 18-49: 126,694
females age 17-49: 123,586 (2005 est.)

Anguilla

males age 18-49: 120 (2005 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

males age 18-49: 507
females age 18-49: 494 (2005 est.)

Argentina

males age 18-49: 344,575
females age 18-49: 334,649 (2005 est.)

Armenia

males age 18-49: 31,774
females age 18-49: 31,182 (2005 est.)

Aruba

males age 18-49: 520 (2005 est.)

Australia

males age 18-49: 142,158
females age 16-49: 135,675 (2005 est.)

Austria

males age 18-49: 48,967
females age 18-49: 46,633 (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

males age 18-49: 82,358
females age 18-49: 78,067 (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The

males age 18-49: 2,804 (2005 est.)

Bahrain

males age 18-49: 6,013
females age 18-49: 5,852 (2005 est.)

Belarus

males age 18-49: 85,202
females age 18-49: 82,037 (2005 est.)

Belgium

males age 18-49: 64,263
females age 16-49: 61,402 (2005 est.)

Belize

males age 18-49: 3,213

females age 18-49: 3,100 (2005 est.)

Benin

males age 18-49: 76,661

females: 75,068 (2005 est.)

Bermuda

males age 18-49: 408 (2005 est.)

Bhutan

males age 18-49: 23,939

females age 18-49: 21,979 (2005 est.)

Bolivia

males age 18-49: 101,101

females age 18-49: 98,671 (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

males age 18-49: 32,942

females age 18-49: 31,466 (2005 est.)

Botswana

males age 18-49: 21,103

females age 18-49: 21,379 (2005 est.)

Brazil

males age 18-49: 1,785,930

females age 19-49: 1,731,648 (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

males age 18-49: 201 (2005 est.)

Brunei

males age 18-49: 3,478

females age 18-49: 3,342 (2005 est.)

Bulgaria

males age 18-49: 51,023

females age 18-49: 48,651 (2005 est.)

Burma

males age 18-49: 469,841

females: 455,689 (2005 est.)

Burundi

males age 18-49: 91,331

females age 16-49: 90,685 (2005 est.)

Cambodia

males age 18-49: 175,497

females age 18-49: 172,788 (2005 est.)

Cameroon

males age 18-49: 191,619

females age 18-49: 187,082 (2005 est.)

Canada

males age 18-49: 223,821

females age 16-49: 212,900 (2005 est.)

Cayman Islands

males age 18-49: 257 (2005 est.)

Chad

males age 18-49: 94,536

females age 20-49: 93,521 (2005 est.)

Chile

males age 18-49: 140,084

females age 18-49: 134,518 (2005 est.)

China

males age 18-49: 13,186,433

females age 18-49: 12,298,149 (2005 est.)

Colombia

males age 18-49: 389,735

females age 18-49: 383,146 (2005 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

males age 18-49: 38,464

females age 18-49: 38,082 (2005 est.)

Costa Rica

males age 18-49: 41,097

females age 18-49: 39,243

Cote d'Ivoire

males age 18-49: 189,354

females age 18-49: 192,600 (2005 est.)

Croatia

males age 18-49: 29,020

females age 18-49: 27,897 (2005 est.)

Cuba

males age 18-49: 91,901

females: 87,500 (2005 est.)

Cyprus

Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG):

males age 18-49: 6,578

females age 18-49: 6,200 (2005 est.)

Czech Republic

males age 18-49: 66,583

females age 18-49: 63,363 (2005 est.)

Denmark

males age 18-49: 31,317

females age 18-49: 29,558 (2005 est.)

Dominica

males age 18-49: 602 (2005 est.)

Dominican Republic

males age 18-49: 91,699

females age 18-49: 87,550 (2005 est.)

East Timor

males age 18-49: 12,740

females age 18-49: 12,438 (2005 est.)

Ecuador

males age 18-49: 133,922

females age 20-49: 129,758 (2005 est.)

Egypt

males age 18-49: 802,920

females age 18-49: 764,176 (2005 est.)

El Salvador

males age 18-49: 70,286

females age 18-49: 69,526 (2005 est.)

Eritrea

males age 18-49: 50,156

females age 18-49: 49,746 (2005 est.)

Estonia

males: 11,146

females age 18-49: 10,605 (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

males age 18-49: 803,777

females age 18-49: 801,789 (2005 est.)

Faroe Islands

males age 18-49: 366 (2005 est.)

Fiji

males age 18-49: 9,266

females age 18-49: 8,916 (2005 est.)

Finland

males age 18-49: 32,040

females age 18-49: 30,519 (2005 est.)

France

males age 18-49: 389,204

females age 17-49: 372,719 (2005 est.)

French Polynesia

males age 18-49: 2,747 (2005 est.)

Gabon

males age 18-49: 15,325

females age 18-49: 15,367 (2005 est.)

Gaza Strip

males age 18-49: 15,196 (2005 est.)

Georgia

males age 18-49: 38,857

females age 18-49: 38,238 (2005 est.)

Germany

males age 18-49: 497,048

females age 18-49: 470,537 (2005 est.)

Ghana

males age 18-49: 251,056

females age 18-49: 247,777 (2005 est.)

Gibraltar

males age 18-49: 187 (2005 est.)

Greece

males age 18-49: 58,399

females age 18-49: 55,571 (2005 est.)

Greenland

males age 18-49: 440 (2005 est.)

Grenada

males age 18-49: 1,274 (2005 est.)

Guadeloupe

males age 18-49: 3,364 (2005 est.)

Guatemala

males age 18-49: 134,032

females age 18-49: 130,641 (2005 est.)

Haiti

males age 18-49: 98,554

females age 18-49: 97,690 (2005 est.)

Honduras

males age 18-49: 82,105

females age 18-49: 78,971 (2005 est.)

Hong Kong

males age 18-49: 40,343

females age 18-49: 38,234 (2005 est.)

Hungary

males age 18-49: 63,847

females age 18-49: 61,037 (2005 est.)

India

males age 18-49: 11,446,452
females age 16-49: 10,665,877 (2005 est.)

Indonesia

males age 18-49: 2,201,047
females age 18-49: 2,139,573 (2005 est.)

Iran

males age 18-49: 862,056
females age 18-49: 808,044 (2005 est.)

Iraq

males age 18-49: 198,518
females age 18-49: 289,879 (2005 est.)

Ireland

males age 18-49: 29,327
females age 17-49: 28,139 (2005 est.)

Israel

males age 18-49: 53,760
females: 51,293 (2005 est.)

Italy

males age 18-49: 286,344
females age 18-49: 270,099 (2005 est.)

Jamaica

males age 18-49: 27,923
females age 18-49: 27,889 (2005 est.)

Japan

males age 18-49: 683,147
females age 18-49: 650,157 (2005 est.)

Jordan

males age 18-49: 60,625

females age 17-49: 58,218 (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

males age 18-49: 173,129

females age 18-49: 168,697 (2005 est.)

Kiribati

males age 18-49: 1,128 (2005 est.)

Korea, North

males age 18-49: 194,605

females age 17-49: 187,846 (2005 est.)

Korea, South

males age 18-49: 344,943

females age 20-49: 312,720 (2005 est.)

Kuwait

males age 18-49: 18,743

females age 18-49: 20,065 (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

males age 18-49: 61,091

females age 18-49: 59,784 (2005 est.)

Laos

males age 18-49: 73,167

females age 15-49: 71,432 (2005 est.)

Latvia

males age 18-49: 19,137

females age 19-49: 18,505 (2005 est.)

Libya

males age 18-49: 62,034

females age 17-49: 59,533 (2005 est.)

Liechtenstein

males age 18-49: 208 (2005 est.)

Lithuania

males age 18-49: 29,689

females age 19-49: 28,543 (2005 est.)

Luxembourg

males age 18-49: 2,775

females age 17-49: 2,703 (2005 est.)

Macedonia

males age 18-49: 16,686

females age 18-49: 15,664 (2005 est.)

Madagascar

males age 18-49: 187,000

females age 18-49: 184,833 (2005 est.)

Malaysia

males age 18-49: 244,418

females age 18-49: 231,896 (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands

males age 18-49: 726 (2005 est.)

Martinique

males age 18-49: 3,105 (2005 est.)

Mexico

males age 18-49: 1,063,233

females age 18-49: 1,043,816 (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

males age 18-49: 1,305 (2005 est.)

Moldova

males age 18-49: 43,729
females age 18-49: 42,354 (2005 est.)

Monaco

males age 18-49: 148 (2005 est.)

Mongolia

males age 18-49: 34,674
females age 18-49: 34,251 (2005 est.)

Montserrat

males age 18-49: 84 (2005 est.)

Morocco

males age 18-49: 353,377
females age 18-49: 341,677 (2005 est.)

Mozambique

males age 18-49: 185,314 (2005 est.)

Nepal

males age 18-49: 308,031
females age 18-49: 286,604 (2005 est.)

Netherlands

males age 18-49: 99,934
females age 20-49: 95,818 (2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

males age 18-49: 1,720
females age 16-49: 1,657 (2005 est.)

New Caledonia

males age 18-49: 1,907 (2005 est.)

New Zealand

males age 18-49: 29,738

females age 17-49: 28,523 (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

males age 18-49: 65,170

females age 17-49: 63,133 (2005 est.)

Niger

males age 18-49: 129,045

females age 18-49: 121,230 (2005 est.)

Nigeria

males age 18-49: 1,353,180

females age 18-49: 1,329,267 (2005 est.)

Norway

males age 18-49: 29,179

females age 18-49: 28,023 (2005 est.)

Oman

males age 18-49: 26,391

females age 18-49: 25,466 (2005 est.)

Pakistan

males age 18-49: 1,969,055

females age 16-49: 1,849,254 (2005 est.)

Palau

males age 18-49: 142 (2005 est.)

Panama

males age 18-49: 29,724

Paraguay

males age 18-49: 63,058

females age 18-49: 62,217 (2005 est.)

Peru

males age 18-49: 277,105
females age 18-49: 269,799 (2005 est.)

Philippines

males age 18-49: 907,542
females age 18-49: 878,712 (2005 est.)

Poland

males age 18-49: 275,446
females age 17-49: 265,164 (2005 est.)

Portugal

males age 18-49: 67,189
females age 18-49: 60,626 (2005 est.)

Qatar

males age 18-49: 7,851
females age 18-49: 7,040 (2005 est.)

Reunion

males age 18-49: 7,339
females age 18-49: 7,007 (2005 est.)

Romania

males age 18-49: 172,093
females age 20-49: 165,547 (2005 est.)

Russia

males age 18-49: 1,286,069
females age 18-49: 1,244,264 (2005 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

males age 18-49: 357
females age 18-49: 347 (2005 est.)

Saint Lucia

males age 18-49: 1,651 (2005 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
males age 18-49: 1,204 (2005 est.)

Samoa
males age 18-49: 2,306 (2005 est.)

San Marino
males age 18-49: 135 (2005 est.)

Saudi Arabia
males age 18-49: 247,334
females age 18-49: 234,500 (2005 est.)

Senegal
males age 18-49: 129,331
females age 18-49: 129,398 (2005 est.)

Slovakia
males age 18-49: 41,544
females age 18-49: 40,183 (2005 est.)

Slovenia
males age 18-49: 12,816
females age 17-49: 12,178 (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands
males age 18-49: 6,033 (2005 est.)

South Africa
males age 18-49: 512,407
females age 18-49: 506,078 (2005 est.)

Spain
males age 18-49: 233,384
females age 20-49: 221,805 (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka

males age 18-49: 174,049
females age 18-49: 167,201 (2005 est.)

Sudan

males age 18-49: 442,915
females age 18-49: 426,320 (2005 est.)

Sweden

males age 18-49: 58,724
females age 19-49: 55,954 (2005 est.)

Switzerland

males age 18-49: 46,319
females age 19-49: 43,829 (2005 est.)

Syria

males age 18-49: 225,113
females age 18-49: 211,829 (2005 est.)

Taiwan

males age 18-49: 174,173
females age 19-49: 163,683 (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

males age 18-49: 87,846
females age 18-49: 85,869 (2005 est.)

Thailand

males age 18-49: 526,276
females age 21-49: 514,396 (2005 est.)

Tonga

males age 18-49: 1,586
females age 18-49: 1,538 (2005 est.)

Tunisia

males age 18-49: 108,817

females age 20-49: 103,087 (2005 est.)

Turkey

males age 18-49: 679,734

females age 20-49: 659,090 (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

males age 18-49: 56,532

females age 18-49: 55,413 (2005 est.)

Ukraine

males age 18-49: 382,751

females age 18-49: 365,599 (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates

males: 30,706

females age 18-49: 29,617 (2005 est.)

United States

males age 18-49: 2,143,873

females age 18-49: 2,036,201 (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan

males age 18-49: 324,722

females age 18-49: 317,062 (2005 est.)

Venezuela

males age 18-49: 252,396

females age 18-49: 237,300 (2005 est.)

Vietnam

males age 18-49: 915,572

females age 18-49: 864,161 (2005 est.)

Yemen

males age 18-49: 236,517

females age 18-49: 230,641 (2005 est.)

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@2028 Background

Afghanistan

Ahmad Shah DURRANI unified the Pashtun tribes and founded Afghanistan in 1747. The country served as a buffer between

the British and Russian empires until it won independence from notional British control in 1919. A brief experiment in democracy ended in a 1973 coup and a 1978 Communist counter-coup. The Soviet

Union invaded in 1979 to support the tottering Afghan Communist regime, but withdrew 10 years later under relentless pressure by internationally supported anti-Communist mujahedin rebels. A civil

war between mujahedin factions erupted following the 1992 fall of the Communist regime. The Taliban, a hardline Pakistani-sponsored

movement that emerged in 1994 to end the country's civil war and anarchy, seized Kabul in 1996 and most of the country outside of opposition Northern Alliance strongholds by 1998. Following the

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September 2001 terrorist attacks, a US, Allied, and Northern Alliance military action toppled the Taliban for sheltering Osama BIN LADIN. In late 2001, a conference in Bonn, Germany, established

a process for political reconstruction that included the adoption of a new constitution and a presidential election in 2004, and

National

Assembly elections in 2005. On 7 December 2004, Hamid KARZAI became

the first democratically elected president of Afghanistan. The National Assembly was inaugurated on 19 December 2005.

Akrotiri

By terms of the 1960 Treaty of Establishment that created the independent Republic of Cyprus, the UK retained full sovereignty

and jurisdiction over two areas of almost 254 square kilometers - Akrotiri and Dhekelia. The southernmost and smallest of these is the

Akrotiri Sovereign Base Area, which is also referred to as the Western Sovereign Base Area.

Albania

Between 1990 and 1992 Albania ended 46 years of xenophobic Communist rule and established a multiparty democracy. The transition has proven challenging as successive governments have tried to deal with high unemployment, widespread corruption, a dilapidated physical infrastructure, powerful organized crime networks, and combative political opponents. Albania has made progress in its democratic development since first holding multiparty elections in 1991, but deficiencies remain.

International

observers judged elections to be largely free and fair since the restoration of political stability following the collapse of pyramid schemes in 1997. In the 2005 general elections, the Democratic Party

and its allies won a decisive victory on pledges of reducing crime and corruption, promoting economic growth, and decreasing the size

of government. The election, and particularly the orderly transition

of power, was considered an important step forward. Although Albania's economy continues to grow, the country is still one of the

poorest in Europe, hampered by a large informal economy and an inadequate energy and transportation infrastructure. Albania has played a largely helpful role in managing inter-ethnic tensions in southeastern Europe, and is continuing to work toward joining NATO

and the EU. Albania, with troops in Iraq and Afghanistan, has been a strong supporter of the global war on terrorism.

Algeria

After more than a century of rule by France, Algerians fought through much of the 1950s to achieve independence in 1962.

Algeria's primary political party, the National Liberation Front (FLN), has dominated politics ever since. Many Algerians in the subsequent generation were not satisfied, however, and moved to counter the FLN's centrality in Algerian politics. The surprising first round success of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) in the December 1991 balloting spurred the Algerian army to intervene and

postpone the second round of elections to prevent what the secular elite feared would be an extremist-led government from assuming power. The army began a crack down on the FIS that spurred FIS supporters to begin attacking government targets. The government later allowed elections featuring pro-government and moderate religious-based parties, but did not appease the activists who progressively widened their attacks. The fighting escalated into an insurgency, which saw intense fighting between 1992-98 and which

resulted in over 100,000 deaths - many attributed to indiscriminate

massacres of villagers by extremists. The government gained the upper hand by the late-1990s and FIS's armed wing, the Islamic Salvation Army, disbanded in January 2000. However, small numbers of

armed militants persist in confronting government forces and conducting ambushes and occasional attacks on villages. The army placed Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA in the presidency in 1999 in a fraudulent election but claimed neutrality in his 2004 landslide reelection victory. Longstanding problems continue to face BOUTEFLIKA in his second term, including the ethnic minority Berbers' ongoing autonomy campaign, large-scale unemployment, a

shortage of housing, unreliable electrical and water supplies, government inefficiencies and corruption, and the continuing - although significantly degraded - activities of extremist militants. Algeria must also diversify its petroleum-based economy, which has

yielded a large cash reserve but which has not been used to redress

Algeria's many social and infrastructure problems.

American Samoa

Settled as early as 1000 B.C., Samoa was "discovered" by European explorers in the 18th century. International rivalries in the latter half of the 19th century were settled by an 1899 treaty in which Germany and the US divided the Samoan archipelago.

The US formally occupied its portion - a smaller group of eastern islands with the excellent harbor of Pago Pago - the following year.

Andorra

For 715 years, from 1278 to 1993, Andorrans lived under a unique co-principality, ruled by French and Spanish leaders (from 1607 onward, the French chief of state and the Spanish bishop of

Urgel). In 1993, this feudal system was modified with the titular heads of state retained, but the government transformed into a parliamentary democracy. Long isolated and impoverished, mountainous

Andorra achieved considerable prosperity since World War II through

its tourist industry. Many immigrants (legal and illegal) are attracted to the thriving economy with its lack of income taxes.

Angola

Angola is slowly rebuilding its country after the end of a 27-year civil war in 2002. Fighting between the Popular Movement for

the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS, and

the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led

by Jonas SAVIMBI, followed independence from Portugal in 1975. Peace

seemed imminent in 1992 when Angola held national elections, but

UNITA renewed fighting after being beaten by the MPLA at the polls.

Up to 1.5 million lives may have been lost - and 4 million people displaced - in the quarter century of fighting. SAVIMBI's death in 2002 ended UNITA's insurgency and strengthened the MPLA's hold on

power. DOS SANTOS has pledged to hold legislative elections in 2006.

Anguilla

Colonized by English settlers from Saint Kitts in 1650,

Anguilla was administered by Great Britain until the early 19th century, when the island - against the wishes of the inhabitants -

was incorporated into a single British dependency, along with

Saint

Kitts and Nevis. Several attempts at separation failed. In 1971, two years after a revolt, Anguilla was finally allowed to secede; this arrangement was formally recognized in 1980, with Anguilla becoming a separate British dependency.

Antarctica

Speculation over the existence of a "southern land" was not confirmed until the early 1820s when British and American commercial operators and British and Russian national expeditions began exploring the Antarctic Peninsula region and other areas south

of the Antarctic Circle. Not until 1840 was it established that Antarctica was indeed a continent and not just a group of islands. Several exploration "firsts" were achieved in the early 20th century. Following World War II, there was an upsurge in scientific

research on the continent. A number of countries have set up year-round research stations on Antarctica. Seven have made territorial claims, but not all countries recognize these claims. In order to form a legal framework for the activities of nations on the continent, an Antarctic Treaty was negotiated that neither denies nor gives recognition to existing territorial claims; signed in 1959, it entered into force in 1961.

Antigua and Barbuda

The Siboney were the first to inhabit the islands of Antigua and Barbuda in 2400 B.C., but Arawak Indians populated the islands when Columbus landed on his second voyage in

1493. Early settlements by the Spanish and French were succeeded by

the English who formed a colony in 1667. Slavery, established to run

the sugar plantations on Antigua, was abolished in 1834. The islands became an independent state within the British Commonwealth of Nations in 1981.

Arctic Ocean

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest of the world's five oceans (after the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, and the recently delimited Southern Ocean). The Northwest Passage (US and Canada) and Northern Sea Route (Norway and Russia) are two important seasonal waterways. A sparse network of air, ocean, river, and land routes circumscribes the Arctic Ocean.

Argentina

In 1816, the United Provinces of the Rio Plata declared their independence from Spain. Eventually, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay went their own way, but the area that remained became Argentina. The country's population and culture were subsequently heavily shaped by immigrants from throughout Europe, but most particularly Italy and Spain, which provided the largest percentage of newcomers from 1860 to 1930. Up until about the mid-20th century, much of Argentina's history was dominated by periods of internal political conflict between conservatives and liberals and between civilian and military factions. After World War II, an era of Peronist authoritarian rule and interference in subsequent governments was followed by a military junta that took power in 1976. Democracy returned in 1983, and has persisted despite numerous challenges, the most formidable of which was a severe economic crisis in 2001-02 that led to violent public protests and the resignation of several interim presidents. Successful negotiations

with the IMF allowed Argentina to sidestep some fiscal discipline measures normally imposed in such circumstances. Since 2003, the government's efforts to stem the crisis have led to rapid economic recovery.

Armenia

Armenia prides itself on being the first nation to formally adopt Christianity (early 4th century). Despite periods of autonomy,

over the centuries Armenia came under the sway of various empires

including the Roman, Byzantine, Arab, Persian, and Ottoman. During

World War I in the western portion of Armenia, Ottoman Turkey instituted a policy of forced resettlement coupled with other harsh practices that resulted in an estimated 1 million Armenian deaths. The eastern area of Armenia was ceded by the Ottomans to Russia in

1828; this portion declared its independence in 1918, but was conquered by the Soviet Red Army in 1920. Armenian leaders remain

preoccupied by the long conflict with Muslim Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh, a primarily Armenian-populated region, assigned to

Soviet Azerbaijan in the 1920s by Moscow. Armenia and Azerbaijan

began fighting over the area in 1988; the struggle escalated after both countries attained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991.

By May 1994, when a cease-fire took hold, Armenian forces held not

only Nagorno-Karabakh but also a significant portion of Azerbaijan

proper. The economies of both sides have been hurt by their inability to make substantial progress toward a peaceful resolution.

Turkey imposed an economic blockade on Armenia and closed the common border because of the Armenian occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh and surrounding areas.

Aruba

Discovered and claimed for Spain in 1499, Aruba was acquired by the Dutch in 1636. The island's economy has been dominated by three main industries. A 19th century gold rush was followed by prosperity brought on by the opening in 1924 of an oil refinery. The

last decades of the 20th century saw a boom in the tourism industry.

Aruba seceded from the Netherlands Antilles in 1986 and became a separate, autonomous member of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Movement toward full independence was halted at Aruba's request in 1990.

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

These uninhabited islands came under Australian authority in 1931; formal administration began two years later. Ashmore Reef supports a rich and diverse avian and marine habitat; in 1983, it became a National Nature Reserve. Cartier Island, a former bombing range, is now a marine reserve.

Atlantic Ocean

The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest of the

world's five oceans (after the Pacific Ocean, but larger than the Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, and Arctic Ocean). The Kiel Canal (Germany), Oresund (Denmark-Sweden), Bosphorus (Turkey), Strait of

Gibraltar (Morocco-Spain), and the Saint Lawrence Seaway (Canada-US)

are important strategic access waterways. The decision by the International Hydrographic Organization in the spring of 2000 to delimit a fifth world ocean, the Southern Ocean, removed the portion

of the Atlantic Ocean south of 60 degrees south latitude.

Australia

Aboriginal settlers arrived on the continent from

Southeast Asia about 40,000 years before the first Europeans began

exploration in the 17th century. No formal territorial claims were made until 1770, when Capt. James COOK took possession in the name

of Great Britain. Six colonies were created in the late 18th and 19th centuries; they federated and became the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. The new country took advantage of its natural resources to rapidly develop agricultural and manufacturing industries and to make a major contribution to the British effort in World Wars I and II. In recent decades, Australia has transformed itself into an internationally competitive, advanced market economy.

It boasted one of the OECD's fastest growing economies during the 1990s, a performance due in large part to economic reforms adopted

in the 1980s. Long-term concerns include pollution, particularly depletion of the ozone layer, and management and conservation of coastal areas, especially the Great Barrier Reef.

Austria

Once the center of power for the large Austro-Hungarian Empire, Austria was reduced to a small republic after its defeat in World War I. Following annexation by Nazi Germany in 1938 and subsequent occupation by the victorious Allies in 1945, Austria's status remained unclear for a decade. A State Treaty signed in 1955

ended the occupation, recognized Austria's independence, and forbade

unification with Germany. A constitutional law that same year declared the country's "perpetual neutrality" as a condition for Soviet military withdrawal. Following the Soviet Union's collapse in

1991 and Austria's entry into the European Union in 1995, some Austrians have called into question this neutrality. A prosperous, democratic country, Austria entered the Economic and Monetary Union

in 1999.

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan - a nation with a Turkic and majority-Muslim population - was briefly independent from 1918 to 1920; it regained

its independence after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Despite a 1994 cease-fire, Azerbaijan has yet to resolve its conflict with Armenia over the Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh enclave

(largely Armenian populated). Azerbaijan has lost 16% of its territory and must support some 528,000 internally displaced persons

as a result of the conflict. Corruption is ubiquitous, and the promise of widespread wealth from Azerbaijan's undeveloped petroleum

resources remains largely unfulfilled.

Bahamas, The

Lucayan Indians inhabited the islands when Christopher Columbus first set foot in the New World on San Salvador in 1492. British settlement of the islands began in 1647; the islands became a colony in 1783. Since attaining independence from the UK in 1973,

The Bahamas have prospered through tourism and international banking

and investment management. Because of its geography, the country is

a major transshipment point for illegal drugs, particularly shipments to the US, and its territory is used for smuggling illegal migrants into the US.

Bahrain

In 1782, the Al Khalifa family captured Bahrain from the Persians. In order to secure these holdings, it entered into a series of treaties with the UK during the 19th century that made Bahrain a British protectorate. The archipelago attained its independence in 1971. Bahrain's small size and central location among Persian Gulf countries require it to play a delicate balancing

act in foreign affairs among its larger neighbors. Facing declining oil reserves, Bahrain has turned to petroleum processing and refining and has transformed itself into an international banking center. Sheikh HAMAD bin Isa Al Khalifa, who came to power in 1999,

has pushed economic and political reforms and has worked to improve

relations with the Shia community. In February 2001, Bahraini voters

approved a referendum on the National Action Charter - the centerpiece of Sheikh HAMAD's political liberalization program. In February 2002, Sheikh HAMAD pronounced Bahrain a constitutional

monarchy and changed his status from amir to king. In October 2002,

Bahrainis elected members of the lower house of Bahrain's reconstituted bicameral legislature, the National Assembly.

Baker Island

The US took possession of the island in 1857, and its guano deposits were mined by US and British companies during the

second half of the 19th century. In 1935, a short-lived attempt at colonization was begun on this island - as well as on nearby Howland

Island - but was disrupted by World War II and thereafter abandoned.

Presently the island is a National Wildlife Refuge run by the US Department of the Interior; a day beacon is situated near the middle

of the west coast.

Bangladesh

Europeans began to set up trading posts in the area of Bangladesh in the 16th century; eventually the British came to dominate the region and it became part of British India. In 1947, West Pakistan and East Bengal (both primarily Muslim) separated from

India (largely Hindu) and jointly became the new country of Pakistan. East Bengal became East Pakistan in 1955, but the awkward

arrangement of a two-part country with its territorial units separated by 1,600 km left the Bengalis marginalized and dissatisfied. East Pakistan seceded from its union with West Pakistan in 1971 and was renamed Bangladesh. About a third of this

extremely poor country floods annually during the monsoon rainy season, hampering economic development.

Barbados

The island was uninhabited when first settled by the British in 1627. Slaves worked the sugar plantations established on the island until 1834 when slavery was abolished. The economy remained heavily dependent on sugar, rum, and molasses production

through most of the 20th century. The gradual introduction of social

and political reforms in the 1940s and 1950s led to complete independence from the UK in 1966. In the 1990s, tourism and manufacturing surpassed the sugar industry in economic importance.

Bassas da India

This atoll is a volcanic rock surrounded by reefs and is awash at high tide. A French possession since 1897, it was placed under the administration of an Administrateur Superieur of the French Southern and Antarctic Lands.

Belarus

After seven decades as a constituent republic of the USSR, Belarus attained its independence in 1991. It has retained closer political and economic ties to Russia than any of the other former Soviet republics. Belarus and Russia signed a treaty on a two-state union on 8 December 1999 envisioning greater political and economic

integration. Although Belarus agreed to a framework to carry out the

accord, serious implementation has yet to take place. Since his election in July 1994 as the country's first president, Alexander LUKASHENKO has steadily consolidated his power through authoritarian

means. Government restrictions on freedom of speech and the press,

peaceful assembly, and religion continue.

Belgium

Belgium became independent from the Netherlands in 1830; it was occupied by Germany during World Wars I and II. The country

prospered in the past half century as a modern, technologically advanced European state and member of NATO and the EU.

Tensions

between the Dutch-speaking Flemings of the north and the French-speaking Walloons of the south have led in recent years to constitutional amendments granting these regions formal recognition and autonomy.

Belize

Belize was the site of several Mayan city states until their decline at the end of the first millennium A.D. The British and Spanish disputed the region in the 17th and 18th centuries; it formally became the colony of British Honduras in 1854.

Territorial

disputes between the UK and Guatemala delayed the independence of

Belize until 1981. Guatemala refused to recognize the new nation until 1992. Tourism has become the mainstay of the economy.

Current

concerns include high unemployment, growing involvement in the South

American drug trade, and increasing urban crime.

Benin

Present day Benin was the site of Dahomey, a prominent West African kingdom that rose in the 15th century. The territory became

a French Colony in 1872 and achieved independence on 1 August 1960,

as the Republic of Benin. A succession of military governments

ended

in 1972 with the rise to power of Mathieu KEREKOU and the establishment of a government based on Marxist-Leninist principles.

A move to representative government began in 1989. Two years later,

free elections ushered in former Prime Minister Nicephore SOGLO as

president, marking the first successful transfer of power in Africa from a dictatorship to a democracy. KEREKOU was returned to power by

elections held in 1996 and 2001, though some irregularities were alleged.

Bermuda

Bermuda was first settled in 1609 by shipwrecked English colonists headed for Virginia. Tourism to the island to escape North

American winters first developed in Victorian times. Tourism continues to be important to the island's economy, although international business has overtaken it in recent years. Bermuda has

developed into a highly successful offshore financial center.

Although a referendum on independence from the UK was soundly defeated in 1995, the present government has reopened debate on the issue.

Bhutan

In 1865, Britain and Bhutan signed the Treaty of Sinchulu, under which Bhutan would receive an annual subsidy in exchange for

ceding some border land to British India. Under British influence, a

monarchy was set up in 1907; three years later, a treaty was

signed

whereby the British agreed not to interfere in Bhutanese internal affairs and Bhutan allowed Britain to direct its foreign affairs.

This role was assumed by independent India after 1947. Two years later, a formal Indo-Bhutanese accord returned the areas of Bhutan annexed by the British, formalized the annual subsidies the country

received, and defined India's responsibilities in defense and foreign relations. A refugee issue of some 100,000 Bhutanese in Nepal remains unresolved; 90% of the refugees are housed in seven

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

camp. In March 2005, King Jigme Singye WANGCHUCK unveiled the

government's draft constitution - which would introduce major democratic reforms - and pledged to hold a national referendum for

its approval. A referendum date has yet to be named.

Bolivia

Bolivia, named after independence fighter Simon BOLIVAR, broke away from Spanish rule in 1825; much of its subsequent history

has consisted of a series of nearly 200 coups and counter coups. Democratic civilian rule was established in 1982, but leaders have faced difficult problems of deep-seated poverty, social unrest, and illegal drug production. In December 2005, Bolivians elected Movement Toward Socialism leader Evo MORALES president - by the

widest margin of any leader since the restoration of civilian rule in 1982 - after he ran on a promise to change the country's traditional political class and empower the nation's poor majority. However, since taking office, his controversial strategies have

exacerbated racial and economic tensions between the Amerindian populations of the Andean west and the non-indigenous communities of the eastern lowlands.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina's declaration of sovereignty in October 1991 was followed by a declaration of independence from the former Yugoslavia on 3 March 1992 after a referendum boycotted by ethnic Serbs. The Bosnian Serbs - supported

by neighboring Serbia and Montenegro - responded with armed resistance aimed at partitioning the republic along ethnic lines and joining Serb-held areas to form a "Greater Serbia." In March 1994, Bosniaks and Croats reduced the number of warring factions from three to two by signing an agreement creating a joint Bosniak/Croat

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 21 November 1995, in Dayton, Ohio, the warring parties initialed a peace agreement that brought to a halt three years of interethnic civil strife (the final agreement was signed in Paris on 14 December 1995). The Dayton Peace

Accords retained Bosnia and Herzegovina's international boundaries

and created a joint multi-ethnic and democratic government charged

with conducting foreign, diplomatic, and fiscal policy. Also recognized was a second tier of government comprised of two entities

roughly equal in size: the Bosniak/Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb-led Republika Srpska (RS). The Federation and RS governments were charged with overseeing most

government functions. The Office of the High Representative

(OHR)

was established to oversee the implementation of the civilian aspects of the agreement. In 1995-96, a NATO-led international peacekeeping force (IFOR) of 60,000 troops served in Bosnia to implement and monitor the military aspects of the agreement.

IFOR

was succeeded by a smaller, NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR) whose mission was to deter renewed hostilities. European Union peacekeeping troops (EUFOR) replaced SFOR in December 2004; their

mission is to maintain peace and stability throughout the country.

Botswana

Formerly the British protectorate of Bechuanaland, Botswana adopted its new name upon independence in 1966. Four decades of

uninterrupted civilian leadership, progressive social policies, and significant capital investment have created one of the most dynamic

economies in Africa. Mineral extraction, principally diamond mining,

dominates economic activity, though tourism is a growing sector due

to the country's conservation practices and extensive nature preserves. Botswana has one of the world's highest known rates of HIV/AIDS infection, but also one of Africa's most progressive and comprehensive programs for dealing with the disease.

Bouvet Island

This uninhabited volcanic island is almost entirely covered by glaciers and is difficult to approach. It was discovered in 1739 by a French naval officer after whom the island was named.

No claim was made until 1825, when the British flag was raised. In

1928, the UK waived its claim in favor of Norway, which had occupied

the island the previous year. In 1971, Bouvet Island and the adjacent territorial waters were designated a nature reserve. Since 1977, Norway has run an automated meteorological station on the island.

Brazil

Following three centuries under the rule of Portugal, Brazil became an independent nation in 1822 and a republic in 1889. By far

the largest and most populous country in South America, Brazil overcame more than half a century of military intervention in the governance of the country when in 1985 the military regime peacefully ceded power to civilian rulers. Brazil continues to pursue industrial and agricultural growth and development of its interior. Exploiting vast natural resources and a large labor pool, it is today South America's leading economic power and a regional leader. Highly unequal income distribution remains a pressing problem.

British Indian Ocean Territory

Established as a territory of the UK

in 1965, a number of the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) islands were transferred to the Seychelles when it attained independence in 1976. Subsequently, BIOT has consisted only of the

six main island groups comprising the Chagos Archipelago. The largest and most southerly of the islands, Diego Garcia, contains a joint UK-US naval support facility. All of the remaining islands are uninhabited. Former agricultural workers, earlier residents in the islands, were relocated primarily to Mauritius but also to the Seychelles, between 1967 and 1973. In 2000, a British High Court ruling invalidated the local immigration order that had excluded them from the archipelago, but upheld the special military status

of

Diego Garcia.

British Virgin Islands

First inhabited by Arawak and later by Carib

Indians, the Virgin Islands were settled by the Dutch in 1648 and then annexed by the English in 1672. The islands were part of the British colony of the Leeward Islands from 1872-1960; they were granted autonomy in 1967. The economy is closely tied to the larger

and more populous US Virgin Islands to the west; the US dollar is the legal currency.

Brunei

The Sultanate of Brunei's influence peaked between the 15th and 17th centuries when its control extended over coastal areas of northwest Borneo and the southern Philippines. Brunei subsequently

entered a period of decline brought on by internal strife over royal succession, colonial expansion of European powers, and piracy. In 1888, Brunei became a British protectorate; independence was achieved in 1984. The same family has ruled Brunei for over six centuries. Brunei benefits from extensive petroleum and natural gas

fields, the source of one of the highest per capita GDPs in the developing world.

Bulgaria

The Bulgars, a Central Asian Turkic tribe, merged with the local Slavic inhabitants in the late 7th century to form the first Bulgarian state. In succeeding centuries, Bulgaria struggled with the Byzantine Empire to assert its place in the Balkans, but by the end of the 14th century the country was overrun by the Ottoman Turks. Northern Bulgaria attained autonomy in 1878 and all of Bulgaria became independent from the Ottoman Empire in 1908.

Having

fought on the losing side in both World Wars, Bulgaria fell within the Soviet sphere of influence and became a People's Republic in 1946. Communist domination ended in 1990, when Bulgaria held its

first multiparty election since World War II and began the contentious process of moving toward political democracy and a market economy while combating inflation, unemployment, corruption,

and crime. The country joined NATO in 2004 and is slated to join the

EU in 2007.

Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) achieved independence from France in 1960. Repeated military coups during the

1970s and 1980s were followed by multiparty elections in the early

1990s. Burkina Faso's high population density and limited natural resources result in poor economic prospects for the majority of its citizens. Recent unrest in Cote d'Ivoire and northern Ghana has hindered the ability of several hundred thousand seasonal Burkinabe

farm workers to find employment in neighboring countries.

Burma

Britain conquered Burma over a period of 62 years (1824-1886) and incorporated it into its Indian Empire. Burma was administered

as a province of India until 1937 when it became a separate, self-governing colony; independence from the Commonwealth was attained in 1948. Gen. NE WIN dominated the government from 1962 to

1988, first as military ruler, then as self-appointed president, and

later as political kingpin. Despite multiparty legislative elections in 1990 that resulted in the main opposition party - the National League for Democracy (NLD) - winning a landslide victory, the ruling

junta refused to hand over power. NLD leader and Nobel Peace Prize

recipient AUNG SAN SUU KYI, who was under house arrest from 1989 to

1995 and 2000 to 2002, was imprisoned in May 2003 and subsequently

transferred to house arrest, where she remains virtually incommunicado. In November 2005, the junta extended her detention

for at least another six months. Her supporters, as well as all those who promote democracy and improved human rights, are routinely

harassed or jailed.

Burundi

Burundi's first democratically elected president was assassinated in October 1993 after only 100 days in office, triggering widespread ethnic violence between Hutu and Tutsi factions. Over 200,000 Burundians perished during the conflict that

spanned almost a dozen years. Hundreds of thousands of Burundians

were internally displaced or became refugees in neighboring countries. An internationally brokered power-sharing agreement between the Tutsi-dominated government and the Hutu rebels in 2003

paved the way for a transition process that led to an integrated defense force, established a new constitution in 2005, and elected a

majority Hutu government in 2005. The new government, led by

President Pierre NKURUNZIZA, signed a South African brokered ceasefire with the country's last rebel group in the summer of 2006 but still faces many challenges.

Cambodia

Most Cambodians consider themselves to be Khmers, descendants of the Angkor Empire that extended over much of Southeast Asia and reached its zenith between the 10th and 13th centuries. Attacks by the Thai and Cham (from present-day Vietnam)

weakened the empire ushering in a long period of decline. The king

placed the country under French protection in 1863. Cambodia became

part of French Indochina in 1887. Following Japanese occupation in

World War II, Cambodia gained full independence from France in 1953.

In April 1975, after a five-year struggle, Communist Khmer Rouge forces captured Phnom Penh and evacuated all cities and towns.

At

least 1.5 million Cambodians died from execution, forced hardships,

or starvation during the Khmer Rouge regime under POL POT. A December 1978 Vietnamese invasion drove the Khmer Rouge into the

countryside, began a 10-year Vietnamese occupation, and touched off

almost 13 years of civil war. The 1991 Paris Peace Accords mandated

democratic elections and a ceasefire, which was not fully respected

by the Khmer Rouge. UN-sponsored elections in 1993 helped restore

some semblance of normalcy under a coalition government.

Factional

fighting in 1997 ended the first coalition government, but a second

round of national elections in 1998 led to the formation of another coalition government and renewed political stability. The remaining

elements of the Khmer Rouge surrendered in early 1999. Some of the

remaining leaders are awaiting trial by a UN-sponsored tribunal for

crimes against humanity. Elections in July 2003 were relatively peaceful, but it took one year of negotiations between contending political parties before a coalition government was formed.

Cameroon

The former French Cameroon and part of British Cameroon merged in 1961 to form the present country. Cameroon has generally

enjoyed stability, which has permitted the development of agriculture, roads, and railways, as well as a petroleum industry.

Despite a slow movement toward democratic reform, political power

remains firmly in the hands of an ethnic oligarchy headed by President Paul BIYA.

Canada

A land of vast distances and rich natural resources, Canada became a self-governing dominion in 1867 while retaining ties to the

British crown. Economically and technologically the nation has developed in parallel with the US, its neighbor to the south across an unfortified border. Canada's paramount political problem is meeting public demands for quality improvements in health care and

education services after a decade of budget cuts. Canada also faces questions about integrity in government following revelations regarding a corruption scandal in the federal government that has helped revive the fortunes of separatists in predominantly francophone Quebec.

Cape Verde

The uninhabited islands were discovered and colonized by the Portuguese in the 15th century; Cape Verde subsequently became a

trading center for African slaves and later an important coaling and

resupply stop for whaling and transatlantic shipping. Following independence in 1975, and a tentative interest in unification with Guinea-Bissau, a one-party system was established and maintained until multi-party elections were held in 1990. Cape Verde continues

to exhibit one of Africa's most stable democratic governments.

Repeated droughts during the second half of the 20th century caused

significant hardship and prompted heavy emigration. As a result, Cape Verde's expatriate population is greater than its domestic one.

Most Cape Verdeans have both African and Portuguese antecedents.

Cayman Islands

The Cayman Islands were colonized from Jamaica by the British during the 18th and 19th centuries, and were administered by

Jamaica after 1863. In 1959, the islands became a territory within the Federation of the West Indies, but when the Federation dissolved

in 1962, the Cayman Islands chose to remain a British dependency.

Central African Republic

The former French colony of Ubangi-Shari

became the Central African Republic upon independence in 1960.

After

three tumultuous decades of misrule - mostly by military governments

- civilian rule was established in 1993 and lasted for one decade.

President Ange-Felix PATASSE's civilian government was plagued by

unrest, and in March 2003 he was deposed in a military coup led by

General Francois BOZIZE, who established a transitional government.

Though the government has the tacit support of civil society groups

and the main parties, a wide field of candidates contested the municipal, legislative, and presidential elections held in March and

May of 2005 in which General BOZIZE was affirmed as president. The

government still does not fully control the countryside, where pockets of lawlessness persist.

Chad

Chad, part of France's African holdings until 1960, endured three decades of civil warfare as well as invasions by Libya before a semblance of peace was finally restored in 1990. The government

eventually drafted a democratic constitution, and held flawed presidential elections in 1996 and 2001. In 1998, a rebellion broke out in northern Chad, which sporadically flares up despite several peace agreements between the government and the rebels. In 2005 new

rebel groups emerged in western Sudan and have made probing

attacks

into eastern Chad. Power remains in the hands of an ethnic minority.

In June 2005, President Idriss DEBY held a referendum successfully

removing constitutional term limits.

Chile

Prior to the coming of the Spanish in the 16th century, northern Chile was under Inca rule while Araucanian Indians inhabited central and southern Chile; the latter were not completely

subjugated by Spain until the early 1880s. Although Chile declared its independence in 1810, decisive victory over the Spanish was not

achieved until 1818. In the War of the Pacific (1879-84), Chile defeated Peru and Bolivia and won its present northern lands. A three-year-old Marxist government of Salvador ALLENDE was overthrown

in 1973 by a dictatorial military regime led by Augusto PINOCHET,

who ruled until a freely elected president was installed in 1990. Sound economic policies, maintained consistently since the 1980s, have contributed to steady growth and have helped secure the country's commitment to democratic and representative government.

Chile has increasingly assumed regional and international leadership

roles befitting its status as a stable, democratic nation.

China

For centuries China stood as a leading civilization, outpacing the rest of the world in the arts and sciences, but in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the country was beset by civil unrest, major famines, military defeats, and foreign occupation. After World War

II, the Communists under MAO Zedong established an autocratic socialist system that, while ensuring China's sovereignty, imposed strict controls over everyday life and cost the lives of tens of millions of people. After 1978, his successor DENG Xiaoping and other leaders focused on market-oriented economic development and by

2000 output had quadrupled. For much of the population, living standards have improved dramatically and the room for personal choice has expanded, yet political controls remain tight.

Christmas Island

Named in 1643 for the day of its discovery, the island was annexed and settlement began by the UK in 1888. Phosphate

mining began in the 1890s. The UK transferred sovereignty to Australia in 1958. Almost two-thirds of the island has been declared a national park.

Clipperton Island

This isolated island was named for John CLIPPERTON, a pirate who made it his hideout early in the 18th century. Annexed by France in 1855, it was seized by Mexico in 1897.

Arbitration eventually awarded the island to France, which took possession in 1935.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

There are 27 coral islands in the group.

Captain William KEELING discovered the islands in 1609, but they remained uninhabited until the 19th century. Annexed by the UK in

1857, they were transferred to the Australian Government in 1955.

The population on the two inhabited islands generally is split

between the ethnic Europeans on West Island and the ethnic Malays on Home Island.

Colombia

Colombia was one of the three countries that emerged from the collapse of Gran Colombia in 1830 (the others are Ecuador and Venezuela). A 40-year conflict between government forces and anti-government insurgent groups and illegal paramilitary groups - both heavily funded by the drug trade - escalated during the 1990s.

The insurgents lack the military or popular support necessary to overthrow the government, and violence has been decreasing since about 2002, but insurgents continue attacks against civilians and large swaths of the countryside are under guerrilla influence.

Paramilitary groups challenge the insurgents for control of territory and the drug trade. Most paramilitary members have demobilized since 2002 in an ongoing peace process, although their

commitment to ceasing illicit activity is unclear. The Colombian Government has stepped up efforts to reassert government control throughout the country, and now has a presence in every one of its municipalities. However, neighboring countries worry about the violence spilling over their borders.

Comoros

Comoros has endured 19 coups or attempted coups since gaining independence from France in 1975. In 1997, the islands of Anjouan and Moheli declared independence from Comoros. In 1999,

military chief Col. AZALI seized power. He pledged to resolve the secessionist crisis through a confederal arrangement named the 2000

Fomboni Accord. In December 2001, voters approved a new constitution

and presidential elections took place in the spring of 2002. Each island in the archipelago elected its own president and a new union president took office in May 2002.

Congo, Democratic Republic of the Established as a Belgian colony in 1908, the Republic of the Congo gained its independence in 1960, but its early years were marred by political and social instability. Col. Joseph MOBUTU seized power and declared himself president in a November 1965 coup. He subsequently changed his name - to MOBUTU Sese Seko - as well as that of the country - to Zaire. MOBUTU retained his position for 32 years through several subsequent sham elections, as well as through the use of brutal force. Ethnic strife and civil war, touched off by a massive inflow of refugees in 1994 from fighting in Rwanda and Burundi, led in May 1997 to the toppling of the MOBUTU regime by a rebellion led by Laurent KABILA. He renamed the country the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), but in August 1998 his regime was itself challenged by an insurrection backed by Rwanda and Uganda. Troops from Angola, Chad, Namibia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe intervened to support the Kinshasa regime. A cease-fire was signed in July 1999 by the DRC, Congolese armed rebel groups, Angola, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zimbabwe but sporadic fighting continued. Laurent KABILA was assassinated in January 2001 and his son, Joseph KABILA, was named head of state. In October 2002, the new president was successful in negotiating the withdrawal of Rwandan forces occupying eastern Congo; two months later, the Pretoria Accord was signed by all remaining warring parties to end the fighting and establish a government of national unity. A transitional government was set up in July 2003; Joseph KABILA remains as president and is joined by four vice presidents representing the former government, former rebel groups, and the political opposition. The transitional government held a successful constitutional referendum in December 2005, and plans to hold a

series of elections in 2006 to determine the presidency and National Assembly seats.

Congo, Republic of the

Upon independence in 1960, the former French region of Middle Congo became the Republic of the Congo. A quarter

century of experimentation with Marxism was abandoned in 1990 and a

democratically elected government took office in 1992. A brief civil

war in 1997 restored former Marxist President Denis SASSOUNGUESSO,

and ushered in a period of ethnic and political unrest.

Southern-based rebel groups agreed to a final peace accord in March

2003, but the calm is tenuous and refugees continue to present a humanitarian crisis. The Republic of Congo was once one of Africa's

largest petroleum producers, but with declining production it will need to hope for new offshore oil finds to sustain its oil earnings over the long term.

Cook Islands

Named after Captain COOK, who sighted them in 1770, the islands became a British protectorate in 1888. By 1900, administrative control was transferred to New Zealand; in 1965 residents chose self-government in free association with New Zealand. The emigration of skilled workers to New Zealand and government deficits are continuing problems.

Coral Sea Islands

Scattered over more than three-quarters of a million square kilometers of ocean, the Coral Sea Islands were declared a territory of Australia in 1969. They are uninhabited

except for a small meteorological staff on the Willis Islets. Automated weather stations, beacons, and a lighthouse occupy many other islands and reefs.

Costa Rica

Although explored by the Spanish early in the 16th century, initial attempts at colonizing Costa Rica proved unsuccessful due to a combination of factors, including: disease from mosquito-infested swamps, brutal heat, resistance by natives, and pirate raids. It was not until 1563 that a permanent settlement of Cartago was established in the cooler, fertile central highlands. The area remained a colony for some two and a half centuries. In 1821, Costa Rica became one of several Central American provinces

that jointly declared their independence from Spain. Two years later

it joined the United Provinces of Central America, but this federation disintegrated in 1838, at which time Costa Rica proclaimed its sovereignty and independence. Since the late 19th century, only two brief periods of violence have marred the country's democratic development. Although it still maintains a large agricultural sector, Costa Rica has expanded its economy to include strong technology and tourism industries. The standard of living is relatively high. Land ownership is widespread.

Cote d'Ivoire

Close ties to France since independence in 1960, the development of cocoa production for export, and foreign investment

made Cote d'Ivoire one of the most prosperous of the tropical African states, but did not protect it from political turmoil. In December 1999, a military coup - the first ever in Cote d'Ivoire's history - overthrew the government. Junta leader Robert GUEI blatantly rigged elections held in late 2000 and declared himself

the winner. Popular protest forced him to step aside and brought runner-up Laurent GBAGBO into power. Ivorian dissidents and disaffected members of the military launched a failed coup attempt

in September 2002. Rebel forces claimed the northern half of the country, and in January 2003 were granted ministerial positions in a

unity government under the auspices of the Linas-Marcoussis Peace

Accord. President GBAGBO and rebel forces resumed implementation of

the peace accord in December 2003 after a three-month stalemate, but

issues that sparked the civil war, such as land reform and grounds for citizenship, remain unresolved. The central government has yet to exert control over the northern regions and tensions remain high

between GBAGBO and opposition leaders. Several thousand French and

West African troops remain in Cote d'Ivoire to maintain peace and facilitate the disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation process.

Croatia

The lands that today comprise Croatia were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until the close of World War I. In 1918, the

Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes formed a kingdom known after 1929 as

Yugoslavia. Following World War II, Yugoslavia became a federal independent Communist state under the strong hand of Marshal TITO.

Although Croatia declared its independence from Yugoslavia in 1991,

it took four years of sporadic, but often bitter, fighting before occupying Serb armies were mostly cleared from Croatian lands. Under

UN supervision, the last Serb-held enclave in eastern Slavonia was returned to Croatia in 1998.

Cuba

The native Amerindian population of Cuba began to decline after the European discovery of the island by Christopher COLUMBUS in 1492

and following its development as a Spanish colony during the next several centuries. Large numbers of African slaves were imported to

work the coffee and sugar plantations, and Havana became the launching point for the annual treasure fleets bound for Spain from

Mexico and Peru. Spanish rule, marked initially by neglect, became

increasingly repressive, provoking an independence movement and

occasional rebellions that were harshly suppressed. It was US intervention during the Spanish-American War in 1898 that finally overthrew Spanish rule. The subsequent Treaty of Paris established Cuban independence, which was granted in 1902 after a three-year

transition period. Fidel CASTRO led a rebel army to victory in 1959;

his iron rule has held the regime together since then. Cuba's Communist revolution, with Soviet support, was exported throughout

Latin America and Africa during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. The country is now slowly recovering from a severe economic recession in

1990, following the withdrawal of former Soviet subsidies, worth

\$4

billion to \$6 billion annually. Cuba portrays its difficulties as the result of the US embargo in place since 1961. Illicit migration to the US - using homemade rafts, alien smugglers, air flights, or via the southwest border - is a continuing problem. The US Coast Guard intercepted 2,712 individuals attempting to cross the Straits of Florida in fiscal year 2005.

Cyprus

A former British colony, Cyprus became independent in 1960 following years of resistance to British rule. Tensions between the Greek Cypriot majority and Turkish Cypriot minority came to a head

in December 1963, when violence broke out in the capital of Nicosia.

Despite the deployment of UN peacekeepers in 1964, sporadic intercommunal violence continued forcing most Turkish Cypriots into

enclaves throughout the island. In 1974, a Greek

Government-sponsored attempt to seize control of Cyprus was met by

military intervention from Turkey, which soon controlled more than a

third of the island. In 1983, the Turkish-held area declared itself the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," but it is recognized only

by Turkey. The latest two-year round of UN-brokered talks - between

the leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities to

reach an agreement to reunite the divided island - ended when the Greek Cypriots rejected the UN settlement plan in an April 2004 referendum. The entire island entered the EU on 1 May 2004, although

the EU acquis - the body of common rights and obligations - applies

only to the areas under direct Republic of Cyprus control, and is suspended in the areas administered by Turkish Cypriots. At present,

every Cypriot carrying a Cyprus passport has the status of a European citizen; however, EU laws do not apply to north Cyprus. Nicosia continues to oppose EU efforts to establish direct trade and economic links to north Cyprus as a way of encouraging the Turkish

Cypriot community to continue to support reunification.

Czech Republic

Following the First World War, the closely related Czechs and Slovaks of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire merged to

form Czechoslovakia. During the interwar years, the new country's leaders were frequently preoccupied with meeting the demands of other ethnic minorities within the republic, most notably the Sudeten Germans and the Ruthenians (Ukrainians). After World War II,

a truncated Czechoslovakia fell within the Soviet sphere of influence. In 1968, an invasion by Warsaw Pact troops ended the efforts of the country's leaders to liberalize Communist party rule and create "socialism with a human face." Anti-Soviet demonstrations

the following year ushered in a period of harsh repression. With the

collapse of Soviet authority in 1989, Czechoslovakia regained its freedom through a peaceful "Velvet Revolution." On 1 January 1993,

the country underwent a "velvet divorce" into its two national components, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The Czech Republic joined NATO in 1999 and the European Union in 2004.

Denmark

Once the seat of Viking raiders and later a major north European power, Denmark has evolved into a modern, prosperous nation

that is participating in the general political and economic integration of Europe. It joined NATO in 1949 and the EEC (now the

EU) in 1973. However, the country has opted out of certain elements

of the European Union's Maastricht Treaty, including the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), European defense cooperation, and

issues concerning certain justice and home affairs.

Dhekelia

By terms of the 1960 Treaty of Establishment that created the independent Republic of Cyprus, the UK retained full sovereignty

and jurisdiction over two areas of almost 254 square kilometers - Akrotiri and Dhekelia. The larger of these is the Dhekelia Sovereign

Base Area, which is also referred to as the Eastern Sovereign Base Area.

Djibouti

The French Territory of the Afars and the Issas became Djibouti in 1977. Hassan Gouled APTIDON installed an authoritarian

one-party state and proceeded to serve as president until 1999.

Unrest among the Afars minority during the 1990s led to a civil war

that ended in 2001 following the conclusion of a peace accord between Afar rebels and the Issa-dominated government. In 1999, Djibouti's first multi-party presidential elections resulted in the election of Ismail Omar GUELLEH; he was re-elected to a second

and

final term in 2005. Djibouti occupies a strategic geographic location at the mouth of the Red Sea and serves as an important transshipment location for goods entering and leaving the east African highlands. The present leadership favors close ties to France, which maintains a significant military presence in the country, but is also developing stronger ties with the US. Djibouti hosts the only US military base in sub-Saharan Africa and is a front-line state in the global war on terrorism.

Dominica

Dominica was the last of the Caribbean islands to be colonized by Europeans due chiefly to the fierce resistance of the native Caribs. France ceded possession to Great Britain in 1763, which made the island a colony in 1805. In 1980, two years after independence, Dominica's fortunes improved when a corrupt and tyrannical administration was replaced by that of Mary Eugenia CHARLES, the first female prime minister in the Caribbean, who remained in office for 15 years. Some 3,000 Carib Indians still living on Dominica are the only pre-Columbian population remaining in the eastern Caribbean.

Dominican Republic

Explored and claimed by Christopher COLUMBUS on his first voyage in 1492, the island of Hispaniola became a springboard for Spanish conquest of the Caribbean and the American mainland. In 1697, Spain recognized French dominion over the western third of the island, which in 1804 became Haiti. The remainder of the island, by then known as Santo Domingo, sought to gain its own independence in 1821, but was conquered and ruled by the Haitians

for 22 years; it finally attained independence as the Dominican Republic in 1844. In 1861, the Dominicans voluntarily returned to the Spanish Empire, but two years later they launched a war that restored independence in 1865. A legacy of unsettled, mostly non-representative rule followed, capped by the dictatorship of Rafael Leonidas TRUJILLO from 1930-1961. Juan BOSCH was elected

president in 1962, but was deposed in a military coup in 1963. In 1965, the United States led an intervention in the midst of a civil war sparked by an uprising to restore BOSCH. In 1966, Joaquin BALAGUER defeated BOSCH in an election to become president. BALAGUER

maintained a tight grip on power for most of the next 30 years when

international reaction to flawed elections forced him to curtail his term in 1996. Since then, regular competitive elections have been held in which opposition candidates have won the presidency.

Former

President (1996-2000) Leonel FERNANDEZ Reyna won election to a

second term in 2004 following a constitutional amendment allowing

presidents to serve more than one term.

East Timor

The Portuguese began to trade with the island of Timor in the early 16th century and colonized it in mid-century. Skirmishing

with the Dutch in the region eventually resulted in an 1859 treaty in which Portugal ceded the western portion of the island.

Imperial

Japan occupied East Timor from 1942 to 1945, but Portugal resumed

colonial authority after the Japanese defeat in World War II. East

Timor declared itself independent from Portugal on 28 November 1975

and was invaded and occupied by Indonesian forces nine days later.

It was incorporated into Indonesia in July 1976 as the province of East Timor. An unsuccessful campaign of pacification followed over

the next two decades, during which an estimated 100,000 to 250,000

individuals lost their lives. On 30 August 1999, in a UN-supervised popular referendum, an overwhelming majority of the people of East

Timor voted for independence from Indonesia. Between the referendum

and the arrival of a multinational peacekeeping force in late September 1999, anti-independence Timorese militias - organized and

supported by the Indonesian military - commenced a large-scale, scorched-earth campaign of retribution. The militias killed approximately 1,400 Timorese and forcibly pushed 300,000 people into

West Timor as refugees. The majority of the country's infrastructure, including homes, irrigation systems, water supply systems, and schools, and nearly 100% of the country's electrical grid were destroyed. On 20 September 1999 the Australian-led peacekeeping troops of the International Force for East Timor (INTERFET) deployed to the country and brought the violence to an

end. On 20 May 2002, East Timor was internationally recognized as an independent state.

Ecuador

What is now Ecuador formed part of the northern Inca Empire

until the Spanish conquest in 1533. Quito became a seat of Spanish

colonial government in 1563 and part of the Viceroyalty of New Granada in 1717. The territories of the Viceroyalty - New Granada (Colombia), Venezuela, and Quito - gained their independence by 1819

and formed a federation known as Gran Colombia. When Quito withdrew

in 1830, the traditional name was changed in favor of the "Republic

of the Equator." Between 1904 and 1942, Ecuador lost territories in

a series of conflicts with its neighbors. A border war with Peru that flared in 1995 was resolved in 1999. Although Ecuador marked 25

years of civilian governance in 2004, the period has been marred by

political instability. Seven presidents have governed Ecuador since 1996.

Egypt

The regularity and richness of the annual Nile River flood, coupled with semi-isolation provided by deserts to the east and west, allowed for the development of one of the world's great civilizations. A unified kingdom arose circa 3200 B.C., and a series of dynasties ruled in Egypt for the next three millennia. The last native dynasty fell to the Persians in 341 B.C., who in turn were replaced by the Greeks, Romans, and Byzantines. It was the Arabs who

introduced Islam and the Arabic language in the 7th century and who

ruled for the next six centuries. A local military caste, the Mamluks took control about 1250 and continued to govern after the

conquest of Egypt by the Ottoman Turks in 1517. Following the completion of the Suez Canal in 1869, Egypt became an important world transportation hub, but also fell heavily into debt.

Ostensibly to protect its investments, Britain seized control of Egypt's government in 1882, but nominal allegiance to the Ottoman

Empire continued until 1914. Partially independent from the UK in

1922, Egypt acquired full sovereignty following World War II. The completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1971 and the resultant Lake Nasser have altered the time-honored place of the Nile River in the agriculture and ecology of Egypt. A rapidly growing population (the

largest in the Arab world), limited arable land, and dependence on the Nile all continue to overtax resources and stress society. The government has struggled to ready the economy for the new millennium

through economic reform and massive investment in communications and physical infrastructure.

El Salvador

El Salvador achieved independence from Spain in 1821 and from the Central American Federation in 1839. A 12-year civil war,

which cost about 75,000 lives, was brought to a close in 1992 when

the government and leftist rebels signed a treaty that provided for military and political reforms.

Equatorial Guinea

Equatorial Guinea gained independence in 1968

after 190 years of Spanish rule. This tiny country, composed of a mainland portion plus five inhabited islands, is one of the smallest on the African continent. President Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA

MBASOGO

has ruled the country since 1979 when he seized power in a coup. Although nominally a constitutional democracy since 1991, the 1996

and 2002 presidential elections - as well as the 1999 and 2004 legislative elections - were widely seen as flawed. The president exerts almost total control over the political system and has discouraged political opposition. Equatorial Guinea has experienced

rapid economic growth due to the discovery of large offshore oil reserves, and in the last decade has become Sub-Saharan Africa's third largest oil exporter. Despite the country's economic windfall from oil production resulting in a massive increase in government revenue in recent years, there have been few improvements in the population's living standards.

Eritrea

Eritrea was awarded to Ethiopia in 1952 as part of a federation. Ethiopia's annexation of Eritrea as a province 10 years later sparked a 30-year struggle for independence that ended in 1991

with Eritrean rebels defeating governmental forces; independence was

overwhelmingly approved in a 1993 referendum. A two-and-a-half-year

border war with Ethiopia that erupted in 1998 ended under UN auspices in December 2000. Eritrea currently hosts a UN peacekeeping

operation that is monitoring a 25 km-wide Temporary Security Zone on

the border with Ethiopia. An international commission, organized to

resolve the border dispute, posted its findings in 2002 but final demarcation is on hold due to Ethiopian objections.

Estonia

After centuries of Danish, Swedish, German, and Russian rule, Estonia attained independence in 1918. Forcibly incorporated into the USSR in 1940, it regained its freedom in 1991, with the collapse of the Soviet Union. Since the last Russian troops left in 1994, Estonia has been free to promote economic and political ties with Western Europe. It joined both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004.

Ethiopia

Unique among African countries, the ancient Ethiopian monarchy maintained its freedom from colonial rule with the exception of the 1936-41 Italian occupation during World War II. In 1974, a military junta, the Derg, deposed Emperor Haile SELASSIE (who had ruled since 1930) and established a socialist state. Torn by bloody coups, uprisings, wide-scale drought, and massive refugee problems, the regime was finally toppled in 1991 by a coalition of rebel forces, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF). A constitution was adopted in 1994, and Ethiopia's first multiparty elections were held in 1995. A border war with Eritrea late in the 1990's ended with a peace treaty in December 2000. Final demarcation of the boundary is currently on hold due to Ethiopian objections to an international commission's finding requiring it to surrender territory considered sensitive to Ethiopia.

Europa Island

A French possession since 1897, the island is heavily wooded; it is the site of a small military garrison that staffs a weather station.

European Union

Following the two devastating World Wars of the first half of the 20th century, a number of European leaders in the late 1940s became convinced that the only way to establish a lasting peace was to unite the two chief belligerent nations - France and Germany - both economically and politically. In 1950, the French Foreign Minister Robert SCHUMAN proposed an eventual union of all

Europe, the first step of which would be the integration of the coal and steel industries of Western Europe. The following year the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was set up when six members, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the

Netherlands, signed the Treaty of Paris. The ECSC was so successful

that within a few years the decision was made to integrate other parts of the countries' economies. In 1957, the Treaties of Rome created the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European

Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), and the six member states undertook to eliminate trade barriers among themselves by forming a

common market. In 1967, the institutions of all three communities were formally merged into the European Community (EC), creating a

single Commission, a single Council of Ministers, and the European

Parliament. Members of the European Parliament were initially selected by national parliaments, but in 1979 the first direct elections were undertaken and they have been held every five years

since. In 1973, the first enlargement of the EC took place with the addition of Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. The 1980s saw

further membership expansion with Greece joining in 1981 and Spain

and Portugal in 1986. The 1992 Treaty of Maastricht laid the basis for further forms of cooperation in foreign and defense policy, in judicial and internal affairs, and in the creation of an economic and monetary union - including a common currency. This further integration created the European Union (EU). In 1995, Austria, Finland, and Sweden joined the EU, raising the membership total to

15. A new currency, the euro, was launched in world money markets on

1 January 1999; it became the unit of exchange for all of the EU states except the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Denmark. In 2002, citizens of the 12 euro-area countries began using the euro banknotes and coins. Ten new countries joined the EU in 2004 - Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia - bringing the current membership to 25. In order to ensure that the EU can continue to function efficiently with an expanded membership, the 2003 Treaty of

Nice set forth rules streamlining the size and procedures of EU institutions. An EU Constitutional Treaty, signed in Rome on 29 October 2004, gave member states two years to ratify the document

before it was scheduled to take effect on 1 November 2006. Referenda

held in France and the Netherlands in May-June 2005 rejected the proposed constitution. This development suspended the ratification

effort and left the longer-term political integration of the EU in limbo.

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Although first sighted by an

English navigator in 1592, the first landing (English) did not occur until almost a century later in 1690, and the first settlement (French) was not established until 1764. The colony was turned over

to Spain two years later and the islands have since been the subject

of a territorial dispute, first between Britain and Spain, then between Britain and Argentina. The UK asserted its claim to the islands by establishing a naval garrison there in 1833. Argentina invaded the islands on 2 April 1982. The British responded with an

expeditionary force that landed seven weeks later and after fierce fighting forced Argentine surrender on 14 June 1982.

Faroe Islands

The population of the Faroe Islands is largely descended from Viking settlers who arrived in the 9th century. The

islands have been connected politically to Denmark since the 14th century. A high degree of self government was attained in 1948.

Fiji

Fiji became independent in 1970, after nearly a century as a British colony. Democratic rule was interrupted by two military coups in 1987, caused by concern over a government perceived as dominated by the Indian community (descendants of contract laborers

brought to the islands by the British in the 19th century). The coups and a 1990 constitution that cemented native Melanesian control of Fiji, led to heavy Indian emigration; the population loss resulted in economic difficulties, but ensured that Melanesians became the majority. A new constitution enacted in 1997 was more

equitable. Free and peaceful elections in 1999 resulted in a government led by an Indo-Fijian, but a civilian-led coup in May

2000 ushered in a prolonged period of political turmoil.

Parliamentary elections held in August 2001 provided Fiji with a democratically elected government led by Prime Minister Laisenia QARASE.

Finland

Finland was a province and then a grand duchy under Sweden from the 12th to the 19th centuries and an autonomous grand duchy of

Russia after 1809. It won its complete independence in 1917. During

World War II, it was able to successfully defend its freedom and resist invasions by the Soviet Union - albeit with some loss of territory. In the subsequent half century, the Finns made a remarkable transformation from a farm/forest economy to a diversified modern industrial economy; per capita income is now on

par with Western Europe. As a member of the European Union, Finland

was the only Nordic state to join the euro system at its initiation in January 1999.

France

Although ultimately a victor in World Wars I and II, France suffered extensive losses in its empire, wealth, manpower, and rank

as a dominant nation-state. Nevertheless, France today is one of the

most modern countries in the world and is a leader among European

nations. Since 1958, it has constructed a presidential democracy resistant to the instabilities experienced in earlier parliamentary democracies. In recent years, its reconciliation and cooperation with Germany have proved central to the economic integration of Europe, including the introduction of a common exchange

currency,

the euro, in January 1999. At present, France is at the forefront of efforts to develop the EU's military capabilities to supplement progress toward an EU foreign policy.

French Guiana

First settled by the French in 1604, French Guiana was the site of notorious penal settlements until 1951. The European Space Agency launches its communication satellites from Kourou.

French Polynesia

The French annexed various Polynesian island groups during the 19th century. In September 1995, France stirred up widespread protests by resuming nuclear testing on the Mururoa atoll

after a three-year moratorium. The tests were suspended in January

1996. In recent years, French Polynesia's autonomy has been considerably expanded.

French Southern and Antarctic Lands The Southern Lands consist of two archipelagos, Iles Crozet and Iles Kerguelen, and two volcanic islands, Ile Amsterdam and Ile Saint-Paul. They contain no permanent inhabitants and are visited only by researchers studying the native fauna. The Antarctic portion consists of "Adelie Land," a thin slice of the Antarctic continent discovered and claimed by the French in 1840.

Gabon

Only two autocratic presidents have ruled Gabon since independence from France in 1960. The current president of Gabon, El

Hadj Omar BONGO Ondimba - one of the longest-serving heads of state

in the world - has dominated the country's political scene for almost

four decades. President BONGO introduced a nominal multiparty system and a new constitution in the early 1990s. However, allegations of electoral fraud during local elections in 2002-03 and the presidential elections in 2005 have exposed the weaknesses of formal political structures in Gabon. Gabon's political opposition remains weak, divided, and financially dependent on the current regime. Despite political conditions, a small population, abundant natural resources, and considerable foreign support have helped make Gabon one of the more prosperous and stable African countries.

Gambia, The

The Gambia gained its independence from the UK in 1965; it formed a short-lived federation of Senegambia with Senegal between 1982 and 1989. In 1991 the two nations signed a friendship and cooperation treaty. A military coup in 1994 overthrew the president and banned political activity, but a 1996 constitution and presidential elections, followed by parliamentary balloting in 1997, completed a nominal return to civilian rule. The country undertook another round of presidential and legislative elections in late 2001 and early 2002. Yahya A. J. J. JAMMEH, the leader of the coup, has been elected president in all subsequent elections.

Gaza Strip

The Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements (the DOP), signed in Washington on 13 September 1993, provided for a transitional period not exceeding

five years of Palestinian interim self-government in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Under the DOP, Israel agreed to transfer certain

powers and responsibilities to the Palestinian Authority (PA) as part of the interim self-governing arrangements in the West Bank and

Gaza Strip. A transfer of powers and responsibilities for the Gaza Strip and Jericho took place pursuant to the Israel-PLO 4 May 1994

Cairo Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area and in additional areas of the West Bank pursuant to the Israel-PLO 28 September 1995 Interim Agreement, the Israel-PLO 15 January 1997

Protocol Concerning Redeployment in Hebron, the Israel-PLO 23 October 1998 Wye River Memorandum, and the 4 September 1999 Sharm

el-Sheikh Agreement. The DOP provides that Israel will retain responsibility during the transitional period for external and internal security and for public order of settlements and Israeli citizens. Direct negotiations to determine the permanent status of Gaza and West Bank began in September 1999 after a three-year hiatus, but were derailed by a second intifadah that broke out in September 2000. In April 2003 the Quartet (US, EU, UN, and Russia)

presented a roadmap to a final settlement of the conflict by 2005 based on reciprocal steps by the two parties leading to two states, Israel and a democratic Palestine. The proposed date for a permanent

status agreement has been postponed indefinitely due to violence and

accusations that both sides have not followed through on their commitments. Longtime Palestinian leader Yasir ARAFAT died in November 2004 and Mahmud ABBAS was elected PA president in January

2005, bringing hope of a turning point in the conflict. In February 2005 Israel and the PA agreed to the Sharm el-Sheikh Commitments,

focused on security issues, in an effort to move the peace process forward. Progress has been slow because of different interpretations

of the verbal agreement by the two sides. In September 2005, Israel

withdrew all its settlers and soldiers and dismantled its military facilities in the Gaza Strip and four northern West Bank settlements. Nonetheless, Israel controls maritime, airspace, and most access to the Gaza Strip. An agreement signed by the PA and Israel in November 2005 authorized the reopening of the Rafah border

crossing between the Gaza Strip and Egypt under joint PA and Egyptian control, with monitoring provided by the EU.

Georgia

The region of present-day Georgia contained the ancient kingdoms of Colchis and Kartli-Iberia. The area came under Roman

influence in the first centuries A.D. and Christianity became the state religion in the 330s. Domination by Persians, Arabs, and Turks

was followed by a Georgian golden age (11th-13th centuries) that was

cut short by the Mongol invasion of 1236. Subsequently, the Ottoman

and Persian empires competed for influence in the region. Georgia was absorbed into the Russian Empire in the 19th century.

Independent for three years (1918-1921) following the Russian revolution, it was forcibly incorporated into the USSR until the Soviet Union dissolved in 1991. An attempt by the incumbent Georgian

government to manipulate national legislative elections in November

2003 touched off widespread protests that led to the resignation of Eduard SHEVARDNADZE, president since 1995. New elections in early

2004 swept Mikheil SAAKASHVILI into power along with his National

Movement Party. Progress on market reforms and democratization has

been made in the years since independence, but this progress has been complicated by two civil conflicts in the breakaway regions of

Abkhazia and South Ossetia. These two territories remain outside the

control of the central government and are ruled by de facto, unrecognized governments, supported by Russia. Russian-led peacekeeping operations continue in both regions. The Georgian Government put forward a new peace initiative for the peaceful resolution of the status of South Ossetia in 2005.

Germany

As Europe's largest economy and second most populous nation, Germany remains a key member of the continent's economic, political,

and defense organizations. European power struggles immersed Germany

in two devastating World Wars in the first half of the 20th century and left the country occupied by the victorious Allied powers of the

US, UK, France, and the Soviet Union in 1945. With the advent of the

Cold War, two German states were formed in 1949: the western Federal

Republic of Germany (FRG) and the eastern German Democratic

Republic

(GDR). The democratic FRG embedded itself in key Western economic

and security organizations, the EC, which became the EU, and NATO,

while the Communist GDR was on the front line of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. The decline of the USSR and the end of the Cold War

allowed for German unification in 1990. Since then, Germany has expended considerable funds to bring Eastern productivity and wages

up to Western standards. In January 1999, Germany and 10 other EU

countries introduced a common European exchange currency, the euro.

Ghana

Formed from the merger of the British colony of the Gold Coast and the Togoland trust territory, Ghana in 1957 became the first sub-Saharan country in colonial Africa to gain its independence. A long series of coups resulted in the suspension of the constitution in 1981 and a ban on political parties. A new constitution, restoring multiparty politics, was approved in 1992. Lt. Jerry RAWLINGS, head of state since 1981, won presidential elections in 1992 and 1996, but was constitutionally prevented from running for a

third term in 2000. John KUFUOR, who defeated former Vice President

Atta MILLS in a free and fair election, succeeded him.

Gibraltar

Strategically important, Gibraltar was reluctantly ceded to Great Britain by Spain in the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht; the British garrison was formally declared a colony in 1830. In a referendum held in 1967, Gibraltarians voted overwhelmingly to remain a

British

dependency. Although the current 1969 Constitution for Gibraltar states that the British government will never allow the people of Gibraltar to pass under the sovereignty of another state against their freely and democratically expressed wishes, a series of talks were held by the UK and Spain between 1997 and 2002 on establishing

temporary joint sovereignty over Gibraltar. In response to these talks, the Gibraltarian Government set up a referendum in late 2002

in which a majority of the citizens voted overwhelmingly against any

sharing of sovereignty with Spain. Since the referendum, tripartite talks have been held with Spain, the UK, and Gibraltar, and in September 2006 a three-way agreement was signed. Spain agreed to

allow airlines other than British to serve Gibraltar, to speed up customs procedures, and to add more telephone lines into Gibraltar.

Britain agreed to pay pensions to Spaniards who had been employed in

Gibraltar before the border closed in 1969. Spain will be allowed to

open a cultural institute from which the Spanish flag will fly.

Glorioso Islands

A French possession since 1892, the Glorioso

Islands are composed of two lushly vegetated coral islands (Ile Glorieuse and Ile du Lys) and three rock islets. A military garrison operates a weather and radio station on Ile Glorieuse.

Greece

Greece achieved independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1829. During the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, it gradually added neighboring islands and

territories, most with Greek-speaking populations. In World War II,

Greece was first invaded by Italy (1940) and subsequently occupied

by Germany (1941-44); fighting endured in a protracted civil war between supporters of the king and Communist rebels. Following the

latter's defeat in 1949, Greece joined NATO in 1952. A military dictatorship, which in 1967 suspended many political liberties and forced the king to flee the country, lasted seven years. The 1974 democratic elections and a referendum created a parliamentary republic and abolished the monarchy. In 1981 Greece joined the EC

(now the EU); it became the 12th member of the euro zone in 2001.

Greenland

Greenland, the world's largest island, is about 81% ice-capped. Vikings reached the island in the 10th century from Iceland; Danish colonization began in the 18th century, and Greenland was made an integral part of Denmark in 1953. It joined

the European Community (now the EU) with Denmark in 1973 but withdrew in 1985 over a dispute over stringent fishing quotas.

Greenland was granted self-government in 1979 by the Danish parliament. The law went into effect the following year. Denmark continues to exercise control of Greenland's foreign affairs.

Grenada

Carib Indians inhabited Grenada when COLUMBUS discovered the island in 1498, but it remained uncolonized for more than a century.

The French settled Grenada in the 17th century, established sugar estates, and imported large numbers of African slaves. Britain took the island in 1762 and vigorously expanded sugar production. In

the

19th century, cacao eventually surpassed sugar as the main export crop; in the 20th century, nutmeg became the leading export. In 1967, Britain gave Grenada autonomy over its internal affairs. Full independence was attained in 1974 making Grenada one of the smallest

independent countries in the Western Hemisphere. Grenada was seized

by a Marxist military council on 19 October 1983. Six days later the

island was invaded by US forces and those of six other Caribbean nations, which quickly captured the ringleaders and their hundreds

of Cuban advisers. Free elections were reinstituted the following year and have continued since that time. Hurricane Ivan struck Grenada in September of 2004 causing severe damage.

Guadeloupe

Guadeloupe has been a French possession since 1635. The island of Saint Martin is shared with the Netherlands; its southern portion is named Sint Maarten and is part of the Netherlands Antilles and its northern portion is named Saint-Martin and is part of Guadeloupe

Guam

Guam was ceded to the US by Spain in 1898. Captured by the Japanese in 1941, it was retaken by the US three years later. The military installation on the island is one of the most strategically important US bases in the Pacific.

Guatemala

The Maya civilization flourished in Guatemala and surrounding regions during the first millennium A.D. After almost three centuries as a Spanish colony, Guatemala won its independence

in 1821. During the second half of the 20th century, it experienced a variety of military and civilian governments, as well as a 36-year guerrilla war. In 1996, the government signed a peace agreement formally ending the conflict, which had left more than 100,000 people dead and had created some 1 million refugees.

Guernsey

The island of Guernsey and the other Channel Islands represent the last remnants of the medieval Dukedom of Normandy, which held sway in both France and England. The islands were the only British soil occupied by German troops in World War II. Guernsey is a British crown dependency, but is not part of the UK.

Guinea

Guinea has had only two presidents since gaining its independence from France in 1958. Lansana CONTE came to power in

1984 when the military seized the government after the death of the

first president, Sekou TOURE. Guinea did not hold democratic elections until 1993 when Gen. CONTE (head of the military government) was elected president of the civilian government. He was

reelected in 1998 and again in 2003. Unrest in Sierra Leone and Liberia has spilled over into Guinea on several occasions over the past decade, threatening stability and creating humanitarian emergencies.

Guinea-Bissau

Since independence from Portugal in 1974, Guinea-Bissau has experienced considerable political and military upheaval. In 1980, a military coup established authoritarian dictator Joao Bernardo 'Nino' VIEIRA as president. Despite setting

path to a market economy and multiparty system, VIEIRA's regime was

characterized by the suppression of political opposition and the purging of political rivals. Several coup attempts through the 1980s

and early 1990s failed to unseat him. In 1994 VIEIRA was elected president in the country's first free elections. A military mutiny and resulting civil war in 1998 eventually led to VIEIRA's ouster in May 1999. In February 2000, a transitional government turned over

power to opposition leader Kumba YALA, after he was elected president in transparent polling. In September 2003, after only three years in office, YALA was ousted by the military in a bloodless coup, and businessman Henrique ROSA was sworn in as interim president. In August 2005, former President VIEIRA was re-elected president in the second round of presidential polling. Since formally assuming office in October 2005, Vieira has pledged

to pursue economic development and national reconciliation.

Guyana

Originally a Dutch colony in the 17th century, by 1815 Guyana had become a British possession. The abolition of slavery led to black settlement of urban areas and the importation of indentured servants from India to work the sugar plantations. This ethnocultural divide has persisted and has led to turbulent politics. Guyana achieved independence from the UK in 1966, and since then it has been ruled mostly by socialist-oriented governments. In 1992, Cheddi JAGAN was elected president in what is

considered the country's first free and fair election since independence. After his death five years later, his wife, Jane JAGAN, became president but resigned in 1999 due to poor health. Her

successor, Bharrat JAGDEO, was reelected in 2001.

Haiti

The native Taino Amerindians - who inhabited the island of Hispaniola when it was discovered by COLUMBUS in 1492 - were virtually annihilated by Spanish settlers within 25 years. In the early 17th century, the French established a presence on Hispaniola,

and in 1697, Spain ceded to the French the western third of the island, which later became Haiti. The French colony, based on forestry and sugar-related industries, became one of the wealthiest in the Caribbean, but only through the heavy importation of African

slaves and considerable environmental degradation. In the late 18th

century, Haiti's nearly half million slaves revolted under Toussaint L'OUVERTURE. After a prolonged struggle, Haiti became the first black republic to declare its independence in 1804. The poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, Haiti has been plagued by political violence for most of its history. After an armed rebellion led to the departure of President Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE in February

2004, an interim government took office to organize new elections under the auspices of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). Continued violence and technical delays have prompted repeated postponements, and Haiti missed the constitutionally-mandated presidential inauguration date of 7 February 2006.

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

These uninhabited, barren, sub-Antarctic islands were transferred from the UK to Australia in 1947. Populated by large numbers of seal and bird species, the islands have been designated a nature preserve.

Holy See (Vatican City)

Popes in their secular role ruled portions of the Italian peninsula for more than a thousand years until the mid 19th century, when many of the Papal States were seized by the newly united Kingdom of Italy. In 1870, the pope's holdings were further circumscribed when Rome itself was annexed. Disputes between a series of "prisoner" popes and Italy were resolved in 1929 by three Lateran Treaties, which established the independent state of Vatican City and granted Roman Catholicism special status in Italy.

In 1984, a concordat between the Holy See and Italy modified certain

of the earlier treaty provisions, including the primacy of Roman Catholicism as the Italian state religion. Present concerns of the Holy See include religious freedom, international development, the

Middle East, terrorism, interreligious dialogue and reconciliation, and the application of church doctrine in an era of rapid change and

globalization. About 1 billion people worldwide profess the Catholic faith.

Honduras

Once part of Spain's vast empire in the New World, Honduras became an independent nation in 1821. After two and a half

decades

of mostly military rule, a freely elected civilian government came to power in 1982. During the 1980s, Honduras proved a haven for anti-Sandinista contras fighting the Marxist Nicaraguan Government

and an ally to Salvadoran Government forces fighting leftist guerrillas. The country was devastated by Hurricane Mitch in 1998,

which killed about 5,600 people and caused approximately \$2 billion in damage.

Hong Kong

Occupied by the UK in 1841, Hong Kong was formally ceded by China the following year; various adjacent lands were added later

in the 19th century. Pursuant to an agreement signed by China and

the UK on 19 December 1984, Hong Kong became the Hong Kong Special

Administrative Region (SAR) of China on 1 July 1997. In this agreement, China has promised that, under its "one country, two systems" formula, China's socialist economic system will not be imposed on Hong Kong and that Hong Kong will enjoy a high degree of

autonomy in all matters except foreign and defense affairs for the next 50 years.

Howland Island

Discovered by the US early in the 19th century, the island was officially claimed by the US in 1857. Both US and British

companies mined for guano until about 1890. Earhart Light is a day

beacon near the middle of the west coast that was partially

destroyed during World War II, but has since been rebuilt; it is named in memory of the famed aviatrix Amelia EARHART. The island is administered by the US Department of the Interior as a National Wildlife Refuge.

Hungary

Hungary was part of the polyglot Austro-Hungarian Empire, which collapsed during World War I. The country fell under Communist rule following World War II. In 1956, a revolt and announced withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact were met with a massive military intervention by Moscow. Under the leadership of Janos KADAR in 1968, Hungary began liberalizing its economy, introducing so-called "Goulash Communism." Hungary held its first multiparty elections in 1990 and initiated a free market economy. It joined NATO in 1999 and the EU in 2004.

Iceland

Settled by Norwegian and Celtic (Scottish and Irish) immigrants during the late 9th and 10th centuries A.D., Iceland boasts the world's oldest functioning legislative assembly, the Althing, established in 930. Independent for over 300 years, Iceland was subsequently ruled by Norway and Denmark. Fallout from the Askja volcano of 1875 devastated the Icelandic economy and caused widespread famine. Over the next quarter century, 20% of the island's population emigrated, mostly to Canada and the US. Limited home rule from Denmark was granted in 1874 and complete

independence

attained in 1944. Literacy, longevity, income, and social cohesion are first-rate by world standards.

Iles Eparses

The Iles Eparses, or scattered islands, are a group of five French entities - Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, and Tromelin Island - which on 1 April

1960 came under the authority of the Minister in charge of overseas

possessions. On 19 September 1960 by decree, the islands were transferred to the charge of the Prefet of Reunion where they remained until 3 January 2005 when they were transferred by another

decree to the Senior Administrator of the Territory of the French Southern and Antarctic Lands (TAAF).

Bassas da India: A French possession since 1897, this atoll is a volcanic seamount surrounded by reefs and awash at high tide.

Europa Island: A French possession since 1897, the island is heavily

wooded; it is the site of a small military garrison that staffs a weather station.

Glorioso Islands: A French possession since 1892, the Glorioso Islands are composed of two lushly vegetated coral islands (Ile Glorieuse and Ile du Lys) and three rock islets. A military garrison operates a weather and radio station on Ile Glorieuse.

Juan de Nova Island: Named after a famous 15th century Spanish navigator and explorer, the island has been a French possession since 1897. It has been exploited for its guano and phosphate. Presently a small military garrison oversees a meteorological station.

Tromelin Island: First explored by the French in 1776, the island came under the jurisdiction of Reunion in 1814. At present, it

serves as a sea turtle sanctuary and is the site of an important meteorological station.

India

The Indus Valley civilization, one of the oldest in the world, dates back at least 5,000 years. Aryan tribes from the northwest infiltrated onto Indian lands about 1500 B.C.; their merger with the

earlier Dravidian inhabitants created the classical Indian culture. Arab incursions starting in the 8th century and Turkish in the 12th were followed by those of European traders, beginning in the late 15th century. By the 19th century, Britain had assumed political control of virtually all Indian lands. Indian armed forces in the British army played a vital role in both World Wars. Nonviolent resistance to British colonialism led by Mohandas GANDHI and Jawaharlal NEHRU brought independence in 1947. The subcontinent was

divided into the secular state of India and the smaller Muslim state of Pakistan. A third war between the two countries in 1971 resulted

in East Pakistan becoming the separate nation of Bangladesh. Despite

impressive gains in economic investment and output, India faces pressing problems such as the ongoing dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir, massive overpopulation, environmental degradation, extensive poverty, and ethnic and religious strife.

Indian Ocean

The Indian Ocean is the third largest of the world's five oceans (after the Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean, but larger than the Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean). Four critically important

access waterways are the Suez Canal (Egypt), Bab el Mandeb (Djibouti-Yemen), Strait of Hormuz (Iran-Oman), and Strait of Malacca (Indonesia-Malaysia). The decision by the International

Hydrographic Organization in the spring of 2000 to delimit a fifth ocean, the Southern Ocean, removed the portion of the Indian Ocean south of 60 degrees south latitude.

Indonesia

The Dutch began to colonize Indonesia in the early 17th century; the islands were occupied by Japan from 1942 to 1945. Indonesia declared its independence after Japan's surrender, but it required four years of intermittent negotiations, recurring hostilities, and UN mediation before the Netherlands agreed to relinquish its colony. Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic state and home to the world's largest Muslim population. Current issues include: alleviating poverty, preventing terrorism, consolidating democracy after four decades of authoritarianism, implementing financial sector reforms, stemming corruption, and holding the military and police accountable for human rights violations. Indonesia was the nation worst hit by the December 2004

tsunami, which particularly affected Aceh province causing over 100,000 deaths and over \$4 billion in damage. An additional earthquake in March 2005 created heavy destruction on the island of

Nias. Reconstruction in these areas may take up to a decade. In 2005, Indonesia reached a historic peace agreement with armed separatists in Aceh, but it continues to face a low intensity separatist guerilla movement in Papua.

Iran

Known as Persia until 1935, Iran became an Islamic republic in 1979 after the ruling monarchy was overthrown and the shah was forced into exile. Conservative clerical forces established a theocratic system of government with ultimate political authority nominally vested in a learned religious scholar. Iranian-US relations have been strained since a group of Iranian students

seized the US Embassy in Tehran on 4 November 1979 and held it until

20 January 1981. During 1980-88, Iran fought a bloody, indecisive

war with Iraq that eventually expanded into the Persian Gulf and led

to clashes between US Navy and Iranian military forces between 1987-1988. Iran has been designated a state sponsor of terrorism for

its activities in Lebanon and elsewhere in the world and remains subject to US economic sanctions and export controls because of its

continued involvement. Following the elections of a reformist president and Majlis in the late 1990s, attempts to foster political reform in response to popular dissatisfaction floundered as conservative politicians prevented reform measures from being enacted, increased repressive measures, and made electoral gains against reformers. Parliamentary elections in 2004 and the August 2005 inauguration of a conservative stalwart as president, completed

the reconsolidation of conservative power in Iran's government.

Iraq

Formerly part of the Ottoman Empire, Iraq was occupied by Britain during the course of World War I; in 1920, it was declared a

League of Nations mandate under UK administration. In stages over

the next dozen years, Iraq attained its independence as a kingdom in

1932. A "republic" was proclaimed in 1958, but in actuality a series

of military strongmen ruled the country, the latest was SADDAM Husayn. Territorial disputes with Iran led to an inconclusive and

costly eight-year war (1980-88). In August 1990, Iraq seized Kuwait,

but was expelled by US-led, UN coalition forces during the Gulf War

of January-February 1991. Following Kuwait's liberation, the UN Security Council (UNSC) required Iraq to scrap all weapons of mass

destruction and long-range missiles and to allow UN verification inspections. Continued Iraqi noncompliance with UNSC resolutions over a period of 12 years led to the US-led invasion of Iraq in March 2003 and the ouster of the SADDAM Husayn regime.

Coalition

forces remain in Iraq, helping to restore degraded infrastructure and facilitating the establishment of a freely elected government, while simultaneously dealing with a robust insurgency. The

Coalition

Provisional Authority, which temporarily administered Iraq after the

invasion, transferred full governmental authority on 28 June 2004, to the Iraqi Interim Government (IG), which governed under the Transitional Administrative Law for Iraq (TAL). Under the TAL, elections for a 275-member Transitional National Assembly (TNA)

were

held in Iraq on 30 January 2005. Following these elections, the Iraqi Transitional Government (ITG) assumed office. The TNA was charged with drafting Iraq's permanent constitution, which was approved in a 15 October 2005 constitutional referendum. An election

under the constitution for a 275-member Council of Representatives

(CoR) was held in December 2005. The CoR approval in the selection

of most of the cabinet ministers on 20 May 2006 marked the transition from the ITG to Iraq's full-term government.

Ireland

Celtic tribes arrived on the island between 600-150 B.C.

Invasions by Norsemen that began in the late 8th century were finally ended when King Brian BORU defeated the Danes in 1014. English invasions began in the 12th century and set off more than seven centuries of Anglo-Irish struggle marked by fierce rebellions and harsh repressions. A failed 1916 Easter Monday Rebellion touched

off several years of guerrilla warfare that in 1921 resulted in independence from the UK for 26 southern counties; six northern (Ulster) counties remained part of the UK. In 1948 Ireland withdrew

from the British Commonwealth; it joined the European Community in

1973. Irish governments have sought the peaceful unification of Ireland and have cooperated with Britain against terrorist groups.

A

peace settlement for Northern Ireland, known as the Good Friday Agreement and approved in 1998, is being implemented with some difficulties.

Isle of Man

Part of the Norwegian Kingdom of the Hebrides until the 13th century when it was ceded to Scotland, the isle came under the

British crown in 1765. Current concerns include reviving the almost

extinct Manx Gaelic language. Isle of Man is a British crown dependency, but is not part of the UK.

Israel

Following World War II, the British withdrew from their mandate of Palestine, and the UN partitioned the area into Arab and

Jewish states, an arrangement rejected by the Arabs. Subsequently,

the Israelis defeated the Arabs in a series of wars without ending the deep tensions between the two sides. The territories occupied by

Israel since the 1967 war are not included in the Israel country profile, unless otherwise noted. On 25 April 1982, Israel withdrew from the Sinai pursuant to the 1979 Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty.

Israel and Palestinian officials signed on 13 September 1993 a Declaration of Principles (also known as the "Oslo Accords") guiding

an interim period of Palestinian self-rule. Outstanding territorial and other disputes with Jordan were resolved in the 26 October 1994

Israel-Jordan Treaty of Peace. In addition, on 25 May 2000, Israel withdrew unilaterally from southern Lebanon, which it had occupied

since 1982. In keeping with the framework established at the Madrid

Conference in October 1991, bilateral negotiations were conducted between Israel and Palestinian representatives and Syria to achieve

a permanent settlement. In April 2003, US President BUSH, working in

conjunction with the EU, UN, and Russia - the "Quartet" - took the lead in laying out a roadmap to a final settlement of the conflict by 2005, based on reciprocal steps by the two parties leading to two

states, Israel and a democratic Palestine. However, progress toward

a permanent status agreement was undermined by Palestinian-Israeli

violence between September 2000 and February 2005. An agreement

reached at Sharm al-Sheikh in February 2005 significantly reduced the violence. The election in January 2005 of Mahmud ABBAS as the

new Palestinian leader following the November 2004 death of Yasir

ARAFAT, the formation of a Likud-Labor-United Torah Judaism coalition government in January 2005, and the successful Israeli disengagement from the Gaza Strip (August-September 2005), presented

an opportunity for a renewed peace effort. However, internal Israeli

political events between October and December 2005 have destabilized

the political situation and forced early elections, scheduled for March 2006.

Italy

Italy became a nation-state in 1861 when the regional states of the peninsula, along with Sardinia and Sicily, were united under King Victor EMMANUEL II. An era of parliamentary government came to

a close in the early 1920s when Benito MUSSOLINI established a Fascist dictatorship. His disastrous alliance with Nazi Germany led to Italy's defeat in World War II. A democratic republic replaced the monarchy in 1946 and economic revival followed. Italy was a charter member of NATO and the European Economic Community (EEC). It

has been at the forefront of European economic and political unification, joining the Economic and Monetary Union in 1999. Persistent problems include illegal immigration, organized crime, corruption, high unemployment, sluggish economic growth, and the low

incomes and technical standards of southern Italy compared with the

prosperous north.

Jamaica

The island - discovered by Christopher COLUMBUS in 1494 - was settled by the Spanish early in the 16th century. The native Taino Indians, who had inhabited Jamaica for centuries, were gradually exterminated, replaced by African slaves. England seized the island in 1655 and a plantation economy - based on sugar, cocoa, and coffee - was established. The abolition of slavery in 1834 freed a quarter million slaves, many of which became small farmers. Jamaica gradually obtained increasing independence from Britain, and in 1958 it joined other British Caribbean colonies in forming the Federation of the West Indies. Jamaica gained full independence when it withdrew from the federation in 1962. Deteriorating economic conditions during the 1970s led to recurrent violence as rival gangs created by the major political parties evolved into powerful organized crime networks involved in international drug smuggling and money laundering. The cycle of violence, drugs, and poverty has served to impoverish large sectors of the populace. Nonetheless, many rural and resort areas remain relatively safe and contribute substantially to the economy.

Jan Mayen

This desolate, mountainous island was named after a Dutch whaling captain who indisputably discovered it in 1614 (earlier claims are inconclusive). Visited only occasionally by seal hunters and trappers over the following centuries, the island came under Norwegian sovereignty in 1929. The long dormant Haakon VII Toppen/Beerenberg volcano resumed activity in 1970; it is the

northernmost active volcano on earth.

Japan

In 1603, a Tokugawa shogunate (military dictatorship) ushered in a long period of isolation from foreign influence in order to secure its power. For 250 years this policy enabled Japan to enjoy stability and a flowering of its indigenous culture. Following the Treaty of Kanagawa with the US in 1854, Japan opened its ports and

began to intensively modernize and industrialize. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Japan became a regional power that

was able to defeat the forces of both China and Russia. It occupied Korea, Formosa (Taiwan), and southern Sakhalin Island. In 1931-32

Japan occupied Manchuria, and in 1937 it launched a full-scale invasion of China. Japan attacked US forces in 1941 - triggering America's entry into World War II - and soon occupied much of East

and Southeast Asia. After its defeat in World War II, Japan recovered to become an economic power and a staunch ally of the US.

While the emperor retains his throne as a symbol of national unity,

actual power rests in networks of powerful politicians, bureaucrats,

and business executives. The economy experienced a major slowdown

starting in the 1990s following three decades of unprecedented growth, but Japan still remains a major economic power, both in Asia

and globally. In 2005, Japan began a two-year term as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Jarvis Island

First discovered by the British in 1821, the uninhabited island was annexed by the US in 1858, but abandoned in

1879 after tons of guano had been removed. The UK annexed the island

in 1889, but never carried out plans for further exploitation. The US occupied and reclaimed the island in 1935. Abandoned after World

War II, the island is currently a National Wildlife Refuge administered by the US Department of the Interior.

Jersey

Jersey and the other Channel Islands represent the last remnants of the medieval Dukedom of Normandy that held sway in both

France and England. These islands were the only British soil occupied by German troops in World War II. Jersey is a British crown

dependency, but is not part of the UK.

Johnston Atoll

Both the US and the Kingdom of Hawaii annexed Johnston Atoll in 1858, but it was the US that mined the guano deposits until the late 1880s. Johnston and Sand Islands were designated wildlife refuges in 1926. The US Navy took over the atoll

in 1934, and subsequently the US Air Force assumed control in 1948.

The site was used for high-altitude nuclear tests in the 1950s and 1960s, and until late in 2000 the atoll was maintained as a storage and disposal site for chemical weapons. Munitions destruction is now

complete. Cleanup and closure of the facility was completed by May 2005.

Jordan

Following World War I and the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, the UK received a mandate to govern much of the Middle East.

Britain separated out a semi-autonomous region of Transjordan from

Palestine in the early 1920s, and the area gained its independence in 1946; it adopted the name of Jordan in 1950. The country's long-time ruler was King HUSSEIN (1953-99). A pragmatic leader, he

successfully navigated competing pressures from the major powers (US, USSR, and UK), various Arab states, Israel, and a large internal Palestinian population, despite several wars and coup attempts. In 1989 he reinstituted parliamentary elections and gradual political liberalization; in 1994 he signed a peace treaty with Israel. King ABDALLAH II, the son of King HUSSEIN, assumed the

throne following his father's death in February 1999. Since then, he

has consolidated his power and undertaken an aggressive economic

reform program. Jordan acceded to the World Trade Organization in

2000, and began to participate in the European Free Trade Association in 2001. After a two-year delay, parliamentary and municipal elections took place in the summer of 2003. The prime minister appointed in November 2005 stated the government would

focus on political reforms, improving conditions for the poor, and fighting corruption.

Juan de Nova Island

Named after a famous 15th century Spanish

navigator and explorer, the island has been a French possession

since 1897. It has been exploited for its guano and phosphate. Presently a small military garrison oversees a meteorological station.

Kazakhstan

Native Kazakhs, a mix of Turkic and Mongol nomadic tribes who migrated into the region in the 13th century, were rarely united

as a single nation. The area was conquered by Russia in the 18th century, and Kazakhstan became a Soviet Republic in 1936. During the

1950s and 1960s agricultural "Virgin Lands" program, Soviet citizens

were encouraged to help cultivate Kazakhstan's northern pastures. This influx of immigrants (mostly Russians, but also some other deported nationalities) skewed the ethnic mixture and enabled non-Kazakhs to outnumber natives. Independence in 1991 caused many

of these newcomers to emigrate. Current issues include: developing a

cohesive national identity; expanding the development of the country's vast energy resources and exporting them to world markets;

achieving a sustainable economic growth outside the oil, gas, and mining sectors; and strengthening relations with neighboring states

and other foreign powers.

Kenya

Founding president and liberation struggle icon Jomo KENYATTA led Kenya from independence in 1963 until his death in 1978, when

President Daniel Toroitich arap MOI took power in a constitutional

succession. The country was a de facto one-party state from 1969

until 1982 when the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) made

itself the sole legal party in Kenya. MOI acceded to internal and external pressure for political liberalization in late 1991. The ethnically fractured opposition failed to dislodge KANU from power

in elections in 1992 and 1997, which were marred by violence and fraud, but were viewed as having generally reflected the will of the

Kenyan people. President MOI stepped down in December 2002 following

fair and peaceful elections. Mwai KIBAKI, running as the candidate of the multiethnic, united opposition group, the National Rainbow Coalition, defeated KANU candidate Uhuru KENYATTA and assumed the

presidency following a campaign centered on an anticorruption platform.

Kingman Reef

The US annexed the reef in 1922. Its sheltered lagoon served as a way station for flying boats on Hawaii-to-American Samoa

flights during the late 1930s. There are no terrestrial plants on the reef, which is frequently awash, but it does support abundant and diverse marine fauna and flora. In 2001, the waters surrounding

the reef out to 12 nm were designated a US National Wildlife Refuge.

Kiribati

The Gilbert Islands were granted self-rule by the UK in 1971 and complete independence in 1979 under the new name of Kiribati. The US relinquished all claims to the sparsely inhabited Phoenix and Line Island groups in a 1979 treaty of friendship with Kiribati.

Korea, North An independent kingdom for much of its long history, Korea was occupied by Japan in 1905 following the Russo-Japanese War. Five years later, Japan formally annexed the entire peninsula. Following World War II, Korea was split with the northern half coming under Soviet-sponsored Communist domination. After failing in the Korean War (1950-53) to conquer the US-backed Republic of Korea (ROK) in the southern portion by force, North Korea (DPRK), under its founder President KIM Il-so'ng, adopted a policy of ostensible diplomatic and economic "self-reliance" as a check against excessive Soviet or Communist Chinese influence. The DPRK demonized the US as the ultimate threat to its social system through state-funded propaganda, and molded political, economic, and military policies around the core ideological objective of eventual unification of Korea under Pyongyang's control. KIM's son, the current ruler KIM Jong Il, was officially designated as his father's successor in 1980, assuming a growing political and managerial role until the elder KIM's death in 1994. After decades of economic mismanagement and resource misallocation, the DPRK since the mid-1990s has relied heavily on international aid to feed its population while continuing to expend resources to maintain an army of 1 million. North Korea's long-range missile development, as well as its nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons programs and massive conventional armed forces, are of major concern to the international community. In December 2002, following revelations that the DPRK was pursuing a nuclear weapons program based on enriched uranium in violation of a 1994 agreement with the US to freeze and ultimately dismantle its existing plutonium-based program, North Korea expelled monitors from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In January 2003, it declared its withdrawal from the international Non-Proliferation Treaty. In mid-2003 Pyongyang announced it had completed the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel rods (to extract weapons-grade plutonium) and was developing a "nuclear deterrent." Since August 2003, North Korea has participated in the

Six-Party Talks with China, Japan, Russia, South Korea, and the US designed to resolve the stalemate over its nuclear programs. The fourth round of Six-Party Talks were held in Beijing during July-September 2005. All parties agreed to a Joint Statement of Principles in which, among other things, the six parties unanimously reaffirmed the goal of verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. In the Joint Statement, the DPRK committed to "abandoning all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and returning, at an early date, to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to IAEA safeguards." The Joint Statement also commits the US and other parties to certain actions as the DPRK denuclearizes. The US offered a security assurance, specifying that it had no nuclear weapons on ROK territory and no intention to attack or invade the DPRK with nuclear or other weapons. The US and DPRK will take steps to normalize relations, subject to the DPRK's implementing its denuclearization pledge and resolving other longstanding concerns. While the Joint Statement provides a vision of the end-point of the Six-Party process, much work lies ahead to implement the elements of the agreement.

Korea, South

Korea was an independent kingdom for much of its millennia-long history. Following its victory in the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, Japan occupied Korea; five years later it formally annexed the entire peninsula. After World War II, a Republic of Korea (ROK) was set up in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula

while a Communist-style government was installed in the north (the

DPRK). During the Korean War (1950-53), US troops and UN forces

fought alongside soldiers from the ROK to defend South Korea from

DPRK attacks supported by China and the Soviet Union. An armistice

was signed in 1953, splitting the peninsula along a demilitarized zone at about the 38th parallel. Thereafter, South Korea achieved rapid economic growth with per capita income rising to roughly 14

times the level of North Korea. In 1993, KIM Yo'ng-sam became South

Korea's first civilian president following 32 years of military rule. South Korea today is a fully functioning modern democracy.

In

June 2000, a historic first North-South summit took place between the South's President KIM Dae-jung and the North's leader KIM Jong

Il.

Kuwait

Britain oversaw foreign relations and defense for the ruling Kuwaiti AL-SABAH dynasty from 1899 until independence in 1961.

Kuwait was attacked and overrun by Iraq on 2 August 1990. Following

several weeks of aerial bombardment, a US-led, UN coalition began a

ground assault on 23 February 1991 that liberated Kuwait in four days. Kuwait spent more than \$5 billion to repair oil infrastructure damaged during 1990-91.

Kyrgyzstan

A Central Asian country of incredible natural beauty and proud nomadic traditions, Kyrgyzstan was annexed by Russia in 1864;

it achieved independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. Nationwide

demonstrations in the spring of 2005 resulted in the ouster of

President Askar AKAYEV, who had run the country since 1990. Subsequent presidential elections in July 2005 were won overwhelmingly by former prime minister Kurmanbek BAKIYEV.

Current

concerns include: privatization of state-owned enterprises, expansion of democracy and political freedoms, reduction of corruption, improving interethnic relations, and combating terrorism.

Laos

Modern-day Laos has its roots in the ancient Lao kingdom of Lan Xang, established in the 14th Century under King FA NGUM. For three

hundred years Lan Xang included large parts of present-day Cambodia

and Thailand, as well as all of what is now Laos. After centuries of gradual decline, Laos came under the control of Siam (Thailand) from

the late 18th century until the late 19th century when it became part of French Indochina. The Franco-Siamese Treaty of 1907 defined

the current Lao border with Thailand. In 1975, the Communist Pathet

Lao took control of the government ending a six-century-old monarchy

and instituting a strict socialist regime closely aligned to Vietnam. A gradual return to private enterprise and the liberalization of foreign investment laws began in 1986. Laos became

a member of ASEAN in 1997.

Latvia

After a brief period of independence between the two World Wars, Latvia was annexed by the USSR in 1940. It reestablished its independence in 1991 following the breakup of the Soviet Union.

Although the last Russian troops left in 1994, the status of the Russian minority (some 30% of the population) remains of concern to

Moscow. Latvia joined both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004.

Lebanon

Following the capture of Syria from the Ottoman Empire by Anglo-French forces in 1918, France received a mandate over this territory and separated out a region of Lebanon in 1920. France granted this area independence in 1943. A 15-year civil war (1976-1991) devastated the country, but Lebanon has since made progress toward rebuilding its political institutions. Under the Ta'if Accord - the blueprint for national reconciliation - the Lebanese established a more equitable political system, particularly

by giving Muslims a greater voice in the political process while institutionalizing sectarian divisions in the government. Since the end of the war, Lebanon has conducted several successful elections,

most militias have been disbanded, and the Lebanese Armed Forces

(LAF) have extended authority over about two-thirds of the country.

Hizballah, a radical Shi'a organization listed by the US State Department as a Foreign Terrorist Organization, retains its weapons.

During Lebanon's civil war, the Arab League legitimized in the Ta'if

Accord Syria's troop deployment, numbering about 16,000 based mainly

east of Beirut and in the Bekaa Valley. Damascus justified its continued military presence in Lebanon by citing Beirut's requests and the failure of the Lebanese Government to implement all of

the

constitutional reforms in the Ta'if Accord. Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon in May 2000, however, encouraged some Lebanese

groups to demand that Syria withdraw its forces as well. The passage

of UNSCR 1559 in early October 2004 - a resolution calling for Syria

to withdraw from Lebanon and end its interference in Lebanese affairs - further emboldened Lebanese groups opposed to Syria's presence in Lebanon. The assassination of former Prime Minister Rafiq HARIRI and 20 others in February 2005 led to massive demonstrations in Beirut against the Syrian presence ("the Cedar Revolution"). Syria finally withdrew the remainder of its military forces from Lebanon in April 2005. In May-June 2005, Lebanon held

its first legislative elections since the end of the civil war free of foreign interference, handing a two-thirds majority to the bloc led by Saad HARIRI, the slain prime minister's son.

Lesotho

Basutoland was renamed the Kingdom of Lesotho upon independence from the UK in 1966. The Basuto National Party ruled

for the first two decades. King MOSHOESHOE was exiled in 1990, but

returned to Lesotho in 1992 and reinstated in 1995. Constitutional government was restored in 1993 after 7 years of military rule. In 1998, violent protests and a military mutiny following a contentious

election prompted a brief but bloody intervention by South African

and Botswanan military forces under the aegis of the Southern African Development Community. Constitutional reforms have

since

restored political stability; peaceful parliamentary elections were held in 2002.

Liberia

Settlement of freed slaves from the US in what is today

Liberia began in 1822; by 1847, the Americo-Liberians were able to

establish a republic. William TUBMAN, president from 1944-71, did

much to promote foreign investment and to bridge the economic, social, and political gaps between the descendents of the original settlers and the inhabitants of the interior. In 1980, a military coup led by Samuel DOE assassinated President William TOLBERT (1971-80) and ushered in a decade of authoritarian rule followed by

a prolonged civil war, in which DOE himself was killed. In August 2003, a comprehensive peace agreement ended 14 years of intermittent

fighting and prompted the resignation of former president Charles TAYLOR, who was exiled to Nigeria. After two years of rule by a transitional government, democratic elections in late 2005 brought President Ellen JOHNSON-SIRLEAF to power. The UN Mission in Liberia

(UNMIL), which maintains a strong presence throughout the country,

completed a disarmament program for former combatants in late 2004,

but the security situation is still volatile and the process of rebuilding the social and economic structure of this war-torn country remains sluggish.

Libya

The Italians supplanted the Ottoman Turks from the area around Tripoli in 1911 and did not relinquish their hold until 1943 when

defeated in World War II. Libya then passed to UN administration and achieved independence in 1951. Following a 1969 military coup, Col.

Muammar Abu Minyar al-QADHAFI began to espouse his own political system, the Third Universal Theory. The system is a combination of

socialism and Islam derived in part from tribal practices and is supposed to be implemented by the Libyan people themselves in a unique form of "direct democracy." QADHAFI has always seen himself

as a revolutionary and visionary leader. He used oil funds during the 1970s and 1980s to promote his ideology outside Libya, supporting subversives and terrorists abroad to hasten the end of Marxism and capitalism. In addition, beginning in 1973, he engaged

in military operations in northern Chad's Aozou Strip - to gain access to minerals and to use as a base of influence in Chadian politics - but was forced to retreat in 1987. UN sanctions in 1992 isolated QADHAFI politically following the downing of Pan AM Flight

103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. Libyan support for terrorism appeared

to have decreased after the imposition of sanctions. During the 1990s, QADHAFI also began to rebuild his relationships with Europe.

UN sanctions were suspended in April 1999 and finally lifted in September 2003 after Libya resolved the Lockerbie case. In December

2003, Libya announced that it had agreed to reveal and end its programs to develop weapons of mass destruction, and QADHAFI has

made significant strides in normalizing relations with western

nations since then. He has received various Western European leaders

as well as many working-level and commercial delegations, and made

his first trip to Western Europe in 15 years when he traveled to Brussels in April 2004. QADHAFI also finally resolved in 2004 several outstanding cases against his government for terrorist activities in the 1980s by compensating the families of victims of the UTA and La Belle disco bombings.

Liechtenstein

The Principality of Liechtenstein was established within the Holy Roman Empire in 1719; it became a sovereign state in

1806. Until the end of World War I, it was closely tied to Austria, but the economic devastation caused by that conflict forced Liechtenstein to enter into a customs and monetary union with Switzerland. Since World War II (in which Liechtenstein remained neutral), the country's low taxes have spurred outstanding economic

growth. Shortcomings in banking regulatory oversight have resulted

in concerns about the use of the financial institutions for money laundering. Liechtenstein has, however, implemented new anti-money-laundering legislation and recently concluded a Mutual

Legal Assistance Treaty with the US.

Lithuania

Independent between the two World Wars, Lithuania was annexed by the USSR in 1940. On 11 March 1990, Lithuania became the

first of the Soviet republics to declare its independence, but Moscow did not recognize this proclamation until September of 1991

(following the abortive coup in Moscow). The last Russian troops withdrew in 1993. Lithuania subsequently restructured its economy

for integration into Western European institutions; it joined both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004.

Luxembourg

Founded in 963, Luxembourg became a grand duchy in 1815 and an independent state under the Netherlands. It lost more than half of its territory to Belgium in 1839, but gained a larger measure of autonomy. Full independence was attained in 1867.

Overrun

by Germany in both World Wars, it ended its neutrality in 1948 when

it entered into the Benelux Customs Union and when it joined NATO

the following year. In 1957, Luxembourg became one of the six founding countries of the European Economic Community (later the

European Union), and in 1999 it joined the euro currency area.

Macau

Colonized by the Portuguese in the 16th century, Macau was the first European settlement in the Far East. Pursuant to an agreement

signed by China and Portugal on 13 April 1987, Macau became the

Macau Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China on 20 December

1999. China has promised that, under its "one country, two systems"

formula, China's socialist economic system will not be practiced in Macau, and that Macau will enjoy a high degree of autonomy in all

matters except foreign and defense affairs for the next 50 years.

Macedonia

Macedonia gained its independence peacefully from Yugoslavia in 1991, but Greece's objection to the new state's use of what it considered a Hellenic name and symbols delayed international

recognition, which occurred under the provisional designation of the

"Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia." In 1995, Greece lifted a 20-month trade embargo and the two countries agreed to normalize

relations, although differences over Macedonia's name remain. The undetermined status of neighboring Kosovo, implementation of the Framework Agreement - which ended the 2001 ethnic Albanian armed

insurgency - and a weak economy continue to be challenges for Macedonia.

Madagascar

Formerly an independent kingdom, Madagascar became a French colony in 1896, but regained its independence in 1960. During

1992-93, free presidential and National Assembly elections were held, ending 17 years of single-party rule. In 1997, in the second presidential race, Didier RATSIRAKA, the leader during the 1970s and

1980s, was returned to the presidency. The 2001 presidential election was contested between the followers of Didier RATSIRAKA and

Marc RAVALOMANANA, nearly causing secession of half of the country.

In April 2002, the High Constitutional Court announced RAVALOMANANA the winner.

Malawi

Established in 1891, the British protectorate of Nyasaland became the independent nation of Malawi in 1964. After three decades of one-party rule under President Hastings Kamuzu BANDA the country held multiparty elections in 1994, under a provisional constitution which came into full effect the following year. Current President Bingu wa MUTHARIKA, elected in May 2004 after a failed attempt by the previous president to amend the constitution to permit another term, has struggled to assert his authority against his predecessor, who still leads their shared political party. MUTHARIKA's anti-corruption efforts have led to several high-level arrests and one prominent conviction. Increasing corruption, population growth, increasing pressure on agricultural lands, and the spread of HIV/AIDS pose major problems for the country.

Malaysia

During the late 18th and 19th centuries, Great Britain established colonies and protectorates in the area of current Malaysia; these were occupied by Japan from 1942 to 1945. In 1948, the British-ruled territories on the Malay Peninsula formed the Federation of Malaya, which became independent in 1957. Malaysia was formed in 1963 when the former British colonies of Singapore and the East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak on the northern coast of Borneo joined the Federation. The first several years of the country's history were marred by Indonesian efforts to control Malaysia, Philippine claims to Sabah, and Singapore's secession from

the Federation in 1965. During the 22-year term of Prime Minister MAHATHIR bin Mohamad (1981-2003), Malaysia was successful in

diversifying its economy from dependence on exports of raw materials, to expansion in manufacturing, services, and tourism.

Maldives

The Maldives was long a sultanate, first under Dutch and then under British protection. It became a republic in 1968, three years after independence. Since 1978, President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM

- currently in his sixth term in office - has dominated the islands' political scene. Following riots in the capital Male in August 2004, the president and his government have pledged to embark upon democratic reforms, including a more representative political system

and expanded political freedoms. Tourism and fishing are being developed on the archipelago.

Mali

The Sudanese Republic and Senegal became independent of France in 1960 as the Mali Federation. When Senegal withdrew after only a

few months, what formerly made up the Sudanese Republic was renamed

Mali. Rule by dictatorship was brought to a close in 1991 by a coup

that ushered in democratic government. President Alpha KONARE won

Mali's first democratic presidential election in 1992 and was reelected in 1997. In keeping with Mali's two-term constitutional limit, KONARE stepped down in 2002 and was succeeded by Amadou TOURE.

Malta

Great Britain formally acquired possession of Malta in 1814.

The island staunchly supported the UK through both World Wars and

remained in the Commonwealth when it became independent in 1964. A

decade later Malta became a republic. Since about the mid-1980s, the

island has transformed itself into a freight transshipment point, a financial center, and a tourist destination. Malta became an EU member in May 2004.

Marshall Islands

After almost four decades under US administration

as the easternmost part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific

Islands, the Marshall Islands attained independence in 1986 under a

Compact of Free Association. Compensation claims continue as a result of US nuclear testing on some of the atolls between 1947 and

1962. The Marshall Islands hosts the US Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA)

Reagan Missile Test Site, a key installation in the US missile defense network.

Martinique

The French began to settle this island in 1635, overcoming resistance from the local Carib inhabitants. In 1660, the

surviving natives were rounded up and permanently expelled. The island has subsequently remained a French possession except for three brief periods of foreign occupation.

Mauritania

Independent from France in 1960, Mauritania annexed the southern third of the former Spanish Sahara (now Western Sahara)

in

1976, but relinquished it after three years of raids by the Polisario guerrilla front seeking independence for the territory. Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed TAYA seized power in a coup in 1984. Opposition parties were legalized and a new constitution approved

in

1991. Two multiparty presidential elections since then were widely

seen as flawed, but October 2001 legislative and municipal elections

were generally free and open. A bloodless coup in August 2005 deposed President TAYA and ushered in a military council headed by

Col. Ely Ould Mohamed VALL, which declared it would remain in power

for up to two years while it created conditions for genuine democratic institutions and organized elections. For now, however,

Mauritania remains an autocratic state, and the country continues to

experience ethnic tensions among its black population and different

Moor (Arab-Berber) communities.

Mauritius

Although known to Arab and Malay sailors as early as the 10th century, Mauritius was first explored by the Portuguese in 1505; it was subsequently held by the Dutch, French, and British before independence was attained in 1968. A stable democracy with

regular free elections and a positive human rights record, the country has attracted considerable foreign investment and has earned

one of Africa's highest per capita incomes. Recent poor weather

and

declining sugar prices have slowed economic growth, leading to some

protests over standards of living in the Creole community.

Mayotte

Mayotte was ceded to France along with the other islands of the Comoros group in 1843. It was the only island in the archipelago

that voted in 1974 to retain its link with France and forego independence.

Mexico

The site of advanced Amerindian civilizations, Mexico came under Spanish rule for three centuries before achieving independence

early in the 19th century. A devaluation of the peso in late 1994 threw Mexico into economic turmoil, triggering the worst recession

in over half a century. The nation continues to make an impressive recovery. Ongoing economic and social concerns include low real wages, underemployment for a large segment of the population, inequitable income distribution, and few advancement opportunities

for the largely Amerindian population in the impoverished southern

states. Elections held in July 2000 marked the first time since the 1910 Mexican Revolution that the opposition defeated the party in government, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). Vicente FOX

of the National Action Party (PAN) was sworn in on 1 December 2000

as the first chief executive elected in free and fair elections.

Micronesia, Federated States of

In 1979 the Federated States of Micronesia, a UN Trust Territory under US administration, adopted a constitution. In 1986 independence was attained under a Compact of Free Association with the US, which was amended and renewed in 2004. Present concerns include large-scale unemployment, overfishing, and overdependence on US aid.

Midway Islands

The US took formal possession of the islands in 1867. The laying of the trans-Pacific cable, which passed through the islands, brought the first residents in 1903. Between 1935 and 1947, Midway was used as a refueling stop for trans-Pacific flights. The US naval victory over a Japanese fleet off Midway in 1942 was one of the turning points of World War II. The islands continued to serve as a naval station until closed in 1993. Today the islands are a national wildlife refuge. From 1996 to 2001 the refuge was open to the public; it is now temporarily closed.

Moldova

Formerly part of Romania, Moldova was incorporated into the Soviet Union at the close of World War II. Although independent from the USSR since 1991, Russian forces have remained on Moldovan territory east of the Dniester River supporting the Slavic majority population, mostly Ukrainians and Russians, who have proclaimed a "Transnistria" republic. The poorest nation in Europe, Moldova became the first former Soviet state to elect a Communist as its

president in 2001.

Monaco

The Genoese built a fortress on the site of present-day Monaco in 1215. The current ruling Grimaldi family secured control in the late 13th century, and a principality was established in 1338. Economic development was spurred in the late 19th century with a railroad linkup to France and the opening of a casino. Since then, the principality's mild climate, splendid scenery, and gambling facilities have made Monaco world famous as a tourist and recreation center.

Mongolia

The Mongols gained fame in the 13th century when under Chinggis KHAN they conquered a huge Eurasian empire. After his death the empire was divided into several powerful Mongol states, but these broke apart in the 14th century. The Mongols eventually retired to their original steppe homelands and later came under Chinese rule. Mongolia won its independence in 1921 with Soviet backing. A Communist regime was installed in 1924. The ex-Communist Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) won elections in 1990 and 1992, but was defeated by the Democratic Union Coalition (DUC) in the 1996 parliamentary election. Since then, parliamentary elections returned the MPRP overwhelmingly to power in 2000 and produced a coalition government in 2004.

Montenegro

The use of the name Montenegro began in the 15th century when the Crnojevic dynasty began to rule the Serbian principality of

Zeta; over subsequent centuries it was able to maintain its independence from the Ottoman Empire. From the 16th to 19th centuries, Montenegro became a theocratic state ruled by a series of

bishop princes; in 1852, it was transformed into a secular principality. After World War I, Montenegro was part of the Kingdom

of Yugoslavia, and, at the conclusion of World War II, it became a constituent republic of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. When the latter dissolved in 1992, Montenegro federated

with Serbia, first as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and, after 2003, in a looser union of Serbia and Montenegro. Following a three-year postponement, Montenegro held an independence referendum

in the spring of 2006 under rules set by the EU. The vote for severing ties with Serbia exceeded the 55% threshold, allowing Montenegro to formally declare its independence on 3 June 2006.

Montserrat

English and Irish colonists from St. Kitts first settled on Montserrat in 1632; the first African slaves arrived three decades later. The British and French fought for possession of the island for most of the 18th century, but it finally was confirmed as a British possession in 1783. The island's sugar plantation economy

was converted to small farm landholdings in the mid 19th century. Much of this island was devastated and two-thirds of the population

fled abroad because of the eruption of the Soufriere Hills Volcano

that began on 18 July 1995. Montserrat has endured volcanic activity since, with the last eruption occurring in July 2003.

Morocco

In 788, about a century after the Arab conquest of North Africa, successive Moorish dynasties began to rule in Morocco. In the 16th century, the Sa'adi monarchy, particularly under Ahmad AL-MANSUR (1578-1603), repelled foreign invaders and inaugurated a golden age. In 1860, Spain occupied northern Morocco and ushered in a half century of trade rivalry among European powers that saw Morocco's sovereignty steadily erode; in 1912, the French imposed a protectorate over the country. A protracted independence struggle with France ended successfully in 1956. The internationalized city of Tangier and most Spanish possessions were turned over to the new country that same year. Morocco virtually annexed Western Sahara during the late 1970s, but final resolution on the status of the territory remains unresolved. Gradual political reforms in the 1990s resulted in the establishment of a bicameral legislature, which first met in 1997. Parliamentary elections were held for the second time in September 2002 and municipal elections were held in September 2003.

Mozambique

Almost five centuries as a Portuguese colony came to a close with independence in 1975. Large-scale emigration by whites, economic dependence on South Africa, a severe drought, and a prolonged civil war hindered the country's development. The

ruling

Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) party formally abandoned Marxism in 1989, and a new constitution the following year

provided for multiparty elections and a free market economy. A UN-negotiated peace agreement between FRELIMO and rebel Mozambique

National Resistance (RENAMO) forces ended the fighting in 1992. In

December 2004, Mozambique underwent a delicate transition as Joaquim

CHISSANO stepped down after 18 years in office. His newly elected

successor, Armando Emilio GUEBUZA, has promised to continue the

sound economic policies that have encouraged foreign investment.

Namibia

South Africa occupied the German colony of South-West Africa during World War I and administered it as a mandate until after World War II, when it annexed the territory. In 1966 the Marxist South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) guerrilla group launched a war of independence for the area that was soon named Namibia, but it was not until 1988 that South Africa agreed to end its administration in accordance with a UN peace plan for the entire

region. Namibia won its independence in 1990 and has been governed

by SWAPO since. Hifikepunye POHAMBA was elected president in November 2004 in a landslide victory replacing Sam NUJOMA who led

the country during its first 14 years of self rule.

Nauru

The exact origins of the Nauruans are unclear, since their

language does not resemble any other in the Pacific. The island was

annexed by Germany in 1888 and its phosphate deposits began to be

mined early in the 20th century by a German-British consortium.

Nauru was occupied by Australian forces in World War I and subsequently became a League of Nations mandate. After the Second

World War - and a brutal occupation by Japan - Nauru became a UN

trust territory. It achieved its independence in 1968 and joined the UN in 1999 as the world's smallest independent republic.

Navassa Island

This uninhabited island was claimed by the US in 1857

for its guano. Mining took place between 1865 and 1898. The lighthouse, built in 1917, was shut down in 1996 and administration

of Navassa Island transferred from the Coast Guard to the Department

of the Interior. A 1998 scientific expedition to the island described it as a unique preserve of Caribbean biodiversity; the following year it became a National Wildlife Refuge and annual scientific expeditions have continued.

Nepal

In 1951, the Nepalese monarch ended the century-old system of rule by hereditary premiers and instituted a cabinet system of government. Reforms in 1990 established a multiparty democracy within the framework of a constitutional monarchy. A Maoist insurgency, launched in 1996, has gained traction and is threatening

to bring down the regime, especially after a negotiated cease-fire between the Maoists and government forces broke down in August 2003.

In 2001, the crown prince massacred ten members of the royal family,

including the king and queen, and then took his own life. In October

2002, the new king dismissed the prime minister and his cabinet for

"incompetence" after they dissolved the parliament and were subsequently unable to hold elections because of the ongoing insurgency. While stopping short of reestablishing parliament, the king in June 2004 reinstated the most recently elected prime minister who formed a four-party coalition government. Citing dissatisfaction with the government's lack of progress in addressing

the Maoist insurgency and corruption, the king in February 2005 dissolved the government, declared a state of emergency, imprisoned

party leaders, and assumed power. The king's government subsequently

released party leaders and officially ended the state of emergency in May 2005, but the monarch retained absolute power until April 2006. After nearly three weeks of mass protests organized by the seven-party opposition and the Maoists, the king allowed parliament

to reconvene on 28 April 2006.

Netherlands

The Dutch United Provinces declared their independence from Spain in 1579; during the 17th century, they became a leading

seafaring and commercial power, with settlements and colonies around

the world. After a 20-year French occupation, a Kingdom of the Netherlands was formed in 1815. In 1830 Belgium seceded and formed a

separate kingdom. The Netherlands remained neutral in World War I,

but suffered invasion and occupation by Germany in World War II. A

modern, industrialized nation, the Netherlands is also a large exporter of agricultural products. The country was a founding member

of NATO and the EEC (now the EU), and participated in the introduction of the euro in 1999.

Netherlands Antilles

Once the center of the Caribbean slave trade, the island of Curacao was hard hit by the abolition of slavery in 1863. Its prosperity (and that of neighboring Aruba) was restored in

the early 20th century with the construction of oil refineries to service the newly discovered Venezuelan oil fields. The island of Saint Martin is shared with France; its southern portion is named Sint Maarten and is part of the Netherlands Antilles; its northern portion is called Saint-Martin and is part of Guadeloupe (France).

New Caledonia

Settled by both Britain and France during the first half of the 19th century, the island was made a French possession in

1853. It served as a penal colony for four decades after 1864. Agitation for independence during the 1980s and early 1990s ended in

the 1998 Noumea Accord, which over a period of 15 to 20 years will

transfer an increasing amount of governing responsibility from France to New Caledonia. The agreement also commits France to conduct as many as three referenda between 2013 and 2018, to decide

whether New Caledonia should assume full sovereignty and

independence.

New Zealand

The Polynesian Maori reached New Zealand in about A.D. 800. In 1840, their chieftains entered into a compact with Britain, the Treaty of Waitangi, in which they ceded sovereignty to Queen Victoria while retaining territorial rights. In that same year, the British began the first organized colonial settlement. A series of land wars between 1843 and 1872 ended with the defeat of the native peoples. The British colony of New Zealand became an independent dominion in 1907 and supported the UK militarily in both World Wars.

New Zealand's full participation in a number of defense alliances lapsed by the 1980s. In recent years, the government has sought to address longstanding Maori grievances.

Nicaragua

The Pacific coast of Nicaragua was settled as a Spanish colony from Panama in the early 16th century. Independence from Spain was declared in 1821 and the country became an independent republic in 1838. Britain occupied the Caribbean Coast in the first half of the 19th century, but gradually ceded control of the region in subsequent decades. Violent opposition to governmental manipulation and corruption spread to all classes by 1978 and resulted in a short-lived civil war that brought the Marxist Sandinista guerrillas to power in 1979. Nicaraguan aid to leftist rebels in El Salvador caused the US to sponsor anti-Sandinista contra guerrillas through much of the 1980s. Free elections in 1990, 1996, and 2001, saw the Sandinistas defeated, but voting in 2006 announced the return of former Sandinista President Daniel ORTEGA

Saavedra. Nicaragua's infrastructure and economy - hard hit by the earlier civil war and by Hurricane Mitch in 1998 - are slowly being rebuilt.

Niger

Niger became independent from France in 1960 and experienced single-party and military rule until 1991, when Gen. Ali SAIBOU was

forced by public pressure to allow multiparty elections, which resulted in a democratic government in 1993. Political infighting brought the government to a standstill and in 1996 led to a coup by

Col. Ibrahim BARE. In 1999 BARE was killed in a coup by military officers who promptly restored democratic rule and held elections that brought Mamadou TANDJA to power in December of that year.

TANDJA was reelected in 2004. Niger is one of the poorest countries

in the world with minimal government services and insufficient funds

to develop its resource base. The largely agrarian and subsistence-based economy is frequently disrupted by extended droughts common to the Sahel region of Africa.

Nigeria

British influence and control over what would become Nigeria grew through the 19th century. A series of constitutions after World

War II granted Nigeria greater autonomy; independence came in 1960.

Following nearly 16 years of military rule, a new constitution was adopted in 1999, and a peaceful transition to civilian government was completed. The president faces the daunting task of reforming a

petroleum-based economy, whose revenues have been squandered through

corruption and mismanagement, and institutionalizing democracy. In

addition, the OBASANJO administration must defuse longstanding ethnic and religious tensions, if it is to build a sound foundation for economic growth and political stability. Although the April 2003

elections were marred by some irregularities, Nigeria is currently experiencing its longest period of civilian rule since independence.

Niue

Niue's remoteness, as well as cultural and linguistic differences between its Polynesian inhabitants and those of the rest

of the Cook Islands, have caused it to be separately administered.

The population of the island continues to drop (from a peak of 5,200

in 1966 to about 2,166 in 2006), with substantial emigration to New

Zealand, 2,400 km to the southwest.

Norfolk Island

Two British attempts at establishing the island as a penal colony (1788-1814 and 1825-55) were ultimately abandoned. In

1856, the island was resettled by Pitcairn Islanders, descendants of the Bounty mutineers and their Tahitian companions.

Northern Mariana Islands

Under US administration as part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands decided in the 1970s not to seek independence but instead to

forge closer links with the US. Negotiations for territorial status

began in 1972. A covenant to establish a commonwealth in political

union with the US was approved in 1975, and came into force on 24

March 1976. A new government and constitution went into effect in

1978.

Norway

Two centuries of Viking raids into Europe tapered off following the adoption of Christianity by King Olav TRYGGVASON in

994. Conversion of the Norwegian kingdom occurred over the next several decades. In 1397, Norway was absorbed into a union with Denmark that lasted more than four centuries. In 1814, Norwegians

resisted the cession of their country to Sweden and adopted a new constitution. Sweden then invaded Norway but agreed to let Norway

keep its constitution in return for accepting the union under a Swedish king. Rising nationalism throughout the 19th century led to

a 1905 referendum granting Norway independence. Although Norway

remained neutral in World War I, it suffered heavy losses to its shipping. Norway proclaimed its neutrality at the outset of World War II, but was nonetheless occupied for five years by Nazi Germany

(1940-45). In 1949, neutrality was abandoned and Norway became a

member of NATO. Discovery of oil and gas in adjacent waters in the

late 1960s boosted Norway's economic fortunes. The current focus is

on containing spending on the extensive welfare system and planning

for the time when petroleum reserves are depleted. In referenda held

in 1972 and 1994, Norway rejected joining the EU.

Oman

The inhabitants of the area of Oman have long prospered on Indian Ocean trade. In the late 18th century, a newly established sultanate in Muscat signed the first in a series of friendship treaties with Britain. Over time, Oman's dependence on British political and military advisors increased, but it never became a British colony. In 1970, QABOOS bin Said al-Said overthrew the restrictive rule of his father; he has ruled as sultan ever since.

His extensive modernization program has opened the country to the

outside world while preserving the longstanding close ties with the UK. Oman's moderate, independent foreign policy has sought to maintain good relations with all Middle Eastern countries.

Pacific Ocean

The Pacific Ocean is the largest of the world's five oceans (followed by the Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, and Arctic Ocean). Strategically important access waterways

include the La Perouse, Tsugaru, Tsushima, Taiwan, Singapore, and

Torres Straits. The decision by the International Hydrographic Organization in the spring of 2000 to delimit a fifth ocean, the Southern Ocean, removed the portion of the Pacific Ocean south of 60 degrees south.

Pakistan

The separation in 1947 of British India into the Muslim

state of Pakistan (with two sections West and East) and largely Hindu India was never satisfactorily resolved, and India and Pakistan fought two wars - in 1947-48 and 1965 - over the disputed

Kashmir territory. A third war between these countries in 1971 - in

which India capitalized on Islamabad's marginalization of Bengalis in Pakistani politics - resulted in East Pakistan becoming the separate nation of Bangladesh. In response to Indian nuclear weapons

testing, Pakistan conducted its own tests in 1998. The dispute over the state of Kashmir is ongoing, but discussions and confidence-building measures have led to decreased tensions since 2002.

Palau

After three decades as part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific under US administration, this westernmost cluster of the Caroline Islands opted for independence in 1978 rather than join the

Federated States of Micronesia. A Compact of Free Association with

the US was approved in 1986, but not ratified until 1993. It entered

into force the following year, when the islands gained independence.

Palmyra Atoll

The Kingdom of Hawaii claimed the atoll in 1862, and the US included it among the Hawaiian Islands when it annexed the

archipelago in 1898. The Hawaii Statehood Act of 1959 did not include Palmyra Atoll, which is now privately owned by the Nature

Conservancy. This organization is managing the atoll as a nature

preserve. The lagoons and surrounding waters within the 12 nautical mile US territorial seas were transferred to the US Fish and Wildlife Service and were designated a National Wildlife Refuge in January 2001.

Panama

Explored and settled by the Spanish in the 16th century, Panama broke with Spain in 1821 and joined a union of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador - named the Republic of Gran Colombia. When the latter dissolved in 1830, Panama remained part of Colombia. With US backing, Panama seceded from Colombia in 1903 and promptly signed a treaty with the US allowing for the construction of a canal and US sovereignty over a strip of land on either side of the structure (the Panama Canal Zone). The Panama Canal was built by the US Army Corps of Engineers between 1904 and 1914. In 1977, an agreement was signed for the complete transfer of the Canal from the US to Panama by the end of the century. Certain portions of the Zone and increasing responsibility over the Canal were turned over in the subsequent decades. With US help, dictator Manuel NORIEGA was deposed in 1989. The entire Panama Canal, the area supporting the Canal, and remaining US military bases were transferred to Panama by the end of 1999. In October 2006, Panamanians approved an ambitious plan to expand the Canal. The project, which is to begin in 2007

and

could double the Canal's capacity, is expected to be completed in 2014-15.

Papua New Guinea

The eastern half of the island of New Guinea - second largest in the world - was divided between Germany (north)

and the UK (south) in 1885. The latter area was transferred to Australia in 1902, which occupied the northern portion during World

War I and continued to administer the combined areas until independence in 1975. A nine-year secessionist revolt on the island

of Bougainville ended in 1997 after claiming some 20,000 lives.

Paracel Islands

The Paracel Islands are surrounded by productive fishing grounds and by potential oil and gas reserves. In 1932, French Indochina annexed the islands and set up a weather station on

Pattle Island; maintenance was continued by its successor, Vietnam.

China has occupied the Paracel Islands since 1974, when its troops seized a South Vietnamese garrison occupying the western islands. The islands are claimed by Taiwan and Vietnam.

Paraguay

In the disastrous War of the Triple Alliance (1865-70), Paraguay lost two-thirds of all adult males and much of its territory. It stagnated economically for the next half century. In the Chaco War of 1932-35, large, economically important areas were

won from Bolivia. The 35-year military dictatorship of Alfredo STROESSNER was overthrown in 1989, and, despite a marked

increase in

political infighting in recent years, relatively free and regular presidential elections have been held since then.

Peru

Ancient Peru was the seat of several prominent Andean civilizations, most notably that of the Incas whose empire was captured by the Spanish conquistadors in 1533. Peruvian independence

was declared in 1821, and remaining Spanish forces defeated in 1824.

After a dozen years of military rule, Peru returned to democratic leadership in 1980, but experienced economic problems and the growth

of a violent insurgency. President Alberto FUJIMORI's election in 1990 ushered in a decade that saw a dramatic turnaround in the economy and significant progress in curtailing guerrilla activity. Nevertheless, the president's increasing reliance on authoritarian measures and an economic slump in the late 1990s generated mounting

dissatisfaction with his regime, which led to his ouster in 2000. A caretaker government oversaw new elections in the spring of 2001,

which ushered in Alejandro TOLEDO as the new head of government -

the first democratically elected president of Quechua ethnicity. The

presidential election of 2006 saw the return of Alan GARCIA who, after a disappointing presidential term from 1985 to 1990, returned

to the presidency with promises to improve social conditions.

Philippines

The Philippine Islands became a Spanish colony during the 16th century; they were ceded to the US in 1898 following the

Spanish-American War. In 1935 the Philippines became a self-governing commonwealth. Manuel QUEZON was elected President and was tasked with preparing the country for independence after a 10-year transition. In 1942 the islands fell under Japanese occupation during WWII, and US forces and Filipinos fought together during 1944-45 to regain control. On 4 July 1946 the Philippines attained their independence. The 20-year rule of Ferdinand MARCOS ended in 1986, when a widespread popular rebellion forced him into exile and installed Corazon AQUINO as president. Her presidency was hampered by several coup attempts, which prevented a return to full political stability and economic development. Fidel RAMOS was elected president in 1992 and his administration was marked by greater stability and progress on economic reforms. In 1992, the US closed its last military bases on the islands. Joseph ESTRADA was elected president in 1998, but was succeeded by his vice-president, Gloria MACAPAGAL-ARROYO, in January 2001 after ESTRADA's stormy impeachment trial on corruption charges broke down and widespread demonstrations led to his ouster. MACAPAGAL-ARROYO was elected to a six-year term in May 2004. The Philippine Government faces threats from armed communist insurgencies and from Muslim separatists in the south.

Pitcairn Islands

Pitcairn Island was discovered in 1767 by the British and settled in 1790 by the Bounty mutineers and their Tahitian companions. Pitcairn was the first Pacific island to become

a British colony (in 1838) and today remains the last vestige of that empire in the South Pacific. Outmigration, primarily to New Zealand, has thinned the population from a peak of 233 in 1937 to less than 50 today.

Poland

Poland is an ancient nation that was conceived near the middle of the 10th century. Its golden age occurred in the 16th century. During the following century, the strengthening of the gentry and internal disorders weakened the nation. In a series of agreements between 1772 and 1795, Russia, Prussia, and Austria partitioned Poland amongst themselves. Poland regained its independence in 1918 only to be overrun by Germany and the Soviet

Union in World War II. It became a Soviet satellite state following the war, but its government was comparatively tolerant and progressive. Labor turmoil in 1980 led to the formation of the independent trade union "Solidarity" that over time became a political force and by 1990 had swept parliamentary elections and the presidency. A "shock therapy" program during the early 1990s enabled the country to transform its economy into one of the most robust in Central Europe, but Poland still faces the lingering challenges of high unemployment, underdeveloped and dilapidated

infrastructure, and a poor rural underclass. Solidarity suffered a major defeat in the 2001 parliamentary elections when it failed to elect a single deputy to the lower house of Parliament, and the new

leaders of the Solidarity Trade Union subsequently pledged to

reduce

the Trade Union's political role. Poland joined NATO in 1999 and the

European Union in 2004. With its transformation to a democratic, market-oriented country largely completed, Poland is an increasingly active member of Euro-Atlantic organizations.

Portugal

Following its heyday as a world power during the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal lost much of its wealth and status with the

destruction of Lisbon in a 1755 earthquake, occupation during the Napoleonic Wars, and the independence in 1822 of Brazil as a colony.

A 1910 revolution deposed the monarchy; for most of the next six decades, repressive governments ran the country. In 1974, a left-wing military coup installed broad democratic reforms. The following year, Portugal granted independence to all of its African colonies. Portugal is a founding member of NATO and entered the EC

(now the EU) in 1986.

Puerto Rico

Populated for centuries by aboriginal peoples, the island was claimed by the Spanish Crown in 1493 following COLUMBUS'

second voyage to the Americas. In 1898, after 400 years of colonial

rule that saw the indigenous population nearly exterminated and African slave labor introduced, Puerto Rico was ceded to the US as a

result of the Spanish-American War. Puerto Ricans were granted US

citizenship in 1917. Popularly-elected governors have served since

1948. In 1952, a constitution was enacted providing for internal self government. In plebiscites held in 1967, 1993, and 1998, voters chose not to alter the existing political status.

Qatar

Ruled by the al-Thani family since the mid-1800s, Qatar transformed itself from a poor British protectorate noted mainly for

pearling into an independent state with significant oil and natural gas revenues. During the late 1980s and early 1990s, the Qatari economy was crippled by a continuous siphoning off of petroleum revenues by the amir, who had ruled the country since 1972. His son,

the current Amir HAMAD bin Khalifa al-Thani, overthrew him in a bloodless coup in 1995. In 2001, Qatar resolved its longstanding border disputes with both Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. Oil and natural

gas revenues enable Qatar to have one of the highest per capita incomes in the world.

Reunion

The Portuguese discovered the uninhabited island in 1513.

From the 17th to the 19th centuries, French immigration, supplemented by influxes of Africans, Chinese, Malays, and Malabar

Indians, gave the island its ethnic mix. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 cost the island its importance as a stopover on the East Indies trade route.

Romania

The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia - for centuries under the suzerainty of the Turkish Ottoman Empire - secured their

autonomy in 1856; they united in 1859 and a few years later

adopted

the new name of Romania. The country gained recognition of its independence in 1878. It joined the Allied Powers in World War I and

acquired new territories - most notably Transylvania - following the

conflict. In 1940, Romania allied with the Axis powers and participated in the 1941 German invasion of the USSR. Three years

later, overrun by the Soviets, Romania signed an armistice. The post-war Soviet occupation led to the formation of a Communist "people's republic" in 1947 and the abdication of the king. The decades-long rule of dictator Nicolae CEAUSESCU, who took power in

1965, and his Securitate police state became increasingly oppressive

and draconian through the 1980s. CEAUSESCU was overthrown and

executed in late 1989. Former Communists dominated the government

until 1996 when they were swept from power. Romania joined NATO in

March of 2004 and completed accession talks with the European Union

(EU) in December 2004; it is scheduled to accede to the EU in 2007.

Russia

Founded in the 12th century, the Principality of Muscovy, was able to emerge from over 200 years of Mongol domination (13th-15th

centuries) and to gradually conquer and absorb surrounding principalities. In the early 17th century, a new Romanov Dynasty continued this policy of expansion across Siberia to the Pacific.

Under PETER I (ruled 1682-1725), hegemony was extended to the Baltic

Sea and the country was renamed the Russian Empire. During the 19th

century, more territorial acquisitions were made in Europe and Asia.

Repeated devastating defeats of the Russian army in World War I led

to widespread rioting in the major cities of the Russian Empire and to the overthrow in 1917 of the imperial household. The Communists

under Vladimir LENIN seized power soon after and formed the USSR.

The brutal rule of Iosif STALIN (1928-53) strengthened communist rule and Russian dominance of the Soviet Union at a cost of tens of

millions of lives. The Soviet economy and society stagnated in the following decades until General Secretary Mikhail GORBACHEV (1985-91) introduced glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) in an attempt to modernize Communism, but his initiatives inadvertently released forces that by December 1991 splintered the USSR into Russia and 14 other independent republics.

Since then, Russia has struggled in its efforts to build a democratic political system and market economy to replace the strict

social, political, and economic controls of the Communist period. While some progress has been made on the economic front, recent years have seen a recentralization of power under Vladimir PUTIN and

the erosion of nascent democratic institutions. A determined guerrilla conflict still plagues Russia in Chechnya and threatens to destabilize the North Caucasus region.

Rwanda

In 1959, three years before independence from Belgium, the majority ethnic group, the Hutus, overthrew the ruling Tutsi king. Over the next several years, thousands of Tutsis were killed, and some 150,000 driven into exile in neighboring countries. The children of these exiles later formed a rebel group, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), and began a civil war in 1990. The war, along

with several political and economic upheavals, exacerbated ethnic tensions, culminating in April 1994 in the genocide of roughly 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus. The Tutsi rebels defeated the Hutu regime and ended the killing in July 1994, but approximately 2

million Hutu refugees - many fearing Tutsi retribution - fled to neighboring Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, and the former Zaire. Since

then, most of the refugees have returned to Rwanda, but about 10,000

remain in neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo and have formed an extremist insurgency bent on retaking Rwanda, much as the

RPF tried in 1990. Despite substantial international assistance and political reforms - including Rwanda's first local elections in March 1999 and its first post-genocide presidential and legislative elections in August and September 2003 - the country continues to struggle to boost investment and agricultural output, and ethnic reconciliation is complicated by the real and perceived Tutsi political dominance. Kigali's increasing centralization and intolerance of dissent, the nagging Hutu extremist insurgency across

the border, and Rwandan involvement in two wars in recent years in

the neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo continue to hinder

Rwanda's efforts to escape its bloody legacy.

Saint Helena

Saint Helena is a British Overseas Territory consisting of Saint Helena and Ascension Islands, and the island group of Tristan da Cunha.

Saint Helena: Uninhabited when first discovered by the Portuguese in

1502, Saint Helena was garrisoned by the British during the 17th century. It acquired fame as the place of Napoleon BONAPARTE's exile, from 1815 until his death in 1821, but its importance as a port of call declined after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. During the Anglo-Boer War in South Africa, several thousand Boer prisoners were confined on the island between 1900 and 1903.

Ascension Island: This barren and uninhabited island was discovered

and named by the Portuguese in 1503. The British garrisoned the island in 1815 to prevent a rescue of Napoleon from Saint Helena and

it served as a provisioning station for the Royal Navy's West Africa Squadron on anti-slavery patrol. The island remained under Admiralty

control until 1922, when it became a dependency of Saint Helena. During World War II, the UK permitted the US to construct an airfield on Ascension in support of trans-Atlantic flights to Africa and anti-submarine operations in the South Atlantic. In the 1960s the island became an important space tracking station for the US.

In

1982, Ascension was an essential staging area for British forces during the Falklands War, and it remains a critical refueling point in the air-bridge from the UK to the South Atlantic.

Tristan da Cunha: The island group consists of the islands of Tristan da Cunha, Nightingale, Inaccessible, and Gough. Tristan da Cunha is named after its Portuguese discoverer (1506); it was

garrisoned by the British in 1816 to prevent any attempt to rescue Napoleon from Saint Helena. Gough and Inaccessible Islands have been

designated World Heritage Sites. South Africa leases the site for a meteorological station on Gough Island.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

First settled by the British in 1623, the islands became an associated state with full internal autonomy in 1967. The island of Anguilla rebelled and was allowed to secede in 1971. Saint Kitts and Nevis achieved independence in 1983. In 1998,

a vote in Nevis on a referendum to separate from Saint Kitts fell short of the two-thirds majority needed. Nevis continues in its efforts to try and separate from Saint Kitts.

Saint Lucia

The island, with its fine natural harbor at Castries, was contested between England and France throughout the 17th and

early 18th centuries (changing possession 14 times); it was finally ceded to the UK in 1814. Even after the abolition of slavery on its plantations in 1834, Saint Lucia remained an agricultural island, dedicated to producing tropical commodity crops. Self-government was

granted in 1967 and independence in 1979.

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

First settled by the French in the early 17th century, the islands represent the sole remaining vestige of France's once vast North American possessions.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Resistance by native Caribs

prevented colonization on St. Vincent until 1719. Disputed

between

France and the United Kingdom for most of the 18th century, the island was ceded to the latter in 1783. Between 1960 and 1962, Saint

Vincent and the Grenadines was a separate administrative unit of the

Federation of the West Indies. Autonomy was granted in 1969 and independence in 1979.

Samoa

New Zealand occupied the German protectorate of Western Samoa at the outbreak of World War I in 1914. It continued to administer the islands as a mandate and then as a trust territory until 1962, when the islands became the first Polynesian nation to reestablish independence in the 20th century. The country dropped the "Western" from its name in 1997.

San Marino

The third smallest state in Europe (after the Holy See and Monaco) also claims to be the world's oldest republic. According

to tradition, it was founded by a Christian stonemason named Marino

in 301 A.D. San Marino's foreign policy is aligned with that of Italy. Social and political trends in the republic also track closely with those of its larger neighbor.

Sao Tome and Principe

Discovered and claimed by Portugal in the late 15th century, the islands' sugar-based economy gave way to coffee and cocoa in the 19th century - all grown with plantation slave labor, a form of which lingered into the 20th century. Although independence was achieved in 1975, democratic reforms were not instituted until the late 1980s. Though the first free elections

were held in 1991, the political environment has been one of continued instability with frequent changes in leadership and coup attempts in 1995 and 2003. The recent discovery of oil in the Gulf of Guinea is likely to have a significant impact on the country's economy.

Saudi Arabia

In 1902, ABD AL-AZIZ bin Abd al-Rahman Al Saud captured Riyadh and set out on a 30-year campaign to unify the Arabian Peninsula. A son of ABD AL-AZIZ rules the country today, and the country's Basic Law stipulates that the throne shall remain in the hands of the aging sons and grandsons of the kingdom's founder. Following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, Saudi Arabia accepted

the Kuwaiti royal family and 400,000 refugees while allowing Western

and Arab troops to deploy on its soil for the liberation of Kuwait the following year. The continuing presence of foreign troops on Saudi soil after Operation Desert Storm remained a source of tension

between the royal family and the public until the US military's near-complete withdrawal to neighboring Qatar in 2003. The first major terrorist attacks in Saudi Arabia in several years, which occurred in May and November 2003, prompted renewed efforts on the

part of the Saudi government to counter domestic terrorism and extremism, which also coincided with a slight upsurge in media freedom and announcement of government plans to phase in partial

political representation. As part of this effort, the government permitted elections - held nationwide from February through April 2005 - for half the members of 179 municipal councils. A burgeoning

population, aquifer depletion, and an economy largely dependent

on

petroleum output and prices are all ongoing governmental concerns.

Senegal

Independent from France in 1960, Senegal was ruled by the Socialist Party for forty years until current President Abdoulaye WADE was elected in 2000. Senegal joined with The Gambia to form the

nominal confederation of Senegambia in 1982, but the envisaged integration of the two countries was never carried out, and the union was dissolved in 1989. A southern separatist group sporadically has clashed with government forces since 1982, but Senegal remains one of the most stable democracies in Africa. Senegal has a long history of participating in international peacekeeping.

Serbia

The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was formed in 1918; its name was changed to Yugoslavia in 1929. Occupation by Nazi

Germany in 1941 was resisted by various paramilitary bands that fought each other as well as the invaders. The group headed by Josip

TITO took full control of Yugoslavia upon German expulsion in 1945.

Although Communist, his new government and its successors (he died

in 1980) managed to steer their own path between the Warsaw Pact

nations and the West for the next four and a half decades. In the early 1990s, post-TITO Yugoslavia began to unravel along ethnic lines: Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina were

recognized as independent states in 1992. The remaining republics

of

Serbia and Montenegro declared a new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

(FRY) in April 1992 and, under President Slobodan MILOSEVIC, Serbia

led various military intervention efforts to unite ethnic Serbs in neighboring republics into a "Greater Serbia." These actions led to Yugoslavia being ousted from the UN in 1992, but Serbia continued

its campaign until signing the Dayton Peace Accords in 1995. In 1998-99, massive expulsions by FRY forces and Serb paramilitaries of

ethnic Albanians living in Kosovo provoked an international response, including the NATO bombing of Belgrade and the stationing

of a NATO-led force (KFOR), in Kosovo. Federal elections in the fall

of 2000, brought about the ouster of MILOSEVIC and installed Vojislav KOSTUNICA as president. The arrest of MILOSEVIC in 2001

allowed for his subsequent transfer to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague to be tried for crimes against humanity. In 2001, the country's suspension from the

UN was lifted, and it was once more accepted into UN organizations

under the name of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Kosovo has been governed by the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

(UNMIK) since June 1999, under the authority of UN Security Council

Resolution 1244, pending a determination by the international community of its future status. In 2002, the Serbian and Montenegrin

components of Yugoslavia began negotiations to forge a looser relationship. In February 2003 lawmakers restructured the country into a loose federation of two republics called Serbia and Montenegro. The Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro included a provision that allowed either republic to hold a referendum after three years that would allow for their independence

from the state union. In the spring of 2006, Montenegro took advantage of the provision to undertake a successful independence vote enabling it to secede on 3 June. Two days later, Serbia declared that it was the successor state to the union of Serbia and Montenegro.

Seychelles

A lengthy struggle between France and Great Britain for the islands ended in 1814, when they were ceded to the latter. Independence came in 1976. Socialist rule was brought to a close with a new constitution and free elections in 1993. The most recent

presidential elections were held in 2001; President RENE, who had served since 1977, was re-elected. In April 2004 RENE stepped down

and Vice President James MICHEL was sworn in as president.

Sierra Leone

The government is slowly reestablishing its authority after the 1991 to 2002 civil war that resulted in tens of thousands of deaths and the displacement of more than 2 million people (about

one-third of the population). The last UN peacekeepers withdrew in

December 2005, leaving full responsibility for security with domestic forces, but a new civilian UN office remains to support the

government. Mounting tensions related to planned 2007 elections,

deteriorating political and economic conditions in Guinea, and the tenuous security situation in neighboring Liberia may present challenges to continuing progress in Sierra Leone's stability.

Singapore

Singapore was founded as a British trading colony in 1819.

It joined the Malaysian Federation in 1963 but separated two years

later and became independent. Singapore subsequently became one of

the world's most prosperous countries with strong international trading links (its port is one of the world's busiest in terms of tonnage handled) and with per capita GDP equal to that of the leading nations of Western Europe.

Slovakia

The dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the close of World War I allowed the Slovaks to join the closely related Czechs to form Czechoslovakia. Following the chaos of World War II,

Czechoslovakia became a Communist nation within Soviet-ruled Eastern

Europe. Soviet influence collapsed in 1989 and Czechoslovakia once

more became free. The Slovaks and the Czechs agreed to separate peacefully on 1 January 1993. Slovakia joined both NATO and the EU

in the spring of 2004.

Slovenia

The Slovene lands were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until the latter's dissolution at the end of World War I. In 1918, the Slovenes joined the Serbs and Croats in forming a new multinational state, which was named Yugoslavia in 1929. After World

War II, Slovenia became a republic of the renewed Yugoslavia, which though Communist, distanced itself from Moscow's rule. Dissatisfied with the exercise of power by the majority Serbs, the Slovenes succeeded in establishing their independence in 1991 after a short 10-day war. Historical ties to Western Europe, a strong economy, and a stable democracy have assisted in Slovenia's transformation to a modern state. Slovenia acceded to both NATO and the EU in the spring of 2004.

Solomon Islands

The UK established a protectorate over the Solomon Islands in the 1890s. Some of the bitterest fighting of World War II occurred on this archipelago. Self-government was achieved in 1976 and independence two years later. Ethnic violence, government malfeasance, and endemic crime have undermined stability and civil society. In June 2003, Prime Minister Sir Allen KEMAKEZA sought the assistance of Australia in reestablishing law and order; the following month, an Australian-led multinational force arrived to restore peace and disarm ethnic militias. The Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) has been very effective in restoring law and order and rebuilding government institutions.

Somalia

Britain withdrew from British Somaliland in 1960 in order to allow its protectorate to join with Italian Somaliland and form the new nation of Somalia. In 1969, a coup headed by Mohamed SIAD Barre ushered in an authoritarian socialist rule that managed to impose

a

degree of stability in the country for a couple of decades. After the regime's overthrow early in 1991, Somalia descended into turmoil, factional fighting, and anarchy. In May of 1991, northern clans declared an independent Republic of Somaliland that now includes the administrative regions of Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sanaag, and Sool. Although not recognized by any government, this entity has maintained a stable existence, aided

by

the overwhelming dominance of a ruling clan and economic infrastructure left behind by British, Russian, and American military assistance programs. The regions of Bari, Nugaal, and northern Mudug comprise a neighboring self-declared autonomous state

of Puntland, which has been self-governing since 1998, but does not

aim at independence; it has also made strides toward reconstructing

a legitimate, representative government, but has suffered some civil

strife. Puntland disputes its border with Somaliland as it also claims portions of eastern Sool and Sanaag. Beginning in 1993, a two-year UN humanitarian effort (primarily in the south) was able to

alleviate famine conditions, but when the UN withdrew in 1995, having suffered significant casualties, order still had not been restored. The mandate of the Transitional National Government (TNG),

created in August 2000 in Arta, Djibouti, expired in August 2003.

A

two-year peace process, led by the Government of Kenya under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD),

concluded in October 2004 with the election of Abdullahi YUSUF

Ahmed

as Transitional Federal President of Somalia and the formation of a transitional government, known as the Somalia Transitional Federal

Institutions (TFIs). The Somalia TFIs include a 275-member parliamentary body, known as the Transitional Federal Assembly (TFA), a transitional Prime Minister, Ali Mohamed GHEDI, and a 90-member cabinet. The TFIs are currently divided between Mogadishu

and Jowhar, but discussions to co-locate the TFIs in one city are ongoing. Suspicion of Somali links with global terrorism further complicates the picture.

South Africa

After the British seized the Cape of Good Hope area in 1806, many of the Dutch settlers (the Boers) trekked north to found

their own republics. The discovery of diamonds (1867) and gold (1886) spurred wealth and immigration and intensified the subjugation of the native inhabitants. The Boers resisted British encroachments, but were defeated in the Boer War (1899-1902). The

resulting Union of South Africa operated under a policy of apartheid

- the separate development of the races. The 1990s brought an end to apartheid politically and ushered in black majority rule.

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

The islands, which have

large bird and seal populations, lie approximately 1,000 km east of the Falkland Islands and have been under British administration since 1908 - except for a brief period in 1982 when Argentina occupied them. Grytviken, on South Georgia, was a 19th and early 20th century whaling station. Famed explorer Ernest

SHACKLETON

stopped there in 1914 en route to his ill-fated attempt to cross Antarctica on foot. He returned some 20 months later with a few companions in a small boat and arranged a successful rescue for the

rest of his crew, stranded off the Antarctic Peninsula. He died in 1922 on a subsequent expedition and is buried in Grytviken.

Today,

the station houses scientists from the British Antarctic Survey.

Recognizing the importance of preserving the marine stocks in adjacent waters, the UK, in 1993, extended the exclusive fishing zone from 12 nm to 200 nm around each island.

Southern Ocean

A large body of recent oceanographic research has shown that the Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC), an ocean current

that flows from west to east around Antarctica, plays a crucial role in global ocean circulation. The region where the cold waters of the

ACC meet and mingle with the warmer waters of the north defines a

distinct border - the Antarctic Convergence - which fluctuates with the seasons, but which encompasses a discrete body of water and a unique ecologic region. The Convergence concentrates nutrients, which promotes marine plant life, and which in turn allows for a greater abundance of animal life. In the spring of 2000, the International Hydrographic Organization decided to delimit the waters within the Convergence as a fifth world ocean - the Southern

Ocean - by combining the southern portions of the Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, and Pacific Ocean. The Southern Ocean extends from the

coast of Antarctica north to 60 degrees south latitude, which

coincides with the Antarctic Treaty Limit and which approximates the extent of the Antarctic Convergence. As such, the Southern Ocean is now the fourth largest of the world's five oceans (after the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, and Indian Ocean, but larger than the Arctic Ocean). It should be noted that inclusion of the Southern Ocean does not imply recognition of this feature as one of the world's primary oceans by the US Government.

Spain

Spain's powerful world empire of the 16th and 17th centuries ultimately yielded command of the seas to England. Subsequent failure to embrace the mercantile and industrial revolutions caused the country to fall behind Britain, France, and Germany in economic and political power. Spain remained neutral in World Wars I and II, but suffered through a devastating civil war (1936-39). A peaceful transition to democracy following the death of dictator Francisco FRANCO in 1975, and rapid economic modernization (Spain joined the EU in 1986), have given Spain one of the most dynamic economies in Europe and made it a global champion of freedom. Continuing challenges include Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) terrorism and relatively high unemployment.

Spratly Islands

The Spratly Islands consist of more than 100 small islands or reefs. They are surrounded by rich fishing grounds and

potentially by gas and oil deposits. They are claimed in their entirety by China, Taiwan, and Vietnam, while portions are claimed

by Malaysia and the Philippines. About 45 islands are occupied by relatively small numbers of military forces from China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Brunei has established a fishing zone that overlaps a southern reef, but has not made any formal claim.

Sri Lanka

The Sinhalese arrived in Sri Lanka late in the 6th century B.C., probably from northern India. Buddhism was introduced beginning in about the mid-third century B.C., and a great civilization developed at the cities of Anuradhapura (kingdom from

circa 200 B.C. to circa A.D. 1000) and Polonnaruwa (from about 1070

to 1200). In the 14th century, a south Indian dynasty seized power in the north and established a Tamil kingdom. Occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th century and by the Dutch in the 17th century,

the island was ceded to the British in 1796, became a crown colony

in 1802, and was united under British rule by 1815. As Ceylon, it became independent in 1948; its name was changed to Sri Lanka in

1972. Tensions between the Sinhalese majority and Tamil separatists

erupted into war in 1983. Tens of thousands have died in an ethnic

conflict that continues to fester. After two decades of fighting, the government and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam formalized a cease-fire in February 2002, with Norway brokering peace negotiations.

Sudan

Military regimes favoring Islamic-oriented governments have dominated national politics since independence from the UK in 1956.

Sudan was embroiled in two prolonged civil wars during most of the

remainder of the 20th century. These conflicts were rooted in northern economic, political, and social domination of largely non-Muslim, non-Arab southern Sudanese. The first civil war ended in

1972, but broke out again in 1983. The second war and famine-related

effects resulted in more than 4 million people displaced and, according to rebel estimates, more than 2 million deaths over a period of two decades. Peace talks gained momentum in 2002-04 with

the signing of several accords; a final Naivasha peace treaty of January 2005 granted the southern rebels autonomy for six years, after which a referendum for independence is scheduled to be held. A

separate conflict that broke out in the western region of Darfur in 2003 has resulted in at least 200,000 deaths and nearly 2 million displaced; as of late 2005, peacekeeping troops were struggling to stabilize the situation. Sudan also has faced large refugee influxes from neighboring countries, primarily Ethiopia and Chad, and armed

conflict, poor transport infrastructure, and lack of government support have chronically obstructed the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

Suriname

First explored by the Spaniards in the 16th century and then settled by the English in the mid-17th century, Suriname became

a Dutch colony in 1667. With the abolition of slavery in 1863, workers were brought in from India and Java. Independence from the

Netherlands was granted in 1975. Five years later the civilian government was replaced by a military regime that soon declared a

socialist republic. It continued to exert control through a succession of nominally civilian administrations until 1987, when international pressure finally forced a democratic election. In 1990, the military overthrew the civilian leadership, but a democratically elected government - a four-party New Front coalition

- returned to power in 1991 and has ruled since.

Svalbard

First discovered by the Norwegians in the 12th century, the islands served as an international whaling base during the 17th and

18th centuries. Norway's sovereignty was recognized in 1920; five years later it officially took over the territory.

Swaziland

Autonomy for the Swazis of southern Africa was guaranteed by the British in the late 19th century; independence was granted in

1968. Student and labor unrest during the 1990s pressured the monarchy (one of the oldest on the continent) to grudgingly allow political reform and greater democracy. Swaziland recently surpassed

Botswana as the country with the world's highest known rates of HIV/AIDS infection.

Sweden

A military power during the 17th century, Sweden has not participated in any war in almost two centuries. An armed

neutrality

was preserved in both World Wars. Sweden's long-successful economic

formula of a capitalist system interlarded with substantial welfare elements was challenged in the 1990s by high unemployment and in

2000-02 by the global economic downturn, but fiscal discipline over

the past several years has allowed the country to weather economic

vagaries. Indecision over the country's role in the political and economic integration of Europe delayed Sweden's entry into the EU

until 1995, and waived the introduction of the euro in 1999.

Switzerland

The Swiss Confederation was founded in 1291 as a defensive alliance among three cantons. In succeeding years, other localities joined the original three. The Swiss Confederation secured its independence from the Holy Roman Empire in 1499.

Switzerland's sovereignty and neutrality have long been honored by

the major European powers, and the country was not involved in either of the two World Wars. The political and economic integration

of Europe over the past half century, as well as Switzerland's role in many UN and international organizations, has strengthened Switzerland's ties with its neighbors. However, the country did not officially become a UN member until 2002. Switzerland remains active

in many UN and international organizations, but retains a strong commitment to neutrality.

Syria

Following the breakup of the Ottoman Empire during World War

I, France administered Syria until its independence in 1946. The country lacked political stability, however, and experienced a series of military coups during its first decades. Syria united with Egypt in February 1958 to form the United Arab Republic, but in September 1961 the two entities separated and the Syrian Arab Republic was reestablished. In November 1970, Hafiz al-ASAD, a member of the Socialist Ba'th Party and the minority Alawite sect, seized power in a bloodless coup and brought political stability to the country. In the 1967 Arab-Israeli War, Syria lost the Golan Heights to Israel, and over the past decade Syria and Israel have held occasional peace talks over its return. Following the death of President al-ASAD in July 2000, his son, Bashar al-ASAD, was approved as president by popular referendum. Syrian troops - stationed in Lebanon since 1976 in an ostensible peacekeeping role - were withdrawn in April of 2005.

Taiwan

In 1895, military defeat forced China to cede Taiwan to Japan. Taiwan reverted to Chinese control after World War II. Following the Communist victory on the mainland in 1949, 2 million Nationalists fled to Taiwan and established a government using the 1946 constitution drawn up for all of China. Over the next five decades, the ruling authorities gradually democratized and incorporated the native population within the governing structure. In 2000, Taiwan underwent its first peaceful transfer of power from the Nationalist to the Democratic Progressive Party. Throughout this period, the island prospered and became one of East Asia's economic "Tigers." The dominant political issues continue to be the

relationship between Taiwan and China - specifically the question of eventual unification - as well as domestic political and economic reform.

Tajikistan

The Tajik people came under Russian rule in the 1860s and 1870s, but Russia's hold on Central Asia weakened following the Revolution of 1917. Bolshevik control of the area was fiercely contested and not fully reestablished until 1925. Tajikistan became independent in 1991 following the breakup of the Soviet Union, and

it is now in the process of strengthening its democracy and transitioning to a free market economy after its 1992-1997 civil war. There have been no major security incidents in recent years, although the country remains the poorest in the former Soviet sphere. Attention by the international community in the wake of the

war in Afghanistan has brought increased economic development assistance, which could create jobs and increase stability in the long term. Tajikistan is in the early stages of seeking World Trade Organization membership and has joined NATO's Partnership for Peace.

Tanzania

Shortly after achieving independence from Britain in the early 1960s, Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to form the nation of

Tanzania in 1964. One-party rule came to an end in 1995 with the first democratic elections held in the country since the 1970s.

Zanzibar's semi-autonomous status and popular opposition have led to

two contentious elections since 1995, which the ruling party won despite international observers' claims of voting irregularities.

Thailand

A unified Thai kingdom was established in the mid-14th century. Known as Siam until 1939, Thailand is the only Southeast Asian country never to have been taken over by a European power. A

bloodless revolution in 1932 led to a constitutional monarchy. In alliance with Japan during World War II, Thailand became a US ally

following the conflict. Thailand is currently facing armed violence in its three Muslim-majority southernmost provinces.

Togo

French Togoland became Togo in 1960. Gen. Gnassingbe EYADEMA,

installed as military ruler in 1967, continued to rule well into the 21st century. Despite the facade of multiparty elections instituted in the early 1990s, the government continued to be dominated by President EYADEMA, whose Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) party

has maintained power almost continually since 1967. Togo has come

under fire from international organizations for human rights abuses

and is plagued by political unrest. While most bilateral and multilateral aid to Togo remains frozen, the EU initiated a partial resumption of cooperation and development aid to Togo in late 2004

based upon commitments by Togo to expand opportunities for political

opposition and liberalize portions of the economy. Upon his death in

February 2005, President EYADEMA was succeeded by his son Faure

GNASSINGBE. The succession, supported by the military and in

contravention of the nation's constitution, was challenged by popular protest and a threat of sanctions from regional leaders. GNASSINGBE succumbed to pressure and in April 2005 held elections that legitimized his succession.

Tokelau

Originally settled by Polynesian emigrants from surrounding island groups, the Tokelau Islands were made a British protectorate in 1889. They were transferred to New Zealand administration in 1925.

Tonga

Tonga - unique among Pacific nations - never completely lost its indigenous governance. The archipelagos of "The Friendly Islands" were united into a Polynesian kingdom in 1845. Tonga became a constitutional monarchy in 1875 and a British protectorate in 1900; it withdrew from the protectorate and joined the Commonwealth of Nations in 1970. Tonga remains the only monarchy in the Pacific.

Trinidad and Tobago

First colonized by the Spanish, the islands came under British control in the early 19th century. The islands' sugar industry was hurt by the emancipation of the slaves in 1834. Manpower was replaced with the importation of contract laborers from India between 1845 and 1917, which boosted sugar production as well as the cocoa industry. The discovery of oil on Trinidad in 1910 added another important export. Independence was attained in 1962.

The country is one of the most prosperous in the Caribbean thanks largely to petroleum and natural gas production and processing. Tourism, mostly in Tobago, is targeted for expansion and is growing.

Tromelin Island

First explored by the French in 1776, the island came under the jurisdiction of Reunion in 1814. At present, it serves as a sea turtle sanctuary and is the site of an important meteorological station.

Tunisia

Rivalry between French and Italian interests in Tunisia culminated in a French invasion in 1881 and the creation of a protectorate. Agitation for independence in the decades following World War I was finally successful in getting the French to recognize Tunisia as an independent state in 1956. The country's first president, Habib BOURGUIBA, established a strict one-party state. He dominated the country for 31 years, repressing Islamic fundamentalism and establishing rights for women unmatched by any other Arab nation. Tunisia has long taken a moderate, non-aligned stance in its foreign relations. Domestically, it has sought to defuse rising pressure for a more open political society.

Turkey

Modern Turkey was founded in 1923 from the Anatolian remnants of the defeated Ottoman Empire by national hero Mustafa KEMAL, who was later honored with the title Ataturk, or "Father of the Turks." Under his authoritarian leadership, the country adopted wide-ranging social, legal, and political reforms. After a period of one-party rule, an experiment with multi-party politics led to the 1950 election victory of the opposition Democratic Party and the

peaceful

transfer of power. Since then, Turkish political parties have multiplied, but democracy has been fractured by periods of instability and intermittent military coups (1960, 1971, 1980), which in each case eventually resulted in a return of political power to civilians. In 1997, the military again helped engineer the ouster - popularly dubbed a "post-modern coup" - of the then Islamic-oriented government. Turkey intervened militarily on Cyprus

in 1974 to prevent a Greek takeover of the island and has since acted as patron state to the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," which only Turkey recognizes. A separatist insurgency begun in 1984

by the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) - now known as the People's

Congress of Kurdistan or Kongra-Gel (KGK) - has dominated the Turkish military's attention and claimed more than 30,000 lives. After the capture of the group's leader in 1999, the insurgents largely withdrew from Turkey, mainly to northern Iraq. In 2004, KGK

announced an end to its ceasefire and attacks attributed to the KGK

increased. Turkey joined the UN in 1945 and in 1952 it became a member of NATO. In 1964, Turkey became an associate member of the

European Community; over the past decade, it has undertaken many

reforms to strengthen its democracy and economy, enabling it to begin accession membership talks with the European Union.

Turkmenistan

Annexed by Russia between 1865 and 1885, Turkmenistan became a Soviet republic in 1924. It achieved its independence upon

the dissolution of the USSR in 1991. President Saparmurat NIYAZOV

retains absolute control over the country and opposition is not tolerated. Extensive hydrocarbon/natural gas reserves could prove a

boon to this underdeveloped country if extraction and delivery projects were to be expanded. The Turkmenistan Government is actively seeking to develop alternative petroleum transportation routes in order to break Russia's pipeline monopoly.

Turks and Caicos Islands

The islands were part of the UK's Jamaican colony until 1962, when they assumed the status of a separate crown

colony upon Jamaica's independence. The governor of The Bahamas

oversaw affairs from 1965 to 1973. With Bahamian independence, the

islands received a separate governor in 1973. Although independence

was agreed upon for 1982, the policy was reversed and the islands remain a British overseas territory.

Tuvalu

In 1974, ethnic differences within the British colony of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands caused the Polynesians of the Ellice Islands to vote for separation from the Micronesians of the Gilbert Islands. The following year, the Ellice Islands became the separate British colony of Tuvalu. Independence was granted in 1978. In 2000,

Tuvalu negotiated a contract leasing its Internet domain name ".tv" for \$50 million in royalties over a 12-year period.

Uganda

The colonial boundaries created by Britain to delimit Uganda

grouped together a wide range of ethnic groups with different political systems and cultures. These differences prevented the establishment of a working political community after independence

was achieved in 1962. The dictatorial regime of Idi AMIN (1971-79)

was responsible for the deaths of some 300,000 opponents; guerrilla

war and human rights abuses under Milton OBOTE (1980-85) claimed at

least another 100,000 lives. The rule of Yoweri MUSEVENI since 1986

has brought relative stability and economic growth to Uganda. During

the 1990s, the government promulgated non-party presidential and

legislative elections.

Ukraine

Ukraine was the center of the first eastern Slavic state, Kyivan Rus, which during the 10th and 11th centuries was the largest

and most powerful state in Europe. Weakened by internecine quarrels

and Mongol invasions, Kyivan Rus was incorporated into the Grand

Duchy of Lithuania and eventually into the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The cultural and religious legacy of Kyivan Rus laid

the foundation for Ukrainian nationalism through subsequent centuries. A new Ukrainian state, the Cossack Hetmanate, was established during the mid-17th century after an uprising against the Poles. Despite continuous Muscovite pressure, the Hetmanate managed to remain autonomous for well over 100 years. During

the

latter part of the 18th century, most Ukrainian ethnographic territory was absorbed by the Russian Empire. Following the collapse

of czarist Russia in 1917, Ukraine was able to bring about a short-lived period of independence (1917-20), but was reconquered

and forced to endure a brutal Soviet rule that engineered two artificial famines (1921-22 and 1932-33) in which over 8 million died. In World War II, German and Soviet armies were responsible for

some 7 to 8 million more deaths. Although final independence for Ukraine was achieved in 1991 with the dissolution of the USSR, democracy remained elusive as the legacy of state control and endemic corruption stalled efforts at economic reform, privatization, and civil liberties. A peaceful mass protest "Orange Revolution" in the closing months of 2004 forced the authorities to overturn a rigged presidential election and to allow a new internationally monitored vote that swept into power a reformist slate under Viktor YUSHCHENKO. Subsequent internal squabbles in the

YUSHCHENKO camp allowed his rival Viktor YANUKOVYCH to stage a

comeback in parliamentary elections and become prime minister in

August of 2006.

United Arab Emirates

The Trucial States of the Persian Gulf coast

granted the UK control of their defense and foreign affairs in 19th century treaties. In 1971, six of these states - Abu Zaby, 'Ajman, Al Fujayrah, Ash Shariqah, Dubayy, and Umm al Qaywayn - merged to

form the United Arab Emirates (UAE). They were joined in 1972

by

Ra's al Khaymah. The UAE's per capita GDP is on par with those of leading West European nations. Its generosity with oil revenues and

its moderate foreign policy stance have allowed the UAE to play a vital role in the affairs of the region.

United Kingdom

As the dominant industrial and maritime power of the 19th century, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland played

a leading role in developing parliamentary democracy and in advancing literature and science. At its zenith, the British Empire stretched over one-fourth of the earth's surface. The first half of the 20th century saw the UK's strength seriously depleted in two World Wars and the Irish republic withdraw from the union. The second half witnessed the dismantling of the Empire and the UK rebuilding itself into a modern and prosperous European nation.

As

one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, a founding

member of NATO, and of the Commonwealth, the UK pursues a global

approach to foreign policy; it currently is weighing the degree of its integration with continental Europe. A member of the EU, it chose to remain outside the Economic and Monetary Union for the time

being. Constitutional reform is also a significant issue in the UK.

The Scottish Parliament, the National Assembly for Wales, and the Northern Ireland Assembly were established in 1999, but the latter is suspended due to wrangling over the peace process.

United States

Britain's American colonies broke with the mother country in 1776 and were recognized as the new nation of the

United

States of America following the Treaty of Paris in 1783. During the 19th and 20th centuries, 37 new states were added to the original 13

as the nation expanded across the North American continent and acquired a number of overseas possessions. The two most traumatic

experiences in the nation's history were the Civil War (1861-65) and

the Great Depression of the 1930s. Buoyed by victories in World Wars

I and II and the end of the Cold War in 1991, the US remains the world's most powerful nation state. The economy is marked by steady

growth, low unemployment and inflation, and rapid advances in technology.

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges The following US Pacific island territories constitute the Pacific Remote Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex and as such are managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the US Department of Interior. These remote refuges are the most widespread collection of marine- and terrestrial-life protected areas on the planet under a single country's jurisdiction. They protect many endemic species including corals, fish, shellfish, marine mammals, seabirds, water birds, land birds, insects, and vegetation not found elsewhere. **Baker Island:** The US took possession of the island in 1857, and its guano deposits were mined by US and British companies during the second half of the 19th century. In 1935, a short-lived attempt at colonization began on this island but was disrupted by World War II and thereafter abandoned. The island was established as a National Wildlife Refuge in 1974. **Howland Island:** Discovered by the US early in the 19th century, the island was officially claimed by the US in 1857. Both US and British companies mined for guano until about 1890.

In 1935, a short-lived attempt at colonization began on this island, similar to the effort on nearby Baker Island, but was disrupted by World War II and thereafter abandoned. The famed American aviatrix Amelia EARHART disappeared while seeking out Howland Island as a refueling stop during her 1937 round-the-world flight; Earhart Light, a day beacon near the middle of the west coast, was named in her memory. The island was established as a National Wildlife Refuge in 1974. Jarvis Island: First discovered by the British in 1821, the uninhabited island was annexed by the US in 1858, but abandoned in 1879 after tons of guano had been removed. The UK annexed the island in 1889, but never carried out plans for further exploitation. The US occupied and reclaimed the island in 1935 until it was abandoned in 1942 during World War II. The island was established as a National Wildlife Refuge in 1974. Johnston Atoll: Both the US and the Kingdom of Hawaii annexed Johnston Atoll in 1858, but it was the US that mined the guano deposits until the late 1880s. Johnston and Sand Islands were designated wildlife refuges in 1926. The US Navy took over the atoll in 1934, and subsequently the US Air Force assumed control in 1948. The site was used for high-altitude nuclear tests in the 1950s and 1960s, and until late in 2000 the atoll was maintained as a storage and disposal site for chemical weapons. Munitions destruction is now complete. Cleanup and closure of the facility was completed by May 2005. The Fish and Wildlife Service and the US Air Force are currently discussing future management options; in the interim, Johnston Atoll and the three-mile Naval Defensive Sea around it remain under the jurisdiction and administrative control of the US Air Force. Kingman Reef: The US annexed the reef in 1922. Its sheltered lagoon served as a way station for flying boats on Hawaii-to-American Samoa flights during the late 1930s. There are no terrestrial plants on the reef, which is frequently awash, but it does support abundant and diverse marine fauna and flora. In 2001, the waters surrounding the reef out to 12 nm were designated a US National Wildlife Refuge. Midway Islands: The US took formal

possession of the islands in 1867. The laying of the trans-Pacific cable, which passed through the islands, brought the first residents in 1903. Between 1935 and 1947, Midway was used as a refueling stop for trans-Pacific flights. The US naval victory over a Japanese fleet off Midway in 1942 was one of the turning points of World War II. The islands continued to serve as a naval station until closed in 1993. Today the islands are a National Wildlife Refuge and are the site of the world's largest Laysan albatross colony. Palmyra Atoll: The Kingdom of Hawaii claimed the atoll in 1862, and the US included it among the Hawaiian Islands when it annexed the archipelago in 1898. The Hawaii Statehood Act of 1959 did not include Palmyra Atoll, which is now partly privately owned by the Nature Conservancy with the rest owned by the Federal government and managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. These organizations are managing the atoll as a wildlife refuge. The lagoons and surrounding waters within the 12 nm US territorial seas were transferred to the US Fish and Wildlife Service and designated as a National Wildlife Refuge in January 2001.

Uruguay

Montevideo, founded by the Spanish in 1726 as a military stronghold, soon took advantage of its natural harbor to become an

important commercial center. Annexed by Brazil as a separate province in 1821, Uruguay declared its independence four years later

and secured its freedom in 1828 after a three-year struggle. The administrations of President Jose BATLLE in the early 20th century

established widespread political, social, and economic reforms. A violent Marxist urban guerrilla movement named the Tupamaros, launched in the late 1960s, led Uruguay's president to agree to military control of his administration in 1973. By yearend, the rebels had been crushed, but the military continued to expand its

hold throughout the government. Civilian rule was not restored until

1985. In 2004, the left-of-center EP-FA Coalition won national elections that effectively ended 170 years of political control previously held by the Colorado and Blanco parties. Uruguay's political and labor conditions are among the freest on the continent.

Uzbekistan

Russia conquered Uzbekistan in the late 19th century.

Stiff resistance to the Red Army after World War I was eventually suppressed and a socialist republic set up in 1924. During the Soviet era, intensive production of "white gold" (cotton) and grain led to overuse of agrochemicals and the depletion of water supplies,

which have left the land poisoned and the Aral Sea and certain rivers half dry. Independent since 1991, the country seeks to gradually lessen its dependence on agriculture while developing its

mineral and petroleum reserves. Current concerns include terrorism

by Islamic militants, economic stagnation, and the curtailment of human rights and democratization.

Vanuatu

Multiple waves of colonizers, each speaking a distinct language, migrated to the New Hebrides in the millennia preceeding

European exploration in the 18th century. This settlement pattern accounts for the complex linguistic diversity found on the archipelago to this day. The British and French, who settled the New

Hebrides in the 19th century, agreed in 1906 to an Anglo-French Condominium, which administered the islands until independence in

1980, when the new name of Vanuatu was adopted.

Venezuela

Venezuela was one of three countries that emerged from the collapse of Gran Colombia in 1830 (the others being Ecuador and New

Granada, which became Colombia). For most of the first half of the

20th century, Venezuela was ruled by generally benevolent military

strongmen, who promoted the oil industry and allowed for some social

reforms. Democratically elected governments have held sway since 1959. Hugo CHAVEZ, president since 1999, has promoted a controversial policy of "democratic socialism," which purports to alleviate social ills while at the same time attacking globalization and undermining regional stability. Current concerns include: a weakening of democratic institutions, political polarization, a politicized military, drug-related violence along the Colombian border, increasing internal drug consumption, overdependence on the

petroleum industry with its price fluctuations, and irresponsible mining operations that are endangering the rain forest and indigenous peoples.

Vietnam

The conquest of Vietnam by France began in 1858 and was completed by 1884. It became part of French Indochina in 1887. Vietnam declared independence after World War II, but France continued to rule until its 1954 defeat by Communist forces under Ho

Chi MINH. Under the Geneva Accords of 1954, Vietnam was divided into

the Communist North and anti-Communist South. US economic and

military aid to South Vietnam grew through the 1960s in an attempt

to bolster the government, but US armed forces were withdrawn following a cease-fire agreement in 1973. Two years later, North Vietnamese forces overran the South reuniting the country under Communist rule. Despite the return of peace, for over a decade the country experienced little economic growth because of conservative

leadership policies. However, since the enactment of Vietnam's "doi

moi" (renovation) policy in 1986, Vietnamese authorities have committed to increased economic liberalization and enacted structural reforms needed to modernize the economy and to produce

more competitive, export-driven industries. The country continues to

experience protests from various groups - such as the Protestant Montagnard ethnic minority population of the Central Highlands and

the Hoa Hao Buddhists in southern Vietnam over religious persecution. Montagnard grievances also include the loss of land to

Vietnamese settlers.

Virgin Islands During the 17th century, the archipelago was divided into two territorial units, one English and the other Danish. Sugarcane, produced by slave labor, drove the islands' economy during the 18th and early 19th centuries. In 1917, the US purchased the Danish portion, which had been in economic decline since the abolition of slavery in 1848.

Wake Island

The US annexed Wake Island in 1899 for a cable station.

An important air and naval base was constructed in 1940-41. In December 1941, the island was captured by the Japanese and held

until the end of World War II. In subsequent years, Wake was developed as a stopover and refueling site for military and commercial aircraft transiting the Pacific. Since 1974, the island's airstrip has been used by the US military, as well as for emergency landings. All operations on the island were suspended and all personnel evacuated in August 2006 with the approach of super typhoon Loke (category 5), which struck the island with sustained winds of 250 kph and a 6 m storm surge inflicting major damage.

A US

Air Force assessment and repair team returned to the island in September and restored limited function to the airfield and facilities. The future status of activities on the island will be determined upon completion of the survey and assessment.

Wallis and Futuna

The Futuna island group was discovered by the Dutch in 1616 and Wallis by the British in 1767, but it was the French who declared a protectorate over the islands in 1842. In 1959, the inhabitants of the islands voted to become a French overseas territory.

West Bank

The Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements (the DOP), signed in Washington on 13

September 1993, provided for a transitional period not exceeding five years of Palestinian interim self-government in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Under the DOP, Israel agreed to transfer certain

powers and responsibilities to the Palestinian Authority (PA) as part of the interim self-governing arrangements in the West Bank and

Gaza Strip. A transfer of powers and responsibilities for the Gaza Strip and Jericho took place pursuant to the Israel-PLO 4 May 1994

Cairo Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area and in additional areas of the West Bank pursuant to the Israel-PLO 28 September 1995 Interim Agreement, the Israel-PLO 15 January 1997

Protocol Concerning Redeployment in Hebron, the Israel-PLO 23 October 1998 Wye River Memorandum, and the 4 September 1999 Sharm

el-Sheikh Agreement. The DOP provided that Israel would retain responsibility during the transitional period for external and internal security and for public order of settlements and Israeli citizens. Direct negotiations to determine the permanent status of Gaza and West Bank began in September 1999 after a three-year hiatus, but were derailed by a second intifada that broke out in September 2000. In April 2003 the Quartet (US, EU, UN, and Russia)

presented a roadmap to a final settlement of the conflict by 2005 based on reciprocal steps by the two parties leading to two states, Israel and a democratic Palestine. The proposed date for a permanent

status agreement has been postponed indefinitely due to violence and

accusations that both sides have not followed through on their commitments. Longtime Palestinian leader Yasir ARAFAT died in November 2004 and Mahmud ABBAS was elected PA President in January

2005, bringing hope of a turning point in the conflict. Israel and the PA agreed in February 2005 to the Sharm el-Sheikh Commitments,

focused on security issues, in an effort to move the peace process forward. Progress has been slow because of different interpretations

of the verbal agreement by the two sides.

Western Sahara

Morocco virtually annexed the northern two-thirds of Western Sahara (formerly Spanish Sahara) in 1976, and the rest of the territory in 1979, following Mauritania's withdrawal. A guerrilla war with the Polisario Front contesting Rabat's sovereignty ended in a 1991 UN-brokered cease-fire; a UN-organized referendum on final status has been repeatedly postponed.

World

Globally, the 20th century was marked by: (a) two devastating world wars; (b) the Great Depression of the 1930s; (c) the end of vast colonial empires; (d) rapid advances in science and technology, from the first airplane flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina (US) to the landing on the moon; (e) the Cold War between the Western alliance and the Warsaw Pact nations; (f) a sharp rise in living standards in North America, Europe, and Japan; (g) increased concerns about the environment, including loss of forests, shortages of energy and water, the decline in biological diversity, and air pollution; (h) the onset of the AIDS epidemic; and (i) the ultimate emergence of the US as the only world superpower. The planet's population continues to explode: from 1 billion in 1820, to 2 billion in 1930, 3 billion in 1960, 4 billion in 1974, 5 billion in 1988, and 6 billion in 2000. For the 21st century, the continued exponential growth in science and technology raises both hopes (e.g., advances in medicine) and fears (e.g., development of even more lethal weapons of war).

Yemen

North Yemen became independent of the Ottoman Empire in 1918.

The British, who had set up a protectorate area around the southern port of Aden in the 19th century, withdrew in 1967 from what

became

South Yemen. Three years later, the southern government adopted a

Marxist orientation. The massive exodus of hundreds of thousands of

Yemenis from the south to the north contributed to two decades of hostility between the states. The two countries were formally unified as the Republic of Yemen in 1990. A southern secessionist movement in 1994 was quickly subdued. In 2000, Saudi Arabia and

Yemen agreed to a delimitation of their border.

Zambia

The territory of Northern Rhodesia was administered by the [British] South Africa Company from 1891 until it was taken over by

the UK in 1923. During the 1920s and 1930s, advances in mining spurred development and immigration. The name was changed to Zambia

upon independence in 1964. In the 1980s and 1990s, declining copper

prices and a prolonged drought hurt the economy. Elections in 1991

brought an end to one-party rule, but the subsequent vote in 1996 saw blatant harassment of opposition parties. The election in 2001 was marked by administrative problems with three parties filing a legal petition challenging the election of ruling party candidate Levy Mwanawasa. The new president launched an anti-corruption

campaign in 2002, which resulted in the prosecution of former President Frederick Chiluba and some officials of his administration.

Zimbabwe

The UK annexed Southern Rhodesia from the [British] South

Africa Company in 1923. A 1961 constitution was formulated that favored whites in power. In 1965 the government unilaterally declared its independence, but the UK did not recognize the act and

demanding more complete voting rights for the black African majority

in the country (then called Rhodesia). UN sanctions and a guerrilla uprising finally led to free elections in 1979 and independence (as Zimbabwe) in 1980. Robert MUGABE, the nation's first prime minister,

has been the country's only ruler (as president since 1987) and has dominated the country's political system since independence. His chaotic land redistribution campaign, which began in 2000, caused an

exodus of white farmers, crippled the economy, and ushered in widespread shortages of basic commodities. Ignoring international condemnation, MUGABE rigged the 2002 presidential election to ensure

his reelection. Opposition and labor strikes in 2003 were unsuccessful in pressuring MUGABE to retire early; security forces continued their brutal repression of regime opponents. The ruling ZANU-PF party used fraud and intimidation to win a two-thirds majority in the March 2005 parliamentary election, allowing it to amend the constitution at will and recreate the Senate, which had been abolished in the late 1980s. In April 2005, Harare embarked on

Operation Restore Order, ostensibly an urban rationalization program, which resulted in the destruction of the homes or businesses of 700,000 mostly poor supporters of the opposition, according to UN estimates.

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2030 Airports - with paved runways

Afghanistan total: 11 over 3,047 m: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Albania total: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 (2006)

Algeria
total: 52
over 3,047 m: 10
2,438 to 3,047 m: 27
1,524 to 2,437 m: 10
914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

American Samoa
total: 2
over 3,047 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Angola
total: 31
over 3,047 m: 5
2,438 to 3,047 m: 8
1,524 to 2,437 m: 12
914 to 1,523 m: 5
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Anguilla total: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Antigua and Barbuda total: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Argentina total: 154 over 3,047 m: 4 2,438 to 3,047 m: 26 1,524 to 2,437 m: 65 914 to 1,523 m: 50 under 914 m: 9 (2006)

Armenia

total: 11

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Aruba total: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Australia

total: 311

over 3,047 m: 10

2,438 to 3,047 m: 12

1,524 to 2,437 m: 133

914 to 1,523 m: 143

under 914 m: 13 (2006)

Austria

total: 25

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 5

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 15 (2006)

Azerbaijan

total: 27

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 13

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Bahamas, The

total: 29

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 14

914 to 1,523 m: 9

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Bahrain total: 3 over 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Bangladesh total: 15 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 4 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Barbados total: 1 over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Belarus

total: 41

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 22

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 12 (2006)

Belgium

total: 25

over 3,047 m: 6

2,438 to 3,047 m: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Belize

total: 5

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Benin

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Bermuda

total: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Bhutan

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Bolivia

total: 16

over 3,047 m: 4

2,438 to 3,047 m: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 5

914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

total: 8

2,438 to 3,047 m: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Botswana

total: 10

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 7

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Brazil

total: 714

over 3,047 m: 8

2,438 to 3,047 m: 24

1,524 to 2,437 m: 164

914 to 1,523 m: 464
under 914 m: 54 (2006)

British Indian Ocean Territory total: 1 over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

British Virgin Islands total: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 1
(2006)

Brunei total: 1 over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Bulgaria
total: 132
over 3,047 m: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 19
1,524 to 2,437 m: 15
914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 96 (2006)

Burkina Faso
total: 2
over 3,047 m: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Burma
total: 21
over 3,047 m: 8
2,438 to 3,047 m: 7
1,524 to 2,437 m: 4
914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Burundi total: 1 over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Cambodia total: 6 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to
1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Cameroon

total: 11
over 3,047 m: 2
2,438 to 3,047 m: 4
1,524 to 2,437 m: 3
914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Canada
total: 509
over 3,047 m: 18
2,438 to 3,047 m: 15
1,524 to 2,437 m: 151
914 to 1,523 m: 248
under 914 m: 77 (2006)

Cape Verde total: 7 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Cayman Islands total: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 (2006)

Central African Republic total: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 (2006)

Chad
total: 7
over 3,047 m: 2
2,438 to 3,047 m: 3
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Chile
total: 73
over 3,047 m: 5
2,438 to 3,047 m: 7
1,524 to 2,437 m: 22
914 to 1,523 m: 22

under 914 m: 17 (2006)

China

total: 403

over 3,047 m: 56

2,438 to 3,047 m: 127

1,524 to 2,437 m: 138

914 to 1,523 m: 22

under 914 m: 60 (2006)

Christmas Island

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Colombia

total: 101

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 9

1,524 to 2,437 m: 38

914 to 1,523 m: 40

under 914 m: 12 (2006)

Comoros total: 4 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the total: 25 over 3,047 m: 4
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 16 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under
914 m: 1 (2006)

Congo, Republic of the total: 4 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m:
1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 (2006)

Cook Islands total: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 (2006)

Costa Rica total: 32 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 19 under 914 m: 9 (2006)

Cote d'Ivoire total: 7 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 (2006)

Croatia

total: 23

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 6

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 9 (2006)

Cuba

total: 78

over 3,047 m: 7

2,438 to 3,047 m: 9

1,524 to 2,437 m: 18

914 to 1,523 m: 7

under 914 m: 37 (2006)

Cyprus

total: 13

2,438 to 3,047 m: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Czech Republic

total: 46

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 10

1,524 to 2,437 m: 13

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 19 (2006)

Denmark

total: 28

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 12

under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Djibouti total: 3 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Dominica total: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Dominican Republic total: 14 over 3,047 m: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

East Timor total: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Ecuador

total: 98

over 3,047 m: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 19

914 to 1,523 m: 29

under 914 m: 43 (2006)

Egypt

total: 72

over 3,047 m: 13

2,438 to 3,047 m: 38

1,524 to 2,437 m: 16

under 914 m: 5 (2006)

El Salvador

total: 4

over 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Equatorial Guinea

total: 3
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Eritrea

total: 4
over 3,047 m: 2
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 (2006)

Estonia

total: 12
over 3,047 m: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 7
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Ethiopia

total: 14
over 3,047 m: 3
2,438 to 3,047 m: 5
1,524 to 2,437 m: 5
914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

European Union

1,863 (2006)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

total: 2
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Faroe Islands

total: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Fiji

total: 3

over 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Finland

total: 76

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 27

1,524 to 2,437 m: 10

914 to 1,523 m: 23

under 914 m: 14 (2006)

France

total: 292

over 3,047 m: 13

2,438 to 3,047 m: 28

1,524 to 2,437 m: 96

914 to 1,523 m: 81

under 914 m: 74 (2006)

French Guiana total: 4 over 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

French Polynesia

total: 39

over 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 5

914 to 1,523 m: 25

under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Gabon

total: 11

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 8

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Gambia, The

total: 1

over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Gaza Strip

total: 1

over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Georgia

total: 19

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 5

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Germany

total: 332

over 3,047 m: 13

2,438 to 3,047 m: 54

1,524 to 2,437 m: 58

914 to 1,523 m: 72

under 914 m: 135 (2006)

Ghana

total: 7

over 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Gibraltar

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Greece

total: 66

over 3,047 m: 5

2,438 to 3,047 m: 16

1,524 to 2,437 m: 19

914 to 1,523 m: 17

under 914 m: 9 (2006)

Greenland total: 9 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Grenada

total: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Guadeloupe

total: 8

over 3,047 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Guam

total: 4

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Guatemala total: 11 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Guernsey total: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Guinea

total: 5

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 (2006)

Guinea-Bissau

total: 3

over 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Guyana

total: 9

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

under 914 m: 6 (2006)

Haiti

total: 4

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Honduras total: 11 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Hong Kong total: 3 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Hungary

total: 20

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 8

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Iceland total: 5 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

India

total: 243

over 3,047 m: 17

2,438 to 3,047 m: 51

1,524 to 2,437 m: 73

914 to 1,523 m: 81

under 914 m: 21 (2006)

Indonesia

total: 159

over 3,047 m: 4

2,438 to 3,047 m: 15

1,524 to 2,437 m: 49

914 to 1,523 m: 49

under 914 m: 42 (2006)

Iran

total: 129

over 3,047 m: 41

2,438 to 3,047 m: 26

1,524 to 2,437 m: 25

914 to 1,523 m: 31

under 914 m: 6 (2006)

Iraq

total: 77

over 3,047 m: 20

2,438 to 3,047 m: 37

1,524 to 2,437 m: 5

914 to 1,523 m: 6

under 914 m: 9 (2006)

Ireland

total: 15

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 6 (2006)

Isle of Man

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Israel

total: 30

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 8

914 to 1,523 m: 10

under 914 m: 6 (2006)

Italy

total: 98

over 3,047 m: 7

2,438 to 3,047 m: 30

1,524 to 2,437 m: 16

914 to 1,523 m: 31

under 914 m: 14 (2006)

Jamaica

total: 11

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Japan

total: 145

over 3,047 m: 7
2,438 to 3,047 m: 41
1,524 to 2,437 m: 39
914 to 1,523 m: 28
under 914 m: 30 (2006)

Jersey
total: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Johnston Atoll
total: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Jordan
total: 15
over 3,047 m: 7
2,438 to 3,047 m: 6
914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Kazakhstan
total: 67
over 3,047 m: 9
2,438 to 3,047 m: 27
1,524 to 2,437 m: 17
914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Kenya
total: 15
over 3,047 m: 4
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 4
914 to 1,523 m: 5
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Kiribati total: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 (2006)

Korea, North

total: 36

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 22

1,524 to 2,437 m: 8

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Korea, South

total: 69

over 3,047 m: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 21

1,524 to 2,437 m: 14

914 to 1,523 m: 11

under 914 m: 20 (2006)

Kuwait

total: 4

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Kyrgyzstan total: 18 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 11 under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Laos

total: 9

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Latvia

total: 24

2,438 to 3,047 m: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3
914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 13 (2006)

Lebanon

total: 5
over 3,047 m: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Lesotho total: 3 over 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m:
1 (2006)

Liberia total: 2 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Libya

total: 60
over 3,047 m: 23
2,438 to 3,047 m: 6
1,524 to 2,437 m: 23
914 to 1,523 m: 6
under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Lithuania

total: 34
over 3,047 m: 4
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 7
914 to 1,523 m: 2
under 914 m: 20 (2006)

Luxembourg

total: 1
over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Macau

total: 1

over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Macedonia total: 10 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 under 914 m: 8 (2006)

Madagascar total: 29 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 20 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Malawi

total: 6

over 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 4 (2006)

Malaysia

total: 37

over 3,047 m: 5

2,438 to 3,047 m: 9

1,524 to 2,437 m: 8

914 to 1,523 m: 8

under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Maldives

total: 2

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Mali

total: 9

2,438 to 3,047 m: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Malta total: 1 over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Marshall Islands total: 4 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 1
(2006)

Martinique total: 1 over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Mauritania

total: 8

2,438 to 3,047 m: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 (2006)

Mauritius

total: 2

over 3,047 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Mayotte

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Mexico

total: 228

over 3,047 m: 12

2,438 to 3,047 m: 28

1,524 to 2,437 m: 82

914 to 1,523 m: 77

under 914 m: 29 (2006)

Micronesia, Federated States of

total: 6

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Midway Islands

total: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 (2006)

Moldova

total: 6

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Mongolia total: 12 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 10 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Montenegro total: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 (2006)

Montserrat total: 2 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Morocco

total: 26

over 3,047 m: 11

2,438 to 3,047 m: 5

1,524 to 2,437 m: 7

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Mozambique

total: 22

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 10

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Namibia

total: 21

over 3,047 m: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 13

914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Nauru

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Nepal

total: 10

over 3,047 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 7

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Netherlands

total: 20

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 9

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Netherlands Antilles

total: 5

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

New Caledonia total: 11 over 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 8 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

New Zealand total: 45 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 11 914 to 1,523 m: 27 under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Nicaragua total: 11 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Niger

total: 9

2,438 to 3,047 m: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 5

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Nigeria

total: 36

over 3,047 m: 6

2,438 to 3,047 m: 12

1,524 to 2,437 m: 10

914 to 1,523 m: 6

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Niue

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Norfolk Island

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Northern Mariana Islands

total: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Norway

total: 67

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 12

1,524 to 2,437 m: 12

914 to 1,523 m: 13

under 914 m: 29 (2006)

Oman

total: 6
over 3,047 m: 4
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Pakistan

total: 91
over 3,047 m: 14
2,438 to 3,047 m: 21
1,524 to 2,437 m: 33
914 to 1,523 m: 15
under 914 m: 8 (2006)

Palau

total: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Panama

total: 53
over 3,047 m: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 5
914 to 1,523 m: 18
under 914 m: 28 (2006)

Papua New Guinea total: 21 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 14 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Paracel Islands total: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Paraguay total: 12 over 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 4 (2006)

Peru

total: 54
over 3,047 m: 6

2,438 to 3,047 m: 20
1,524 to 2,437 m: 14
914 to 1,523 m: 11
under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Philippines

total: 83
over 3,047 m: 4
2,438 to 3,047 m: 7
1,524 to 2,437 m: 26
914 to 1,523 m: 36
under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Poland

total: 83
over 3,047 m: 4
2,438 to 3,047 m: 29
1,524 to 2,437 m: 40
914 to 1,523 m: 8
under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Portugal

total: 43
over 3,047 m: 5
2,438 to 3,047 m: 9
1,524 to 2,437 m: 5
914 to 1,523 m: 13
under 914 m: 11 (2006)

Puerto Rico total: 17 over 3,047 m: 3 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 7 under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Qatar

total: 3
over 3,047 m: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Reunion

total: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Romania total: 25 over 3,047 m: 4 2,438 to 3,047 m: 9 1,524 to 2,437 m: 12 (2006)

Russia

total: 616

over 3,047 m: 51

2,438 to 3,047 m: 198

1,524 to 2,437 m: 130

914 to 1,523 m: 100

under 914 m: 137 (2006)

Rwanda

total: 4

over 3,047 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Saint Helena total: 1 over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

total: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Saint Lucia

total: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

total: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

total: 5

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Samoa

total: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Sao Tome and Principe

total: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Saudi Arabia total: 73 over 3,047 m: 32 2,438 to 3,047 m: 13
1,524 to 2,437 m: 24 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Senegal total: 9 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 6 914 to 1,523
m: 2 (2006)

Serbia

total: 16

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Seychelles total: 8 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 5 under
914 m: 2 (2006)

Sierra Leone total: 1 over 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Singapore

total: 9

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Slovakia

total: 18

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 8 (2006)

Slovenia

total: 6

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Solomon Islands total: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1
(2006)

Somalia total: 7 over 3,047 m: 4 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to
2,437 m: 1 (2006)

South Africa

total: 146

over 3,047 m: 10

2,438 to 3,047 m: 5

1,524 to 2,437 m: 51

914 to 1,523 m: 67

under 914 m: 13 (2006)

Spain

total: 96

over 3,047 m: 16

2,438 to 3,047 m: 10

1,524 to 2,437 m: 20

914 to 1,523 m: 24

under 914 m: 26 (2006)

Spratly Islands total: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Sri Lanka

total: 14

over 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 6

914 to 1,523 m: 7 (2006)

Sudan

total: 15

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 9

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4 (2006)

Suriname

total: 5

over 3,047 m: 1

under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Svalbard

total: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Swaziland

total: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Sweden

total: 155

over 3,047 m: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 13

1,524 to 2,437 m: 80

914 to 1,523 m: 23

under 914 m: 36 (2006)

Switzerland

total: 42

over 3,047 m: 3

2,438 to 3,047 m: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 11

914 to 1,523 m: 8

under 914 m: 16 (2006)

Syria

total: 26

over 3,047 m: 6

2,438 to 3,047 m: 15

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Taiwan

total: 38

over 3,047 m: 8

2,438 to 3,047 m: 9

1,524 to 2,437 m: 11

914 to 1,523 m: 8

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Tajikistan

total: 17

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 4
1,524 to 2,437 m: 5
914 to 1,523 m: 3
under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Tanzania
total: 11
over 3,047 m: 2
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 5
914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Thailand
total: 66
over 3,047 m: 8
2,438 to 3,047 m: 11
1,524 to 2,437 m: 22
914 to 1,523 m: 20
under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Togo
total: 2
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 (2006)

Tonga
total: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Trinidad and Tobago total: 3 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Tunisia
total: 14
over 3,047 m: 3
2,438 to 3,047 m: 6

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Turkey
total: 89
over 3,047 m: 15
2,438 to 3,047 m: 33
1,524 to 2,437 m: 19
914 to 1,523 m: 18
under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Turkmenistan total: 22 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 11
1,524 to 2,437 m: 8 914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Turks and Caicos Islands
total: 6
1,524 to 2,437 m: 3
914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Uganda
total: 5
over 3,047 m: 3
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Ukraine
total: 193
over 3,047 m: 13
2,438 to 3,047 m: 55
1,524 to 2,437 m: 27
914 to 1,523 m: 5
under 914 m: 93 (2006)

United Arab Emirates
total: 23

over 3,047 m: 10
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 4
914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 3 (2006)

United Kingdom
total: 334
over 3,047 m: 8
2,438 to 3,047 m: 33
1,524 to 2,437 m: 149
914 to 1,523 m: 86
under 914 m: 58 (2006)

United States
total: 5,119
over 3,047 m: 189
2,438 to 3,047 m: 221
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1,426
914 to 1,523 m: 2,337
under 914 m: 946 (2006)

Uruguay
total: 8
over 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 4
914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Uzbekistan total: 34 over 3,047 m: 6 2,438 to 3,047 m: 13 1,524
to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 5 under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Vanuatu
total: 3
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Venezuela total: 129 over 3,047 m: 5 2,438 to 3,047 m: 11 1,524 to 2,437 m: 34 914 to 1,523 m: 60 under 914 m: 19 (2006)

Vietnam

total: 26

over 3,047 m: 8

2,438 to 3,047 m: 5

1,524 to 2,437 m: 11

914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Virgin Islands total: 2 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Wake Island

total: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 (2006)

Wallis and Futuna

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

West Bank total: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Western Sahara total: 3 2,438 to 3,047 m: 3 (2006)

Yemen

total: 16

over 3,047 m: 4

2,438 to 3,047 m: 8

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Zambia

total: 10

over 3,047 m: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 3
1,524 to 2,437 m: 4
914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Zimbabwe

total: 17
over 3,047 m: 3
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 4
914 to 1,523 m: 8 (2006)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2031 Airports - with unpaved runways

Afghanistan total: 35 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 5 1,524
to 2,437 m: 16 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 9 (2006)

Albania

total: 8
over 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Algeria

total: 90
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 26

914 to 1,523 m: 39
under 914 m: 23 (2006)

American Samoa
total: 1
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Angola
total: 213
over 3,047 m: 2
2,438 to 3,047 m: 5
1,524 to 2,437 m: 30
914 to 1,523 m: 95
under 914 m: 81 (2006)

Anguilla total: 2 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Antarctica total: 28 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 8 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 10 under 914 m: 4 length unknown or variable: 4 (2006)

Antigua and Barbuda total: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Argentina total: 1,227 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 49 914 to 1,523 m: 587 under 914 m: 587 (2006)

Armenia total: 2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Australia
total: 144
1,524 to 2,437 m: 18
914 to 1,523 m: 111
under 914 m: 15 (2006)

Austria
total: 30
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 3
under 914 m: 26 (2006)

Azerbaijan total: 9 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Bahamas, The total: 35 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 10
under 914 m: 22 (2006)

Bangladesh total: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Belarus
total: 45
over 3,047 m: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 6
under 914 m: 35 (2006)

Belgium
total: 18
914 to 1,523 m: 2
under 914 m: 16 (2006)

Belize
total: 38
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 11
under 914 m: 26 (2006)

Benin
total: 4
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Bhutan

total: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Bolivia

total: 1,068

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 60

914 to 1,523 m: 207

under 914 m: 797 (2006)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

total: 20

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 7

under 914 m: 12 (2006)

Botswana

total: 75

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 55

under 914 m: 17 (2006)

Brazil

total: 3,562

1,524 to 2,437 m: 81

914 to 1,523 m: 1,634

under 914 m: 1,847 (2006)

British Virgin Islands

total: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Brunei

total: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Bulgaria

total: 85

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 11

under 914 m: 72 (2006)

Burkina Faso

total: 32

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 11

under 914 m: 18 (2006)

Burma

total: 64

over 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 13

914 to 1,523 m: 18

under 914 m: 32 (2006)

Burundi total: 7 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Cambodia

total: 14

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 11

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Cameroon

total: 36

1,524 to 2,437 m: 7

914 to 1,523 m: 20

under 914 m: 9 (2006)

Canada

total: 828

1,524 to 2,437 m: 66

914 to 1,523 m: 355
under 914 m: 407 (2006)

Cayman Islands total: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Central African Republic total: 47 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 10 914 to 1,523 m: 23 under 914 m: 13 (2006)

Chad
total: 45
1,524 to 2,437 m: 14
914 to 1,523 m: 21
under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Chile
total: 290
over 3,047 m: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 4
1,524 to 2,437 m: 11
914 to 1,523 m: 58
under 914 m: 216 (2006)

China
total: 83
over 3,047 m: 4
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 13
914 to 1,523 m: 25
under 914 m: 39 (2006)

Colombia total: 883 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 35 914 to 1,523 m: 275 under 914 m: 572 (2006)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
total: 209
1,524 to 2,437 m: 18

914 to 1,523 m: 94
under 914 m: 97 (2006)

Congo, Republic of the
total: 28

1,524 to 2,437 m: 6
914 to 1,523 m: 11
under 914 m: 11 (2006)

Cook Islands
total: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Costa Rica total: 125 914 to 1,523 m: 24 under 914 m: 101
(2006)

Cote d'Ivoire
total: 28

1,524 to 2,437 m: 8
914 to 1,523 m: 15
under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Croatia
total: 45

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 7
under 914 m: 37 (2006)

Cuba
total: 92

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 29
under 914 m: 62 (2006)

Cyprus

total: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Czech Republic total: 75 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 25
under 914 m: 49 (2006)

Denmark total: 64 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 61 (2006)

Djibouti

total: 10

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 5

under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Dominican Republic

total: 19

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 5

under 914 m: 10 (2006)

East Timor

total: 5

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Ecuador

total: 261

914 to 1,523 m: 33

under 914 m: 228 (2006)

Egypt

total: 16

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 5
under 914 m: 7 (2006)

El Salvador total: 71 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 14
under 914 m: 56 (2006)

Equatorial Guinea total: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Eritrea
total: 13
over 3,047 m: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 5
914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Estonia
total: 12
over 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 5 (2006)

Ethiopia
total: 70
over 3,047 m: 3
2,438 to 3,047 m: 3
1,524 to 2,437 m: 13
914 to 1,523 m: 28
under 914 m: 23 (2006)

Europa Island total: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

European Union
1,252 (2006)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

total: 3

under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Fiji

total: 25

914 to 1,523 m: 7

under 914 m: 18 (2006)

Finland

total: 72

914 to 1,523 m: 5

under 914 m: 67 (2006)

France

total: 185

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 73

under 914 m: 108 (2006)

French Guiana

total: 7

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 5 (2006)

French Polynesia

total: 12

914 to 1,523 m: 5

under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Gabon

total: 45

1,524 to 2,437 m: 7

914 to 1,523 m: 15

under 914 m: 23 (2006)

Gaza Strip

total: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Georgia

total: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Germany

total: 222

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 33

under 914 m: 185 (2006)

Ghana

total: 5

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Glorioso Islands total: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Greece total: 16 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 13 (2006)

Greenland total: 5 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Guadeloupe

total: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Guam

total: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Guatemala total: 439 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 8
914 to 1,523 m: 111 under 914 m: 319 (2006)

Guinea
total: 11
1,524 to 2,437 m: 6
914 to 1,523 m: 3
under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Guinea-Bissau
total: 25
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 20 (2006)

Guyana
total: 81
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 14
under 914 m: 65 (2006)

Haiti
total: 8
914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Honduras total: 105 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 19
under 914 m: 84 (2006)

Hungary
total: 26
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 3
914 to 1,523 m: 11
under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Iceland

total: 93

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 29

under 914 m: 61 (2006)

India

total: 98

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 7

914 to 1,523 m: 42

under 914 m: 48 (2006)

Indonesia total: 503 1,524 to 2,437 m: 6 914 to 1,523 m: 26
under 914 m: 471 (2006)

Iran

total: 192

over 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 8

914 to 1,523 m: 140

under 914 m: 43 (2006)

Iraq

total: 33

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 4

914 to 1,523 m: 13

under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Ireland

total: 21

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 17 (2006)

Israel

total: 23

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 20 (2006)

Italy

total: 35

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 14

under 914 m: 19 (2006)

Jamaica total: 24 914 to 1,523 m: 2 under 914 m: 22 (2006)

Jan Mayen total: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Japan

total: 30

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 26 (2006)

Jordan

total: 2

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Juan de Nova Island

total: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Kazakhstan total: 83 over 3,047 m: 5 2,438 to 3,047 m: 6 1,524 to 2,437 m: 9 914 to 1,523 m: 10 under 914 m: 53 (2006)

Kenya

total: 210

1,524 to 2,437 m: 11

914 to 1,523 m: 115

under 914 m: 84 (2006)

Kiribati

total: 16

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 11

under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Korea, North total: 41 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 20
914 to 1,523 m: 13 under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Korea, South

total: 38

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 35 (2006)

Kuwait

total: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Kyrgyzstan

total: 19

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 16 (2006)

Laos

total: 35

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 13

under 914 m: 21 (2006)

Latvia

total: 22

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 2
under 914 m: 19 (2006)

Lebanon total: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 2 (2006)

Lesotho total: 25 914 to 1,523 m: 4 under 914 m: 21 (2006)

Liberia
total: 51
1,524 to 2,437 m: 5
914 to 1,523 m: 8
under 914 m: 38 (2006)

Libya
total: 81
over 3,047 m: 5
2,438 to 3,047 m: 2
1,524 to 2,437 m: 15
914 to 1,523 m: 41
under 914 m: 18 (2006)

Lithuania total: 57 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under
914 m: 53 (2006)

Luxembourg total: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Macedonia total: 7 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Madagascar
total: 87
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 42
under 914 m: 43 (2006)

Malawi
total: 36
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 15
under 914 m: 20 (2006)

Malaysia
total: 80
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 7
under 914 m: 72 (2006)

Maldives
total: 3
914 to 1,523 m: 3 (2006)

Mali
total: 20
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 5
914 to 1,523 m: 6
under 914 m: 8 (2006)

Marshall Islands total: 11 914 to 1,523 m: 10 under 914 m: 1
(2006)

Martinique total: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Mauritania total: 17 1,524 to 2,437 m: 9 914 to 1,523 m: 7 under
914 m: 1 (2006)

Mauritius total: 4 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Mexico
total: 1,611
over 3,047 m: 1
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 68
914 to 1,523 m: 460

under 914 m: 1,081 (2006)

Midway Islands total: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Moldova total: 6 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Mongolia

total: 32

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 24

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Montenegro

total: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Morocco

total: 34

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 9

914 to 1,523 m: 12

under 914 m: 11 (2006)

Mozambique

total: 136

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 14

914 to 1,523 m: 34

under 914 m: 87 (2006)

Namibia

total: 116

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 22
914 to 1,523 m: 72
under 914 m: 20 (2006)

Nepal
total: 38
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 8
under 914 m: 29 (2006)

Netherlands
total: 7
914 to 1,523 m: 3
under 914 m: 4 (2006)

New Caledonia
total: 14
914 to 1,523 m: 8
under 914 m: 6 (2006)

New Zealand
total: 73
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 31
under 914 m: 40 (2006)

Nicaragua
total: 165
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 23
under 914 m: 141 (2006)

Niger
total: 19
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 15

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Nigeria

total: 33

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 13

under 914 m: 18 (2006)

Northern Mariana Islands

total: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Norway

total: 32

914 to 1,523 m: 6

under 914 m: 26 (2006)

Oman

total: 131

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 7

1,524 to 2,437 m: 52

914 to 1,523 m: 35

under 914 m: 35 (2006)

Pakistan total: 48 over 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m: 12 914 to 1,523 m: 12 under 914 m: 23 (2006)

Palau

total: 2

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 (2006)

Palmyra Atoll

total: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Panama

total: 64

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 10

under 914 m: 53 (2006)

Papua New Guinea

total: 561

1,524 to 2,437 m: 11

914 to 1,523 m: 62

under 914 m: 488 (2006)

Paraguay

total: 869

1,524 to 2,437 m: 26

914 to 1,523 m: 325

under 914 m: 518 (2006)

Peru

total: 214

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 26

914 to 1,523 m: 63

under 914 m: 124 (2006)

Philippines total: 173 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 69
under 914 m: 99 (2006)

Poland
total: 39
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 4
914 to 1,523 m: 13
under 914 m: 21 (2006)

Portugal total: 23 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 22 (2006)

Puerto Rico total: 13 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 2
under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Qatar
total: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Romania
total: 36
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 11
under 914 m: 23 (2006)

Russia
total: 1,007
over 3,047 m: 9
2,438 to 3,047 m: 16
1,524 to 2,437 m: 75
914 to 1,523 m: 127
under 914 m: 780 (2006)

Rwanda

total: 5

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

total: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Samoa

total: 1

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Saudi Arabia total: 135 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 7
1,524 to 2,437 m: 75 914 to 1,523 m: 40 under 914 m: 12 (2006)

Senegal

total: 11

1,524 to 2,437 m: 6

914 to 1,523 m: 4

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Serbia

total: 23

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 9

under 914 m: 12 (2006)

Seychelles

total: 7

914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Sierra Leone

total: 9

914 to 1,523 m: 7

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Slovakia

total: 18

2,438 to 3,047 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 9

under 914 m: 8 (2006)

Slovenia

total: 8

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 2

under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Solomon Islands

total: 33

1,524 to 2,437 m: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 9

under 914 m: 23 (2006)

Somalia

total: 58

over 3,047 m: 1

2,438 to 3,047 m: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 19

914 to 1,523 m: 29

under 914 m: 6 (2006)

South Africa

total: 585

1,524 to 2,437 m: 34

914 to 1,523 m: 302

under 914 m: 249 (2006)

Spain

total: 61

1,524 to 2,437 m: 2

914 to 1,523 m: 15

under 914 m: 44 (2006)

Spratly Islands

total: 1

914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Sri Lanka

total: 2

under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Sudan

total: 73

over 3,047 m: 1

1,524 to 2,437 m: 18

914 to 1,523 m: 37

under 914 m: 17 (2006)

Suriname total: 42 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 5 under
914 m: 36 (2006)

Svalbard total: 2 under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Swaziland

total: 17

914 to 1,523 m: 7

under 914 m: 10 (2006)

Sweden

total: 100

914 to 1,523 m: 9

under 914 m: 91 (2006)

Switzerland

total: 23

under 914 m: 23 (2006)

Syria

total: 66
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 11
under 914 m: 54 (2006)

Taiwan
total: 4
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Tajikistan
total: 23
914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 22 (2006)

Tanzania
total: 113
1,524 to 2,437 m: 18
914 to 1,523 m: 62
under 914 m: 33 (2006)

Thailand
total: 42
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 15
under 914 m: 26 (2006)

Togo
total: 7
914 to 1,523 m: 5
under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Tonga
total: 5
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 3

under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Trinidad and Tobago total: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 1 under 914 m: 2
(2006)

Tromelin Island total: 1 under 914 m: 1 (2006)

Tunisia
total: 16
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 7
under 914 m: 7 (2006)

Turkey
total: 28
over 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 8
under 914 m: 17 (2006)

Turkmenistan total: 7 1,524 to 2,437 m: 2 914 to 1,523 m: 1
under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Turks and Caicos Islands
total: 2
under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Tuvalu
total: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 (2006)

Uganda
total: 26
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 6
914 to 1,523 m: 11

under 914 m: 8 (2006)

Ukraine

total: 306

2,438 to 3,047 m: 3

1,524 to 2,437 m: 11

914 to 1,523 m: 18

under 914 m: 274 (2006)

United Arab Emirates total: 14 over 3,047 m: 2 2,438 to 3,047 m:
2 1,524 to 2,437 m: 3 914 to 1,523 m: 3 under 914 m: 4 (2006)

United Kingdom total: 137 2,438 to 3,047 m: 1 1,524 to 2,437 m:
1 914 to 1,523 m: 23 under 914 m: 112 (2006)

United States total: 9,739 over 3,047 m: 1 2,438 to 3,047 m: 6
1,524 to 2,437 m: 157 914 to 1,523 m: 1,728 under 914 m: 7,847
(2006)

Uruguay

total: 56

1,524 to 2,437 m: 3

914 to 1,523 m: 22

under 914 m: 31 (2006)

Uzbekistan

total: 27

2,438 to 3,047 m: 2

under 914 m: 25 (2006)

Vanuatu

total: 28

914 to 1,523 m: 10

under 914 m: 18 (2006)

Venezuela

total: 246
1,524 to 2,437 m: 9
914 to 1,523 m: 90
under 914 m: 147 (2006)

Vietnam

total: 6
1,524 to 2,437 m: 2
914 to 1,523 m: 2
under 914 m: 2 (2006)

Wallis and Futuna total: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Western Sahara total: 8 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1 914 to 1,523 m: 4
under 914 m: 3 (2006)

Yemen

total: 30
over 3,047 m: 3
2,438 to 3,047 m: 7
1,524 to 2,437 m: 5
914 to 1,523 m: 11
under 914 m: 4 (2006)

Zambia

total: 101
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 4
914 to 1,523 m: 64
under 914 m: 32 (2006)

Zimbabwe total: 386 1,524 to 2,437 m: 5 914 to 1,523 m: 187
under 914 m: 194 (2006)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

Andorra

deforestation; overgrazing of mountain meadows contributes to soil erosion; air pollution; wastewater treatment and solid waste disposal

Angola

overuse of pastures and subsequent soil erosion attributable to population pressures; desertification; deforestation of tropical rain forest, in response to both international demand for tropical timber and to domestic use as fuel, resulting in loss of biodiversity; soil erosion contributing to water pollution and siltation of rivers and dams; inadequate supplies of potable water

Anguilla

supplies of potable water sometimes cannot meet increasing demand largely because of poor distribution system

Antarctica

in 1998, NASA satellite data showed that the Antarctic ozone hole was the largest on record, covering 27 million square kilometers; researchers in 1997 found that increased ultraviolet light passing through the hole damages the DNA of icefish, an Antarctic fish lacking hemoglobin; ozone depletion earlier was shown

to harm one-celled Antarctic marine plants; in 2002, significant areas of ice shelves disintegrated in response to regional warming

Antigua and Barbuda

water management - a major concern because of limited natural fresh water resources - is further hampered by the clearing of trees to increase crop production, causing rainfall to run off quickly

Arctic Ocean

endangered marine species include walruses and whales; fragile ecosystem slow to change and slow to recover from

disruptions or damage; thinning polar icepack

Argentina

environmental problems (urban and rural) typical of an industrializing economy such as deforestation, soil degradation, desertification, air pollution, and water pollution

note: Argentina is a world leader in setting voluntary greenhouse gas targets

Armenia

soil pollution from toxic chemicals such as DDT; the energy crisis of the 1990s led to deforestation when citizens scavenged for firewood; pollution of Hrazdan (Razdan) and Aras Rivers; the draining of Sevana Lich (Lake Sevan), a result of its use as a source for hydropower, threatens drinking water supplies; restart of

Metsamor nuclear power plant in spite of its location in a seismically active zone

Aruba

NA

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

NA

Atlantic Ocean

endangered marine species include the manatee, seals, sea lions, turtles, and whales; drift net fishing is hastening the decline of fish stocks and contributing to international disputes; municipal sludge pollution off eastern US, southern Brazil, and eastern Argentina; oil pollution in Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Lake Maracaibo, Mediterranean Sea, and North Sea; industrial waste

and municipal sewage pollution in Baltic Sea, North Sea, and Mediterranean Sea

Australia

soil erosion from overgrazing, industrial development, urbanization, and poor farming practices; soil salinity rising due to the use of poor quality water; desertification; clearing for agricultural purposes threatens the natural habitat of many unique animal and plant species; the Great Barrier Reef off the northeast coast, the largest coral reef in the world, is threatened by increased shipping and its popularity as a tourist site; limited natural fresh water resources

Austria

some forest degradation caused by air and soil pollution; soil pollution results from the use of agricultural chemicals; air pollution results from emissions by coal- and oil-fired power stations and industrial plants and from trucks transiting Austria between northern and southern Europe

Azerbaijan

local scientists consider the Abseron Yasaqligi (Apsheron Peninsula) (including Baku and Sumqayit) and the Caspian Sea to be

the ecologically most devastated area in the world because of severe

air, soil, and water pollution; soil pollution results from oil spills, from the use of DDT as a pesticide, and from toxic defoliants used in the production of cotton

Bahamas, The

coral reef decay; solid waste disposal

Bahrain

desertification resulting from the degradation of limited arable land, periods of drought, and dust storms; coastal degradation (damage to coastlines, coral reefs, and sea vegetation) resulting from oil spills and other discharges from large tankers,

oil refineries, and distribution stations; lack of freshwater resources, groundwater and seawater are the only sources for all water needs

Baker Island

no natural fresh water resources

Bangladesh

many people are landless and forced to live on and cultivate flood-prone land; water-borne diseases prevalent in surface water; water pollution, especially of fishing areas, results from the use of commercial pesticides; ground water contaminated by naturally occurring arsenic; intermittent water shortages because of falling water tables in the northern and central parts of the country; soil degradation and erosion; deforestation; severe overpopulation

Barbados

pollution of coastal waters from waste disposal by ships; soil erosion; illegal solid waste disposal threatens contamination of aquifers

Bassas da India

NA

Belarus

soil pollution from pesticide use; southern part of the country contaminated with fallout from 1986 nuclear reactor accident at Chornobyl' in northern Ukraine

Belgium

the environment is exposed to intense pressures from human activities: urbanization, dense transportation network, industry,

extensive animal breeding and crop cultivation; air and water pollution also have repercussions for neighboring countries; uncertainties regarding federal and regional responsibilities (now resolved) have slowed progress in tackling environmental challenges

Belize

deforestation; water pollution from sewage, industrial effluents, agricultural runoff; solid and sewage waste disposal

Benin

inadequate supplies of potable water; poaching threatens wildlife populations; deforestation; desertification

Bermuda

sustainable development

Bhutan

soil erosion; limited access to potable water

Bolivia

the clearing of land for agricultural purposes and the international demand for tropical timber are contributing to deforestation; soil erosion from overgrazing and poor cultivation methods (including slash-and-burn agriculture); desertification; loss of biodiversity; industrial pollution of water supplies used for drinking and irrigation

Bosnia and Herzegovina

air pollution from metallurgical plants; sites for disposing of urban waste are limited; water shortages and destruction of infrastructure because of the 1992-95 civil strife; deforestation

Botswana

overgrazing; desertification; limited fresh water resources

Bouvet Island

NA

Brazil

deforestation in Amazon Basin destroys the habitat and endangers a multitude of plant and animal species indigenous to the area; there is a lucrative illegal wildlife trade; air and water pollution in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and several other large cities; land degradation and water pollution caused by improper mining activities; wetland degradation; severe oil spills

British Indian Ocean Territory

NA

British Virgin Islands

limited natural fresh water resources (except for a few seasonal streams and springs on Tortola, most of the islands' water supply comes from wells and rainwater catchments)

Brunei

seasonal smoke/haze resulting from forest fires in Indonesia

Bulgaria

air pollution from industrial emissions; rivers polluted from raw sewage, heavy metals, detergents; deforestation; forest damage from air pollution and resulting acid rain; soil contamination from heavy metals from metallurgical plants and industrial wastes

Burkina Faso

recent droughts and desertification severely affecting agricultural activities, population distribution, and the economy; overgrazing; soil degradation; deforestation

Burma

deforestation; industrial pollution of air, soil, and water; inadequate sanitation and water treatment contribute to disease

Burundi

soil erosion as a result of overgrazing and the expansion of agriculture into marginal lands; deforestation (little forested land remains because of uncontrolled cutting of trees for fuel); habitat loss threatens wildlife populations

Cambodia

illegal logging activities throughout the country and strip mining for gems in the western region along the border with Thailand

have resulted in habitat loss and declining biodiversity (in particular, destruction of mangrove swamps threatens natural fisheries); soil erosion; in rural areas, most of the population does not have access to potable water; declining fish stocks because of illegal fishing and overfishing

Cameroon

waterborne diseases are prevalent; deforestation; overgrazing; desertification; poaching; overfishing

Canada

air pollution and resulting acid rain severely affecting lakes and damaging forests; metal smelting, coal-burning utilities, and vehicle emissions impacting on agricultural and forest productivity; ocean waters becoming contaminated due to agricultural, industrial, mining, and forestry activities

Cape Verde

soil erosion; deforestation due to demand for wood used as fuel; desertification; environmental damage has threatened several species of birds and reptiles; illegal beach sand extraction; overfishing

Cayman Islands

no natural fresh water resources; drinking water supplies must be met by rainwater catchments

Central African Republic

tap water is not potable; poaching has diminished the country's reputation as one of the last great wildlife refuges; desertification; deforestation

Chad

inadequate supplies of potable water; improper waste disposal in rural areas contributes to soil and water pollution; desertification

Chile

widespread deforestation and mining threaten natural resources; air pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution from raw sewage

China

air pollution (greenhouse gases, sulfur dioxide particulates) from reliance on coal produces acid rain; water shortages, particularly in the north; water pollution from untreated wastes; deforestation; estimated loss of one-fifth of agricultural land since 1949 to soil erosion and economic development; desertification; trade in endangered species

Christmas Island

loss of rainforest; impact of phosphate mining

Clipperton Island

NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

fresh water resources are limited to rainwater accumulations in natural underground reservoirs

Colombia

deforestation; soil and water quality damage from overuse of pesticides; air pollution, especially in Bogota, from vehicle emissions

Comoros

soil degradation and erosion results from crop cultivation on slopes without proper terracing; deforestation

Congo, Democratic Republic of the poaching threatens wildlife populations; water pollution; deforestation; refugees responsible for significant deforestation, soil erosion, and wildlife poaching; mining of minerals (coltan - a mineral used in creating capacitors, diamonds, and gold) causing environmental damage

Congo, Republic of the

air pollution from vehicle emissions; water pollution from the dumping of raw sewage; tap water is not potable; deforestation

Cook Islands

NA

Coral Sea Islands

no permanent fresh water resources

Costa Rica

deforestation and land use change, largely a result of the clearing of land for cattle ranching and agriculture; soil erosion; coastal marine pollution; fisheries protection; solid waste management; air pollution

Cote d'Ivoire

deforestation (most of the country's forests - once the largest in West Africa - have been heavily logged); water

pollution from sewage and industrial and agricultural effluents

Croatia

air pollution (from metallurgical plants) and resulting acid rain is damaging the forests; coastal pollution from industrial and domestic waste; landmine removal and reconstruction of infrastructure consequent to 1992-95 civil strife

Cuba

air and water pollution; biodiversity loss; deforestation

Cyprus

water resource problems (no natural reservoir catchments, seasonal disparity in rainfall, sea water intrusion to island's largest aquifer, increased salination in the north); water pollution from sewage and industrial wastes; coastal degradation; loss of wildlife habitats from urbanization

Czech Republic

air and water pollution in areas of northwest Bohemia and in northern Moravia around Ostrava present health risks; acid rain damaging forests; efforts to bring industry up to EU code should improve domestic pollution

Denmark

air pollution, principally from vehicle and power plant emissions; nitrogen and phosphorus pollution of the North Sea; drinking and surface water becoming polluted from animal wastes and pesticides

Dhekelia

netting and trapping of small migrant songbirds in the spring and autumn

Djibouti

inadequate supplies of potable water; limited arable land;
desertification; endangered species

Dominica

NA

Dominican Republic

water shortages; soil eroding into the sea
damages coral reefs; deforestation

East Timor

widespread use of slash and burn agriculture has led to
deforestation and soil erosion

Ecuador

deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; water
pollution; pollution from oil production wastes in ecologically
sensitive areas of the Amazon Basin and Galapagos Islands

Egypt

agricultural land being lost to urbanization and windblown
sands; increasing soil salination below Aswan High Dam;
desertification; oil pollution threatening coral reefs, beaches, and
marine habitats; other water pollution from agricultural pesticides,
raw sewage, and industrial effluents; very limited natural fresh
water resources away from the Nile, which is the only perennial
water source; rapid growth in population overstraining the Nile
and
natural resources

El Salvador

deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution;
contamination of soils from disposal of toxic wastes

Equatorial Guinea

tap water is not potable; deforestation

Eritrea

deforestation; desertification; soil erosion; overgrazing;
loss of infrastructure from civil warfare

Estonia

air polluted with sulfur dioxide from oil-shale burning
power plants in northeast; however, the amount of pollutants
emitted

to the air have fallen steadily, the emissions of 2000 were 80%
less

than in 1980; the amount of unpurified wastewater discharged to
water bodies in 2000 was one twentieth the level of 1980; in
connection with the start-up of new water purification plants, the
pollution load of wastewater decreased; Estonia has more than
1,400

natural and manmade lakes, the smaller of which in agricultural
areas need to be monitored; coastal seawater is polluted in certain
locations

Ethiopia

deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification;
water shortages in some areas from water-intensive farming and
poor
management

Europa Island

NA

European Union

NA

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) overfishing by unlicensed vessels
is a problem; reindeer were introduced to the islands in 2001 for
commercial reasons; this is the only commercial reindeer herd in
the world unaffected by the Chornobyl disaster

Faroe Islands

NA

Fiji

deforestation; soil erosion

Finland

air pollution from manufacturing and power plants
contributing to acid rain; water pollution from industrial wastes,
agricultural chemicals; habitat loss threatens wildlife populations

France

some forest damage from acid rain; air pollution from
industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution from urban
wastes,
agricultural runoff

French Guiana

NA

French Polynesia

NA

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

NA

Gabon

deforestation; poaching

Gambia, The

deforestation; desertification; water-borne diseases
prevalent

Gaza Strip

desertification; salination of fresh water; sewage
treatment; water-borne disease; soil degradation; depletion and
contamination of underground water resources

Georgia

air pollution, particularly in Rust'avi; heavy pollution of Mtkvari River and the Black Sea; inadequate supplies of potable water; soil pollution from toxic chemicals

Germany

emissions from coal-burning utilities and industries contribute to air pollution; acid rain, resulting from sulfur dioxide emissions, is damaging forests; pollution in the Baltic Sea from raw sewage and industrial effluents from rivers in eastern Germany; hazardous waste disposal; government established a mechanism for ending the use of nuclear power over the next 15 years; government working to meet EU commitment to identify nature preservation areas in line with the EU's Flora, Fauna, and Habitat directive

Ghana

recurrent drought in north severely affects agricultural activities; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; poaching and habitat destruction threatens wildlife populations; water pollution; inadequate supplies of potable water

Gibraltar

limited natural freshwater resources: large concrete or natural rock water catchments collect rainwater (no longer used for drinking water) and adequate desalination plant

Glorioso Islands

NA

Greece

air pollution; water pollution

Greenland

protection of the arctic environment; preservation of the Inuit traditional way of life, including whaling and seal hunting

Grenada

NA

Guadeloupe

NA

Guam

extirpation of native bird population by the rapid proliferation of the brown tree snake, an exotic, invasive species

Guatemala

deforestation in the Peten rainforest; soil erosion; water pollution

Guernsey

NA

Guinea

deforestation; inadequate supplies of potable water; desertification; soil contamination and erosion; overfishing, overpopulation in forest region; poor mining practices have led to environmental damage

Guinea-Bissau

deforestation; soil erosion; overgrazing; overfishing

Guyana

water pollution from sewage and agricultural and industrial chemicals; deforestation

Haiti

extensive deforestation (much of the remaining forested land is being cleared for agriculture and used as fuel); soil erosion; inadequate supplies of potable water

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

NA

Holy See (Vatican City)

NA

Honduras

urban population expanding; deforestation results from logging and the clearing of land for agricultural purposes; further land degradation and soil erosion hastened by uncontrolled development and improper land use practices such as farming of marginal lands; mining activities polluting Lago de Yojoa (the country's largest source of fresh water), as well as several rivers and streams, with heavy metals

Hong Kong

air and water pollution from rapid urbanization

Howland Island

no natural fresh water resources

Hungary

the upgrading of Hungary's standards in waste management, energy efficiency, and air, soil, and water pollution to meet EU requirements will require large investments

Iceland

water pollution from fertilizer runoff; inadequate wastewater treatment

India

deforestation; soil erosion; overgrazing; desertification; air pollution from industrial effluents and vehicle emissions; water pollution from raw sewage and runoff of agricultural pesticides; tap water is not potable throughout the country; huge and growing

population is overstraining natural resources

Indian Ocean

endangered marine species include the dugong, seals, turtles, and whales; oil pollution in the Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea

Indonesia

deforestation; water pollution from industrial wastes, sewage; air pollution in urban areas; smoke and haze from forest fires

Iran

air pollution, especially in urban areas, from vehicle emissions, refinery operations, and industrial effluents; deforestation; overgrazing; desertification; oil pollution in the Persian Gulf; wetland losses from drought; soil degradation (salination); inadequate supplies of potable water; water pollution from raw sewage and industrial waste; urbanization

Iraq

government water control projects have drained most of the inhabited marsh areas east of An Nasiriyah by drying up or diverting

the feeder streams and rivers; a once sizable population of Marsh Arabs, who inhabited these areas for thousands of years, has been displaced; furthermore, the destruction of the natural habitat poses serious threats to the area's wildlife populations; inadequate supplies of potable water; development of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers system contingent upon agreements with upstream riparian Turkey; air and water pollution; soil degradation (salination) and erosion; desertification

Ireland

water pollution, especially of lakes, from agricultural runoff

Isle of Man

waste disposal (both household and industrial);
transboundary air pollution

Israel

limited arable land and natural fresh water resources pose serious constraints; desertification; air pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions; groundwater pollution from industrial and domestic waste, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides

Italy

air pollution from industrial emissions such as sulfur dioxide; coastal and inland rivers polluted from industrial and agricultural effluents; acid rain damaging lakes; inadequate industrial waste treatment and disposal facilities

Jamaica

heavy rates of deforestation; coastal waters polluted by industrial waste, sewage, and oil spills; damage to coral reefs; air pollution in Kingston results from vehicle emissions

Jan Mayen

NA

Japan

air pollution from power plant emissions results in acid rain; acidification of lakes and reservoirs degrading water quality and threatening aquatic life; Japan is one of the largest consumers of fish and tropical timber, contributing to the depletion of these resources in Asia and elsewhere

Jarvis Island

no natural fresh water resources

Jersey

NA

Johnston Atoll

no natural fresh water resources

Jordan

limited natural fresh water resources; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Juan de Nova Island

NA

Kazakhstan

radioactive or toxic chemical sites associated with former defense industries and test ranges scattered throughout the country pose health risks for humans and animals; industrial pollution is severe in some cities; because the two main rivers which flowed into the Aral Sea have been diverted for irrigation, it is drying up and leaving behind a harmful layer of chemical pesticides and natural salts; these substances are then picked up by the wind and blown into noxious dust storms; pollution in the Caspian Sea; soil pollution from overuse of agricultural chemicals and salination from poor infrastructure and wasteful irrigation practices

Kenya

water pollution from urban and industrial wastes; degradation of water quality from increased use of pesticides and fertilizers; water hyacinth infestation in Lake Victoria; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; poaching

Kingman Reef

none

Kiribati

heavy pollution in lagoon of south Tarawa atoll due to heavy migration mixed with traditional practices such as lagoon latrines and open-pit dumping; ground water at risk

Korea, North

water pollution; inadequate supplies of potable water;
waterborne disease; deforestation; soil erosion and degradation

Korea, South

air pollution in large cities; acid rain; water
pollution from the discharge of sewage and industrial effluents;
drift net fishing

Kuwait

limited natural fresh water resources; some of world's
largest and most sophisticated desalination facilities provide much
of the water; air and water pollution; desertification

Kyrgyzstan

water pollution; many people get their water directly
from contaminated streams and wells; as a result, water-borne
diseases are prevalent; increasing soil salinity from faulty
irrigation practices

Laos

unexploded ordnance; deforestation; soil erosion; most of the
population does not have access to potable water

Latvia

Latvia's environment has benefited from a shift to service
industries after the country regained independence; the main
environmental priorities are improvement of drinking water
quality
and sewage system, household, and hazardous waste management,
as
well as reduction of air pollution; in 2001, Latvia closed the EU
accession negotiation chapter on environment committing to full
enforcement of EU environmental directives by 2010

Lebanon

deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; air pollution in Beirut from vehicular traffic and the burning of industrial wastes; pollution of coastal waters from raw sewage and oil spills

Lesotho

population pressure forcing settlement in marginal areas results in overgrazing, severe soil erosion, and soil exhaustion; desertification; Highlands Water Project controls, stores, and redirects water to South Africa

Liberia

tropical rain forest deforestation; soil erosion; loss of biodiversity; pollution of coastal waters from oil residue and raw sewage

Libya

desertification; very limited natural fresh water resources; the Great Manmade River Project, the largest water development scheme in the world, is being built to bring water from large aquifers under the Sahara to coastal cities

Liechtenstein

NA

Lithuania

contamination of soil and groundwater with petroleum products and chemicals at military bases

Luxembourg

air and water pollution in urban areas, soil pollution of farmland

Macau

NA

Macedonia

air pollution from metallurgical plants

Madagascar

soil erosion results from deforestation and overgrazing;
desertification; surface water contaminated with raw sewage and
other organic wastes; several endangered species of flora and
fauna

unique to the island

Malawi

deforestation; land degradation; water pollution from
agricultural runoff, sewage, industrial wastes; siltation of
spawning grounds endangers fish populations

Malaysia

air pollution from industrial and vehicular emissions;
water pollution from raw sewage; deforestation; smoke/haze from
Indonesian forest fires

Maldives

depletion of freshwater aquifers threatens water supplies;
global warming and sea level rise; coral reef bleaching

Mali

deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; inadequate
supplies of potable water; poaching

Malta

very limited natural fresh water resources; increasing
reliance on desalination

Marshall Islands

inadequate supplies of potable water; pollution of
Majuro lagoon from household waste and discharges from fishing
vessels

Martinique

NA

Mauritania

overgrazing, deforestation, and soil erosion aggravated by drought are contributing to desertification; very limited natural fresh water resources away from the Senegal, which is the only perennial river; locust infestation

Mauritius

water pollution, degradation of coral reefs

Mayotte

NA

Mexico

scarcity of hazardous waste disposal facilities; rural to urban migration; natural fresh water resources scarce and polluted in north, inaccessible and poor quality in center and extreme southeast; raw sewage and industrial effluents polluting rivers in urban areas; deforestation; widespread erosion; desertification; deteriorating agricultural lands; serious air and water pollution in the national capital and urban centers along US-Mexico border; land

subsidence in Valley of Mexico caused by groundwater depletion
note: the government considers the lack of clean water and deforestation national security issues

Micronesia, Federated States of

overfishing, climate change,
pollution

Midway Islands

NA

Moldova

heavy use of agricultural chemicals, including banned pesticides such as DDT, has contaminated soil and groundwater; extensive soil erosion from poor farming methods

Monaco

NA

Mongolia

limited natural fresh water resources in some areas; the policies of former Communist regimes promoted rapid urbanization and industrial growth that had negative effects on the environment; the burning of soft coal in power plants and the lack of enforcement of environmental laws severely polluted the air in Ulaanbaatar; deforestation, overgrazing, and the converting of virgin land to agricultural production increased soil erosion from wind and rain; desertification and mining activities had a deleterious effect on the environment

Montenegro

pollution of coastal waters from sewage outlets, especially in tourist-related areas such as Kotor

Montserrat

land erosion occurs on slopes that have been cleared for cultivation

Morocco

land degradation/desertification (soil erosion resulting from farming of marginal areas, overgrazing, destruction of vegetation); water supplies contaminated by raw sewage; siltation of reservoirs; oil pollution of coastal waters

Mozambique

a long civil war and recurrent drought in the hinterlands have resulted in increased migration of the population to urban and coastal areas with adverse environmental consequences; desertification; pollution of surface and coastal waters; elephant poaching for ivory is a problem

Namibia

very limited natural fresh water resources; desertification; wildlife poaching; land degradation has led to few conservation areas

Nauru

limited natural fresh water resources, roof storage tanks collect rainwater, but mostly dependent on a single, aging desalination plant; intensive phosphate mining during the past 90 years - mainly by a UK, Australia, and NZ consortium - has left the central 90% of Nauru a wasteland and threatens limited remaining land resources

Navassa Island

NA

Nepal

deforestation (overuse of wood for fuel and lack of alternatives); contaminated water (with human and animal wastes, agricultural runoff, and industrial effluents); wildlife conservation; vehicular emissions

Netherlands

water pollution in the form of heavy metals, organic compounds, and nutrients such as nitrates and phosphates; air pollution from vehicles and refining activities; acid rain

Netherlands Antilles

NA

New Caledonia

erosion caused by mining exploitation and forest fires

New Zealand

deforestation; soil erosion; native flora and fauna

hard-hit by invasive species

Nicaragua

deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

Niger

overgrazing; soil erosion; deforestation; desertification; wildlife populations (such as elephant, hippopotamus, giraffe, and lion) threatened because of poaching and habitat destruction

Nigeria

soil degradation; rapid deforestation; urban air and water pollution; desertification; oil pollution - water, air, and soil; has suffered serious damage from oil spills; loss of arable land; rapid urbanization

Niue

increasing attention to conservationist practices to counter loss of soil fertility from traditional slash and burn agriculture

Norfolk Island

NA

Northern Mariana Islands

contamination of groundwater on Saipan may contribute to disease; clean-up of landfill; protection of endangered species conflicts with development

Norway

water pollution; acid rain damaging forests and adversely affecting lakes, threatening fish stocks; air pollution from vehicle

emissions

Oman

rising soil salinity; beach pollution from oil spills; very limited natural fresh water resources

Pacific Ocean

endangered marine species include the dugong, sea lion, sea otter, seals, turtles, and whales; oil pollution in Philippine Sea and South China Sea

Pakistan

water pollution from raw sewage, industrial wastes, and agricultural runoff; limited natural fresh water resources; a majority of the population does not have access to potable water; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification

Palau

inadequate facilities for disposal of solid waste; threats to the marine ecosystem from sand and coral dredging, illegal fishing practices, and overfishing

Palmyra Atoll

NA

Panama

water pollution from agricultural runoff threatens fishery resources; deforestation of tropical rain forest; land degradation and soil erosion threatens siltation of Panama Canal; air pollution in urban areas; mining threatens natural resources

Papua New Guinea

rain forest subject to deforestation as a result of growing commercial demand for tropical timber; pollution from mining projects; severe drought

Paracel Islands

NA

Paraguay

deforestation; water pollution; inadequate means for waste disposal pose health risks for many urban residents; loss of wetlands

Peru

deforestation (some the result of illegal logging); overgrazing of the slopes of the costa and sierra leading to soil erosion; desertification; air pollution in Lima; pollution of rivers and coastal waters from municipal and mining wastes

Philippines

uncontrolled deforestation especially in watershed areas; soil erosion; air and water pollution in major urban centers; coral reef degradation; increasing pollution of coastal mangrove swamps that are important fish breeding grounds

Pitcairn Islands

deforestation (only a small portion of the original forest remains because of burning and clearing for settlement)

Poland

situation has improved since 1989 due to decline in heavy industry and increased environmental concern by post-Communist governments; air pollution nonetheless remains serious because of sulfur dioxide emissions from coal-fired power plants, and the resulting acid rain has caused forest damage; water pollution from industrial and municipal sources is also a problem, as is disposal of hazardous wastes; pollution levels should continue to decrease as

industrial establishments bring their facilities up to EU code, but at substantial cost to business and the government

Portugal

soil erosion; air pollution caused by industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution, especially in coastal areas

Puerto Rico

erosion; occasional drought causing water shortages

Qatar

limited natural fresh water resources are increasing dependence on large-scale desalination facilities

Reunion

NA

Romania

soil erosion and degradation; water pollution; air pollution in south from industrial effluents; contamination of Danube delta wetlands

Russia

air pollution from heavy industry, emissions of coal-fired electric plants, and transportation in major cities; industrial, municipal, and agricultural pollution of inland waterways and seacoasts; deforestation; soil erosion; soil contamination from improper application of agricultural chemicals; scattered areas of sometimes intense radioactive contamination; groundwater contamination from toxic waste; urban solid waste management; abandoned stocks of obsolete pesticides

Rwanda

deforestation results from uncontrolled cutting of trees for fuel; overgrazing; soil exhaustion; soil erosion; widespread poaching

Saint Helena

NA

Saint Kitts and Nevis

NA

Saint Lucia

deforestation; soil erosion, particularly in the northern region

Saint Pierre and Miquelon recent test drilling for oil in waters around Saint Pierre and Miquelon may bring future development that would impact the environment

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines pollution of coastal waters and shorelines from discharges by pleasure yachts and other effluents; in some areas, pollution is severe enough to make swimming prohibitive

Samoa

soil erosion, deforestation, invasive species, overfishing

San Marino

NA

Sao Tome and Principe

deforestation; soil erosion and exhaustion

Saudi Arabia

desertification; depletion of underground water resources; the lack of perennial rivers or permanent water bodies has prompted the development of extensive seawater desalination facilities; coastal pollution from oil spills

Senegal

wildlife populations threatened by poaching; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; overfishing

Serbia

air pollution around Belgrade and other industrial cities;

water pollution from industrial wastes dumped into the Sava
which
flows into the Danube

Seychelles

water supply depends on catchments to collect rainwater

Sierra Leone

rapid population growth pressuring the environment;
overharvesting of timber, expansion of cattle grazing, and
slash-and-burn agriculture have resulted in deforestation and soil
exhaustion; civil war depleting natural resources; overfishing

Singapore

industrial pollution; limited natural fresh water
resources; limited land availability presents waste disposal
problems; seasonal smoke/haze resulting from forest fires in
Indonesia

Slovakia

air pollution from metallurgical plants presents human
health risks; acid rain damaging forests

Slovenia

Sava River polluted with domestic and industrial waste;
pollution of coastal waters with heavy metals and toxic chemicals;
forest damage near Koper from air pollution (originating at
metallurgical and chemical plants) and resulting acid rain

Solomon Islands

deforestation; soil erosion; many of the surrounding
coral reefs are dead or dying

Somalia

famine; use of contaminated water contributes to human
health problems; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion;

desertification

South Africa

lack of important arterial rivers or lakes requires
extensive water conservation and control measures; growth in
water

usage outpacing supply; pollution of rivers from agricultural
runoff

and urban discharge; air pollution resulting in acid rain; soil
erosion; desertification

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

NA

Southern Ocean

increased solar ultraviolet radiation resulting from
the Antarctic ozone hole in recent years, reducing marine primary
productivity (phytoplankton) by as much as 15% and damaging
the DNA

of some fish; illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in recent
years, especially the landing of an estimated five to six times more
Patagonian toothfish than the regulated fishery, which is likely to
affect the sustainability of the stock; large amount of incidental
mortality of seabirds resulting from long-line fishing for toothfish
note: the now-protected fur seal population is making a strong
comeback after severe overexploitation in the 18th and 19th
centuries

Spain

pollution of the Mediterranean Sea from raw sewage and
effluents from the offshore production of oil and gas; water quality
and quantity nationwide; air pollution; deforestation;
desertification

Spratly Islands

NA

Sri Lanka

deforestation; soil erosion; wildlife populations threatened by poaching and urbanization; coastal degradation from mining activities and increased pollution; freshwater resources being polluted by industrial wastes and sewage runoff; waste disposal; air pollution in Colombo

Sudan

inadequate supplies of potable water; wildlife populations threatened by excessive hunting; soil erosion; desertification; periodic drought

Suriname

deforestation as timber is cut for export; pollution of inland waterways by small-scale mining activities

Svalbard

NA

Swaziland

limited supplies of potable water; wildlife populations being depleted because of excessive hunting; overgrazing; soil degradation; soil erosion

Sweden

acid rain damage to soils and lakes; pollution of the North Sea and the Baltic Sea

Switzerland

air pollution from vehicle emissions and open-air burning; acid rain; water pollution from increased use of agricultural fertilizers; loss of biodiversity

Syria

deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification;

water pollution from raw sewage and petroleum refining wastes;
inadequate potable water

Taiwan

air pollution; water pollution from industrial emissions, raw sewage; contamination of drinking water supplies; trade in endangered species; low-level radioactive waste disposal

Tajikistan

inadequate sanitation facilities; increasing levels of soil salinity; industrial pollution; excessive pesticides

Tanzania

soil degradation; deforestation; desertification; destruction of coral reefs threatens marine habitats; recent droughts affected marginal agriculture; wildlife threatened by illegal hunting and trade, especially for ivory

Thailand

air pollution from vehicle emissions; water pollution from organic and factory wastes; deforestation; soil erosion; wildlife populations threatened by illegal hunting

Togo

deforestation attributable to slash-and-burn agriculture and the use of wood for fuel; water pollution presents health hazards and hinders the fishing industry; air pollution increasing in urban areas

Tokelau

very limited natural resources and overcrowding are contributing to emigration to New Zealand

Tonga

deforestation results as more and more land is being cleared for agriculture and settlement; some damage to coral reefs from

starfish and indiscriminate coral and shell collectors; overhunting threatens native sea turtle populations

Trinidad and Tobago

water pollution from agricultural chemicals, industrial wastes, and raw sewage; oil pollution of beaches; deforestation; soil erosion

Tromelin Island

NA

Tunisia

toxic and hazardous waste disposal is ineffective and poses health risks; water pollution from raw sewage; limited natural fresh

water resources; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Turkey

water pollution from dumping of chemicals and detergents; air pollution, particularly in urban areas; deforestation; concern for oil spills from increasing Bosphorus ship traffic

Turkmenistan

contamination of soil and groundwater with agricultural chemicals, pesticides; salination, water-logging of soil due to poor irrigation methods; Caspian Sea pollution; diversion of a large share of the flow of the Amu Darya into irrigation contributes to that river's inability to replenish the Aral Sea; desertification

Turks and Caicos Islands

limited natural fresh water resources, private cisterns collect rainwater

Tuvalu

since there are no streams or rivers and groundwater is not

potable, most water needs must be met by catchment systems with storage facilities (the Japanese Government has built one desalination plant and plans to build one other); beachhead erosion

because of the use of sand for building materials; excessive clearance of forest undergrowth for use as fuel; damage to coral reefs from the spread of the Crown of Thorns starfish; Tuvalu is concerned about global increases in greenhouse gas emissions and their effect on rising sea levels, which threaten the country's underground water table; in 2000, the government appealed to Australia and New Zealand to take in Tuvaluans if rising sea levels should make evacuation necessary

Uganda

draining of wetlands for agricultural use; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; water hyacinth infestation in Lake Victoria; poaching is widespread

Ukraine

inadequate supplies of potable water; air and water pollution; deforestation; radiation contamination in the northeast from 1986 accident at Chornobyl' Nuclear Power Plant

United Arab Emirates

lack of natural freshwater resources
compensated by desalination plants; desertification; beach pollution
from oil spills

United Kingdom

continues to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (has met Kyoto Protocol target of a 12.5% reduction from 1990 levels and intends to meet the legally binding target and move toward a domestic goal of a 20% cut in emissions by 2010); by 2005 the government aims to reduce the amount of industrial and

commercial

waste disposed of in landfill sites to 85% of 1998 levels and to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste, increasing to 33% by 2015; between 1998-99 and 1999-2000, household recycling

increased from 8.8% to 10.3%

United States

air pollution resulting in acid rain in both the US and Canada; the US is the largest single emitter of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels; water pollution from runoff of pesticides and fertilizers; limited natural fresh water resources in much of the western part of the country require careful management;

desertification

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands, and Johnston Atoll: no natural fresh water resources

Kingman Reef: none

Midway Islands and Palmyra Atoll: NA

Uruguay

water pollution from meat packing/tannery industry; inadequate solid/hazardous waste disposal

Uzbekistan

shrinkage of the Aral Sea is resulting in growing concentrations of chemical pesticides and natural salts; these substances are then blown from the increasingly exposed lake bed and

contribute to desertification; water pollution from industrial wastes and the heavy use of fertilizers and pesticides is the cause of many human health disorders; increasing soil salination; soil

contamination from buried nuclear processing and agricultural chemicals, including DDT

Vanuatu

a majority of the population does not have access to a reliable supply of potable water; deforestation

Venezuela

sewage pollution of Lago de Valencia; oil and urban pollution of Lago de Maracaibo; deforestation; soil degradation; urban and industrial pollution, especially along the Caribbean coast; threat to the rainforest ecosystem from irresponsible mining operations

Vietnam

logging and slash-and-burn agricultural practices contribute to deforestation and soil degradation; water pollution and overfishing threaten marine life populations; groundwater contamination limits potable water supply; growing urban industrialization and population migration are rapidly degrading environment in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City

Virgin Islands

lack of natural freshwater resources

Wake Island

NA

Wallis and Futuna

deforestation (only small portions of the original forests remain) largely as a result of the continued use of wood as the main fuel source; as a consequence of cutting down the forests, the mountainous terrain of Futuna is particularly prone to erosion; there are no permanent settlements on Alofi because of the lack of natural fresh water resources

West Bank

adequacy of fresh water supply; sewage treatment

Western Sahara

sparse water and lack of arable land

World

large areas subject to overpopulation, industrial disasters, pollution (air, water, acid rain, toxic substances), loss of vegetation (overgrazing, deforestation, desertification), loss of wildlife, soil degradation, soil depletion, erosion

Yemen

very limited natural fresh water resources; inadequate supplies of potable water; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Zambia

air pollution and resulting acid rain in the mineral extraction and refining region; chemical runoff into watersheds; poaching seriously threatens rhinoceros, elephant, antelope, and large cat populations; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; lack of adequate water treatment presents human health risks

Zimbabwe

deforestation; soil erosion; land degradation; air and water pollution; the black rhinoceros herd - once the largest concentration of the species in the world - has been significantly reduced by poaching; poor mining practices have led to toxic waste
and heavy metal pollution

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@2033 Environment - international agreements

Afghanistan

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping
signed, but not ratified: Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

Albania

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Algeria

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Andorra

party to: Hazardous Wastes
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Angola

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Antigua and Barbuda

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Argentina

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol,
Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic
Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto
Protocol,

Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification,
Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer
Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Armenia

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change,
Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous
Wastes,
Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Australia

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol,
Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic
Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered
Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of
the
Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer
Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber
94,
Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol

Austria

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulphur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds,

Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94,

Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Azerbaijan

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Bahamas, The

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Bahrain

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Bangladesh

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone

Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Barbados

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Belarus

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes,

Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Belgium

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol,

Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Belize

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law

of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Benin

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Bhutan

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Bolivia

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law
of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution,

Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection

Bosnia and Herzegovina

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Botswana

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Brazil

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes,

Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Brunei

party to: Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Bulgaria

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental

Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Sulfur 94

Burkina Faso

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Burma

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Burundi

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Cambodia

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Cameroon

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Canada

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol,

Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94,

Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Marine Life Conservation

Cape Verde

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Central African Republic

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber 94

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Chad

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping

Chile

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity,

Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes,

Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

China

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Colombia

party to: Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection,

Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Comoros

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer

Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Congo, Democratic Republic of the party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified:

Environmental Modification

Congo, Republic of the party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Cook Islands

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Law of the Sea signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Costa Rica

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands, Whaling signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Cote d'Ivoire

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Croatia

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol

Cuba

party to: Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Cyprus

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Czech Republic

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen

Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air

Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile

Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change,

Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone

Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Denmark

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air

Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85,

Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds,

Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Djibouti

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Dominica

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Dominican Republic

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

East Timor

NA

Ecuador

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol,

Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer

Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94,

Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Egypt

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

El Salvador

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Equatorial Guinea

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Eritrea

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Estonia

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds,

Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ship Pollution, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Ethiopia

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification,

Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea

European Union

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen

Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air

Pollution-Sulphur 94, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources,

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol,

Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer

Protection, Tropical Timber 82, Tropical Timber 94

signed but not ratified: Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds

Fiji

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea,

Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber

83, Tropical Timber 94

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Finland

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air

Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85,

Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds,

Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources,

Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

France

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources,

Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Gabon

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer

Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94,

Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Gambia, The

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship

Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Georgia

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change,

Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Germany

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air

Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85,

Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living

Resources,

Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change,

Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83,

Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Ghana

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental

Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer

Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94,

Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Greece

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds

Grenada

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Whaling signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Guatemala

party to: Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Guinea

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands, Whaling signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Guinea-Bissau

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Guyana

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Haiti

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: Hazardous Wastes

Holy See (Vatican City)

party to: none of the selected agreements
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution, Environmental Modification

Honduras

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Hong Kong

party to: Marine Dumping (associate member)

Hungary

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Sulfur 94

Iceland

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Kyoto Protocol, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Transboundary Air Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification, Marine Life Conservation

India

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone

Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Indonesia

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Iran

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

Iraq

party to: Law of the Sea
signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Ireland

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Marine Life Conservation

Israel

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Italy

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol,

Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol,

Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94,

Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Jamaica

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law

of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer

Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Japan

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes,

Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

Jordan

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law

of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Kazakhstan

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution
signed, but not ratified: Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol

Kenya

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Kiribati

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Korea, North

party to: Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Korea, South

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous

Wastes,

Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands,

Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Kuwait

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous

Wastes,

Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: Marine Dumping

Kyrgyzstan

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous

Wastes,

Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Laos

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Latvia

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Lebanon

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship

Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification, Marine Life Conservation

Lesotho

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Liberia

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94
signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

Libya

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Liechtenstein

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Lithuania

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Endangered Species, Hazardous

Wastes,

Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Luxembourg

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides,
Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur
85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic
Compounds, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto
Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,

Law

of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship
Pollution,

Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Macedonia

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change,
Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Endangered Species, Hazardous

Wastes,

Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Madagascar

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate
Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,
Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation,

Ozone

Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Malawi

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto
Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental
Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone

Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Malaysia

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate
Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,
Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation,
Ozone

Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical
Timber 94, Wetlands

Maldives

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate
Change-Kyoto Protocol, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone
Layer
Protection
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Mali

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto
Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,
Law
of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Malta

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate
Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,
Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer
Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Marshall Islands

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate
Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of
the

Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Mauritania

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification,

Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone

Layer

Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Mauritius

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate

Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea,

Marine

Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution,

Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Mexico

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,

Law

of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone

Layer

Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Micronesia, Federated States of

party to: Biodiversity, Climate

Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification,

Hazardous

Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Moldova

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Monaco

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol

Mongolia

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Morocco

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea

Mozambique

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Namibia

party to: Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Biodiversity,
Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification,
Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone
Layer
Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Nauru

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto
Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea,
Marine
Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Nepal

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification,
Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone
Layer
Protection, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Netherlands

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides,
Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur
85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic
Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine
Living
Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate
Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,
Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Kyoto Protocol,
Law of

the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94,

Wetlands, Whaling

New Zealand

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes,

Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: Antarctic Seals, Marine Life Conservation

Nicaragua

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Niger

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Nigeria

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law

of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone

Layer

Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Niue

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Norway

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources,

Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83,

Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Oman

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Pakistan

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Palau

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Panama

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law
of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution,
Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Papua New Guinea

party to: Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered
Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the
Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Paraguay

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Peru

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Philippines

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94,

Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Poland

party to: Air Pollution, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol,

Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Kyoto Protocol, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping,

Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94

Portugal

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds,
Environmental
Modification

Qatar
party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,
Law
of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Romania
party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea,
Ozone
Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Russia
party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol,
Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes,
Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Sulfur 94

Rwanda

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Saint Kitts and Nevis

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Saint Lucia

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered

Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the

Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Samoa

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone

Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

San Marino

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution

Sao Tome and Principe

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change,

Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification,
Law

of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Saudi Arabia

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate

Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Senegal

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes,
Law

of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship
Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling

Serbia

party to: Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change,

Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine

Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship
Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Seychelles

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate

Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,

Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Sierra Leone

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change,

Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Singapore

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification,

Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer

Protection, Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Slovakia

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air

Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85,

Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds,

Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Slovenia

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94,

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol,

Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Solomon Islands

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Somalia

party to: Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

South Africa

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Southern Ocean

the Southern Ocean is subject to all international agreements regarding the world's oceans; in addition, it is subject to these agreements specific to the Antarctic region: International Whaling Commission (prohibits commercial whaling south of 40 degrees south [south of 60 degrees south between 50 degrees and 130 degrees west]); Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (limits sealing); Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (regulates fishing)
note: many nations (including the US) prohibit mineral resource

exploration and exploitation south of the fluctuating Polar Front (Antarctic Convergence) which is in the middle of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current and serves as the dividing line between the very cold polar surface waters to the south and the warmer waters to the north

Spain

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

Sri Lanka

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Sudan

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Suriname

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer

Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Swaziland

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Ozone Layer Protection signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Sweden

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources,

Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto

Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical

Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Switzerland

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate

Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping,

Marine

Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution,
Tropical

Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Syria

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification,
Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection,
Ship
Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Taiwan

party to: none of the selected agreements because of Taiwan's
international status
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements because
of
Taiwan's international status

Tajikistan

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification,
Environmental Modification, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Tanzania

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate
Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,
Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection,
Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Thailand

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate
Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,
Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer

Protection,

Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Togo

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto
Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea,
Ozone

Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical
Timber 94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Tonga

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Law
of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone
Layer

Protection, Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Trinidad and Tobago

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate
Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,
Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation,
Ozone

Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical
Timber 94, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Tunisia

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto
Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental
Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping,
Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Marine Life Conservation

Turkey

party to: Air Pollution, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Turkmenistan

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Tuvalu

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Uganda

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Ukraine

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 85, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic

Pollutants, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds

United Arab Emirates

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection
signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

United Kingdom

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulfur 94, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

United States

party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Air Pollution-Persistent Organic

Pollutants, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds,
Biodiversity,
Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Hazardous Wastes

Uruguay

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine
Living Resources, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change,
Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered
Species,

Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea,
Ozone

Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Marine Dumping, Marine Life
Conservation

Uzbekistan

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate
Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species,
Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer
Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Vanuatu

party to: Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Biodiversity,
Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification,
Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone
Layer
Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 94
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Venezuela

party to: Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change,
Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered
Species,
Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer

Protection,

Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands
signed but not ratified:: none of the selected agreements

Vietnam

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto
Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental
Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer
Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Western Sahara

party to: none of the selected agreements

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Yemen

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto
Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental
Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer
Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Zambia

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification,
Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone
Layer

Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol

Zimbabwe

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification,
Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2034 Military expenditures - percent of GDP (%)

Afghanistan
1.7% (2005 est.)

Albania
1.49% (FY02)

Algeria
3.2% (2005 est.)

Angola
8.8% (2005 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda
NA

Argentina
1.3% (FY00)

Armenia
6.5% (FY01)

Australia
2.7% (2005 est.)

Austria
0.9% (2004)

Azerbaijan
2.6% (FY99)

Bahamas, The

NA

Bahrain

4.9% (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

1.8% (2005 est.)

Barbados

NA

Belarus

1.4% (FY02)

Belgium

1.3% (2003)

Belize

1.7% (2005 est.)

Benin

2.3% (2005 est.)

Bermuda

0.11% (FY00/01)

Bhutan

1% (2005 est.)

Bolivia

1.4% (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

4.5% (FY02)

Botswana

3.4% (2005 est.)

Brazil

1.3% (2005 est.)

Brunei

5.1% (2003 est.)

Bulgaria

2.6% (2003)

Burkina Faso

1.3% (2005 est.)

Burma

2.1% (FY97)

Burundi

5.6% (2005 est.)

Cambodia

3% (FY01 est.)

Cameroon

1.5% (2005 est.)

Canada

1.1% (2003)

Cape Verde

0.7% (2005 est.)

Central African Republic

1% (2005 est.)

Chad

1% (2005 est.)

Chile

3.5% (2005 est.)

China

4.3% (2005 est.)

Colombia

3.4% (FY01)

Comoros

3% (2005 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

1.5% (2005 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

1.4% (2005 est.)

Costa Rica

0.4% (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

1.6% (2005 est.)

Croatia

2.39% (2002 est.)

Cuba

1.8% (2005 est.)

Cyprus

3.8% (FY02)

Czech Republic

1.81% FY05

Denmark

1.5% (2004)

Djibouti

4.3% (2005 est.)

Dominica

NA

Dominican Republic

0% (2002 est.)

East Timor

NA

Ecuador

2% (2005 est.)

Egypt

3.4% (2004)

El Salvador

1% (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

2.1% (2005 est.)

Eritrea

17.7% (2005 est.)

Estonia

2% (2002 est.)

Ethiopia

3.4% (2005 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA

Faroe Islands

NA

Fiji

2.2% (FY02)

Finland
2% (FY98/99)

France
2.6% FY06 (2005 est.)

French Guiana
NA

Gabon
3.4% (2005 est.)

Gambia, The
0.4% (2005 est.)

Gaza Strip
NA

Georgia
0.59% (FY00)

Germany
1.5% (2003)

Ghana
0.8% (2005 est.)

Greece
4.3% (2003)

Grenada
NA

Guatemala
0.5% (2005 est.)

Guinea
2.9% (2005 est.)

Guinea-Bissau
3.1% (2005 est.)

Guyana
0.9% (2003 est.)

Haiti
0.9% (2003 est.)

Honduras
2.55% (2005 est.)

Hong Kong
NA

Hungary
1.75% (2002 est.)

Iceland
0%

India
2.5% (2005 est.)

Indonesia
3% (2004)

Iran
3.3% (2003 est.)

Iraq
NA

Ireland
0.9% (FY00/01)

Israel
7.7% (2005 est.)

Italy

1.8% (2004)

Jamaica

0.4% (2003 est.)

Japan

1% (2005 est.)

Jordan

11.4% (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

0.9% (Ministry of Defense expenditures) (FY02)

Kenya

1.6% (2005 est.)

Kiribati

NA

Korea, North

NA

Korea, South

2.6% FY05 (2005 est.)

Kuwait

4.2% (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

1.4% (FY01)

Laos

0.4% (2005 est.)

Latvia

1.2% (FY01)

Lebanon

3.1% (2004)

Lesotho

2.1% (2005 est.)

Liberia

7.5% (2005 est.)

Libya

3.9% (FY99)

Lithuania

1.9% (FY01)

Luxembourg

0.9% (2003)

Macedonia

6% (FY01/02 est.)

Madagascar

7.2% (2005 est.)

Malawi

0.8% (2005 est.)

Malaysia

2.03% (FY00)

Maldives

5.5% (2005 est.)

Mali

1.9% (2005 est.)

Malta

1% (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands
NA

Mauritania
1.4% (2005 est.)

Mauritius
0.2% (2005 est.)

Mexico
0.8% (2005 est.)

Moldova
0.4% (FY02)

Mongolia
2.2% (FY02)

Morocco
5% (2003 est.)

Mozambique
1.3% (2005 est.)

Namibia
2.3% (2005 est.)

Nauru
NA

Nepal
1.5% (2005 est.)

Netherlands
1.6% (2004)

New Caledonia
NA

New Zealand

1% (FY02)

Nicaragua

0.7% (2005 est.)

Niger

1.4% (2005 est.)

Nigeria

0.8% (2005 est.)

Norway

1.9% (2003)

Oman

11.4% (2003)

Pakistan

3.9% (2005 est.)

Palau

NA

Panama

1% (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

1.4% (FY02)

Paraguay

0.9% (2003 est.)

Peru

1.4% (2003 est.)

Philippines

0.9% (2005 est.)

Poland

1.71% (2002)

Portugal

2.3% (2003)

Qatar

10% (FY00)

Romania

2.47% (2002)

Russia

NA

Rwanda

2.9% (2005 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

NA

Saint Lucia

NA

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

NA

Samoa

NA

San Marino

NA

Sao Tome and Principe

0.8% (2005 est.)

Saudi Arabia

10% (2002)

Senegal

1.4% (2005 est.)

Seychelles

2.1% (2005 est.)

Sierra Leone

1.7% (2005 est.)

Singapore

4.9% (FY01)

Slovakia

1.87% FY05 (2005)

Slovenia

1.7% (FY00)

Solomon Islands

NA

Somalia

0.9% (2005 est.)

South Africa

1.5% (2005 est.)

Spain

1.2% (2003)

Sri Lanka

2.6% (2005 est.)

Sudan

3% (1999) (2004)

Suriname

0.7% (2003 est.)

Swaziland

1.4% (2005 est.)

Sweden

1.5% (2005 est.)

Switzerland

1% (FY01)

Syria

5.9% (FY00)

Taiwan

2.4% (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

3.9% (FY01)

Tanzania

0.2% (2005 est.)

Thailand

1.8% (2003)

Togo

1.6% (2005 est.)

Tonga

NA

Trinidad and Tobago

0.6% (2003 est.)

Tunisia

1.5% (FY99)

Turkey

5.3% (2003)

Turkmenistan

3.4% (FY99)

Tuvalu

NA

Uganda

2.2% (2005 est.)

Ukraine

1.4% (FY02)

United Arab Emirates

3.1% (FY00)

United Kingdom

2.4% (2003)

United States

4.06% (FY03 est.) (2005 est.)

Uruguay

2.1% (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan

2% (FY97)

Vanuatu

NA

Venezuela

1.2% (2005 est.)

Vietnam

2.5% (FY98)

West Bank

NA

World
roughly 2% of gross world product (2005 est.)

Yemen
6.4% (2005 est.)

Zambia
1.8% (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe
4% (2005 est.)

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@2038 Electricity - production (kWh)

Afghanistan
905 million kWh (2003)

Albania
5.68 billion kWh (2004)

Algeria
26.99 billion kWh (2003 est.)

American Samoa
130 million kWh (2003)

Andorra
NA kWh

Angola
2.24 billion kWh (2004)

Anguilla
NA kWh

Antigua and Barbuda
100 million kWh (2003)

Argentina
87.16 billion kWh (2004)

Armenia
6.317 billion kWh (2005)

Aruba
770 million kWh (2003)

Australia
237 billion kWh (2004)

Austria
63.69 billion kWh (2004)

Azerbaijan
20 billion kWh (2003)

Bahamas, The
1.81 billion kWh (2003)

Bahrain
7.345 billion kWh (2003)

Bangladesh
17.42 billion kWh (2003)

Barbados
819 million kWh (2003)

Belarus

30 billion kWh (2004)

Belgium

78.77 billion kWh (2003)

Belize

120 million kWh (2003)

Benin

69 million kWh (2003)

Bermuda

682.5 million kWh (2005)

Bhutan

1.882 billion kWh (2003)

Bolivia

4.25 billion kWh (2003)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

10.51 billion kWh (2003)

Botswana

891 million kWh (2004)

Brazil

387.5 billion kWh (2004)

British Indian Ocean Territory

NA kWh; note - electricity supplied
by the US military

British Virgin Islands

34.55 million kWh (2003)

Brunei

2.906 billion kWh (2004)

Bulgaria

45 billion kWh (2004)

Burkina Faso

375.6 million kWh (2003)

Burma

7.393 billion kWh (2003)

Burundi

141.3 million kWh (2003)

Cambodia

123.7 million kWh (2003)

Cameroon

2.988 billion kWh (2003)

Canada

566.3 billion kWh (2003)

Cape Verde

44.15 million kWh (2003)

Cayman Islands

441.9 million kWh (2003)

Central African Republic

106 million kWh (2003)

Chad

120 million kWh (2003)

Chile

45.3 billion kWh (2003)

China

2.19 trillion kWh (2004)

Colombia

50.43 billion kWh (2003)

Comoros

18 million kWh (2003)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

6.036 billion kWh (2003)

Congo, Republic of the

343 million kWh (2003)

Cook Islands

28 million kWh (2003)

Costa Rica

7.726 billion kWh (2003)

Cote d'Ivoire

5.127 billion kWh (2003)

Croatia

11.15 billion kWh (2003)

Cuba

15.65 billion kWh (2004)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: 3.801 billion kWh; north Cyprus: NA kWh
(2003)

Czech Republic

84.33 billion kWh (2004)

Denmark

43.32 billion kWh (2003)

Djibouti

240 million kWh (2003)

Dominica

69.98 million kWh (2003)

Dominican Republic

12.6 billion kWh (2003)

East Timor

NA kWh

Ecuador

11.27 billion kWh (2003)

Egypt

84.26 billion kWh (2003)

El Salvador

4.158 billion kWh (2004)

Equatorial Guinea

29.43 million kWh (2003)

Eritrea

270.9 million kWh (2003)

Estonia

10.304 billion kWh (2004)

Ethiopia

2.058 billion kWh (2003)

European Union

2.925 trillion kWh (2002 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
22.23 million kWh (2003)

Faroe Islands
260.2 million kWh (2003)

Fiji
775.7 million kWh (2003)

Finland
79.61 billion kWh (2003)

France
536.9 billion kWh (2003)

French Guiana
465.2 million kWh (2003)

French Polynesia
493.7 million kWh (2003)

Gabon
1.487 billion kWh (2003)

Gambia, The
140 million kWh (2003)

Gaza Strip
NA kWh; note - electricity supplied by the Gaza Strip
power plant and by an Israeli utility

Georgia
8.634 billion kWh (2003)

Germany
558.1 billion kWh (2003)

Ghana

5.356 billion kWh (2003)

Gibraltar

106.1 million kWh (2003)

Greece

54.56 billion kWh (2003)

Greenland

242.2 million kWh (2003)

Grenada

159.8 million kWh (2003)

Guadeloupe

1.165 billion kWh (2003)

Guam

840.1 million kWh (2003)

Guatemala

6.898 billion kWh (2003)

Guernsey

NA kWh

Guinea

775 million kWh (2003)

Guinea-Bissau

56 million kWh (2003)

Guyana

779 million kWh (2003)

Haiti

546 million kWh (2003)

Holy See (Vatican City)

NA kWh

Honduras

4.338 billion kWh (2003)

Hong Kong

37.3 billion kWh (2004)

Hungary

32.21 billion kWh (2003)

Iceland

8.619 billion kWh (2004)

India

556.8 billion kWh (2003)

Indonesia

120.2 billion kWh (2004)

Iran

142.3 billion kWh (2003)

Iraq

31.7 billion kWh (2005)

Ireland

23.41 billion kWh (2003)

Israel

44.24 billion kWh (2003)

Italy

270.1 billion kWh (2003)

Jamaica

3.717 billion kWh (2004)

Japan

1.017 trillion kWh (2003)

Jordan

7.517 billion kWh (2003)

Kazakhstan

60.33 billion kWh (2003)

Kenya

4.342 billion kWh (2003)

Kiribati

12 million kWh (2003)

Korea, North

18.75 billion kWh (2003)

Korea, South

342.1 billion kWh (2004)

Kuwait

38.19 billion kWh (2003)

Kyrgyzstan

13.77 billion kWh (2003)

Laos

3.767 billion kWh (2003)

Latvia

3.97 billion kWh (2003)

Lebanon

10.67 billion kWh (2003)

Lesotho

350 million kWh; note - electricity supplied by South Africa

(2003)

Liberia

509.4 million kWh (2003)

Libya

14.4 billion kWh (2003)

Lithuania

19 billion kWh (2004)

Luxembourg

3.203 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Macau

1.893 billion kWh (2004)

Macedonia

6.271 billion kWh (2005)

Madagascar

825.4 million kWh (2003)

Malawi

1.296 billion kWh (2003)

Malaysia

79.28 billion kWh (2003)

Maldives

135 million kWh (2003)

Mali

820 million kWh (2003)

Malta

2.082 billion kWh (2003)

Martinique

1.205 billion kWh (2003)

Mauritania

185.6 million kWh (2003)

Mauritius

1.941 billion kWh (2003)

Mayotte

NA kWh

Mexico

209.2 billion kWh (2003)

Micronesia, Federated States of

192 million kWh (2002)

Moldova

2.942 billion kWh (2003)

Mongolia

3.24 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Montenegro

2.864 billion kWh 2.864 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Montserrat

2 million kWh (2003)

Morocco

17.35 billion kWh (2003)

Mozambique

15.14 billion kWh (2003)

Namibia

1.464 billion kWh (2003)

Nauru

23 million kWh (2003)

Nepal

2.565 billion kWh (2005)

Netherlands

95 billion kWh (2004)

Netherlands Antilles

1.017 billion kWh (2003)

New Caledonia

1.581 billion kWh (2003)

New Zealand

39.82 billion kWh (2003)

Nicaragua

2.887 billion kWh (2004)

Niger

230 million kWh (2003)

Nigeria

15.59 billion kWh (2003)

Niue

3 million kWh (2003)

Norfolk Island

NA kWh

Northern Mariana Islands

NA kWh

Norway

105.6 billion kWh (2003)

Oman

10.3 billion kWh (2003)

Pakistan

76.92 billion kWh (2003)

Panama

5.398 billion kWh (2003)

Papua New Guinea

1.592 billion kWh (2003)

Paraguay

51.29 billion kWh (2003)

Peru

22.68 billion kWh (2003 est.)

Philippines

47.82 billion kWh (2003)

Pitcairn Islands

NA kWh; note - electric power is provided by a small diesel-powered generator

Poland

150.8 billion kWh (2004)

Portugal

44.32 billion kWh (2003)

Puerto Rico

23.03 billion kWh (2003)

Qatar

9.735 billion kWh (2003)

Reunion

1.19 billion kWh (2003)

Romania

57 billion kWh (2004)

Russia

931 billion kWh (2004)

Rwanda

98 million kWh (2003)

Saint Helena

5 million kWh (2003)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

111.7 million kWh (2003)

Saint Lucia

281 million kWh (2003)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

44.15 million kWh (2003)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

95 million kWh (2003)

Samoa

116 million kWh (2003)

Sao Tome and Principe

15 million kWh (2003)

Saudi Arabia

145.1 billion kWh (2003)

Senegal

1.332 billion kWh (2003)

Serbia

33.87 billion kWh (excluding Kosovo and Montenegro) (2004)

Seychelles

241.3 million kWh (2003)

Sierra Leone

260.6 million kWh (2003)

Singapore

36.8 billion kWh (2004)

Slovakia

30.57 billion kWh (2004)

Slovenia

14.02 billion kWh (2003)

Solomon Islands

55 million kWh (2003)

Somalia

235.6 million kWh (2003)

South Africa

215.9 billion kWh (2003)

Spain

247.3 billion kWh (2003)

Sri Lanka

7.308 billion kWh (2003)

Sudan

3.165 billion kWh (2003)

Suriname

2.014 billion kWh (2003)

Swaziland

392 million kWh (2003)

Sweden

127.9 billion kWh (2003)

Switzerland

63.4 billion kWh (2003)

Syria

29.53 billion kWh (2003 est.)

Taiwan

218.3 billion kWh (2004)

Tajikistan

16.5 billion kWh (2004)

Tanzania

3.152 billion kWh (2003)

Thailand

114.7 billion kWh (2003)

Togo

165.9 million kWh (2003)

Tokelau

NA kWh

Tonga

34 million kWh (2003)

Trinidad and Tobago

6.076 billion kWh (2003)

Tunisia

11.56 billion kWh (2003)

Turkey

133.6 billion kWh (2003)

Turkmenistan

11.41 billion kWh (2004 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

5 million kWh (2003)

Uganda

1.729 billion kWh (2003)

Ukraine

181.3 billion kWh (2004)

United Arab Emirates

45.12 billion kWh (2004)

United Kingdom

369.9 billion kWh (2003)

United States

3.892 trillion kWh (2003)

Uruguay

8.611 billion kWh (2003)

Uzbekistan

46.52 billion kWh (2003)

Vanuatu

41 million kWh (2003)

Venezuela

87.44 billion kWh (2003)

Vietnam

46.2 billion kWh (2004)

Virgin Islands

1.04 billion kWh (2003)

Wake Island

NA kWh

Wallis and Futuna

NA kWh

West Bank

NA kWh; note - most electricity imported from Israel; East Jerusalem Electric Company buys and distributes electricity to Palestinians in East Jerusalem and its concession in the West Bank; the Israel Electric Company directly supplies electricity to most Jewish residents and military facilities; some Palestinian municipalities, such as Nablus and Janin, generate their own electricity from small power plants

Western Sahara

85 million kWh (2003)

World

16.54 trillion kWh (2003 est.)

Yemen

3.848 billion kWh (2003 est.)

Zambia

8.347 billion kWh (2003)

Zimbabwe

8.877 billion kWh (2003)

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@2042 Electricity - consumption (kWh)

Afghanistan

1.042 billion kWh (2003)

Albania

6.76 billion kWh (2004)

Algeria

24.9 billion kWh (2003 est.)

American Samoa

120.9 million kWh (2003)

Andorra

NA kWh

Angola

1.9 billion kWh (2004)

Anguilla

42.6 million kWh

Antigua and Barbuda

93 million kWh (2003)

Argentina

82.97 billion kWh (2004)

Armenia

4.374 billion kWh (2005)

Aruba

716.1 million kWh (2003)

Australia

221 billion kWh (2004)

Austria

64.78 billion kWh (2004)

Azerbaijan

20.25 billion kWh (2003)

Bahamas, The

1.683 billion kWh (2003)

Bahrain

6.83 billion kWh (2003)

Bangladesh

16.2 billion kWh (2003)

Barbados

761.7 million kWh (2003)

Belarus

34.3 billion kWh (2004)

Belgium

79.66 billion kWh (2003)

Belize

111.6 million kWh (2003)

Benin

538.2 million kWh (2003)

Bermuda

616.7 million kWh (2005)

Bhutan

250.3 million kWh (2003)

Bolivia

3.963 billion kWh (2003)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
8.849 billion kWh (2003)

Botswana
2.641 billion kWh (2004)

Brazil
359.6 billion kWh (2004)

British Indian Ocean Territory
NA kWh

British Virgin Islands
32.13 million kWh (2003)

Brunei
2.726 billion kWh (2004)

Bulgaria
25.1 billion kWh (2004)

Burkina Faso
349.3 million kWh (2003)

Burma
6.875 billion kWh (2003)

Burundi
141.4 million kWh (2003)

Cambodia
115 million kWh (2003)

Cameroon
2.779 billion kWh (2003)

Canada
520.9 billion kWh (2003)

Cape Verde

41.06 million kWh (2003)

Cayman Islands

411 million kWh (2003)

Central African Republic

98.58 million kWh (2003)

Chad

111.6 million kWh (2003)

Chile

44.13 billion kWh (2003)

China

2.17 trillion kWh (2004)

Colombia

48.83 billion kWh (2003)

Comoros

16.74 million kWh (2003)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

4.324 billion kWh (2003)

Congo, Republic of the

619 million kWh (2003)

Cook Islands

34.46 million kWh (2005 est.)

Costa Rica

7.12 billion kWh (2003)

Cote d'Ivoire

3.418 billion kWh (2003)

Croatia

15.81 billion kWh (2003)

Cuba

13.27 billion kWh (2004)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: 3.535 billion kWh (2004); north Cyprus:
NA kWh (2003)

Czech Republic

57.12 billion kWh (2004)

Denmark

31.68 billion kWh (2003)

Djibouti

223.2 million kWh (2003)

Dominica

65.09 million kWh (2003)

Dominican Republic

11.71 billion kWh (2003)

East Timor

NA kWh

Ecuador

10.55 billion kWh (2003)

Egypt

78.16 billion kWh (2003)

El Salvador

4.45 billion kWh (2004)

Equatorial Guinea

27.37 million kWh (2003)

Eritrea

251.9 million kWh (2003)

Estonia

6.26 billion kWh (2004)

Ethiopia

1.914 billion kWh (2003)

European Union

2.711 trillion kWh (2002 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

20.68 million kWh (2003)

Faroe Islands

242 million kWh (2003)

Fiji

721.4 million kWh (2003)

Finland

78.94 billion kWh (2003)

France

433.3 billion kWh (2003)

French Guiana

432.6 million kWh (2003)

French Polynesia

459.2 million kWh (2003)

Gabon

1.383 billion kWh (2003)

Gambia, The
130.2 million kWh (2003)

Gaza Strip
NA kWh

Georgia
9.8 billion kWh (2005)

Germany
510.4 billion kWh (2003)

Ghana
5.081 billion kWh (2003)

Gibraltar
98.69 million kWh (2003)

Greece
53.5 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Greenland
225.3 million kWh (2003)

Grenada
148.6 million kWh (2003)

Guadeloupe
1.084 billion kWh (2003)

Guam
781.3 million kWh (2003)

Guatemala
6.025 billion kWh (2003)

Guernsey
NA kWh

Guinea

720.8 million kWh (2003)

Guinea-Bissau

52.08 million kWh (2003)

Guyana

724.5 million kWh (2003)

Haiti

507.8 million kWh (2003)

Holy See (Vatican City)

NA kWh

Honduras

4.369 billion kWh (2003)

Hong Kong

39.22 billion kWh (2004)

Hungary

36.96 billion kWh (2003)

Iceland

8.619 billion kWh (2004)

India

519 billion kWh (2003)

Indonesia

105.4 billion kWh (2004)

Iran

132.1 billion kWh (2003)

Iraq

33.3 billion kWh (2005)

Ireland

22.97 billion kWh (2003)

Israel

39.67 billion kWh (2003)

Italy

302.2 billion kWh (2003)

Jamaica

2.974 billion kWh (2004)

Japan

946.3 billion kWh (2003)

Jersey

630.1 million kWh (2004 est.)

Jordan

7.959 billion kWh (2003)

Kazakhstan

52.55 billion kWh (2003)

Kenya

4.238 billion kWh (2003)

Kiribati

11.16 million kWh (2003)

Korea, North

17.43 billion kWh (2003)

Korea, South

321.1 billion kWh (2004)

Kuwait

35.52 billion kWh (2003)

Kyrgyzstan

8.783 billion kWh (2003)

Laos

3.298 billion kWh (2003)

Latvia

5.839 billion kWh (2003)

Lebanon

10.67 billion kWh (2003)

Lesotho

363.5 million kWh (2003)

Liberia

473.8 million kWh (2003)

Libya

13.39 billion kWh (2003)

Lithuania

12.079 billion kWh (2004)

Luxembourg

6.14 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Macau

1.899 billion kWh (2004)

Macedonia

7.933 billion kWh (2005)

Madagascar

767.7 million kWh (2003)

Malawi

1.206 billion kWh (2003)

Malaysia

73.63 billion kWh (2003)

Maldives

125.6 million kWh (2003)

Mali

762.6 million kWh (2003)

Malta

1.936 billion kWh (2003)

Martinique

1.12 billion kWh (2003)

Mauritania

172.6 million kWh (2003)

Mauritius

1.805 billion kWh (2003)

Mayotte

87.79 million kWh NA kWh

Mexico

193.9 billion kWh (2003)

Micronesia, Federated States of

178.6 million kWh (2002)

Moldova

3.036 billion kWh (2003)

Monaco

NA kWh

Mongolia

3.37 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Montenegro

NA

Montserrat

1.86 million kWh (2003)

Morocco

17.58 billion kWh (2003)

Mozambique

10.46 billion kWh (2003)

Namibia

2.372 billion kWh (2003)

Nauru

21.39 million kWh (2003)

Nepal

1.85 billion kWh (2005)

Netherlands

101.6 billion kWh (2003)

Netherlands Antilles

945.8 million kWh (2003)

New Caledonia

1.47 billion kWh (2003)

New Zealand

37.03 billion kWh (2003)

Nicaragua

1.848 billion kWh (2004)

Niger

263.9 million kWh (2003)

Nigeria

14.46 billion kWh (2003)

Niue

2.79 million kWh (2003)

Norfolk Island

NA kWh

Northern Mariana Islands

NA kWh

Norway

106.1 billion kWh (2003)

Oman

9.582 billion kWh (2003)

Pakistan

71.54 billion kWh (2003)

Panama

4.87 billion kWh (2003)

Papua New Guinea

1.481 billion kWh (2003)

Paraguay

3.528 billion kWh (2003)

Peru

21.09 billion kWh (2003)

Philippines

44.48 billion kWh (2003)

Poland

121.3 billion kWh (2004)

Portugal

44.01 billion kWh (2003)

Puerto Rico

21.42 billion kWh (2003)

Qatar

9.053 billion kWh (2003)

Reunion

1.107 billion kWh (2003)

Romania

37.5 billion kWh (2003)

Russia

811.5 billion kWh (2004)

Rwanda

121.1 million kWh (2003)

Saint Helena

4.65 million kWh (2003)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

103.9 million kWh (2003)

Saint Lucia

261.4 million kWh (2003)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

41.06 million kWh (2003)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

88.35 million kWh (2003)

Samoa

107.9 million kWh (2003)

Sao Tome and Principe
13.95 million kWh (2003)

Saudi Arabia
134.9 billion kWh (2003)

Senegal
1.239 billion kWh (2003)

Serbia
NA

Seychelles
224.4 million kWh (2003)

Sierra Leone
242.4 million kWh (2003)

Singapore
33.2 billion kWh (2004)

Slovakia
24.8 billion kWh (2004)

Slovenia
12.52 billion kWh (2003)

Solomon Islands
51.15 million kWh (2003)

Somalia
219.1 million kWh (2003)

South Africa
197.4 billion kWh (2003)

Spain
231.2 billion kWh (2003)

Sri Lanka

6.796 billion kWh (2003)

Sudan

2.943 billion kWh (2003)

Suriname

1.873 billion kWh (2003)

Swaziland

1.161 billion kWh (2003)

Sweden

131.8 billion kWh (2003)

Switzerland

55.86 billion kWh (2003)

Syria

28.26 billion kWh (2003 est.)

Taiwan

206.1 billion kWh (2004)

Tajikistan

15.05 billion kWh (2003)

Tanzania

2.959 billion kWh (2003)

Thailand

107.3 billion kWh (2003)

Togo

654.3 million kWh (2003)

Tokelau

NA kWh

Tonga

31.62 million kWh (2003)

Trinidad and Tobago

5.651 billion kWh (2003)

Tunisia

10.76 billion kWh (2003)

Turkey

140.3 billion kWh (2005)

Turkmenistan

8.847 billion kWh (2002)

Turks and Caicos Islands

4.65 million kWh (2003)

Uganda

1.448 billion kWh (2003)

Ukraine

176 billion kWh (2004)

United Arab Emirates

38.32 billion kWh (2002)

United Kingdom

346.1 billion kWh (2003)

United States

3.656 trillion kWh (2003)

Uruguay

7.762 billion kWh (2003)

Uzbekistan

48.45 billion kWh (2003)

Vanuatu

38.13 million kWh (2003)

Venezuela

81.32 billion kWh (2003)

Vietnam

52 billion kWh (2004)

Virgin Islands

967.3 million kWh (2003)

Wallis and Futuna

NA kWh

West Bank

NA kWh

Western Sahara

83.7 million kWh (2003)

World

15.45 trillion kWh (2003 est.)

Yemen

2.827 billion kWh (2003 est.)

Zambia

5.345 billion kWh (2003)

Zimbabwe

11.22 billion kWh (2003)

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@2043 Electricity - imports (kWh)

Afghanistan

200 million kWh (2003)

Albania

1.08 billion kWh (2004 est.)

Algeria

200 million kWh (2003 est.)

American Samoa

0 kWh (2003)

Andorra

NA kWh; note - most electricity supplied by Spain and France; Andorra generates a small amount of hydropower

Angola

0 kWh (2003)

Antigua and Barbuda

0 kWh (2003)

Argentina

1.561 billion kWh (2004)

Armenia

463 million kWh; note - imports an unknown quantity from Iran (2003)

Aruba

0 kWh (2003)

Australia

0 kWh (2003)

Austria

16.63 billion kWh (2004)

Azerbaijan

2.35 billion kWh (2003)

Bahamas, The

0 kWh (2003)

Bahrain

0 kWh (2003)

Bangladesh

0 kWh (2003)

Barbados

0 kWh (2003)

Belarus

7 billion kWh (2003)

Belgium

14.7 billion kWh (2003)

Belize

0 kWh (2003)

Benin

474 million kWh (2003)

Bermuda

0 kWh (2005)

Bhutan

10 million kWh (2003)

Bolivia

10 million kWh (2003)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
2.271 billion kWh (2003)

Botswana
1.39 billion kWh (2002)

Brazil
37.4 billion kWh; note - supplied by Paraguay (2004)

British Virgin Islands
0 kWh (2003)

Brunei
0 kWh (2004)

Bulgaria
1.3 billion kWh (2003)

Burkina Faso
0 kWh (2003)

Burma
0 kWh (2004)

Burundi
10 million kWh; note - supplied by the Democratic Republic
of the Congo (2003)

Cambodia
0 kWh (2003)

Cameroon
0 kWh (2003)

Canada
33 billion kWh (2004)

Cape Verde

0 kWh (2003)

Cayman Islands

0 kWh (2003)

Central African Republic

0 kWh (2003)

Chad

0 kWh (2003)

Chile

2 billion kWh (2003)

China

1.546 billion kWh (2003)

Colombia

48.4 million kWh (2003)

Comoros

0 kWh (2003)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

10 million kWh (2003)

Congo, Republic of the

300 million kWh (2003)

Cook Islands

0 kWh (2003)

Costa Rica

50 million kWh (2003)

Cote d'Ivoire

0 kWh (2003)

Croatia

5.99 billion kWh (2003)

Cuba

0 kWh (2003)

Cyprus

0 kWh (2003)

Czech Republic

9.776 billion kWh (2004)

Denmark

7 billion kWh (2003)

Djibouti

0 kWh (2003)

Dominica

0 kWh (2003)

Dominican Republic

0 kWh (2003)

East Timor

0 kWh (2003)

Ecuador

140 million kWh (2003)

Egypt

250 million kWh (2003)

El Salvador

473 million kWh (2004)

Equatorial Guinea

0 kWh (2003)

Eritrea

0 kWh (2003)

Estonia

347 million kWh (2004)

Ethiopia

0 kWh (2003)

European Union

281.2 billion kWh (2002 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

0 kWh (2003)

Faroe Islands

0 kWh (2003)

Fiji

0 kWh (2003)

Finland

11.9 billion kWh (2003)

France

6.2 billion kWh (2003)

French Guiana

0 kWh (2003)

French Polynesia

0 kWh (2003)

Gabon

0 kWh (2003)

Gambia, The

0 kWh (2003)

Gaza Strip

NA kWh; note - some electricity supplied by an Israeli utility (2005)

Georgia

1.2 billion kWh (2004)

Germany

45.4 billion kWh (2003)

Ghana

500 million kWh (2003)

Gibraltar

0 kWh (2003)

Greece

4.2 billion kWh (2002)

Greenland

0 kWh (2003)

Grenada

0 kWh (2003)

Guadeloupe

0 kWh (2003)

Guam

0 kWh (2003)

Guatemala

35 million kWh (2003)

Guernsey

0 kWh (2002)

Guinea

0 kWh (2003)

Guinea-Bissau

0 kWh (2003)

Guyana

0 kWh (2003)

Haiti

0 kWh (2003)

Holy See (Vatican City)

NA kWh; note - electricity supplied by Italy

Honduras

335 million kWh (2003)

Hong Kong
9.84 billion kWh (2004)

Hungary
14.1 billion kWh (2003)

Iceland
0 kWh (2003)

India
1.4 billion kWh (2003)

Indonesia
0 kWh (2004)

Iran
600 million kWh (2003)

Iraq
2.02 billion kWh (2005)

Ireland
1.2 billion kWh (2003)

Israel
0 kWh (2003)

Italy
51.5 billion kWh (2003)

Jamaica
0 kWh (2004)

Japan
0 kWh (2003)

Jersey
NA kWh; note - electricity supplied by France

Jordan
972 million kWh (2003)

Kazakhstan
2.45 billion kWh (2003)

Kenya
200 million kWh (2003)

Kiribati
0 kWh (2003)

Korea, North
0 kWh (2003)

Korea, South
0 kWh (2004)

Kuwait
0 kWh (2003)

Kyrgyzstan
108 million kWh (2003)

Laos
230 million kWh (2003)

Latvia
2.7 billion kWh (2003)

Lebanon
750 million kWh (2003)

Lesotho
38 million kWh; note - electricity supplied by South Africa
(2003)

Liberia

0 kWh (2003)

Libya

0 kWh (2003)

Lithuania

4.144 billion kWh (2003)

Luxembourg

5.287 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Macau

153.3 million kWh (2004)

Macedonia

1.662 billion kWh (2005)

Madagascar

0 kWh (2003)

Malawi

0 kWh (2003)

Malaysia

0 kWh (2003)

Maldives

0 kWh (2003)

Mali

0 kWh (2003)

Malta

0 kWh (2003)

Martinique

0 kWh (2003)

Mauritania
0 kWh (2003)

Mauritius
0 kWh (2003)

Mexico
390.2 million kWh (2003)

Micronesia, Federated States of
0 kWh (2002)

Moldova
600 million kWh (2003)

Monaco
NA kWh; note - electricity supplied by France

Mongolia
130 million kWh (2005 est.)

Montserrat
0 kWh (2003)

Morocco
1.45 billion kWh (2003)

Mozambique
5.875 billion kWh (2003)

Namibia
1.065 billion kWh; note - electricity supplied by South Africa (2003)

Nauru
0 kWh (2003)

Nepal

241 million kWh (2005)

Netherlands

20.8 billion kWh (2003)

Netherlands Antilles

0 kWh (2003)

New Caledonia

0 kWh (2003)

New Zealand

0 kWh (2003)

Nicaragua

23.3 million kWh (2004)

Niger

50 million kWh (2003)

Nigeria

0 kWh (2003)

Niue

0 kWh (2003)

Northern Mariana Islands

0 kWh

Norway

13.5 billion kWh (2003)

Oman

0 kWh (2003)

Pakistan

0 kWh (2003)

Panama
25 million kWh (2003)

Papua New Guinea
0 kWh (2003)

Paraguay
0 kWh (2003)

Peru
0 kWh (2003)

Philippines
0 kWh (2003)

Poland
5 billion kWh (2004)

Portugal
5.9 billion kWh (2003)

Puerto Rico
0 kWh (2003)

Qatar
0 kWh (2003)

Reunion
0 kWh (2003)

Romania
380 million kWh (2003)

Russia
14 billion kWh (2002)

Rwanda
30 million kWh (2003)

Saint Helena
0 kWh (2003)

Saint Kitts and Nevis
0 kWh (2003)

Saint Lucia
0 kWh (2003)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
0 kWh (2003)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
0 kWh (2003)

Samoa
0 kWh (2003)

Sao Tome and Principe
0 kWh (2003)

Saudi Arabia
0 kWh (2003)

Senegal
0 kWh (2003)

Serbia
11.23 billion kWh (excluding Kosovo; imports from Montenegro)
(2004)

Seychelles
0 kWh (2003)

Sierra Leone
0 kWh (2003)

Singapore

0 kWh (2004)

Slovakia

8.731 billion kWh (2004)

Slovenia

5.975 billion kWh (2003)

Solomon Islands

0 kWh (2003)

Somalia

0 kWh (2003)

South Africa

6.739 billion kWh (2003)

Spain

8.7 billion kWh (2003)

Sri Lanka

0 kWh (2003)

Sudan

0 kWh (2003)

Suriname

0 kWh (2003)

Swaziland

821.4 million kWh; note - electricity supplied by South Africa (2004)

Sweden

24.3 billion kWh (2003)

Switzerland

30.1 billion kWh (2003)

Syria
0 kWh (2003)

Taiwan
0 kWh (2004)

Tajikistan
4.81 billion kWh (2004)

Tanzania
28 million kWh (2003)

Thailand
980 million kWh (2003)

Togo
500 million kWh; note - electricity supplied by Ghana (2003)

Tonga
0 kWh (2003)

Trinidad and Tobago
0 kWh (2003)

Tunisia
5 million kWh (2003)

Turkey
1.2 billion kWh (2002)

Turkmenistan
0 kWh (2002)

Turks and Caicos Islands
0 kWh (2003)

Uganda
0 kWh (2003)

Ukraine
255 million kWh (2004)

United Arab Emirates
0 kWh (2004)

United Kingdom
5.1 billion kWh (2003)

United States
30.39 billion kWh (2003)

Uruguay
654 million kWh (2003)

Uzbekistan
10.55 billion kWh (2003)

Vanuatu
0 kWh (2003)

Venezuela
0 kWh (2003)

Vietnam
NA kWh

Virgin Islands
0 kWh (2003)

Wallis and Futuna
0 kWh (2002)

West Bank
NA kWh

Western Sahara
0 kWh (2003)

World
545.2 billion kWh (2003)

Yemen
0 kWh (2003)

Zambia
0 kWh (2003)

Zimbabwe
3.3 billion kWh (2003)

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@2044 Electricity - exports (kWh)

Afghanistan
0 kWh (2003)

Albania
200 million kWh (2003)

Algeria
400 million kWh (2003 est.)

American Samoa
0 kWh (2003)

Andorra
NA kWh

Angola
0 kWh (2003)

Antigua and Barbuda
0 kWh (2003)

Argentina
2.07 billion kWh (2004)

Armenia
650 million kWh; note - exports an unknown quantity to
Georgia; includes exports to Nagorno-Karabakh region in
Azerbaijan
(2003)

Aruba
0 kWh (2003)

Australia
0 kWh (2003)

Austria
13.53 billion kWh (2004)

Azerbaijan
700 million kWh (2003)

Bahamas, The
0 kWh (2003)

Bahrain
0 kWh (2003)

Bangladesh
0 kWh (2003)

Barbados

0 kWh (2003)

Belarus

800 million kWh (2004)

Belgium

8.3 billion kWh (2003)

Belize

0 kWh (2003)

Benin

0 kWh (2003)

Bermuda

0 kWh (2005)

Bhutan

1.51 billion kWh (2003)

Bolivia

0 kWh (2003)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

3.2 billion kWh (2003)

Botswana

0 kWh (2002)

Brazil

6 million kWh (2004)

British Virgin Islands

0 kWh (2003)

Brunei

0 kWh (2004)

Bulgaria
6.8 billion kWh (2003)

Burkina Faso
0 kWh (2003)

Burma
0 kWh (2003)

Burundi
0 kWh (2003)

Cambodia
0 kWh (2003)

Cameroon
0 kWh (2003)

Canada
22 billion kWh (2004)

Cape Verde
0 kWh (2003)

Cayman Islands
0 kWh (2003)

Central African Republic
0 kWh (2003)

Chad
0 kWh (2003)

Chile
0 kWh (2003)

China
10.6 billion kWh (2003)

Colombia

1.082 billion kWh (2003)

Comoros

0 kWh (2003)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

1.3 billion kWh (2003)

Congo, Republic of the

0 kWh (2003)

Cook Islands

0 kWh (2003)

Costa Rica

115 million kWh (2003)

Cote d'Ivoire

1.35 billion kWh (2003)

Croatia

550 million kWh (2003)

Cuba

0 kWh (2003)

Cyprus

0 kWh (2003)

Czech Republic

25.49 billion kWh (2004)

Denmark

15.6 billion kWh (2003)

Djibouti

0 kWh (2003)

Dominica
0 kWh (2003)

Dominican Republic
0 kWh (2003)

East Timor
0 kWh (2003)

Ecuador
65 million kWh (2003)

Egypt
450 million kWh (2003)

El Salvador
91 million kWh (2004)

Equatorial Guinea
0 kWh (2003)

Eritrea
0 kWh (2003)

Estonia
2.141 billion kWh (2004)

Ethiopia
0 kWh (2003)

European Union
282.6 billion kWh (2002)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
0 kWh (2003)

Faroe Islands
0 kWh (2003)

Fiji

0 kWh (2003)

Finland

7 billion kWh (2003)

France

72.2 billion kWh (2003)

French Guiana

0 kWh (2003)

French Polynesia

0 kWh (2003)

Gabon

0 kWh (2003)

Gambia, The

0 kWh (2003)

Gaza Strip

0 kWh (2001)

Georgia

71 million kWh (2004)

Germany

54.1 billion kWh (2003)

Ghana

400 million kWh (2003)

Gibraltar

0 kWh (2003)

Greece

2.1 billion kWh (2002)

Greenland
0 kWh (2003)

Grenada
0 kWh (2003)

Guadeloupe
0 kWh (2003)

Guam
0 kWh (2003)

Guatemala
425 million kWh (2003)

Guernsey
0 kWh (2002)

Guinea
0 kWh (2003)

Guinea-Bissau
0 kWh (2003)

Guyana
0 kWh (2003)

Haiti
0 kWh (2003)

Holy See (Vatican City)
0 kWh

Honduras
0 kWh (2003)

Hong Kong
3.086 billion kWh (2004)

Hungary

7.1 billion kWh (2003)

Iceland

0 kWh (2003)

India

187 million kWh (2003)

Indonesia

0 kWh (2004)

Iran

840 million kWh (2003)

Iraq

0 kWh (2005)

Ireland

0 kWh (2003)

Israel

1.47 billion kWh (2003)

Italy

500 million kWh (2003)

Jamaica

0 kWh (2004)

Japan

0 kWh (2003)

Jordan

4 million kWh (2003)

Kazakhstan

6 billion kWh (2003)

Kenya

0 kWh (2003)

Kiribati

0 kWh (2003)

Korea, North

0 kWh (2003)

Korea, South

0 kWh (2004)

Kuwait

0 kWh (2003)

Kyrgyzstan

4.13 billion kWh (2003)

Laos

435 million kWh (2003)

Latvia

38 million kWh (2003)

Lebanon

0 kWh (2003)

Lesotho

0 kWh (2003)

Liberia

0 kWh (2003)

Libya

0 kWh (2003)

Lithuania

11.7 billion kWh (2003)

Luxembourg

2.346 billion kWh (2005 est.)

Macau

0 kWh (2004)

Macedonia

0 kWh (2005)

Madagascar

0 kWh (2003)

Malawi

0 kWh (2003)

Malaysia

100 million kWh (2003)

Maldives

0 kWh (2003)

Mali

0 kWh; note - recent hydropower developments may be providing electricity to Senegal and Mauritania (2003)

Malta

0 kWh (2003)

Martinique

0 kWh (2003)

Mauritania

0 kWh (2003)

Mauritius

0 kWh (2003)

Mexico

1.07 billion kWh (2003)

Micronesia, Federated States of
0 kWh (2002)

Moldova
300 million kWh (2003)

Mongolia
18 million kWh (2005 est.)

Montserrat
0 kWh (2003)

Morocco
0 kWh (2003)

Mozambique
9.5 billion kWh (2003)

Namibia
55 million kWh (2003)

Nauru
0 kWh (2003)

Nepal
111 million kWh (2005)

Netherlands
3.8 billion kWh (2003)

Netherlands Antilles
0 kWh (2003)

New Caledonia
0 kWh (2003)

New Zealand

0 kWh (2003)

Nicaragua

21.8 million kWh (2004)

Niger

0 kWh (2003)

Nigeria

40 million kWh (2003)

Niue

0 kWh (2003)

Northern Mariana Islands

0 kWh

Norway

5.6 billion kWh (2003)

Oman

0 kWh (2003)

Pakistan

0 kWh (2003)

Panama

175 million kWh (2003)

Papua New Guinea

0 kWh (2003)

Paraguay

44.17 billion kWh (2003)

Peru

0 kWh (2003)

Philippines

0 kWh (2003)

Poland

15.2 billion kWh (2004)

Portugal

3.1 billion kWh (2003)

Puerto Rico

0 kWh (2003)

Qatar

0 kWh (2003)

Reunion

0 kWh (2003)

Romania

3.3 billion kWh (2003)

Russia

24 billion kWh (2003)

Rwanda

0 kWh (2003)

Saint Helena

0 kWh (2003)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

0 kWh (2003)

Saint Lucia

0 kWh (2003)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

0 kWh (2003)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
0 kWh (2003)

Samoa
0 kWh (2003)

Sao Tome and Principe
0 kWh (2003)

Saudi Arabia
0 kWh (2003)

Senegal
0 kWh (2003)

Serbia
12.05 billion kWh (excluding Kosovo; exported to Montenegro)
(2004)

Seychelles
0 kWh (2003)

Sierra Leone
0 kWh (2003)

Singapore
0 kWh (2004)

Slovakia
10.59 billion kWh (2004)

Slovenia
5.811 billion kWh (2003)

Solomon Islands
0 kWh (2003)

Somalia

0 kWh (2003)

South Africa

10.14 billion kWh (2003)

Spain

7.5 billion kWh (2003)

Sri Lanka

0 kWh (2003)

Sudan

0 kWh (2003)

Suriname

0 kWh (2003)

Swaziland

0 kWh (2004)

Sweden

11.5 billion kWh (2003)

Switzerland

33.2 billion kWh (2003)

Syria

0 kWh (2003)

Taiwan

0 kWh (2004)

Tajikistan

3.874 billion kWh (2003)

Tanzania

0 kWh (2003)

Thailand
315 million kWh (2003)

Togo
0 kWh (2003)

Tonga
0 kWh (2003)

Trinidad and Tobago
0 kWh (2003)

Tunisia
10 million kWh (2003)

Turkey
600 million kWh (2002)

Turkmenistan
1.136 billion kWh (2004)

Turks and Caicos Islands
0 kWh (2003)

Uganda
160 million kWh (2003)

Ukraine
1 billion kWh (2004)

United Arab Emirates
0 kWh (2004)

United Kingdom
3 billion kWh (2003)

United States
23.97 billion kWh (2003)

Uruguay
900 million kWh (2003)

Uzbekistan
5.36 billion kWh (2003)

Vanuatu
0 kWh (2003)

Venezuela
0 kWh (2003)

Vietnam
NA kWh

Virgin Islands
0 kWh (2003)

Wallis and Futuna
0 kWh (2002)

Western Sahara
0 kWh (2003)

World
537 billion kWh (2003)

Yemen
0 kWh (2003)

Zambia
2 billion kWh (2003)

Zimbabwe
0 kWh (2003)

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@2046 Population below poverty line (%)

Afghanistan

53% (2003)

Albania

25% (2004 est.)

Algeria

25% (2005 est.)

American Samoa

NA%

Andorra

NA%

Angola

70% (2003 est.)

Anguilla

23% (2002)

Antigua and Barbuda

NA%

Argentina

38.5% (June 2005)

Armenia

43% (2003 est.)

Aruba

NA%

Australia

NA%

Austria

5.9% (2004)

Azerbaijan

49% (2002 est.)

Bahamas, The

9.3% (2004)

Bahrain

NA%

Bangladesh

45% (2004 est.)

Barbados

NA%

Belarus

27.1% (2003 est.)

Belgium

4% (1989 est.)

Belize

33% (1999 est.)

Benin

33% (2001 est.)

Bermuda

19% (2000)

Bhutan

NA%

Bolivia

64% (2004 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

25% (2004 est.)

Botswana

30.3% (2003)

Brazil

22% (1998 est.)

British Virgin Islands

NA%

Brunei

NA%

Bulgaria

Below \$2.15 per day (PPP) 4% (2003)

Burkina Faso

45% (2003 est.)

Burma

25% (2000 est.)

Burundi

68% (2002 est.)

Cambodia

40% (2004 est.)

Cameroon

48% (2000 est.)

Canada

15.9%; note - this figure is the Low Income Cut-Off (LICO), a calculation that results in higher figures than found in many comparable economies; Canada does not have an official poverty line

(2003)

Cape Verde

30% (2000)

Cayman Islands

NA%

Central African Republic

NA%

Chad

80% (2001 est.)

Chile

18.2% (2005)

China

10% (2001 est.)

Colombia

49.2% (2005)

Comoros

60% (2002 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

NA%

Congo, Republic of the

NA%

Cook Islands
NA%

Costa Rica
18% (2004 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire
37% (1995)

Croatia
11% (2003)

Cuba
NA%

Cyprus
NA%

Czech Republic
At risk of poverty after social transfers: 8%

Denmark
NA%

Djibouti
50% (2001 est.)

Dominica
30% (2002 est.)

Dominican Republic
25%

East Timor
42% (2003 est.)

Ecuador
41% (2003)

Egypt

20% (2005 est.)

El Salvador

36.1% (2003 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

NA%

Eritrea

50% (2004 est.)

Estonia

Below \$2.15 per day (PPP) 5% (2003)

Ethiopia

50% (2004 est.)

European Union

see individual country listings

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA%

Faroe Islands

NA%

Fiji

25.5% (1990-91)

Finland

NA%

France

6.5% (2000)

French Guiana

NA%

French Polynesia
NA%

Gabon
NA%

Gambia, The
NA%

Gaza Strip
81% (2004 est.)

Georgia
54% (2001 est.)

Germany
NA%

Ghana
31.4% (1992 est.)

Gibraltar
NA%

Greece
NA%

Greenland
NA%

Grenada
32% (2000)

Guadeloupe
NA%

Guam
23% (2001 est.)

Guatemala
75% (2004 est.)

Guernsey
NA%

Guinea
40% (2003 est.)

Guinea-Bissau
NA%

Guyana
NA%

Haiti
80% (2003 est.)

Holy See (Vatican City)
NA%

Honduras
53% (1993 est.)

Hong Kong
NA%

Hungary
At-risk-of poverty rate after social transfers: 12% (2003)

Iceland
NA%

India
25% (2002 est.)

Indonesia
16.7% (2004)

Iran
40% (2002 est.)

Iraq
NA%

Ireland
10% (1997 est.)

Isle of Man
NA%

Israel
21% (2005)

Italy
NA%

Jamaica
19.1% (2003 est.)

Japan
NA%

Jersey
NA%

Jordan
30% (2001 est.)

Kazakhstan
19% (2004 est.)

Kenya
50% (2000 est.)

Kiribati
NA%

Korea, North

NA%

Korea, South

15% (2003 est.)

Kuwait

NA%

Kyrgyzstan

40% (2004 est.)

Laos

34% (2005 est.)

Latvia

Below \$2.15 per day (PPP): 3%

Lebanon

28% (1999 est.)

Lesotho

49% (1999)

Liberia

80%

Libya

NA%

Liechtenstein

NA%

Lithuania

Less than \$2.15 per day (PPP): 4%

Luxembourg

NA%

Macau

NA%

Macedonia

29.6% (2004 est.)

Madagascar

50% (2004 est.)

Malawi

55% (2004 est.)

Malaysia

8% (1998 est.)

Maldives

21% NA%

Mali

64% (2001 est.)

Malta

NA%

Marshall Islands

NA%

Martinique

NA%

Mauritania

40% (2004 est.)

Mauritius

10% (2001 est.)

Mayotte

NA%

Mexico

40% (2003 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

26.7%

Moldova

80% (2001 est.)

Monaco

NA%

Mongolia

36.1% (2004 est.)

Montenegro

12.2% (2003)

Montserrat

NA%

Morocco

19% (2005 est.)

Mozambique

70% (2001 est.)

Namibia

the UNDP's 2005 Human Development Report indicated that
34.9% of the population live on \$1 per day and 55.8% live on \$2
per
day

Nauru

NA%

Nepal

31% (2003-2004)

Netherlands

10.5% NA%

Netherlands Antilles

NA%

New Caledonia

NA%

New Zealand

NA%

Nicaragua

50% (2001 est.)

Niger

63% (1993 est.)

Nigeria

60% (2000 est.)

Niue

NA%

Northern Mariana Islands

NA%

Norway

NA%

Oman

NA%

Pakistan

32% (FY00/01 est.)

Palau

NA%

Panama

37% (1999 est.)

Papua New Guinea

37% (2002 est.)

Paraguay

32% (2005 est.)

Peru

54% (2003 est.)

Philippines

40% (2001 est.)

Poland

17% (2003 est.)

Portugal

NA%

Puerto Rico

NA%

Qatar

NA%

Reunion

NA%

Romania

At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers 12% (2003 est.)

Russia

17.8% (2004 est.)

Rwanda

60% (2001 est.)

Saint Helena

NA%

Saint Kitts and Nevis

NA%

Saint Lucia

NA%

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

NA%

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

NA%

Samoa

NA%

San Marino

NA%

Sao Tome and Principe

54% (2004 est.)

Saudi Arabia

NA%

Senegal

54% (2001 est.)

Serbia

30%

note: data covers the former Serbia and Montenegro (1999 est.)

Seychelles

NA%

Sierra Leone

68% (1989 est.)

Singapore

NA%

Slovakia

At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers: 21%

Slovenia

At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers: 10% (2003)

Solomon Islands

NA%

Somalia

NA%

South Africa

50% (2000 est.)

Spain

NA%

Sri Lanka

22% (1997 est.)

Sudan

40% (2004 est.)

Suriname

70% (2002 est.)

Swaziland

69% (2005)

Sweden

NA%

Switzerland

NA%

Syria

20% (2004 est.)

Taiwan

0.9% (2005)

Tajikistan

64% (2004 est.)

Tanzania

36% (2002 est.)

Thailand

10% (2004 est.)

Togo

32% (1989 est.)

Tokelau

NA%

Tonga

24% NA%

Trinidad and Tobago

21% (1992 est.)

Tunisia

7.4% (2005 est.)

Turkey

20% (2002)

Turkmenistan
58% (2003 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands
NA%

Tuvalu
NA%

Uganda
35% (2001 est.)

Ukraine
29% (2003 est.)

United Arab Emirates
NA%

United Kingdom
17% (2002 est.)

United States
12% (2004 est.)

Uruguay
22% of households (2004)

Uzbekistan
28% (2004 est.)

Vanuatu
NA%

Venezuela
47% (1998 est.)

Vietnam
19.5% (2004 est.)

Virgin Islands

NA%

Wallis and Futuna

NA%

West Bank

46% including Gaza Strip (2004 est.)

Western Sahara

NA%

Yemen

45.2% (2003)

Zambia

86% (1993)

Zimbabwe

80% (2004 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

@2047 Household income or consumption by percentage share
(%)

Afghanistan

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Albania

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Algeria

lowest 10%: 2.8%

highest 10%: 26.8% (1995)

American Samoa

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Andorra

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Angola

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Anguilla

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Antigua and Barbuda

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Argentina

lowest 10%: NA

highest 10%: NA

Armenia

lowest 10%: 1.6%

highest 10%: 41.3% (2004)

Aruba

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Australia

lowest 10%: 2%

highest 10%: 25.4% (1994)

Austria

lowest 10%: 3.3%

highest 10%: 22.5% (2004)

Azerbaijan

lowest 10%: 2.8%

highest 10%: 27.8% (1995)

Bahamas, The

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: 27%

Bahrain

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Bangladesh

lowest 10%: 3.9%

highest 10%: 28.6% (1995-96 est.)

Barbados

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Belarus

lowest 10%: 5.1%

highest 10%: 20% (1998)

Belgium

lowest 10%: 3.2%

highest 10%: 23% (1996)

Belize

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Benin

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Bermuda

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Bhutan

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Bolivia

lowest 10%: 1.3%

highest 10%: 32% (1999)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Botswana

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Brazil

lowest 10%: 0.7%

highest 10%: 31.27% (2002)

British Virgin Islands

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Brunei

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Bulgaria

lowest 10%: 2.4%

highest 10%: 23.7% (2001)

Burkina Faso

lowest 10%: 2%

highest 10%: 46.8% (1994)

Burma

lowest 10%: 2.8%

highest 10%: 32.4% (1998)

Burundi

lowest 10%: 1.8%

highest 10%: 32.9% (1998)

Cambodia

lowest 10%: 2.9%

highest 10%: 33.8% (1997)

Cameroon

lowest 10%: 1.9%

highest 10%: 36.6% (1996)

Canada

lowest 10%: 2.8%

highest 10%: 23.8% (1994)

Cape Verde

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Cayman Islands

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Central African Republic

lowest 10%: 0.7%

highest 10%: 47.7% (1993)

Chad

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Chile

lowest 10%: 1.2%

highest 10%: 47% (2000)

China

lowest 10%: 2.4%

highest 10%: 30.4% (1998)

Colombia

lowest 10%: 7.9%

highest 10%: 34.3% (2004)

Comoros

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Congo, Republic of the

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Cook Islands

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Costa Rica

lowest 10%: 1.1%

highest 10%: 36.8% (2002)

Cote d'Ivoire

lowest 10%: 3.1%

highest 10%: 28.8% (1995)

Croatia

lowest 10%: 3.4%

highest 10%: 24.5% (2003 est.)

Cuba

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Cyprus

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Czech Republic

lowest 10%: 4.3%

highest 10%: 22.4% (1996)

Denmark

lowest 10%: 2%

highest 10%: 24% (2000 est.)

Djibouti

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Dominica

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Dominican Republic

lowest 10%: 2.1%

highest 10%: 37.9% (1998)

East Timor

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Ecuador

lowest 10%: 2%

highest 10%: 32%

note: data for urban households only (October 2003)

Egypt

lowest 10%: 4.4%

highest 10%: 25% (1995)

El Salvador

lowest 10%: 1.4%

highest 10%: 39.3% (2001)

Equatorial Guinea

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Eritrea

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Estonia

lowest 10%: 1.9%

highest 10%: 28.5% (2000)

Ethiopia

lowest 10%: 3%

highest 10%: 33.7% (1995)

European Union

lowest 10%: 2.8%

highest 10%: 25.5% (1995 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Faroe Islands

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Fiji

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Finland

lowest 10%: 4.2%

highest 10%: 21.6% (1991)

France

lowest 10%: 2.8%

highest 10%: 25.1% (1995)

French Guiana

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

French Polynesia

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Gabon

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Gambia, The

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Gaza Strip

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Georgia

lowest 10%: 2.3%

highest 10%: 27.9% (1996)

Germany

lowest 10%: 3.6%

highest 10%: 25.1% (1997)

Ghana

lowest 10%: 2.2%

highest 10%: 30.1% (1999)

Gibraltar

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Greece

lowest 10%: 3%

highest 10%: 28.3% (1998 est.)

Greenland

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Grenada

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Guadeloupe

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Guam

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Guatemala

lowest 10%: 1.6%

highest 10%: 46% (1998)

Guernsey

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Guinea

lowest 10%: 2.6%

highest 10%: 32% (1994)

Guinea-Bissau

lowest 10%: 0.5%

highest 10%: 42.4% (1991)

Guyana

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Haiti

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Honduras

lowest 10%: 0.6%

highest 10%: 42.7% (1998)

Hong Kong

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Hungary

lowest 10%: 4.1%
highest 10%: 22.2% (2002)

Iceland

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

India

lowest 10%: 3.5%
highest 10%: 33.5% (1997)

Indonesia

lowest 10%: 3.6%
highest 10%: 28.5% (2002)

Iran

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Iraq

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Ireland

lowest 10%: 2%
highest 10%: 27.3% (1997)

Isle of Man

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Israel

lowest 10%: 2.4%
highest 10%: 28.3% (1997)

Italy

lowest 10%: 2.1%

highest 10%: 26.6% (2000)

Jamaica

lowest 10%: 2.7%

highest 10%: 30.3% (2000)

Japan

lowest 10%: 4.8%

highest 10%: 21.7% (1993)

Jersey

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Jordan

lowest 10%: 3.3%

highest 10%: 29.8% (1997)

Kazakhstan

lowest 10%: 3.3%

highest 10%: 26.5% (2004 est.)

Kenya

lowest 10%: 2%

highest 10%: 37.2% (2000)

Kiribati

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Korea, North

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Korea, South

lowest 10%: 2.9%

highest 10%: 25% (2005 est.)

Kuwait

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Kyrgyzstan

lowest 10%: 3.9%

highest 10%: 23.3% (2001)

Laos

lowest 10%: 3.2%

highest 10%: 30.6% (1997)

Latvia

lowest 10%: 2.8%

highest 10%: 26.1% (1998)

Lebanon

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Lesotho

lowest 10%: 0.9%

highest 10%: 43.4%

Liberia

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Libya

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Liechtenstein

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Lithuania

lowest 10%: 3.2%
highest 10%: 24.9% (2000)

Luxembourg

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Macau

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Macedonia

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Madagascar

lowest 10%: 3%
highest 10%: 29% (1999)

Malawi

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Malaysia

lowest 10%: 1.4%
highest 10%: 39.2% (2003 est.)

Maldives

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Mali

lowest 10%: 1.8%
highest 10%: 40.4% (1994)

Malta

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Marshall Islands

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Martinique

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Mauritania

lowest 10%: 2.5%

highest 10%: 30.2% (2000)

Mauritius

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Mayotte

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Mexico

lowest 10%: 1.6%

highest 10%: 35.6% (2002)

Micronesia, Federated States of

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Moldova

lowest 10%: 2.2%

highest 10%: 30.7% (1997)

Monaco

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Mongolia

lowest 10%: 2.1%

highest 10%: 37% (1995)

Montserrat

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Morocco

lowest 10%: 2.6%

highest 10%: 30.9% (1998-99)

Mozambique

lowest 10%: 2.5%

highest 10%: 31.7% (1997)

Namibia

lowest 10%: NA% 0.5%

highest 10%: NA% 64.5%

Nauru

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Nepal

lowest 10%: 2.6%

highest 10%: 39.1% (2003-2004)

Netherlands

lowest 10%: 2.5%

highest 10%: 22.9% (1999)

Netherlands Antilles

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

New Caledonia

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

New Zealand
lowest 10%: NA
highest 10%: NA (1991 est.)

Nicaragua
lowest 10%: 1.2%
highest 10%: 45% (2001)

Niger
lowest 10%: 0.8%
highest 10%: 35.4% (1995)

Nigeria
lowest 10%: 1.6%
highest 10%: 40.8% (1996-97)

Niue
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Northern Mariana Islands
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Norway
lowest 10%: 4.1%
highest 10%: 21.8% (1995)

Oman
lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Pakistan
lowest 10%: 4.1%

highest 10%: 27.6% (FY96/97)

Palau

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Panama

lowest 10%: 1.2%

highest 10%: 35.7% (1997)

Papua New Guinea

lowest 10%: 1.7%

highest 10%: 40.5% (1996)

Paraguay

lowest 10%: 0.5%

highest 10%: 43.8% (1998)

Peru

lowest 10%: 0.8%

highest 10%: 37.2% (2000)

Philippines

lowest 10%: 2.3%

highest 10%: 31.9% (2003)

Poland

lowest 10%: 3.1%

highest 10%: 26.7% (2002)

Portugal

lowest 10%: 3.1%

highest 10%: 28.4% (1995 est.)

Puerto Rico

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Qatar

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Reunion

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Romania

lowest 10%: 2.4%

highest 10%: 27.6% (2003)

Russia

lowest 10%: 1.7%

highest 10%: 38.7% (1998)

Rwanda

lowest 10%: 4.2%

highest 10%: 24.2% (1985)

Saint Helena

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Saint Kitts and Nevis

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Saint Lucia

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Samoa

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

San Marino

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Sao Tome and Principe

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Saudi Arabia

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Senegal

lowest 10%: 2.6%
highest 10%: 33.5% (1995)

Seychelles

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Sierra Leone

lowest 10%: 0.5%
highest 10%: 43.6% (1989)

Singapore

lowest 10%: NA%
highest 10%: NA%

Slovakia

lowest 10%: 3.1%

highest 10%: 20.9% (1992)

Slovenia

lowest 10%: 3.6%

highest 10%: 21.4% (1998)

Solomon Islands

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Somalia

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

South Africa

lowest 10%: 1.1%

highest 10%: 45.9% (1994)

Spain

lowest 10%: 2.8%

highest 10%: 25.2% (1990)

Sri Lanka

lowest 10%: 3.5%

highest 10%: 28% (1995)

Sudan

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Suriname

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Swaziland

lowest 10%: 1%

highest 10%: 50.2% (1995)

Sweden

lowest 10%: 3.7%

highest 10%: 20.1% (1992)

Switzerland

lowest 10%: 2.6%

highest 10%: 25.2% (1992)

Syria

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Taiwan

lowest 10%: 6.7%

highest 10%: 41.1% (2002 est.)

Tajikistan

lowest 10%: 3.2%

highest 10%: 25.2% (1998)

Tanzania

lowest 10%: 2.8%

highest 10%: 30.1% (1993)

Thailand

lowest 10%: 2.8%

highest 10%: 32.4% (1998)

Togo

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Tonga

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Trinidad and Tobago

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Tunisia

lowest 10%: 2.3%

highest 10%: 31.8% (1995)

Turkey

lowest 10%: 2.3%

highest 10%: 30.7% (2000)

Turkmenistan

lowest 10%: 2.6%

highest 10%: 31.7% (1998)

Turks and Caicos Islands

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Tuvalu

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Uganda

lowest 10%: 4%

highest 10%: 21% (2000)

Ukraine

lowest 10%: 3.4%

highest 10%: 24.8% (2005)

United Arab Emirates

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

United Kingdom

lowest 10%: 2.1%

highest 10%: 28.5% (1999)

United States

lowest 10%: 1.8%

highest 10%: 30.5% (1997)

Uruguay

lowest 10%: 3.7%

highest 10%: 25.8% (1997)

Uzbekistan

lowest 10%: 3.6%

highest 10%: 22% (2000)

Vanuatu

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Venezuela

lowest 10%: 0.8%

highest 10%: 36.5% (1998)

Vietnam

lowest 10%: 3.6%

highest 10%: 29.9% (1998)

Virgin Islands

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Wallis and Futuna

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

West Bank

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

Western Sahara

lowest 10%: NA%

highest 10%: NA%

World

lowest 10%: 2.6%

highest 10%: 29.4% (2000 est.)

Yemen

lowest 10%: 3%

highest 10%: 25.9% (2003)

Zambia

lowest 10%: 1.1%

highest 10%: 41% (1998)

Zimbabwe

lowest 10%: 2%

highest 10%: 40.4% (1995)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2048 Labor force - by occupation (%)

Afghanistan

agriculture: 80%

industry: 10%

services: 10% (2004 est.)

Albania

agriculture: 58%
industry: 19%
services: 23% (2004 est.)

Algeria

agriculture 14%, industry 13.4%, construction and public works 10%, trade 14.6%, government 32%, other 16% (2003 est.)

American Samoa

agriculture: 34%
industry: 33%
services: 33% (1990)

Andorra

agriculture: 0.34%
industry: 19.63%
services: 80.03% (2004)

Angola

agriculture: 85%
industry and services: 15% (2003 est.)

Anguilla

agriculture/fishing/forestry/mining 4%, manufacturing 3%, construction 18%, transportation and utilities 10%, commerce 36%,
services 29% (2000 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

agriculture: 7%
industry: 11%
services: 82% (1983)

Argentina

agriculture: NA%
industry: NA%

services: NA%

Armenia

agriculture: 45%

industry: 25%

services: 30% (2002 est.)

Aruba

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

note: most employment is in wholesale and retail trade and repair, followed by hotels and restaurants; oil refining

Australia

agriculture: 3.6%

industry: 21.2%

services: 75.2% (2004 est.)

Austria

agriculture: 3%

industry: 27%

services: 70% (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

agriculture: 41%

industry: 7%

services: 52% (2001)

Bahamas, The

agriculture 5%, industry 5%, tourism 50%, other services 40% (2005 est.)

Bahrain

agriculture: 1%

industry: 79%

services: 20% (1997 est.)

Bangladesh

agriculture: 63%

industry: 11%

services: 26% (FY95/96)

Barbados

agriculture: 10%

industry: 15%

services: 75% (1996 est.)

Belarus

agriculture: 14%

industry: 34.7%

services: 51.3% (2003 est.)

Belgium

agriculture: 1.3%

industry: 24.5%

services: 74.2% (2003 est.)

Belize

agriculture: 27%

industry: 18%

services: 55% (2001 est.)

Bermuda

agriculture and fishing 3%, laborers 17%, clerical 19%,
professional and technical 21%, administrative and managerial
15%,
sales 7%, services 19% (2004 est.)

Bhutan

agriculture: 93%

industry: 2%

services: 5%

Bolivia

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Bosnia and Herzegovina

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Botswana

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Brazil

agriculture: 20%

industry: 14%

services: 66% (2003 est.)

British Virgin Islands

agriculture: 0.6%

industry: 40%

services: 59.4%

Brunei

agriculture: 2.9%

industry: 61.1%

services: 36% (2003 est.)

Bulgaria

agriculture: 11%

industry: 32.7%

services: 56.3% (3rd qtr. 2004 est.)

Burkina Faso

agriculture: 90%

industry and services: 10% (2000 est.)

Burma

agriculture: 70%

industry: 7%

services: 23% (2001)

Burundi

agriculture: 93.6%

industry: 2.3%

services: 4.1% (2002 est.)

Cambodia

agriculture: 75%

industry: NA%

services: NA% (2004 est.)

Cameroon

agriculture: 70%

industry: 13%

services: 17%

Canada

agriculture 2%, manufacturing 14%, construction 5%, services 75%, other 3% (2004)

Cayman Islands

agriculture: 1.4%

industry: 12.6%

services: 86% (1995)

Chad

agriculture: 80% (subsistence farming, herding, and fishing)

industry and services: 20%

Chile

agriculture: 13.6%

industry: 23.4%

services: 63% (2003)

China

agriculture: 49%

industry: 22%

services: 29% (2003 est.)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

note: the Cocos Islands Cooperative Society

Ltd. employs construction workers, stevedores, and lighterage workers; tourism employs others

Colombia

agriculture: 22.7%

industry: 18.7%

services: 58.5% (2000 est.)

Comoros agriculture: 80% industry and services: 20%

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Cook Islands

agriculture: 29%

industry: 15%

services: 56% (1995)

Costa Rica

agriculture: 20%

industry: 22%

services: 58% (1999 est.)

Croatia

agriculture: 2.7%

industry: 32.8%

services: 64.5% (2004)

Cuba

agriculture: 21.2%

industry: 14.4%

services: 64.4% (2004)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: agriculture 7.4%, industry 38.2%,

services 54.4% (2004 est.)

north Cyprus: agriculture 14.5%, industry 29%, services 56.5%
(2004 est.)

Czech Republic

agriculture: 4.1%

industry: 37.6%

services: 58.3% (2003)

Denmark

agriculture: 3%

industry: 21%

services: 76% (2004 est.)

Djibouti

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Dominica

agriculture: 40%

industry: 32%

services: 28%

Dominican Republic

agriculture: 17%

industry: 24.3%

services: 58.7% (1998 est.)

East Timor

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Ecuador

agriculture: 8%

industry: 24%

services: 68% (2001)

Egypt

agriculture: 32%

industry: 17%

services: 51% (2001 est.)

El Salvador

agriculture: 17.1%

industry: 17.1%

services: 65.8% (2003 est.)

Eritrea agriculture: 80% industry and services: 20%

Estonia

agriculture: 11%

industry: 20%

services: 69% (1999 est.)

Ethiopia

agriculture: 80%

industry: 8%

services: 12% (1985)

European Union agriculture: 4.4% industry: 27.2% services: 67.2% note: the remainder is in miscellaneous public and private sector industries and services (2005 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

agriculture: 95% (mostly
sheepherding and fishing)
industry and services: 5%

Faroe Islands

agriculture: 33%
industry: 33%
services: 34%

Fiji

agriculture: 70%
industry and services: 30% (2001 est.)

Finland

agriculture and forestry 8%, industry 22%, construction 6%,
commerce 14%, finance, insurance, and business services 10%,
transport and communications 8%, public services 32%

France

agriculture: 4.1%
industry: 24.4%
services: 71.5% (1999)

French Guiana

agriculture: 18.2%
industry: 21.2%
services: 60.6% (1980)

French Polynesia

agriculture: 13%
industry: 19%

services: 68% (2002)

Gabon

agriculture: 60%

industry: 15%

services: 25%

Gambia, The

agriculture: 75%

industry: 19%

services: 6%

Gaza Strip

agriculture: 11.9%

industry: 18%

services: 70.1% (2nd qtr. 2005)

Georgia

agriculture: 40%

industry: 20%

services: 40% (1999 est.)

Germany

agriculture: 2.8%

industry: 33.4%

services: 63.8% (1999)

Ghana

agriculture: 60%

industry: 15%

services: 25% (1999 est.)

Gibraltar

agriculture: negligible

industry: 40%

services: 60%

Greece

agriculture: 12%

industry: 20%

services: 68% (2004 est.)

Grenada

agriculture: 24%

industry: 14%

services: 62% (1999 est.)

Guadeloupe

agriculture: 15%

industry: 20%

services: 65% (2002)

Guam

agriculture: 26%

industry: 10%

services: 64% (2004 est.)

Guatemala

agriculture: 50%

industry: 15%

services: 35% (1999 est.)

Guinea

agriculture: 80%

industry and services: 20% (2000 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

agriculture: 82%

industry and services: 18% (2000 est.)

Guyana

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Haiti

agriculture: 66%

industry: 9%

services: 25%

Holy See (Vatican City)

note: essentially services with a small

amount of industry; dignitaries, priests, nuns, guards, and 3,000

lay workers live outside the Vatican

Honduras

agriculture: 34%

industry: 21%

services: 45% (2001 est.)

Hong Kong

manufacturing 7.5%, construction 2.9%, wholesale and

retail trade, restaurants, and hotels 43.9%, financing, insurance,

and real estate 19.6%, transport and communications 7.1%,

community

and social services 18.8%

note: above data exclude public sector (2005 est.)

Hungary

agriculture: 5.5%

industry: 33.3%

services: 61.2% (2003)

Iceland

agriculture: 10.3%

industry: 18.3%

services: 71.4% (2003)

India

agriculture: 60%
industry: 17%
services: 23% (1999)

Indonesia

agriculture: 46.5%
industry: 11.8%
services: 41.7% (1999 est.)

Iran

agriculture: 30%
industry: 25%
services: 45% (2001 est.)

Iraq

agriculture: NA%
industry: NA%
services: NA%

Ireland

agriculture: 8%
industry: 29%
services: 64% (2002 est.)

Isle of Man

agriculture, forestry and fishing 3%, manufacturing 11%,
construction 10%, transport and communication 8%, wholesale
and
retail distribution 11%, professional and scientific services 18%,
public administration 6%, banking and finance 18%, tourism 2%,
entertainment and catering 3%, miscellaneous services 10%

Israel

agriculture, forestry, and fishing 2.6%, manufacturing 20.2%,
construction 7.5%, commerce 12.8%, transport, storage, and
communications 6.2%, finance and business 13.1%, personal and

other

services 6.4%, public services 31.2% (1996)

Italy

agriculture: 5%

industry: 32%

services: 63% (2001)

Jamaica

agriculture: 19.3%

industry: 16.6%

services: 64.1% (2004)

Japan

agriculture: 4.6%

industry: 27.8%

services: 67.7% (2004)

Jordan

agriculture: 5%

industry: 12.5%

services: 82.5% (2001 est.)

Kazakhstan

agriculture: 20%

industry: 30%

services: 50% (2002 est.)

Kenya

agriculture: 75%

industry and services: 25% (2003 est.)

Kiribati

2.70213%, 32%, 65.3%

Korea, North agriculture: 36% industry and services: 64%

Korea, South

agriculture: 6.4%

industry: 26.4%

services: 67.2% (2005 est.)

Kuwait

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Kyrgyzstan

agriculture: 55%

industry: 15%

services: 30% (2000 est.)

Laos

agriculture: 80%

industry and services: 20% (1997 est.)

Latvia

agriculture: 15%

industry: 25%

services: 60% (2000 est.)

Lebanon

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Lesotho

agriculture: 86% of resident population engaged in

subsistence agriculture; roughly 35% of the active male wage
earners

work in South Africa

industry and services: 14%

Liberia

agriculture: 70%

industry: 8%

services: 22% (2000 est.)

Libya

agriculture: 17%

industry: 23%

services: 59% (2004 est.)

Liechtenstein

agriculture: 2%

industry: 47%

services: 51% (31 December 2001)

Lithuania

agriculture: 15.8%

industry: 28.2%

services: 56% (2004 est.)

Luxembourg

agriculture: 1%

industry: 13%

services: 86% (2004 est.)

Macau

manufacturing 13.7%, construction 10.5%, transport and
communications 5.9%, wholesale and retail trade 14.6%,
restaurants

and hotels 10.3%, gambling 17.9%, public sector 7.8%, other
services

and agriculture 19.3% (2005 est.)

Macedonia agriculture: NA% industry: NA% services: NA%

Malawi agriculture: 90% industry and services: 10% (2003 est.)

Malaysia

agriculture: 14.5%

industry: 36%

services: 49.5% (2000 est.)

Maldives

agriculture: 22%

industry: 18%

services: 60% (1995)

Mali

agriculture: 80%

industry and services: 20% (2001 est.)

Malta

agriculture: 3%

industry: 22%

services: 75% (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands

agriculture: 21.4%

industry: 20.9%

services: 57.7%

Martinique

agriculture: 10%

industry: 17%

services: 73% (1997)

Mauritania

agriculture: 50%

industry: 10%

services: 40% (2001 est.)

Mauritius

agriculture and fishing 14%, construction and industry

36%, transportation and communication 7%, trade, restaurants, hotels
16%, finance 3%, other services 24% (1995)

Mexico
agriculture: 18%
industry: 24%
services: 58% (2003)

Micronesia, Federated States of note: 0.9% two-thirds are government employees, 34.4%, 64.7%

Moldova agriculture: 40% industry: 14% services: 46% (1998)

Mongolia
herding/agriculture 42%, mining 4%, manufacturing 6%, trade 14%, services 29%, public sector 5% (2003)

Montenegro
agriculture: 2%
industry: 30%
services: 68% (2004)

Morocco
agriculture: 40%
industry: 15%
services: 45% (2003 est.)

Mozambique
agriculture: 81%
industry: 6%
services: 13% (1997 est.)

Namibia
agriculture: 47%
industry: 20%

services: 33% (1999 est.)

Nauru

note: 0.1% employed in mining phosphates, public administration, education, and transportation

Nepal

agriculture: 76%

industry: 6%

services: 18%

Netherlands

agriculture: 2%

industry: 19%

services: 79% (2004 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

agriculture: 1%

industry: 20%

services: 79% (2005 est.)

New Caledonia

agriculture: 20%

industry: 20%

services: 60% (1999 est.)

New Zealand

agriculture: 10%

industry: 25%

services: 65% (1995)

Nicaragua

agriculture: 30.5%

industry: 17.3%

services: 52.2% (2003 est.)

Niger

agriculture: 90%

industry: 6%

services: 4%

Nigeria

agriculture: 70%

industry: 10%

services: 20% (1999 est.)

Niue

note: most work on family plantations; paid work exists only in government service, small industry, and the Niue Development Board

Norfolk Island

agriculture: 10%

industry and services: 90%

Northern Mariana Islands

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Norway

agriculture: 4%

industry: 22%

services: 74% (1995)

Oman

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Pakistan

agriculture: 42%

industry: 20%

services: 38% (2004 est.)

Palau

agriculture: 20%

industry: NA%

services: NA% (1990)

Panama

agriculture: 20.8%

industry: 18%

services: 61.2% (1995 est.)

Papua New Guinea

agriculture: 85%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Paraguay

agriculture: 45%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Peru

agriculture: 9%

industry: 18%

services: 73% (2001)

Philippines

agriculture: 36%

industry: 16%

services: 48% (2004 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

note: no business community in the usual sense;
some public works; subsistence farming and fishing

Poland

agriculture: 16.1%

industry: 29%

services: 54.9% (2002)

Portugal

agriculture: 10%

industry: 30%

services: 60% (1999 est.)

Puerto Rico

agriculture: 3%

industry: 20%

services: 77% (2000 est.)

Reunion

agriculture: 13%

industry: 12%

services: 75% (2000)

Romania

agriculture: 31.6%

industry: 30.7%

services: 37.7% (2004)

Russia

agriculture: 10.3%

industry: 21.4%

services: 68.3% (2004 est.)

Rwanda agriculture: 90% industry and services: 10%

Saint Helena

agriculture: 6%

industry: 48%

services: 46% (1987 est.)

Saint Lucia

agriculture: 21.7%

industry: 24.7%

services: 53.6% (2002 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

agriculture: 18%

industry: 41%

services: 41% (1996 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

agriculture: 26%

industry: 17%

services: 57% (1980 est.)

Samoa

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

San Marino

agriculture: 1%

industry: 42%

services: 57% (2000 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe note: population mainly engaged in subsistence agriculture and fishing; shortages of skilled workers

Saudi Arabia agriculture: 12% industry: 25% services: 63% (1999 est.)

Senegal agriculture: 77% industry and services: 23% (1990 est.)

Serbia

agriculture: 30%

industry: 46%

services: 24%

note: excluding Kosovo and Montenegro (2002)

Seychelles

agriculture: 10%

industry: 19%

services: 71% (1989)

Sierra Leone

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Singapore

manufacturing 18%, construction 6%, transportation and communication 11%, financial, business, and other services 39%, other 26% (2003)

Slovakia

agriculture 5.8%, industry 29.3%, construction 9%, services 55.9% (2003)

Slovenia

agriculture: 4.8%

industry: 39.1%

services: 56.1% (2004)

Solomon Islands

agriculture: 75%

industry: 5%

services: 20% (2000 est.)

Somalia agriculture: 71% industry and services: 29%

South Africa

agriculture: 30%

industry: 25%

services: 45% (1999 est.)

Spain

agriculture: 5.3%

industry: 30.1%

services: 64.6% (2004 est.)

Sri Lanka

agriculture: 38%

industry: 17%

services: 45% (1998 est.)

Sudan

agriculture: 80%

industry: 7%

services: 13% (1998 est.)

Suriname

agriculture: 8%

industry: 14%

services: 78%

Swaziland

agriculture: NA%

industry: NA%

services: NA%

Sweden

agriculture: 2%

industry: 24%

services: 74% (2000 est.)

Switzerland

agriculture: 4.6%

industry: 26.3%

services: 69.1% (1998)

Syria

agriculture: 30%

industry: 27%

services: 43% (2002 est.)

Taiwan

agriculture: 6%

industry: 35.8%

services: 58.2% (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

agriculture: 67.2%

industry: 7.5%

services: 25.3% (2000 est.)

Tanzania agriculture: 80% industry and services: 20% (2002 est.)

Thailand

agriculture: 49%

industry: 14%

services: 37% (2000 est.)

Togo

agriculture: 65%

industry: 5%

services: 30% (1998 est.)

Tonga

agriculture: 65%

industry and services: 35% (1997 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

agriculture 9.5%, manufacturing, mining, and

quarrying 14%, construction and utilities 12.4%, services 64.1%

(1997 est.)

Tunisia

agriculture: 55%

industry: 23%

services: 22% (1995 est.)

Turkey

agriculture: 35.9%

industry: 22.8%

services: 41.2% (3rd qtr. 2004)

Turkmenistan

agriculture: 48.2%

industry: 13.8%

services: 37% (2003 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

note: about 33% in government and 20% in

agriculture and fishing; significant numbers in tourism, financial,
and other services

Tuvalu

note: people make a living mainly through exploitation of the
sea, reefs, and atolls and from wages sent home by those abroad
(mostly workers in the phosphate industry and sailors)

Uganda

agriculture: 82%

industry: 5%

services: 13% (1999 est.)

Ukraine

agriculture: 24%

industry: 32%

services: 44% (1996)

United Arab Emirates

agriculture: 7%

industry: 15%

services: 78% (2000 est.)

United Kingdom

agriculture: 1.5%

industry: 19.1%

services: 79.5% (2004)

United States

farming, forestry, and fishing 0.7%, manufacturing, extraction, transportation, and crafts 22.9%, managerial, professional, and technical 34.7%, sales and office 25.4%, other services 16.3%

note: figures exclude the unemployed (2005)

Uruguay

agriculture: 14%

industry: 16%

services: 70%

Uzbekistan

agriculture: 44%

industry: 20%

services: 36% (1995)

Vanuatu

agriculture: 65%

industry: 5%

services: 30% (2000 est.)

Venezuela

agriculture: 13%

industry: 23%

services: 64% (1997 est.)

Vietnam

agriculture: 56.8%

industry: 37%

services: 6.2% (July 2005)

Virgin Islands

agriculture: 1%

industry: 19%

services: 80% (2003 est.)

Wallis and Futuna

agriculture: 80%

industry: 4%

services: 16% (2001 est.)

West Bank

agriculture: 18.4%

industry: 24%

services: 57.6% (April-June 2005)

Western Sahara

agriculture: 50%

industry and services: 50%

World

agriculture: 42%

industry: 21%

services: 37% (2002 est.)

Yemen

note: most people are employed in agriculture and herding;
services, construction, industry, and commerce account for less
than
one-fourth of the labor force

Zambia

agriculture: 85%
industry: 6%
services: 9%

Zimbabwe
agriculture: 66%
industry: 10%
services: 24% (1996)

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@2049 Exports - commodities

Afghanistan
opium, fruits and nuts, handwoven carpets, wool, cotton,
hides and pelts, precious and semi-precious gems

Albania
textiles and footwear; asphalt, metals and metallic ores,
crude oil; vegetables, fruits, tobacco

Algeria
petroleum, natural gas, and petroleum products 97%

American Samoa
canned tuna 93% (2004 est.)

Andorra
tobacco products, furniture

Angola

crude oil, diamonds, refined petroleum products, gas, coffee, sisal, fish and fish products, timber, cotton

Anguilla

lobster, fish, livestock, salt, concrete blocks, rum

Antigua and Barbuda

petroleum products 48%, manufactures 23%,
machinery and transport equipment 17%, food and live animals
4%,
other 8%

Argentina

edible oils, fuels and energy, cereals, feed, motor
vehicles

Armenia

diamonds, mineral products, foodstuffs, energy

Aruba

live animals and animal products, art and collectibles,
machinery and electrical equipment, transport equipment

Australia

coal, gold, meat, wool, alumina, iron ore, wheat,
machinery and transport equipment

Austria

machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and parts, paper and
paperboard, metal goods, chemicals, iron and steel, textiles,
foodstuffs

Azerbaijan

oil and gas 90%, machinery, cotton, foodstuffs

Bahamas, The

mineral products and salt, animal products, rum,

chemicals, fruit and vegetables

Bahrain

petroleum and petroleum products, aluminum, textiles

Bangladesh

garments, jute and jute goods, leather, frozen fish and seafood (2001)

Barbados

sugar and molasses, rum, other foods and beverages, chemicals, electrical components

Belarus

machinery and equipment, mineral products, chemicals, metals, textiles, foodstuffs

Belgium

machinery and equipment, chemicals, diamonds, metals and metal products, foodstuffs

Belize

sugar, bananas, citrus, clothing, fish products, molasses, wood

Benin

cotton, crude oil, palm products, cocoa

Bermuda

reexports of pharmaceuticals

Bhutan

electricity (to India), cardamom, gypsum, timber, handicrafts, cement, fruit, precious stones, spices

Bolivia

natural gas, soybeans and soy products, crude petroleum,

zinc ore, tin

Bosnia and Herzegovina
metals, clothing, wood products

Botswana
diamonds, copper, nickel, soda ash, meat, textiles

Brazil
transport equipment, iron ore, soybeans, footwear, coffee, autos

British Virgin Islands
rum, fresh fish, fruits, animals; gravel, sand

Brunei
crude oil, natural gas, refined products

Bulgaria
clothing, footwear, iron and steel, machinery and equipment, fuels

Burkina Faso
cotton, livestock, gold

Burma
clothing, gas, wood products, pulses, beans, fish, rice

Burundi
coffee, tea, sugar, cotton, hides

Cambodia
clothing, timber, rubber, rice, fish, tobacco, footwear

Cameroon
crude oil and petroleum products, lumber, cocoa beans, aluminum, coffee, cotton

Canada

motor vehicles and parts, industrial machinery, aircraft,
telecommunications equipment; chemicals, plastics, fertilizers;
wood

pulp, timber, crude petroleum, natural gas, electricity, aluminum

Cape Verde

fuel, shoes, garments, fish, hides

Cayman Islands

turtle products, manufactured consumer goods

Central African Republic

diamonds, timber, cotton, coffee, tobacco

Chad

cotton, cattle, gum arabic, oil

Chile

copper, fruit, fish products, paper and pulp, chemicals, wine

China

machinery and equipment, plastics, optical and medical
equipment, iron and steel

Christmas Island

phosphate

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

copra

Colombia

petroleum, coffee, coal, apparel, bananas, cut flowers

Comoros

vanilla, ylang-ylang (perfume essence), cloves, copra

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
diamonds, copper, crude oil,
coffee, cobalt

Congo, Republic of the
petroleum, lumber, plywood, sugar, cocoa,
coffee, diamonds

Cook Islands
copra, papayas, fresh and canned citrus fruit, coffee;
fish; pearls and pearl shells; clothing

Costa Rica
coffee, bananas, sugar, pineapples; textiles, electronic
components, medical equipment

Cote d'Ivoire
cocoa, coffee, timber, petroleum, cotton, bananas,
pineapples, palm oil, fish

Croatia
transport equipment, textiles, chemicals, foodstuffs, fuels

Cuba
sugar, nickel, tobacco, fish, medical products, citrus, coffee

Cyprus
Republic of Cyprus: citrus, potatoes, pharmaceuticals,
cement, clothing and cigarettes; north Cyprus: citrus, potatoes,
textiles

Czech Republic
machinery and transport equipment 52%, chemicals 5%,
raw materials and fuel 9% (2003)

Denmark
machinery and instruments, meat and meat products, dairy

products, fish, chemicals, furniture, ships, windmills

Djibouti

reexports, hides and skins, coffee (in transit)

Dominica

bananas, soap, bay oil, vegetables, grapefruit, oranges

Dominican Republic

ferronickel, sugar, gold, silver, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, meats, consumer goods

East Timor

coffee, sandalwood, marble; note - potential for oil and vanilla exports

Ecuador

petroleum, bananas, cut flowers, shrimp

Egypt

crude oil and petroleum products, cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals

El Salvador

offshore assembly exports, coffee, sugar, shrimp, textiles, chemicals, electricity

Equatorial Guinea

petroleum, methanol, timber, cocoa

Eritrea

livestock, sorghum, textiles, food, small manufactures (2000)

Estonia

machinery and equipment 33%, wood and paper 15%, textiles 14%, food products 8%, furniture 7%, metals, chemical products (2001)

Ethiopia

coffee, qat, gold, leather products, live animals, oilseeds

European Union

machinery, motor vehicles, aircraft, plastics, pharmaceuticals and other chemicals, fuels, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, wood pulp and paper products, textiles, meat, dairy products, fish, alcoholic beverages.

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

wool, hides, meat

Faroe Islands

fish and fish products 94%, stamps, ships (1999)

Fiji

sugar, garments, gold, timber, fish, molasses, coconut oil

Finland

machinery and equipment, chemicals, metals; timber, paper, pulp (1999)

France

machinery and transportation equipment, aircraft, plastics, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, iron and steel, beverages

French Guiana

shrimp, timber, gold, rum, rosewood essence, clothing

French Polynesia

cultured pearls, coconut products, mother-of-pearl, vanilla, shark meat

Gabon

crude oil 77%, timber, manganese, uranium (2001)

Gambia, The

peanut products, fish, cotton lint, palm kernels,
re-exports

Gaza Strip
citrus, flowers, textiles

Georgia
scrap metal, machinery, chemicals; fuel reexports; citrus
fruits, tea, wine

Germany
machinery, vehicles, chemicals, metals and manufactures,
foodstuffs, textiles

Ghana
gold, cocoa, timber, tuna, bauxite, aluminum, manganese ore,
diamonds

Gibraltar
(principally reexports) petroleum 51%, manufactured goods
41%, other 8%

Greece
food and beverages, manufactured goods, petroleum products,
chemicals, textiles

Greenland
fish and fish products 94% (prawns 63%)

Grenada
bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, fruit and vegetables, clothing, mace

Guadeloupe
bananas, sugar, rum, melons, spring water

Guam
mostly transshipments of refined petroleum products;

construction materials, fish, food and beverage products

Guatemala

coffee, sugar, petroleum, apparel, bananas, fruits and vegetables, cardamom

Guernsey

tomatoes, flowers and ferns, sweet peppers, eggplant, other vegetables

Guinea

bauxite, alumina, gold, diamonds, coffee, fish, agricultural products

Guinea-Bissau

cashew nuts, shrimp, peanuts, palm kernels, sawn lumber

Guyana

sugar, gold, bauxite/alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses, rum, timber

Haiti

manufactures, coffee, oils, cocoa, mangoes

Honduras

coffee, shrimp, bananas, gold, palm oil, fruit, lobster, lumber

Hong Kong

electrical machinery and appliances, textiles, apparel, footwear, watches and clocks, toys, plastics, precious stones, printed material

Hungary

machinery and equipment 61.1%, other manufactures 28.7%, food products 6.5%, raw materials 2%, fuels and electricity 1.6% (2003)

Iceland

fish and fish products 70%, aluminum, animal products, ferrosilicon, diatomite

India

textile goods, gems and jewelry, engineering goods, chemicals, leather manufactures

Indonesia

oil and gas, electrical appliances, plywood, textiles, rubber

Iran

petroleum 80%, chemical and petrochemical products, fruits and nuts, carpets

Iraq

crude oil (83.9%), crude materials excluding fuels (8.0%), food and live animals (5.0%)

Ireland

machinery and equipment, computers, chemicals, pharmaceuticals; live animals, animal products

Isle of Man

tweeds, herring, processed shellfish, beef, lamb

Israel

machinery and equipment, software, cut diamonds, agricultural products, chemicals, textiles and apparel

Italy

engineering products, textiles and clothing, production machinery, motor vehicles, transport equipment, chemicals; food, beverages and tobacco; minerals, and nonferrous metals

Jamaica

alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, rum, coffee, yams, beverages, chemicals, wearing apparel, mineral fuels

Japan

transport equipment, motor vehicles, semiconductors, electrical machinery, chemicals

Jersey

light industrial and electrical goods, foodstuffs, textiles

Jordan

clothing, phosphates, fertilizers, potash, vegetables, manufactures, pharmaceuticals

Kazakhstan

oil and oil products 58%, ferrous metals 24%, chemicals 5%, machinery 3%, grain, wool, meat, coal (2001)

Kenya

tea, horticultural products, coffee, petroleum products, fish, cement

Kiribati

copra 62%, coconuts, seaweed, fish

Korea, North

minerals, metallurgical products, manufactures (including armaments), textiles, fishery products

Korea, South

semiconductors, wireless telecommunications equipment, motor vehicles, computers, steel, ships, petrochemicals

Kuwait

oil and refined products, fertilizers

Kyrgyzstan

cotton, wool, meat, tobacco; gold, mercury, uranium,
natural gas, hydropower; machinery; shoes

Laos

garments, wood products, coffee, electricity, tin

Latvia

wood and wood products, machinery and equipment, metals,
textiles, foodstuffs

Lebanon

authentic jewelry, inorganic chemicals, miscellaneous
consumer goods, fruit, tobacco, construction minerals, electric
power machinery and switchgear, textile fibers, paper

Lesotho

manufactures 75% (clothing, footwear, road vehicles), wool
and mohair, food and live animals (2000)

Liberia

rubber, timber, iron, diamonds, cocoa, coffee

Libya

crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas

Liechtenstein

small specialty machinery, connectors for audio and
video, parts for motor vehicles, dental products, hardware,
prepared
foodstuffs, electronic equipment, optical products

Lithuania

mineral products 23%, textiles and clothing 16%, machinery
and equipment 11%, chemicals 6%, wood and wood products 5%,
foodstuffs 5% (2001)

Luxembourg

machinery and equipment, steel products, chemicals,
rubber products, glass

Macau

clothing, textiles, footwear, toys, electronics, machinery and
parts

Macedonia

food, beverages, tobacco; miscellaneous manufactures, iron
and steel

Madagascar

coffee, vanilla, shellfish, sugar, cotton cloth,
chromite, petroleum products

Malawi

tobacco 60%, tea, sugar, cotton, coffee, peanuts, wood
products, apparel

Malaysia

electronic equipment, petroleum and liquefied natural gas,
wood and wood products, palm oil, rubber, textiles, chemicals

Maldives

fish, clothing

Mali

cotton, gold, livestock

Malta

machinery and transport equipment, manufactures

Marshall Islands

copra cake, coconut oil, handicrafts, fish

Martinique

refined petroleum products, bananas, rum, pineapples

Mauritania

iron ore, fish and fish products, gold

Mauritius

clothing and textiles, sugar, cut flowers, molasses

Mayotte

ylang-ylang (perfume essence), vanilla, copra, coconuts, coffee, cinnamon

Mexico

manufactured goods, oil and oil products, silver, fruits, vegetables, coffee, cotton

Micronesia, Federated States of

fish, garments, bananas, black pepper

Moldova

foodstuffs, textiles, machinery

Mongolia

copper, apparel, livestock, animal products, cashmere, wool, hides, fluorspar, other nonferrous metals

Montserrat

electronic components, plastic bags, apparel; hot peppers, limes, live plants; cattle

Morocco

clothing, fish, inorganic chemicals, transistors, crude minerals, fertilizers (including phosphates), petroleum products, fruits, vegetables

Mozambique

aluminum, prawns, cashews, cotton, sugar, citrus, timber; bulk electricity

Namibia

diamonds, copper, gold, zinc, lead, uranium; cattle,
processed fish, karakul skins

Nauru

phosphates

Nepal

carpets, clothing, leather goods, jute goods, grain

Netherlands

machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels; foodstuffs

Netherlands Antilles

petroleum products

New Caledonia

ferronickels, nickel ore, fish

New Zealand

dairy products, meat, wood and wood products, fish,
machinery

Nicaragua

coffee, beef, shrimp and lobster, tobacco, sugar, gold,
peanuts

Niger

uranium ore, livestock, cowpeas, onions

Nigeria

petroleum and petroleum products 95%, cocoa, rubber

Niue

canned coconut cream, copra, honey, vanilla, passion fruit
products, pawpaws, root crops, limes, footballs, stamps,
handicrafts

Norfolk Island

postage stamps, seeds of the Norfolk Island pine and Kentia palm, small quantities of avocados

Northern Mariana Islands

garments

Norway

petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and equipment, metals, chemicals, ships, fish

Oman

petroleum, reexports, fish, metals, textiles

Pakistan

textiles (garments, bed linen, cotton cloth, yarn), rice, leather goods, sports goods, chemicals, manufactures, carpets and rugs

Palau

shellfish, tuna, copra, garments

Panama

bananas, shrimp, sugar, coffee, clothing

Papua New Guinea

oil, gold, copper ore, logs, palm oil, coffee, cocoa, crayfish, prawns

Paraguay

soybeans, feed, cotton, meat, edible oils, electricity, wood, leather

Peru

copper, gold, zinc, crude petroleum and petroleum products, coffee

Philippines

electronic equipment, machinery and transport equipment, garments, optical instruments, coconut products, fruits and nuts, copper products, chemicals

Pitcairn Islands

fruits, vegetables, curios, stamps

Poland

machinery and transport equipment 37.8%, intermediate manufactured goods 23.7%, miscellaneous manufactured goods 17.1%, food and live animals 7.6% (2003)

Portugal

clothing and footwear, machinery, chemicals, cork and paper products, hides

Puerto Rico

chemicals, electronics, apparel, canned tuna, rum, beverage concentrates, medical equipment

Qatar

liquefied natural gas (LNG), petroleum products, fertilizers, steel

Reunion

sugar 63%, rum and molasses 4%, perfume essences 2%, lobster 3%

Romania

textiles and footwear, metals and metal products, machinery and equipment, minerals and fuels, chemicals, agricultural products

Russia

petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, wood and wood products, metals, chemicals, and a wide variety of civilian and military manufactures

Rwanda

coffee, tea, hides, tin ore

Saint Helena

fish (frozen, canned, and salt-dried skipjack, tuna),
coffee, handicrafts

Saint Kitts and Nevis

machinery, food, electronics, beverages,
tobacco

Saint Lucia

bananas 41%, clothing, cocoa, vegetables, fruits,
coconut oil

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

fish and fish products, soybeans, animal
feed, mollusks and crustaceans, fox and mink pelts

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

bananas 39%, eddoes and dasheen
(taro), arrowroot starch; tennis racquets

Samoa

fish, coconut oil and cream, copra, taro, automotive parts,
garments, beer

San Marino

building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked
goods, hides, ceramics

Sao Tome and Principe

cocoa 80%, copra, coffee, palm oil

Saudi Arabia

petroleum and petroleum products 90%

Senegal

fish, groundnuts (peanuts), petroleum products, phosphates, cotton

Serbia

manufactured goods, food and live animals, machinery and transport equipment

Seychelles

canned tuna, frozen fish, cinnamon bark, copra, petroleum products (reexports)

Sierra Leone

diamonds, rutile, cocoa, coffee, fish

Singapore

machinery and equipment (including electronics), consumer goods, chemicals, mineral fuels

Slovakia

vehicles 25.9%, machinery and electrical equipment 21.3%, base metals 14.6%, chemicals and minerals 10.1%, plastics 5.4% (2004)

Slovenia

manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food

Solomon Islands

timber, fish, copra, palm oil, cocoa

Somalia

livestock, bananas, hides, fish, charcoal, scrap metal

South Africa

gold, diamonds, platinum, other metals and minerals,
machinery and equipment

Spain

machinery, motor vehicles; foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals,
medicines, other consumer goods

Sri Lanka

textiles and apparel, tea and spices; diamonds, emeralds,
rubies; coconut products, rubber manufactures, fish

Sudan

oil and petroleum products; cotton, sesame, livestock,
groundnuts, gum arabic, sugar

Suriname

alumina, crude oil, lumber, shrimp and fish, rice, bananas

Swaziland

soft drink concentrates, sugar, wood pulp, cotton yarn,
refrigerators, citrus and canned fruit

Sweden

machinery 35%, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood,
iron and steel products, chemicals

Switzerland

machinery, chemicals, metals, watches, agricultural
products

Syria

crude oil, petroleum products, fruits and vegetables, cotton
fiber, clothing, meat and live animals, wheat

Taiwan

computer products and electrical equipment, metals, textiles,

plastics and rubber products, chemicals (2002)

Tajikistan

aluminum, electricity, cotton, fruits, vegetable oil, textiles

Tanzania

gold, coffee, cashew nuts, manufactures, cotton

Thailand

textiles and footwear, fishery products, rice, rubber, jewelry, automobiles, computers and electrical appliances

Togo

reexports, cotton, phosphates, coffee, cocoa

Tokelau

stamps, copra, handicrafts

Tonga

squash, fish, vanilla beans, root crops

Trinidad and Tobago

petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, steel products, fertilizer, sugar, cocoa, coffee, citrus, flowers

Tunisia

textiles, mechanical goods, phosphates and chemicals, agricultural products, hydrocarbons

Turkey

apparel, foodstuffs, textiles, metal manufactures, transport equipment

Turkmenistan

gas, crude oil, petrochemicals, cotton fiber, textiles

Turks and Caicos Islands

lobster, dried and fresh conch, conch shells

Tuvalu

copra, fish

Uganda

coffee, fish and fish products, tea, cotton, flowers,
horticultural products; gold

Ukraine

ferrous and nonferrous metals, fuel and petroleum products,
chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, food products

United Arab Emirates

crude oil 45%, natural gas, reexports, dried
fish, dates

United Kingdom

manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals; food,
beverages, tobacco

United States

agricultural products (soybeans, fruit, corn) 9.2%,
industrial supplies (organic chemicals) 26.8%, capital goods
(transistors, aircraft, motor vehicle parts, computers,
telecommunications equipment) 49.0%, consumer goods
(automobiles,
medicines) 15.0% (2003)

Uruguay

meat, rice, leather products, wool, fish, dairy products

Uzbekistan

cotton 41.5%, gold 9.6%, energy products 9.6%, mineral
fertilizers, ferrous metals, textiles, food products, automobiles

(1998)

Vanuatu

copra, beef, cocoa, timber, kava, coffee

Venezuela

petroleum, bauxite and aluminum, steel, chemicals,
agricultural products, basic manufactures

Vietnam

crude oil, marine products, rice, coffee, rubber, tea,
garments, shoes

Virgin Islands

refined petroleum products

Wallis and Futuna

copra, chemicals, construction materials

West Bank

olives, fruit, vegetables, limestone

Western Sahara

phosphates 62%

World

the whole range of industrial and agricultural goods and
services

Yemen

crude oil, coffee, dried and salted fish

Zambia

copper/cobalt 64%, cobalt, electricity; tobacco, flowers,
cotton

Zimbabwe

cotton, tobacco, gold, ferroalloys, textiles/clothing

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@2050 Exports - partners (%)

Afghanistan

US 25.3%, Pakistan 20.9%, India 20.8%, Finland 4% (2005)

Albania

Italy 72.4%, Greece 10.5%, Serbia and Montenegro 5% (2005)

Algeria

US 22.8%, Italy 16.2%, Spain 10.4%, France 10%, Canada 8%,
Brazil 6.1%, Belgium 4.4%, Germany 4.2% (2005)

American Samoa

Indonesia 28.2%, India 22.3%, Australia 15.3%, Japan
11.2%, NZ 7.1% (2005)

Andorra

Spain 58%, France 34% (2004)

Angola

US 39.8%, China 29.6%, France 7.8%, Chile 5.4%, Taiwan 4.4%
(2005)

Anguilla

UK, US, Puerto Rico, Saint-Martin (2004)

Antigua and Barbuda

Spain 34%, Germany 20.7%, Italy 7.7%, Singapore 5.8%, UK 4.9% (2005)

Argentina

Brazil 15.3%, US 10.8%, Chile 10.5%, China 8.3% (2005)

Armenia

Germany 15.6%, Netherlands 13.7%, Belgium 12.8%, Russia 12.2%, Israel 11.5%, US 11.2%, Georgia 4.8% (2005)

Aruba

Netherlands 33.5%, Panama 16.7%, Colombia 11.9%, US 11.3%, Venezuela 10.1%, Netherlands Antilles 9% (2005)

Australia

Japan 20.3%, China 11.5%, South Korea 7.9%, US 6.7%, NZ 6.5%, India 5% (2005)

Austria

Germany 31.2%, Italy 8.7%, US 5.8%, Switzerland 5.2%, France 4.2% (2005)

Azerbaijan

Italy 30.3%, France 9.4%, Russia 6.6%, Turkey 6.3%, Turkmenistan 6.3%, Georgia 4.8%, Israel 4.5%, Croatia 4.1% (2005)

Bahamas, The

US 31%, Spain 29.7%, Poland 9.3%, Germany 5.6%, Guatemala 4.1% (2005)

Bahrain

Saudi Arabia 3.3%, US 2.6%, UAE 2.3% (2005)

Bangladesh

US 23.6%, Germany 13.5%, UK 9.4%, France 6.4% (2005)

Barbados

US 18.6%, Trinidad and Tobago 15%, UK 12.1%, Saint Lucia 8.4%, Jamaica 7.9%, Grenada 4.6%, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 4.6% (2005)

Belarus

Russia 38.5%, Ukraine 7.8%, Poland 7.1%, Latvia 4.2%, UK 4.1%, China 4.1% (2005)

Belgium

Germany 19.4%, France 17.3%, Netherlands 11.7%, UK 8.2%, US 6.4%, Italy 5.3% (2005)

Belize

US 30.6%, UK 25%, France 4.8% (2005)

Benin

China 31.3%, Indonesia 8.1%, India 7.4%, Niger 6%, Togo 4.8%, Thailand 4.8%, Nigeria 4.6% (2005)

Bermuda

France 65.6%, Spain 11.7%, US 4.5% (2005)

Bhutan

Japan 33.2%, Germany 13.6%, France 13.5%, South Korea 7.8%, US 7.7%, Thailand 5.8%, Italy 5.1% (2005)

Bolivia

Brazil 41.2%, US 14.1%, Colombia 8.8%, Argentina 7.6%, Peru 5.5% (2005)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Croatia 18.4%, Italy 17.1%, Slovenia 14.6%, Germany 12.8%, Austria 6.5%, Hungary 5.2%, China 4.2% (2005)

Botswana

European Free Trade Association (EFTA) 87%, Southern African Customs Union (SACU) 7%, Zimbabwe 4% (2004)

Brazil

US 19.6%, China 7.5%, Argentina 6.9%, Germany 5.3%, Mexico 4.3% (2005)

British Virgin Islands

Virgin Islands (US), Puerto Rico, US (2004)

Brunei

Japan 36.8%, Indonesia 19.3%, South Korea 12.7%, US 9.5%, Australia 9.3% (2005)

Bulgaria

Italy 12%, Turkey 10.5%, Germany 9.8%, Greece 9.5%, France 4.6% (2005)

Burkina Faso

China 38.3%, Singapore 12.6%, Thailand 5.7%, Ghana 5.2%, Taiwan 4.4% (2005)

Burma

Thailand 44.3%, India 12.3%, China 6.8%, Japan 5% (2005)

Burundi

Germany 24.4%, Belgium 11.1%, Netherlands 8%, Switzerland 5.8%, US 4.6%, Pakistan 4% (2005)

Cambodia

US 48.6%, Hong Kong 24.4%, Germany 5.6%, Canada 4.6% (2005)

Cameroon

Spain 17.2%, Italy 13.7%, France 9.4%, South Korea 8.1%, UK 8%, Netherlands 7.8%, Belgium 4.8%, US 4.3% (2005)

Canada

US 84.2%, Japan 2.1%, UK 1.8% (2005)

Cape Verde

Spain 38.2%, Portugal 33.2%, US 9.2%, Morocco 5.4% (2005)

Cayman Islands

mostly US (2004)

Central African Republic

Belgium 34.1%, France 9.5%, Spain 8.5%,
Italy 7.9%, China 6.9%, Indonesia 6.2%, Democratic Republic of
the
Congo 4.6%, US 4.4%, Turkey 4.4% (2005)

Chad

US 78.1%, China 9.9%, Taiwan 4.1% (2005)

Chile

US 15.8%, Japan 11.5%, China 11.1%, Netherlands 5.8%, South
Korea 5.5%, Brazil 4.4%, Italy 4.2%, Mexico 4% (2005)

China

US 21.4%, Hong Kong 16.3%, Japan 11%, South Korea 4.6%,
Germany 4.3% (2005)

Christmas Island

Australia, NZ (2004)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Australia (2004)

Colombia

US 41.8%, Venezuela 9.9%, Ecuador 6.3% (2005)

Comoros

France 27.7%, Singapore 16.8%, Japan 15.1%, Germany 13.7%,

US 5.8%, Netherlands 5.1% (2005)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Belgium 38.2%, US 17.9%, China
11.7%, France 8%, Finland 7.8%, Chile 4.3% (2005)

Congo, Republic of the
China 38.9%, US 29%, Taiwan 11.8%, South
Korea 7.2% (2005)

Cook Islands
Australia 34%, Japan 27%, New Zealand 25%, US 8% (2004)

Costa Rica
US 42.6%, Hong Kong 6.9%, Netherlands 6.4%, Guatemala
4.2% (2005)

Cote d'Ivoire
France 18.3%, US 14.1%, Netherlands 11%, Nigeria 8%,
Panama 4.4% (2005)

Croatia
Italy 21.8%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 14.7%, Germany 10.7%,
Slovenia 8.1%, Austria 7.3% (2005)

Cuba
Netherlands 25.4%, Canada 20.7%, China 9.8%, Spain 6.8%
(2005)

Cyprus
France 17.7%, UK 17%, Greece 12.2%, Germany 5.7% (2005)

Czech Republic
Germany 33.5%, Slovakia 8.7%, Austria 5.5%, Poland
5.5%, France 5.3%, UK 4.6%, Italy 4.3% (2005)

Denmark

Germany 17.5%, Sweden 13.2%, UK 8.8%, US 6.4%, France 5.5%, Netherlands 5.3%, Norway 5.1% (2005)

Djibouti

Somalia 55.2%, Yemen 19.5%, Ethiopia 17.9% (2005)

Dominica

UK 26.2%, Jamaica 9.8%, South Korea 8.7%, Antigua and Barbuda 8.6%, Guyana 7.2%, Trinidad and Tobago 4.7% (2005)

Dominican Republic

US 79%, Netherlands 2.4%, Mexico 1.9% (2005)

East Timor

Indonesia 100% (2005)

Ecuador

US 51.1%, Peru 8%, Germany 4.4%, Colombia 4.3% (2005)

Egypt

US 13.4%, Italy 9.4%, Spain 7.7%, Syria 5.7%, Germany 4.9%, France 4.9%, UK 4.1% (2005)

El Salvador

US 61%, Guatemala 12.1%, Honduras 7.4%, Nicaragua 4.2% (2005)

Equatorial Guinea

US 25.8%, China 22.9%, Spain 11.4%, Canada 7.7%, Taiwan 7.5%, Portugal 5.7%, Netherlands 5.5%, France 4.2% (2005)

Eritrea

Italy 39.3%, US 14.9%, Belarus 7.3%, Germany 5.8%, UK 4.9% (2005)

Estonia

Finland 26.5%, Sweden 12.9%, Latvia 8.8%, Russia 6.5%,
Germany 6.2%, Lithuania 4.8% (2005)

Ethiopia

Saudi Arabia 6.9%, Djibouti 6.8%, Switzerland 6.4%, Italy
5.9%, US 5.5%, Netherlands 4.2% (2005)

European Union

US 24.2%, Switzerland 7.7%, China 5%, Russia 4.7%
(2004)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Spain 81.9%, US 6%, UK 4.5% (2005)

Faroe Islands

Denmark 38.2%, UK 29.6%, Nigeria 8.9%, Norway 6.1%,
Netherlands 4.3% (2005)

Fiji

US 19.7%, Australia 17%, UK 12.3%, Japan 5.4%, Samoa 4.1%
(2005)

Finland

Russia 11.2%, Sweden 10.7%, Germany 10.5%, UK 6.6%, US
6.2%,
Netherlands 4.8% (2005)

France

Germany 14.7%, Spain 9.6%, Italy 8.7%, UK 8.3%, US 7.2%,
Belgium 7.1% (2005)

French Guiana

France 62%, Switzerland 7%, US 2% (2004)

French Polynesia

France 46.3%, Japan 20.8%, Niger 12.8%, US 12.5%
(2005)

Gabon

US 53.5%, France 6.4%, China 6.3%, Trinidad and Tobago 4% (2005)

Gambia, The

India 40.4%, UK 18.2%, Indonesia 8.3%, Senegal 4.6%, Belgium 4.3% (2005)

Gaza Strip

Israel, Egypt, West Bank (2004)

Georgia

Russia 18.1%, Turkey 14.3%, Azerbaijan 9.8%, Turkmenistan 8.9%, Bulgaria 5%, Armenia 4.7%, Ukraine 4.4%, Canada 4.2% (2005)

Germany

France 10.2%, US 8.8%, UK 7.9%, Italy 6.9%, Netherlands 6.1%, Belgium 5.6%, Austria 5.4%, Spain 5.1% (2005)

Ghana

Netherlands 12.6%, UK 8.3%, US 6.7%, Belgium 5.8%, France 5.7%, Germany 4.5% (2005)

Gibraltar

UK 30.8%, Spain 22.7%, Germany 13.7%, Turkmenistan 10.4%, Switzerland 8.3%, Italy 6.7% (2005)

Greece

Germany 12.4%, Italy 10.4%, UK 6.7%, Bulgaria 5.9%, US 5.3%, Cyprus 5.2%, Turkey 5.1%, France 4.2% (2005)

Greenland

Denmark 62.5%, Japan 12.3%, China 5.3% (2005)

Grenada

Saint Lucia 12.1%, US 11.3%, Antigua and Barbuda 8.2%,

Germany 7.9%, Netherlands 7.8%, Saint Kitts & Nevis 7.4%,
Dominica
7.4%, UK 6.8%, France 4.2% (2005)

Guadeloupe

France 60%, Martinique 18%, US 4% (2004)

Guam

Japan 67.2%, Singapore 11.6%, UK 4.8% (2005)

Guatemala

US 50.1%, El Salvador 12.1%, Honduras 7.3%, Mexico 4%
(2005)

Guernsey

UK; note - regarded as internal trade (2004)

Guinea

Russia 14.6%, South Korea 11.3%, Spain 10.2%, Ukraine 7.9%,
US 6.1%, Ireland 6%, France 5.7%, Germany 5%, Belgium 4.5%
(2005)

Guinea-Bissau

India 72%, Nigeria 17.1%, Ecuador 4% (2005)

Guyana

Canada 18.9%, US 18.9%, UK 11.7%, Portugal 8.1%, Jamaica
5.3%, Trinidad and Tobago 4.2% (2005)

Haiti

US 80.8%, Dominican Republic 6.9%, Canada 4% (2005)

Honduras

US 73.2%, Guatemala 2.9%, El Salvador 2.9% (2005)

Hong Kong

China 45%, US 16.1%, Japan 5.3% (2005)

Hungary

Germany 29.4%, Austria 5.9%, Italy 5.6%, France 5%, UK 4.7% (2005)

Iceland

UK 17.9%, Germany 16.4%, Netherlands 13%, US 8.1%, Spain 7.7%, Denmark 4.3% (2005)

India

US 16.7%, UAE 8.5%, China 6.6%, Singapore 5.3%, UK 4.9%, Hong Kong 4.4% (2005)

Indonesia

Japan 21.1%, US 11.5%, Singapore 9.2%, South Korea 8.3%, China 7.8%, Malaysia 4% (2005)

Iran

Japan 16.6%, China 11%, Italy 5.8%, South Korea 5.7%, South Africa 5.7%, Turkey 5.6%, Netherlands 4.5%, France 4.3% (2005)

Iraq

US 49.3%, Italy 10.3%, Spain 6.2%, Canada 5.6% (2005)

Ireland

US 18.7%, UK 17.4%, Belgium 15.2%, Germany 7.4%, France 6.4%, Netherlands 4.8% (2005)

Isle of Man

UK (2004)

Israel

US 36.5%, Belgium 8.7%, Hong Kong 5.6% (2005)

Italy

Germany 13.1%, France 12.3%, US 8.1%, Spain 7.4%, UK 6.4% (2005)

Jamaica

US 25.8%, Canada 19.3%, UK 10.7%, Netherlands 8.6%, China 7%, Norway 6.4%, Germany 5.6% (2005)

Japan

US 22.9%, China 13.4%, South Korea 7.8%, Taiwan 7.3%, Hong Kong 6.1% (2005)

Jersey

UK (2004)

Jordan

US 29.4%, Iraq 15.6%, India 8.8%, Saudi Arabia 5.9% (2005)

Kazakhstan

Bermuda 12.5%, Russia 11.1%, Germany 10.7%, China 10%, Italy 7.9%, France 7.7%, Romania 4.5%, US 4% (2005)

Kenya

Uganda 13.9%, UK 10.5%, US 9.5%, Netherlands 8.2%, Egypt 5.1%, Tanzania 4.7%, Pakistan 4.5% (2005)

Kiribati

US 22.8%, Belgium 21.5%, Japan 14.3%, Samoa 7.8%, Australia 7.5%, Malaysia 6.7%, Taiwan 5.6%, Denmark 4.6% (2005)

Korea, North

China 45.6%, South Korea 20.2%, Japan 12.9% (2004)

Korea, South

China 21.8%, US 14.6%, Japan 8.5%, Hong Kong 5.5% (2005)

Kuwait

Japan 19.6%, South Korea 15.3%, US 11.8%, Taiwan 11%, Singapore 9.5%, Netherlands 4.7% (2005)

Kyrgyzstan

UAE 35.6%, Russia 18.6%, China 13.4%, Kazakhstan 12.6%
(2005)

Laos

Thailand 29.6%, Vietnam 12%, France 6.1%, Germany 4.6%
(2005)

Latvia

Lithuania 11%, Estonia 10.8%, Germany 10.2%, UK 10.2%, Russia 7.9%, Sweden 7.8%, Denmark 5.3%, Poland 5.3% (2005)

Lebanon

Syria 25.3%, UAE 11.4%, Switzerland 8.1%, Turkey 6%, Saudi Arabia 6% (2005)

Lesotho

Hong Kong 43.6%, China 35.4%, Germany 8.4% (2005)

Liberia

Belgium 41.4%, Spain 11.6%, US 9.1%, Malaysia 5.5%, Thailand 4.6%, Poland 4.6%, Germany 4.4% (2005)

Libya

Italy 37.9%, Germany 15.2%, Spain 8.7%, Turkey 6.3%, France 6.2%, US 5.2% (2005)

Liechtenstein

EU 62.6% (Germany 24.3%, Austria 9.5%, France 8.9%, Italy 6.6%, UK 4.6%), US 18.9%, Switzerland 15.7% (2004)

Lithuania

Russia 10.4%, Latvia 10.2%, Germany 9.4%, France 7%, Estonia 5.9%, Poland 5.5%, Sweden 5%, US 4.7%, UK 4.7%, Denmark 4.3%
(2005)

Luxembourg

Germany 21%, France 16.3%, Belgium 9.2%, UK 8.3%, Italy 7.5%, Spain 6.6%, Netherlands 4.3% (2005)

Macau

US 48.7%, China 14.9%, Hong Kong 9.8%, Germany 5.9% (2005)

Macedonia

Germany 17.8%, Greece 15.3%, Italy 8.3% (2005)

Madagascar

France 30.9%, US 30.3%, Germany 8.6% (2005)

Malawi

US 18%, South Africa 12.2%, Egypt 7.6%, Germany 7%, Netherlands 6.9%, Japan 4.8%, Russia 4.6%, UK 4.2%, Mozambique 4% (2005)

Malaysia

US 19.7%, Singapore 15.6%, Japan 9.3%, China 6.6%, Hong Kong 5.8%, Thailand 5.4% (2005)

Maldives

Japan 22.8%, Thailand 22.7%, Sri Lanka 16.4%, UK 12.6%, Singapore 5.8%, Germany 4.8%, France 4.3% (2005)

Mali

China 25.2%, Pakistan 12.8%, Thailand 8.7%, Taiwan 6.7%, Italy 4.5% (2005)

Malta

France 15.4%, US 14.4%, Singapore 12.3%, UK 11.3%, Germany 11.2%, Italy 5.1%, Libya 4.2% (2005)

Marshall Islands

US, Japan, Australia, China (2004)

Martinique

France 45%, Guadeloupe 28% (2004)

Mauritania

Italy 14.9%, Japan 12.3%, France 11.8%, Belgium 8.5%,
Germany 8.3%, Cote d'Ivoire 7.2%, Spain 6.5%, Russia 5%,
Netherlands
4.4% (2005)

Mauritius

UK 32.3%, France 20.7%, US 11.7%, Madagascar 6.2%, Italy
5.3% (2005)

Mayotte

France 80%, Comoros 15%, Reunion (2004)

Mexico

US 85.7%, Canada 2%, Spain 1.4% (2005)

Micronesia, Federated States of

Japan, US, Guam (2004)

Moldova

Russia 32.9%, Italy 12.7%, Romania 10.6%, Ukraine 9.5%,
Belarus 6.7%, Germany 4.5% (2005)

Mongolia

China 56.2%, Canada 15.6%, US 14.7% (2005)

Montenegro

Switzerland 83.9%, Italy 6.1%, Bosnia and Herzegovina
1.3% (2003)

Montserrat

US, Antigua and Barbuda (2004)

Morocco

France 30.3%, Spain 18%, UK 6.2%, Italy 5.2%, India 4.1%
(2005)

Mozambique

Belgium 25.5%, South Africa 12.2%, Spain 11.6%, Italy
11.6%, Germany 7.7% (2005)

Namibia

South Africa 33.4%, US 4% (2004)

Nauru

South Africa 63.7%, South Korea 7.6%, Canada 6.6% (2005)

Nepal

India 53.7%, US 17.4%, Germany 7.1% (2005)

Netherlands

Germany 24.9%, Belgium 13%, France 9.4%, UK 9.1%, Italy
5.7%, US 4.3%, Spain 4.1% (2005)

Netherlands Antilles

US 29.4%, Panama 14.4%, Mexico 8.8%, Haiti
5.6%, Venezuela 4.9%, Bahamas, The 4.5% (2005)

New Caledonia

Japan 21.4%, France 16%, Taiwan 11.4%, South Korea
10.1%, Spain 9%, China 7.2%, South Africa 5.2%, Belgium 4.5%
(2005)

New Zealand

Australia 21.4%, US 14.1%, Japan 10.6%, China 5.1%, UK
4.7% (2005)

Nicaragua

US 60.7%, Mexico 8.6%, El Salvador 6.2% (2005)

Niger

France 47.8%, Nigeria 21.4%, US 20.3% (2005)

Nigeria

US 49.7%, Brazil 10.4%, Spain 7.6% (2005)

Niue

New Zealand mainly, Fiji, Cook Islands, Australia (2004)

Norfolk Island

Australia, other Pacific island countries, NZ, Asia, Europe (2004)

Northern Mariana Islands

US (2004)

Norway

UK 25.5%, Germany 12.6%, Netherlands 9.9%, France 9.1%, US 6.7%, Sweden 6.5% (2005)

Oman

China 21.7%, South Korea 19.5%, Japan 14.3%, Thailand 12.7%, UAE 7.1%, Taiwan 4.1% (2005)

Pakistan

US 22.5%, UAE 8.9%, UK 5.8%, China 5.4%, Germany 4.6% (2005)

Palau

US, Japan, Singapore (2004)

Panama

US 44.9%, Spain 8.9%, Sweden 5.6%, Netherlands 4.9%, Costa Rica 4% (2005)

Papua New Guinea

Australia 28.7%, Japan 8.6%, China 5.4% (2005)

Paraguay

Uruguay 26.7%, Brazil 15.2%, Argentina 4.8%, Chile 4.7%
(2005)

Peru

US 31.1%, China 10.8%, Chile 6.6%, Canada 5.9%, Switzerland
4.6% (2005)

Philippines

US 18%, Japan 17.5%, China 9.9%, Netherlands 9.8%, Hong
Kong 8.1%, Singapore 6.6%, Malaysia 6%, Taiwan 4.6% (2005)

Poland

Germany 28.2%, France 6.2%, Italy 6.1%, UK 5.6%, Czech
Republic 4.6%, Russia 4.4%, Netherlands 4.2% (2005)

Portugal

Spain 25.9%, France 13.1%, Germany 11.9%, UK 8%, US 5.4%,
Italy 4.3% (2005)

Puerto Rico

US 90.3%, UK 1.6%, Netherlands 1.4%, Dominican Republic
1.4% (2004)

Qatar

Japan 37.1%, South Korea 19.5%, Singapore 8.3% (2005)

Reunion

France 74%, Japan 6%, Comoros 4% (2004)

Romania

Italy 19.4%, Germany 14%, Turkey 7.9%, France 7.4%, UK 5.5%,
Hungary 4.1%, US 4.1% (2005)

Russia

Netherlands 10.3%, Germany 8.3%, Italy 7.9%, China 5.5%,
Ukraine 5.2%, Turkey 4.5%, Switzerland 4.4% (2005)

Rwanda

Germany 11%, China 6.5%, Belgium 4.5% (2005)

Saint Helena

Tanzania 37.7%, US 17.4%, Japan 15.2%, UK 8.4%, Nigeria 4.8%, Spain 4.5% (2005)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

US 63.5%, Canada 8.4%, UK 5.8% (2005)

Saint Lucia

France 29.3%, US 17.4%, China 17%, UK 13.1%, Brazil 6.2% (2005)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Spain 33.6%, Belgium 21.8%, India 18.3%, France 9.4%, US 7.5% (2005)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

France 50.3%, Italy 21%, Greece 11%, US 4.2% (2005)

Samoa

Australia 75.9%, American Samoa 13.6%, US 6.5% (2005)

Sao Tome and Principe

Netherlands 61.1%, Belgium 9.2%, Turkey 5.5%, South Korea 4% (2005)

Saudi Arabia

US 16.4%, Japan 16.1%, South Korea 9.1%, China 6.9%, Singapore 5.1%, Taiwan 4.2% (2005)

Senegal

Mali 16.9%, India 13.1%, France 9.5%, Spain 6.1%, Italy 5.5%, Gambia, The 4.6% (2005)

Seychelles

UK 23%, Spain 19.6%, France 11.4%, Japan 9.7%, Italy 7.4%, Germany 5.7%, Netherlands 5.4% (2005)

Sierra Leone

Belgium 66.2%, Germany 13.5%, US 4.6% (2005)

Singapore

Malaysia 14.7%, US 11.5%, Indonesia 10.7%, Hong Kong 10.4%, China 9.5%, Japan 6%, Thailand 4.5%, Australia 4.1% (2005)

Slovakia

Germany 26.2%, Czech Republic 14.1%, Austria 7.1%, Italy 6.7%, Poland 6.3%, Hungary 5.7% (2005)

Slovenia

Germany 19.9%, Italy 12.7%, Croatia 9.4%, Austria 8.1%, France 8.1% (2005)

Solomon Islands

China 40.7%, South Korea 13.2%, Thailand 6.9%, Japan 6.3%, Philippines 4.5%, Italy 4.1% (2005)

Somalia

UAE 52.6%, Yemen 14.6%, Oman 6.3%, India 4.2% (2005)

South Africa

UK 11.1%, US 9.1%, Japan 8.3%, Germany 6.3%, China 5.2%, Italy 4.5% (2005)

Spain

France 19.4%, Germany 11.4%, Portugal 9.5%, UK 8.5%, Italy 8.4% (2005)

Sri Lanka

US 30.9%, UK 11.6%, India 7.3%, Belgium 4.8%, Germany 4.5%

(2005)

Sudan

China 71.1%, Japan 12%, Saudi Arabia 2.8% (2005)

Suriname

Norway 23.5%, US 16.5%, Canada 16.1%, Belgium 9.7%, France 7.9%, UAE 7.3% (2005)

Swaziland

South Africa 59.7%, EU 8.8%, US 8.8%, Mozambique 6.2%
(2004)

Sweden

US 10.6%, Germany 10.2%, Norway 8.7%, UK 7.3%, Denmark 6.5%,
Finland 5.7%, France 4.9%, Netherlands 4.5%, Belgium 4.3%
(2005)

Switzerland

Germany 19.4%, US 10.9%, Italy 9.1%, France 8.7%, UK 5.4%, Spain 4.1% (2005)

Syria

Iraq 22.3%, Saudi Arabia 15.3%, Italy 8.4%, Germany 8.3%,
Lebanon 7.7%, Egypt 4.3%, France 4.2% (2005)

Taiwan

China 21.6%, US 16.22%, Hong Kong 15.1%, Japan 7.7% (2005)

Tajikistan

Netherlands 46.6%, Turkey 15.8%, Russia 9.1%, Uzbekistan 7.3%, Latvia 4.9%, Iran 4% (2005)

Tanzania

China 10.2%, Canada 8.6%, India 7.3%, Netherlands 5.2%,
Japan 4.5%, Kenya 4.4%, Germany 4.3% (2005)

Thailand

US 15.5%, Japan 13.7%, China 8.3%, Singapore 6.8%, Hong Kong 5.6%, Malaysia 5.2% (2005)

Togo

Ghana 21.1%, Burkina Faso 18.2%, Benin 11.5%, Mali 7.3%, India 5.8%, Nigeria 4% (2005)

Tokelau

New Zealand (2004)

Tonga

Japan 41.5%, US 33.1%, NZ 6.3% (2005)

Trinidad and Tobago

US 68.8%, Jamaica 5.5%, Barbados 2.9% (2005)

Tunisia

France 30.9%, Italy 21.1%, Germany 9.4%, Spain 5.5%, Libya 4.5% (2005)

Turkey

Germany 12.9%, UK 8.1%, Italy 7.6%, US 6.7%, France 5.2%, Spain 4.1% (2005)

Turkmenistan

Ukraine 43.5%, Iran 15%, Hungary 5.4% (2005)

Turks and Caicos Islands

US, UK (2004)

Tuvalu

Germany 60.5%, Italy 20.1%, Fiji 6.9% (2005)

Uganda

Kenya 15.1%, Belgium 9.9%, Netherlands 9.7%, France 7.1%, Germany 5.1%, Rwanda 4% (2005)

Ukraine

Russia 22.1%, Turkey 6%, Italy 5.6% (2005)

United Arab Emirates

Japan 24.6%, South Korea 9.8%, Thailand 5.6%,
India 4.3% (2005)

United Kingdom

US 15.1%, Germany 10.5%, France 8.9%, Ireland 7.3%,
Netherlands 5.5%, Belgium 5%, Spain 4.4% (2005)

United States

Canada 23.4%, Mexico 13.3%, Japan 6.1%, China 4.6%, UK
4.3% (2005)

Uruguay

US 18.6%, Brazil 15.6%, Mexico 6.9%, Argentina 6.1%, Spain
4.1%, Germany 4% (2005)

Uzbekistan

Russia 24.6%, China 12.3%, Turkey 7.1%, Ukraine 5.6%,
Bangladesh 4.9%, Poland 4.3%, Tajikistan 4.2% (2005)

Vanuatu

Thailand 46.5%, India 14.1%, Poland 7.9%, Turkey 7.7%, Japan
6.9% (2005)

Venezuela

US 51.2%, Netherlands Antilles 7.3%, Canada 2.4% (2005)

Vietnam

US 21.2%, Japan 13.3%, Australia 8.4%, China 7.5%, Singapore
5.3%, Germany 5% (2005)

Virgin Islands

US, Puerto Rico (2004)

Wallis and Futuna

Italy 40%, Croatia 15%, US 14%, Denmark 13% (2004)

West Bank

Israel, Jordan, Gaza Strip (2004)

Western Sahara

Morocco claims and administers Western Sahara, so trade partners are included in overall Moroccan accounts (2004)

World

US 15.6%, Germany 7.4%, China 5.7%, France 4.9%, UK 4.7%, Japan 4.5% (2005)

Yemen

China 36.5%, Chile 19.2%, Thailand 12.5%, Japan 5.4%, South Korea 4.4%, US 4.1% (2005)

Zambia

Switzerland 28.7%, South Africa 18.6%, UK 14.4%, Democratic Republic of the Congo 5.4%, Tanzania 5.1%, Zimbabwe 4.1% (2005)

Zimbabwe

South Africa 32.8%, China 7.4%, Japan 6.3%, Zambia 5.2%, Netherlands 5%, US 4.6%, Italy 4.2%, Germany 4.1% (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Afghanistan

34 provinces (velayat, singular - velayat); Badakhshan, Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamian, Daykondi, Farah, Faryab, Ghazni, Ghowr, Helmand, Herat, Jowzjan, Kabol, Kandahar, Kapisa, Khowst, Konar, Kondozi, Laghman, Lowgar, Nangarhar, Nimruz, Nurestan, Oruzgan, Paktia, Paktika, Panjshir, Parvan, Samangan, Sar-e Pol, Takhar, Vardak, Zabol

Albania

12 counties (qarqe, singular - qark); Qarku i Beratit, Qarku i Dibres, Qarku i Durrës, Qarku i Elbasanit, Qarku i Fierit, Qarku i Gjirokastrës, Qarku i Korçës, Qarku i Kukësit, Qarku i Lezhës, Qarku i Shkodrës, Qarku i Tiranës, Qarku i Vlores

Algeria

48 provinces (wilayat, singular - wilaya); Adrar, Aïn Defla, Aïn Temouchent, Alger, Annaba, Batna, Bechar, Bejaia, Biskra, Blida, Bordj Bou Arreridj, Bouira, Boumerdes, Chlef, Constantine, Djelfa, El Bayadh, El Oued, El Tarf, Ghardaia, Guelma, Illizi, Jijel, Khenchela, Laghouat, Mascara, Medea, Mila, Mostaganem, M'Sila, Naama, Oran, Ouargla, Oum el Bouaghi, Relizane, Saida, Setif, Sidi Bel Abbès, Skikda, Souk Ahras, Tamanghasset, Tebessa, Tiaret, Tindouf, Tipaza, Tissemsilt, Tizi Ouzou, Tlemcen

American Samoa

none (territory of the US); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are three districts and two islands* at the second order; Eastern, Manu'a, Rose Island*, Swains Island*, Western

Andorra

7 parishes (parroquies, singular - parroquia); Andorra la Vella, Canillo, Encamp, Escaldes-Engordany, La Massana, Ordino, Sant Julia de Loria

Angola

18 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Bengo, Benguela, Bie, Cabinda, Cuando Cubango, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Cunene, Huambo, Huila, Luanda, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Moxico, Namibe, Uige, Zaire

Anguilla

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Antigua and Barbuda

6 parishes and 2 dependencies*; Barbuda*, Redonda*, Saint George, Saint John, Saint Mary, Saint Paul, Saint Peter, Saint Philip

Argentina

23 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1 autonomous city* (distrito federal); Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires Capital Federal*, Catamarca, Chaco, Chubut, Cordoba, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Formosa, Jujuy, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Misiones, Neuquen, Rio Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Cruz, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tierra del Fuego - Antartida e Islas del Atlantico Sur, Tucuman
note: the US does not recognize any claims to Antarctica

Armenia

11 provinces (marzer, singular - marz); Aragatsotn, Ararat,

Armavir, Geghark'unik', Kotayk', Lorri, Shirak, Syunik', Tavush,
Vayots' Dzor, Yerevan

Aruba

none (part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands)

Australia

6 states and 2 territories*; Australian Capital

Territory*, New South Wales, Northern Territory*, Queensland,
South

Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia

Austria

9 states (Bundeslaender, singular - Bundesland); Burgenland,
Kaernten (Carinthia), Niederoesterreich, Oberoesterreich,
Salzburg,

Steiermark (Styria), Tirol, Vorarlberg, Wien (Vienna)

Azerbaijan

59 rayons (rayonlar; rayon - singular), 11 cities

(saharlar; sahar - singular), 1 autonomous republic (muxtar
respublika)

rayons: Abseron Rayonu, Agcabadi Rayonu, Agdam Rayonu, Agdas
Rayonu,

Agstafa Rayonu, Agsu Rayonu, Astara Rayonu, Balakan Rayonu,
Barda

Rayonu, Beylaqan Rayonu, Bilasuvar Rayonu, Cabrayil Rayonu,
Calilabad Rayonu, Daskasan Rayonu, Davaci Rayonu, Fuzuli
Rayonu,

Gadabay Rayonu, Goranboy Rayonu, Goycay Rayonu, Hacıqabul
Rayonu,

Imisli Rayonu, Ismayilli Rayonu, Kalbacar Rayonu, Kurdamir
Rayonu,

Lacin Rayonu, Lankaran Rayonu, Lerik Rayonu, Masalli Rayonu,

Neftcala Rayonu, Oguz Rayonu, Qabala Rayonu, Qax Rayonu,

Qazax

Rayonu, Qobustan Rayonu, Quba Rayonu, Qubadli Rayonu, Qusar Rayonu,

Saatli Rayonu, Sabirabad Rayonu, Saki Rayonu, Salyan Rayonu, Samaxi

Rayonu, Samkir Rayonu, Samux Rayonu, Siyazan Rayonu, Susa Rayonu,

Tartar Rayonu, Tovuz Rayonu, Ucar Rayonu, Xacmaz Rayonu, Xanlar

Rayonu, Xizi Rayonu, Xocali Rayonu, Xocavand Rayonu, Yardimli Rayonu, Yevlax Rayonu, Zangilan Rayonu, Zaqatala Rayonu, Zardab

Rayonu

cities: Ali Bayramli Sahari, Baki Sahari, Ganca Sahari, Lankaran Sahari, Mingacevir Sahari, Naftalan Sahari, Saki Sahari, Sumqayit Sahari, Susa Sahari, Xankandi Sahari, Yevlax Sahari

autonomous republic: Naxcivan Muxtar Respublikasi

Bahamas, The

21 districts; Acklins and Crooked Islands, Bimini, Cat

Island, Exuma, Freeport, Fresh Creek, Governor's Harbour, Green Turtle Cay, Harbour Island, High Rock, Inagua, Kemps Bay, Long Island, Marsh Harbour, Mayaguana, New Providence, Nichollstown and

Berry Islands, Ragged Island, Rock Sound, Sandy Point, San Salvador and Rum Cay

Bahrain

5 governorates; Asamah, Janubiyah, Muharraq, Shamaliyah, Wasat

note: each governorate administered by an appointed governor

Bangladesh

6 divisions; Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna,

Rajshahi, Sylhet

Barbados

11 parishes; Christ Church, Saint Andrew, Saint George, Saint James, Saint John, Saint Joseph, Saint Lucy, Saint Michael, Saint Peter, Saint Philip, Saint Thomas; note - the city of Bridgetown may be given parish status

Belarus

6 provinces (voblastsi, singular - voblasts') and 1 municipality* (horad); Brest, Homyel', Horad Minsk*, Hrodna, Mahilyow, Minsk, Vitsyebsk
note: administrative divisions have the same names as their administrative centers

Belgium

10 provinces (French: provinces, singular - province; Dutch: provincies, singular - provincie) and 3 regions* (French: regions; Dutch: gewesten); Antwerpen, Brabant Wallon, Brussels* (Bruxelles),

Flanders*, Hainaut, Liege, Limburg, Luxembourg, Namur, Oost-Vlaanderen, Vlaams-Brabant, Wallonia*, West-Vlaanderen
note: as a result of the 1993 constitutional revision that furthered devolution into a federal state, there are now three levels of government (federal, regional, and linguistic community) with a complex division of responsibilities

Belize

6 districts; Belize, Cayo, Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Toledo

Benin

12 departments; Alibori, Atakora, Atlantique, Borgou, Collines, Kouffo, Donga, Littoral, Mono, Oueme, Plateau, Zou

Bermuda

9 parishes and 2 municipalities*; Devonshire, Hamilton, Hamilton*, Paget, Pembroke, Saint George*, Saint George's, Sandys, Smith's, Southampton, Warwick

Bhutan

18 districts (dzongkhag, singular and plural); Bumthang, Chhukha, Chirang, Dagana, Geylegphug, Ha, Lhuntshi, Mongar, Paro, Pemagatsel, Punakha, Samchi, Samdrup Jongkhar, Shemgang, Tashigang, Thimphu, Tongsa, Wangdi Phodrang
note: there may be two new districts named Gasa and Yangtse

Bolivia

9 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Oruro, Pando, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Tarija

Bosnia and Herzegovina

2 first-order administrative divisions and 1 internationally supervised district* - Brcko district (Brcko Distrikt)*, the Bosniak/Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federacija Bosna i Hercegovina) and the Bosnian Serb-led Republika Srpska; note - Brcko district is in northeastern Bosnia and is an administrative unit under the sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
the district remains under international supervision

Botswana

9 districts and 5 town councils*; Central, Francistown*, Gaborone*, Ghanzi, Jwaneng*, Kgalagadi, Kgatleng, Kweneng,

Lobatse*,

Northeast, Northwest, Selebi-Pikwe*, Southeast, Southern

Brazil

26 states (estados, singular - estado) and 1 federal

district* (distrito federal); Acre, Alagoas, Amapa, Amazonas, Bahia,

Ceara, Distrito Federal*, Espirito Santo, Goias, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Para, Paraiba, Parana, Pernambuco, Piaui, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande

do Sul, Rondonia, Roraima, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo, Sergipe, Tocantins

British Virgin Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Brunei

4 districts (daerah-daerah, singular - daerah); Belait,

Brunei and Muara, Temburong, Tutong

Bulgaria

28 provinces (oblasti, singular - oblast); Blagoevgrad,

Burgas, Dobrich, Gabrovo, Khaskovo, Kurdzhali, Kyustendil, Lovech,

Montana, Pazardzhik, Pernik, Pleven, Plovdiv, Razgrad, Ruse, Shumen,

Silistra, Sliven, Smolyan, Sofiya, Sofiya-Grad, Stara Zagora,

Turgovishte, Varna, Veliko Turnovo, Vidin, Vratsa, Yambol

Burkina Faso

45 provinces; Bale, Bam, Banwa, Bazega, Bougouriba,

Boulgou, Boulkiemde, Comoe, Ganzourgou, Gnagna, Gourma, Houet, Ioba,

Kadiogo, Kenedougou, Komondjari, Kompienga, Kossi, Koulpelogo,

Kouritenga, Kourweogo, Leraba, Loroum, Mouhoun, Nahouri,

Namentenga,

Nayala, Noumbiel, Oubritenga, Oudalan, Passore, Poni, Sanguie,
Sanmatenga, Seno, Sissili, Soum, Sourou, Tapoa, Tuy, Yagha,
Yatenga,
Ziro, Zondoma, Zoundweogo

Burma

7 divisions (taing-myar, singular - taing) and 7 states (pyi
ne-myar, singular - pyi ne)
divisions: Ayeyarwady, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing,
Tanintharyi,
Yangon
states: Chin State, Kachin State, Kayah State, Kayin State, Mon
State, Rakhine State, Shan State

Burundi

17 provinces; Bubanza, Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rurale,
Bururi, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Karuzi, Kayanza, Kirundo,
Makamba, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro, Ngozi, Rutana, Ruyigi

Cambodia

20 provinces (khaitt, singular and plural) and 4
municipalities* (krong, singular and plural)
provinces: Banteay Mean Cheay, Batdambang, Kampong Cham,
Kampong
Chhnang, Kampong Spoe, Kampong Thum, Kampot, Kandal, Kaoh
Kong,
Krachen, Mondol Kiri, Otdar Mean Cheay, Pouthisat, Preah Vihear,
Prey Veng, Rotanah Kiri, Siem Reab, Stoeng Treng, Svay Rieng,
Takev
municipalities: Keb, Pailin, Phnum Penh, Preah Seihanu

Cameroon

10 provinces; Adamaoua, Centre, Est, Extreme-Nord,
Littoral, Nord, Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud, Sud-Ouest

Canada

10 provinces and 3 territories*; Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories*, Nova Scotia, Nunavut*, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory*

Cape Verde

17 municipalities (concelhos, singular - concelho); Boa Vista, Brava, Maio, Mosteiros, Paul, Praia, Porto Novo, Ribeira Grande, Sal, Santa Catarina, Santa Cruz, Sao Domingos, Sao Filipe, Sao Miguel, Sao Nicolau, Sao Vicente, Tarrafal

Cayman Islands

8 districts; Creek, Eastern, Midland, South Town, Spot Bay, Stake Bay, West End, Western

Central African Republic

14 prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture), 2 economic prefectures* (prefectures économiques, singular - prefecture économique), and 1 commune**;
Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui**, Basse-Kotto, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kemo, Lobaye, Mambere-Kadei, Mbomou, Nana-Grebizi*, Nana-Mambere, Ombella-Mpoko, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pende, Sangha-Mbaere*, Vakaga

Chad

14 prefectures (prefectures, singular - prefecture); Batha, Biltine, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, Chari-Baguirmi, Guera, Kanem, Lac, Logone Occidental, Logone Oriental, Mayo-Kebbi, Moyen-Chari, Ouaddai, Salamat, Tandjile

note: instead of 14 prefectures, there may be a new administrative structure of 28 departments (departments, singular - department) and

1 city*; Assongha, Baguirmi, Bahr El Gazal, Bahr Koh, Batha Oriental, Batha Occidental, Biltine, Borkou, Dababa, Ennedi, Guera,

Hadjer Lamis, Kabia, Kanem, Lac, Lac Iro, Logone Occidental, Logone

Oriental, Mandoul, Mayo-Boneye, Mayo-Dallah, Monts de Lam, N'Djamena*, Ouaddai, Salamat, Sila, Tandjile Oriental, Tandjile Occidental, Tibesti

Chile

13 regions (regiones, singular - region); Aisen del General Carlos Ibanez del Campo, Antofagasta, Araucania, Atacama, Bio-Bio,

Coquimbo, Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins, Los Lagos, Magallanes y de la Antartica Chilena, Maule, Region Metropolitana

(Santiago), Tarapaca, Valparaiso

note: the US does not recognize claims to Antarctica

China

23 provinces (sheng, singular and plural), 5 autonomous regions (zizhiqu, singular and plural), and 4 municipalities (shi, singular and plural)

provinces: Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei,

Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang; (see note on Taiwan)

autonomous regions: Guangxi, Nei Mongol, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Xizang

(Tibet)

municipalities: Beijing, Chongqing, Shanghai, Tianjin

note: China considers Taiwan its 23rd province; see separate entries

for the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau

Christmas Island

none (territory of Australia)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

none (territory of Australia)

Colombia

32 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento) and 1 capital district* (distrito capital); Amazonas, Antioquia, Arauca, Atlantico, Bogota*, Bolivar, Boyaca, Caldas, Caqueta, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Choco, Cordoba, Cundinamarca, Guainia, Guaviare, Huila, La Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Narino, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Quindio, Risaralda, San Andres y Providencia, Santander,

Sucre, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Vaupes, Vichada

Comoros

3 islands and 4 municipalities*; Grande Comore (Njazidja), Anjouan (Nzwani), Domoni*, Fomboni*, Moheli (Mwali), Moroni*, Moutsamoudou*

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

10 provinces (provinces, singular

- province) and 1 city* (ville); Bandundu, Bas-Congo, Equateur, Kasai-Occidental, Kasai-Oriental, Katanga, Kinshasa*, Maniema, Nord-Kivu, Orientale, Sud-Kivu

Congo, Republic of the

10 regions (regions, singular - region) and 1 commune*; Bouenza, Brazzaville*, Cuvette, Cuvette-Ouest, Kouilou,

Lekoumou, Likouala, Niari, Plateaux, Pool, Sangha

Cook Islands

none

Costa Rica

7 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Alajuela, Cartago, Guanacaste, Heredia, Limon, Puntarenas, San Jose

Cote d'Ivoire

19 regions; Agneby, Bafing, Bas-Sassandra, Denguele, Dix-Huit Montagnes, Fromager, Haut-Sassandra, Lacs, Lagunes, Marahoue, Moyen-Cavally, Moyen-Comoe, N'zi-Comoe, Savanes, Sud-Bandama, Sud-Comoe, Vallee du Bandama, Worodougou, Zanzan

Croatia

20 counties (zupanije, zupanija - singular) and 1 city* (grad - singular); Bjelovarsko-Bilogorska Zupanija, Brodsko-Posavska

Zupanija, Dubrovacko-Neretvanska Zupanija, Istarska Zupanija, Karlovačka Zupanija, Koprivnicko-Krizevačka Zupanija, Krapinsko-Zagorska Zupanija, Licko-Senjska Zupanija, Medimurska Zupanija, Osječko-Baranjska Zupanija, Požeško-Slavonska Zupanija,

Primorsko-Goranska Zupanija, Sibenjsko-Kninska Zupanija, Sisacko-Moslavacka Zupanija, Splitsko-Dalmatinska Zupanija, Varazdinska Zupanija, Viroviticko-Podravska Zupanija, Vukovarsko-Srijemska Zupanija, Zadarska Zupanija, Zagreb*, Zagrebacka Zupanija

Cuba

14 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1 special municipality* (municipio especial); Camaguey, Ciego de Avila, Cienfuegos, Ciudad de La Habana, Granma, Guantanamo, Holguin, Isla

de la Juventud*, La Habana, Las Tunas, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio,

Sancti Spiritus, Santiago de Cuba, Villa Clara

Cyprus

6 districts; Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Limassol, Nicosia, Paphos; note - Turkish Cypriot area's administrative divisions include Kyrenia, all but a small part of Famagusta, and small parts of Lefkosia (Nicosia) and Larnaca

Czech Republic

13 regions (kraje, singular - kraj) and 1 capital city* (hlavni mesto); Jihočeský Kraj, Jihomoravský Kraj, Karlovarský Kraj, Kralovehradecký Kraj, Liberecký Kraj, Moravskoslezský Kraj, Olomoucký Kraj, Pardubický Kraj, Plzeňský Kraj, Praha (Prague)*, Středočeský Kraj, Ústecký Kraj, Vysočina, Zlínský Kraj

Denmark

metropolitan Denmark - 14 counties (amter, singular - amt) and 2 boroughs* (amtskommuner, singular - amtskommune); Århus, Bornholm, Frederiksberg*, Frederiksborg, Fyn, København, København

(Copenhagen)*, Nordjylland, Ribe, Ringkøbing, Roskilde, Sønderjylland, Storstrøm, Vejle, Vestsjælland, Viborg
note: as a result of an extensive 2005 local government reform, with

2006 being a transition year, 275 municipalities will be merged to 99 by 1 January 2007, and the 14 counties will be reorganized into
five regions

Djibouti

6 districts (cercles, singular - cercle); Ali Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil, Djibouti, Obock, Tadjourah

Dominica

10 parishes; Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint John, Saint Joseph, Saint Luke, Saint Mark, Saint Patrick, Saint Paul, Saint Peter

Dominican Republic

31 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia)
and 1 district* (distrito); Azua, Baoruco, Barahona, Dajabon, Distrito Nacional*, Duarte, El Seibo, Elias Pina, Espaillat, Hato Mayor, Independencia, La Altagracia, La Romana, La Vega, Maria Trinidad Sanchez, Monsenor Nouel, Monte Cristi, Monte Plata, Pedernales, Peravia, Puerto Plata, Salcedo, Samana, San Cristobal, San Jose de Ocoa, San Juan, San Pedro de Macoris, Sanchez Ramirez, Santiago, Santiago Rodriguez, Santo Domingo, Valverde

East Timor

13 administrative districts; Aileu, Ainaro, Baucau, Bobonaro (Maliana), Cova-Lima (Suai), Dili, Ermera, Lautem (Los Palos), Liquica, Manatuto, Manufahi (Same), Oecussi (Ambeno), Viqueque

Ecuador

22 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Azuay, Bolivar, Canar, Carchi, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Galapagos, Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Los Rios, Manabi, Morona-Santiago, Napo, Orellana, Pastaza, Pichincha, Sucumbios, Tungurahua, Zamora-Chinchipe

Egypt

26 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Ad Daqahliyah, Al Bahr al Ahmar, Al Buhayrah, Al Fayyum, Al Gharbiyah, Al Iskandariyah, Al Isma'iliyah, Al Jizah, Al Minufiyah, Al Minya, Al Qahirah, Al Qalyubiyah, Al Wadi al Jadid, As Suways, Ash Sharqiyah, Aswan, Asyut, Bani Suwayf, Bur Sa'id, Dumyat, Janub

Sina', Kafr ash Shaykh, Matruh, Qina, Shamal Sina', Suhaj

El Salvador

14 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento);

Ahuachapan, Cabanas, Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, La Libertad, La Paz,

La Union, Morazan, San Miguel, San Salvador, San Vicente, Santa Ana,

Sonsonate, Usulután

Equatorial Guinea

7 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia);

Annobon, Bioko Norte, Bioko Sur, Centro Sur, Kie-Ntem, Litoral, Wele-Nzas

Eritrea

6 regions (zobatat, singular - zoba); Anseba, Debub

(Southern), Debubawi K'eyih Bahri (Southern Red Sea), Gash Barka,

Ma'akel (Central), Semenawi Keyih Bahri (Northern Red Sea)

Estonia

15 counties (maakonnad, singular - maakond): Harjumaa

(Tallinn), Hiiumaa (Kardla), Ida-Virumaa (Johvi), Jarvamaa (Paide),

Jogevamaa (Jogeva), Laanemaa (Haapsalu), Laane-Virumaa (Rakvere),

Parnumaa (Parnu), Polvamaa (Polva), Raplamaa (Rapla), Saaremaa

(Kuressaare), Tartumaa (Tartu), Valgamaa (Valga), Viljandimaa (Viljandi), Vorumaa (Voru)

note: counties have the administrative center name following in parentheses

Ethiopia

9 ethnically-based states (kililoch, singular - kilil) and

2 self-governing administrations* (astedaderoch, singular - astedader); Adis Abeba* (Addis Ababa), Afar, Amara (Amhara), Binshangul Gumuz, Dire Dawa*, Gambela Hizboch (Gambela Peoples), Hareri Hizb (Harari People), Oromiya (Oromia), Sumale (Somali), Tigray, Ye Debub Biheroch Bihereseboch na Hizboch (Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
none (overseas territory of the UK; also claimed by Argentina)

Faroe Islands
none (part of the Kingdom of Denmark; self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 49 municipalities

Fiji
4 divisions and 1 dependency*; Central, Eastern, Northern, Rotuma*, Western

Finland
6 provinces (laanit, singular - laani); Aland, Etela-Suomen Laani, Ita-Suomen Laani, Lansi-Suomen Laani, Lappi, Oulun Laani

France
22 regions (regions, singular - region); Alsace, Aquitaine, Auvergne, Basse-Normandie, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Centre, Champagne-Ardenne, Corse, Franche-Comte, Haute-Normandie, Ile-de-France, Languedoc-Roussillon, Limousin, Lorraine, Midi-Pyrenees, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Pays de la Loire, Picardie, Poitou-Charentes, Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur, Rhone-Alpes
note: metropolitan France is divided into 22 regions (including the "territorial collectivity" of Corse or Corsica) and is subdivided

into 96 departments; see separate entries for the overseas departments (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion) and the overseas territorial collectivities (Mayotte, Saint Pierre, Miquelon)

French Guiana

none (overseas department of France)

French Polynesia

none (overseas lands of France); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are five archipelagic divisions named Archipel des Marquises, Archipel des Tuamotu, Archipel des Tubuai, Iles du Vent, Iles Sous-le-Vent
note: Clipperton Island is administered by France from French Polynesia

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

none (overseas territory of France); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are three districts named Ile Crozet, Iles Kerguelen, Iles Saint-Paul et Amsterdam; excludes "Adelie Land" claim in Antarctica that is not recognized by the US

Gabon

9 provinces; Estuaire, Haut-Ogooue, Moyen-Ogooue, Ngounie, Nyanga, Ogooue-Ivindo, Ogooue-Lolo, Ogooue-Maritime, Woleu-Ntem

Gambia, The

5 divisions and 1 city*; Banjul*, Central River, Lower River, North Bank, Upper River, Western

Georgia

9 regions (mkharebi, singular - mkhare), 9 cities

(k'alak'ebi, singular - k'alak'i), and 2 autonomous republics
(avtomnoy respubliki, singular - avtom respublika)
regions: Guria, Imereti, Kakheti, Kvemo Kartli, Mtskheta-Mtianeti,
Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti, Samegrelo and Zemo
Svaneti,
Samtskhe-Javakheti, Shida Kartli
cities: Chiat'ura, Gori, K'ut'aisi, P'ot'i, Rust'avi, Tbilisi,
Tqibuli, Tsqaltubo, Zugdidi
autonomous republics: Abkhazia or Ap'khazet'is Avtonomiuri
Respublika (Sokhumi), Ajaria or Acharis Avtonomiuri Respublika
(Bat'umi)
note: the administrative centers of the two autonomous republics
are
shown in parentheses

Germany

13 states (Laender, singular - Land) and 3 free states*
(Freistaaten, singular - Freistaat); Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bayern*,
Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen,
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen,
Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen*, Sachsen-Anhalt,
Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringen*

Ghana

10 regions; Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo, Central, Eastern, Greater
Accra, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Volta, Western

Gibraltar

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Greece

51 prefectures (nomoi, singular - nomos) and 1 autonomous
region*; Achaia, Agion Oros* (Mt. Athos), Aitolia kai Akarnania,
Argolis, Arkadia, Arta, Attiki, Chalkidiki, Chanion, Chios,
Dodekanisos, Drama, Evros, Evrytania, Evvoia, Florina, Fokidos,

Fthiotis, Grevena, Ileia, Imathia, Ioannina, Irakleion, Karditsa, Kastoria, Kavala, Kefallinia, Kerkyra, Kilgis, Korinthia, Kozani, Kyklades, Lakonia, Larisa, Lasithi, Lefkas, Lesvos, Magnisia, Messinia, Pella, Pieria, Preveza, Rethymnis, Rodopi, Samos, Serrai, Thesprotia, Thessaloniki, Trikala, Voiotia, Xanthi, Zakynthos

Greenland

3 districts (landsdele); Avannaarsuaq (Nordgrønland), Tunu (Ostgrønland), Kitaa (Vestgrønland)

note: there are 18 municipalities in Greenland

Grenada

6 parishes and 1 dependency*; Carriacou and Petit

Martinique*, Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint John, Saint Mark, Saint Patrick

Guadeloupe

none (overseas department of France)

Guam

none (territory of the US)

Guatemala

22 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento);

Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Chiquimula, El Progreso,

Escuintla, Guatemala, Huehuetenango, Izabal, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Peten,

Quetzaltenango, Quiché, Retalhuleu, Sacatepequez, San Marcos, Santa

Rosa, Solola, Suchitepequez, Totonicapán, Zacapa

Guernsey

none (British crown dependency); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there

are 10 parishes including Castel, Forest, Saint Andrew, Saint Martin, Saint Peter Port, Saint Pierre du Bois, Saint Sampson, Saint Saviour, Torteval, Vale

Guinea

33 prefectures and 1 special zone (zone special)*; Beyla, Boffa, Boke, Conakry*, Coyah, Dabola, Dalaba, Dinguiraye, Dubreka, Faranah, Forecariah, Fria, Gaoual, Gueckedou, Kankan, Kerouane, Kindia, Kissidougou, Koubia, Koundara, Kouroussa, Labe, Lelouma, Lola, Macenta, Mali, Mamou, Mandiana, Nzerekore, Pita, Siguiri, Telimele, Tougue, Yomou

Guinea-Bissau

9 regions (regioes, singular - regio); Bafata, Biombo, Bissau, Bolama, Cacheu, Gabu, Oio, Quinara, Tombali; note - Bolama may have been renamed Bolama/Bijagos

Guyana

10 regions; Barima-Waini, Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Demerara-Mahaica, East Berbice-Corentyne, Essequibo Islands-West Demerara, Mahaica-Berbice, Pomeroon-Supenaam, Potaro-Siparuni, Upper Demerara-Berbice, Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo

Haiti

10 departments (departements, singular - departement); Artibonite, Centre, Grand 'Anse, Nippes, Nord, Nord-Est, Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Sud, Sud-Est

Holy See (Vatican City)

none

Honduras

18 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento);
Atlantida, Choluteca, Colon, Comayagua, Copan, Cortes, El
Paraiso,

Francisco Morazan, Gracias a Dios, Intibuca, Islas de la Bahia, La
Paz, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Olancho, Santa Barbara, Valle, Yoro

Hong Kong

none (special administrative region of China)

Hungary

19 counties (megyek, singular - megye), 22 urban counties
(singular - megyei varos), and 1 capital city (fovaros)
counties: Bacs-Kiskun, Baranya, Bekes, Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen,
Csongrad, Fejer, Gyor-Moson-Sopron, Hajdu-Bihar, Heves,
Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok, Komarom-Esztergom, Nograd, Pest,
Somogy,

Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg, Tolna, Vas, Veszprem, Zala
urban counties: Bekescsaba, Debrecen, Dunaujvaros, Eger, Gyor,
Hodmezovasarhely, Kaposvar, Kecskemet, Miskolc, Nagykanizsa,
Nyiregyhaza, Pecs, Salgotarjan, Sopron, Szeged, Szekesfehervar,
Szekszard, Szolnok, Szombathely, Tatabanya, Veszprem,
Zalaegerszeg
capital city: Budapest

Iceland

8 regions; Austurland, Hofudhborgarsvaedhi, Nordhurland
Eystra, Nordhurland Vestra, Sudhurland, Sudhurnes, Vestfirdhir,
Vesturland

India

28 states and 7 union territories*; Andaman and Nicobar
Islands*, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar,
Chandigarh*, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli*, Daman and
Diu*,
Delhi*, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and

Kashmir,

Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep*, Madhya Pradesh,
Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa,
Puducherry*, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura,

Uttar

Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal

Indonesia

30 provinces (propinsi-propinsi, singular - propinsi), 2 special regions* (daerah-daerah istimewa, singular - daerah istimewa), and 1 special capital city district** (daerah khusus ibukota); Aceh*, Bali, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Irian Jaya Barat, Jakarta Raya**, Jambi, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Bangka Belitung, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Maluku, Maluku Utara, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Papua, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Utara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Sumatera Utara, Yogyakarta*

note: following the implementation of decentralization beginning on

1 January 2001, the 440 districts or regencies have become the key administrative units responsible for providing most government services

Iran

30 provinces (ostanha, singular - ostan); Ardabil, Azarbayjan-e Gharbi, Azarbayjan-e Sharqi, Bushehr, Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari, Esfahan, Fars, Gilan, Golestan, Hamadan, Hormozgan, Ilam, Kerman, Kermanshah, Khorasan-e Janubi, Khorasan-e Razavi, Khorasan-e Shemali, Khuzestan, Kohgiluyeh va Buyer Ahmad, Kordestan, Lorestan, Markazi, Mazandaran, Qazvin, Qom, Semnan, Sistan va

Baluchestan,
Tehran, Yazd, Zanjan

Iraq
18 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Anbar, Al Basrah, Al Muthanna, Al Qadisiyah, An Najaf, Arbil, As Sulaymaniyah,
At Ta'mim, Babil, Baghdad, Dahuk, Dhi Qar, Diyala, Karbala', Maysan,
Ninawa, Salah ad Din, Wasit

Ireland
26 counties; Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Donegal, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laois, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Offaly, Roscommon, Sligo,
Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford, Wicklow
note: Cavan, Donegal, and Monaghan are part of Ulster Province

Isle of Man
none; there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 24 local authorities
each with its own elections

Israel
6 districts (mehozot, singular - mehoz); Central, Haifa, Jerusalem, Northern, Southern, Tel Aviv

Italy
15 regions (regioni, singular - regione) and 5 autonomous regions* (regioni autonome, singular - regione autonoma);
Abruzzo,
Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia*, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Puglia, Sardegna*, Sicilia*, Toscana, Trentino-Alto Adige*,

Umbria,
Valle d'Aosta*, Veneto

Jamaica
14 parishes; Clarendon, Hanover, Kingston, Manchester,
Portland, Saint Andrew, Saint Ann, Saint Catherine, Saint
Elizabeth,
Saint James, Saint Mary, Saint Thomas, Trelawny, Westmoreland
note: for local government purposes, Kingston and Saint Andrew
were
amalgamated in 1923 into the present single corporate body
known as
the Kingston and Saint Andrew Corporation

Japan
47 prefectures; Aichi, Akita, Aomori, Chiba, Ehime, Fukui,
Fukuoka, Fukushima, Gifu, Gunma, Hiroshima, Hokkaido, Hyogo,
Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Iwate, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kanagawa, Kochi,
Kumamoto, Kyoto, Mie, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Nagano, Nagasaki,
Nara,
Niigata, Oita, Okayama, Okinawa, Osaka, Saga, Saitama, Shiga,
Shimane, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Tokushima, Tokyo, Tottori, Toyama,
Wakayama, Yamagata, Yamaguchi, Yamanashi

Jersey
none (British crown dependency)

Jordan
12 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Ajlun, Al
'Aqabah, Al Balqa', Al Karak, Al Mafrq, 'Amman, At Tafilah, Az
Zarqa', Irbid, Jarash, Ma'an, Madaba

Kazakhstan
14 provinces (oblystar, singular - oblys) and 3 cities*
(qala, singular - qalasy); Almaty Oblysy, Almaty Qalasy*, Aqmola
Oblysy (Astana), Aqtobe Oblysy, Astana Qalasy*, Atyrau Oblysy,

Batys

Qazaqstan Oblysy (Oral), Bayqongyr Qalasy*, Mangghystau Oblysy

(Aqtau), Ongtustik Qazaqstan Oblysy (Shymkent), Pavlodar Oblysy,

Qaraghandy Oblysy, Qostanay Oblysy, Qyzylorda Oblysy, Shyghys Qazaqstan Oblysy (Oskemen), Soltustik Qazaqstan Oblysy (Petrovsk), Zhambyl Oblysy (Taraz)

note: administrative divisions have the same names as their administrative centers (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses); in 1995, the Governments of Kazakhstan and Russia entered into an agreement whereby Russia would

lease for a period of 20 years an area of 6,000 sq km enclosing the Baykonur space launch facilities and the city of Bayqongyr (Baykonur, formerly Leninsk); in 2004, a new agreement extended the

lease to 2050

Kenya

7 provinces and 1 area*; Central, Coast, Eastern, Nairobi Area*, North Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley, Western

Kiribati

3 units; Gilbert Islands, Line Islands, Phoenix Islands;

note - in addition, there are 6 districts (Banaba, Central Gilberts, Line Islands, Northern Gilberts, Southern Gilberts, Tarawa) and 21 island councils - one for each of the inhabited islands (Abaiang, Abemama, Aranuka, Arorae, Banaba, Beru, Butaritari, Kanton, Kiritimati, Kuria, Maiana, Makin, Marakei, Nikunau, Nonouti, Onotoa,

Tabiteuea, Tabuaeran, Tamana, Tarawa, Teraina)

Korea, North

9 provinces (do, singular and plural) and 4

municipalities (si, singular and plural)
provinces: Chagang-do (Chagang), Hamgyong-bukto (North Hamgyong),
Hamgyong-namdo (South Hamgyong), Hwanghae-bukto (North Hwanghae),
Hwanghae-namdo (South Hwanghae), Kangwon-do (Kangwon),
P'yongan-bukto (North P'yongan), P'yongan-namdo (South P'yongan),
Yanggang-do (Yanggang)
municipalities: Kaesong-si (Kaesong), Najin Sonbong-si (Najin),
Nampo-si (Nampo), P'yongyang-si (Pyongyang)

Korea, South
9 provinces (do, singular and plural) and 7
metropolitan cities (gwangyoksi, singular and plural)
provinces: Cheju-do, Cholla-bukto (North Cholla), Cholla-namdo (South Cholla), Ch'ungch'ong-bukto (North Ch'ungch'ong),
Ch'ungch'ong-namdo (South Ch'ungch'ong), Kangwon-do, Kyonggi-do,
Kyongsang-bukto (North Kyongsang), Kyongsang-namdo (South Kyongsang)
metropolitan cities: Inch'on-gwangyoksi (Inch'on),
Kwangju-gwangyoksi (Kwangju), Pusan-gwangyoksi (Pusan),
Soul-t'ukpyolsi (Seoul), Taegu-gwangyoksi (Taegu), Taejon-gwangyoksi
(Taejon), Ulsan-gwangyoksi (Ulsan)

Kuwait

6 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Ahmadi,
Al 'Asimah, Al Farwaniyah, Al Jahra', Hawalli, Mubarak Al Kabir

Kyrgyzstan

7 provinces (oblastlar, singular - oblasty) and 1 city*
(shaar); Batken Oblasty, Bishkek Shaary*, Chuy Oblasty (Bishkek),
Jalal-Abad Oblasty, Naryn Oblasty, Osh Oblasty, Talas Oblasty,

Ysyk-Kol Oblasty (Karakol)

note: administrative divisions have the same names as their administrative centers (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)

Laos

16 provinces (khoueng, singular and plural), 1 municipality* (kampheng nakhon, singular and plural), and 1 special zone** (khetphiset, singular and plural); Attapu, Bokeo, Bolikhamxai, Champasak, Houaphan, Khammouan, Louangnamtha, Louangphrabang, Oudomxai, Phongsali, Salavan, Savannakhet, Viangchan (Vientiane)*, Viangchan, Xaignabouli, Xaisomboun**, Xekong, Xiangkhoang

Latvia

26 counties (singular - rajons) and 7 municipalities*: Aizkraukles Rajons, Aluksnes Rajons, Balvu Rajons, Bauskas Rajons, Cesu Rajons, Daugavpils*, Daugavpils Rajons, Dobeles Rajons, Gulbenes Rajons, Jekabpils Rajons, Jelgava*, Jelgavas Rajons, Jurmala*, Kraslavas Rajons, Kuldigas Rajons, Liepaja*, Liepajas Rajons, Limbazu Rajons, Ludzas Rajons, Madonas Rajons, Ogres Rajons, Preilu Rajons, Rezekne*, Rezeknes Rajons, Riga*, Rigas Rajons, Saldus Rajons, Talsu Rajons, Tukuma Rajons, Valkas Rajons, Valmieras Rajons, Ventspils*, Ventspils Rajons

Lebanon

8 governorates (mohafazat, singular - mohafazah); Aakkar, Baalbek-Hermel, Beyrouth, Beqaa, Liban-Nord, Liban-Sud, Mont-Liban, Nabatiye

Lesotho

10 districts; Berea, Butha-Buthe, Leribe, Mafeteng, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, Mokhotlong, Qacha's Nek, Quthing, Thaba-Tseka

Liberia

15 counties; Bomi, Bong, Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Lofa, Margibi, Maryland, Montserrado, Nimba, River Cess, River Gee, Sinoe

Libya

25 municipalities (baladiyat, singular - baladiyah); Ajdabiya, Al 'Aziziyah, Al Fatih, Al Jabal al Akhdar, Al Jufrah, Al Khums, Al Kufrah, An Nuqat al Khams, Ash Shati', Awbari, Az Zawiyah, Banghazi, Darnah, Ghadamis, Gharyan, Misratah, Murzuq, Sabha, Sawfajjin, Surt, Tarabulus, Tarhunah, Tubruq, Yafran, Zlitan; note - the 25 municipalities may have been replaced by 13 regions

Liechtenstein

11 communes (Gemeinden, singular - Gemeinde); Balzers, Eschen, Gamprin, Mauren, Planken, Ruggell, Schaan, Schellenberg, Triesen, Triesenberg, Vaduz

Lithuania

10 counties (apskritis, singular - apskritis); Alytaus, Kauno, Klaipėdos, Marijampolės, Panevezio, Šiauliai, Tauragės, Telšiai, Utenos, Vilniaus

Luxembourg

3 districts; Diekirch, Grevenmacher, Luxembourg

Macau

none (special administrative region of China)

Macedonia

85 municipalities (opštini, singular - opština); Aerodrom (Skopje), Aracinovo, Berovo, Bitola, Bogdanci, Bogovinje, Bosilovo,

Brvenica, Butel (Skopje), Cair (Skopje), Caska, Centar (Skopje), Centar Zupa, Cesinovo, Cucer-Sandevo, Debar, Debarca, Delcevo, Demir Hisar, Demir Kapija, Dojran, Dolneni, Drugovo, Gazi Baba (Skopje), Gevgelija, Gjorce Petrov (Skopje), Gostivar, Gradsko, Ilinden, Jegunovce, Karbinci, Karpos (Skopje), Kavadarci, Kicevo, Kisela Voda (Skopje), Kocani, Konce, Kratovo, Kriva Palanka, Krivogastani, Krusevo, Kumanovo, Lipkovo, Lozovo, Makedonska Kamenica, Makedonski Brod, Mavrovo i Rastusa, Mogila, Negotino,

Novaci, Novo Selo, Ohrid, Oslomej, Pehcevo, Petrovec, Plasnica, Prilep, Probistip, Radovis, Rankovce, Resen, Rosoman, Saraj (Skopje), Skopje, Sopiste, Staro Nagoricane, Stip, Struga, Strumica, Studenici, Suto Orizari (Skopje), Sveti Nikole, Tearce, Tetovo, Valandovo, Vasilevo, Veles, Vevcani, Vinica, Vranestica, Vrapiste, Zajas, Zelenikovo, Zelino, Zrnovci

note: the ten municipalities followed by Skopje in parentheses collectively constitute "greater Skopje"

Madagascar

6 provinces (faritany); Antananarivo, Antsiranana, Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga, Toamasina, Toliara

Malawi

27 districts; Balaka, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Chiradzulu, Chitipa, Dedza, Dowa, Karonga, Kasungu, Likoma, Lilongwe, Machinga

(Kasupe), Mangochi, Mchinji, Mulanje, Mwanza, Mzimba, Ntcheu, Nkhata

Bay, Nkhosakota, Nsanje, Ntchisi, Phalombe, Rumphu, Salima, Thyolo, Zomba

Malaysia

13 states (negeri-negeri, singular - negeri) Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Pulau Pinang, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, and Terengganu; and one federal

territory (wilayah persekutuan) with three components, city of Kuala

Lumpur, Labuan, and Putrajaya

Maldives

19 atolls (atholhu, singular and plural) and the capital city*; Alifu, Baa, Dhaalu, Faafu, Gaafu Alifu, Gaafu Dhaalu, Gnaviyani, Haa Alifu, Haa Dhaalu, Kaafu, Laamu, Lhaviyani, Maale*

(Male), Meemu, Noonu, Raa, Seenu, Shaviyani, Thaa, Vaavu

Mali

8 regions (regions, singular - region); Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro, Mopti, Segou, Sikasso, Tombouctou

Malta

none (administered directly from Valletta); note - local councils carry out administrative orders

Marshall Islands

33 municipalities; Ailinginae, Ailinglaplap, Ailuk, Arno, Aur, Bikar, Bikini, Bokak, Ebon, Enewetak, Erikub, Jabat, Jaluit, Jemo, Kili, Kwajalein, Lae, Lib, Likiep, Majuro, Maloelap, Mejit, Mili, Namorik, Namu, Rongelap, Rongrik, Toke, Ujae, Ujelang, Utirik, Wotho, Wotje

Martinique

none (overseas department of France)

Mauritania

12 regions (regions, singular - region) and 1 capital district*; Adrar, Assaba, Brakna, Dakhlet Nouadhibou, Gorgol, Guidimaka, Hodh Ech Chargui, Hodh El Gharbi, Inchiri, Nouakchott*, Tagant, Tiris Zemmour, Trarza

Mauritius

9 districts and 3 dependencies*; Agalega Islands*, Black River, Cargados Carajos Shoals*, Flacq, Grand Port, Moka, Pamplemousses, Plaines Wilhems, Port Louis, Riviere du Rempart, Rodrigues*, Savanne

Mayotte

none (territorial collectivity of France)

Mexico

31 states (estados, singular - estado) and 1 federal district* (distrito federal); Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila de Zaragoza, Colima, Distrito Federal*, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan de Ocampo, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro de Arteaga, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz-Llave, Yucatan, Zacatecas

Micronesia, Federated States of

4 states; Chuuk (Truk), Kosrae (Kosaie), Pohnpei (Ponape), Yap

Moldova

32 raions (raioane, singular - raionul), 3 municipalities (municipiul), 1 autonomous territorial unit (unitatea teritoriala)

autonoma), and 1 territorial unit (unitatea teritoriala)
raions: Anenii Noi, Basarabeasca, Briceni, Cahul, Cantemir,
Calarasi, Causeni, Cimisia, Criuleni, Donduseni, Drochia,
Dubasari,
Edinet, Falesti, Floresti, Glodeni, Hincesti, Ialoveni, Leova,
Nisporeni, Ocnita, Orhei, Rezina, Riscani, Singerei, Soldanesti,
Soroca, Stefan-Voda, Straseni, Taraclia, Telenesti, Ungheni
municipalities: Balti, Bender, Chisinau
autonomous territorial unit: Gagauzia
territorial unit: Stinga Nistrului

Monaco

none; there are no first-order administrative divisions as
defined by the US Government, but there are four quarters
(quartiers, singular - quartier); Fontvieille, La Condamine,
Monaco-Ville, Monte-Carlo

Mongolia

21 provinces (aymguud, singular - aymag) and 1
municipality* (singular - hot); Arhangay, Bayanhongor, Bayan-
Olgii,
Bulgan, Darhan-Uul, Dornod, Dornogovi, Dundgovi, Dzavhan,
Govi-Altay, Govisumber, Hentiy, Hovd, Hovsgol, Omnogovi,
Orhon,
Ovorhangay, Selenge, Suhbaatar, Tov, Ulaanbaatar*, Uvs

Montenegro

21 municipalities (opstini, singular - opstina);
Andrijevia, Bar, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Budva, Cetinje, Danilovgrad,
Herceg Novi, Kolasin, Kotor, Mojkovac, Niksic, Plav, Pluzine,
Pljevlja, Podgornica, Rozaje, Savnik, Tivat, Ulcinj, Zabljak

Montserrat

3 parishes; Saint Anthony, Saint Georges, Saint Peter

Morocco

15 regions; Grand Casablanca, Chaouia-Ouadigha,
Doukkala-Abda, Fes-Boulemane, Gharb-Chrarda-Beni Hssen,
Guelmim-Es

Smara, Laayoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Hamra, Marrakech-Tensift-Al
Haouz,

Meknes-Tafilalet, Oriental, Rabat-Sale-Zemmour-Zaer,
Souss-Massa-Draa, Tadla-Azilal, Tanger-Tetouan, Taza-Al
Hoceima-Taounate

note: Morocco claims the territory of Western Sahara, the political
status of which is considered undetermined by the US
Government;

portions of the regions Guelmim-Es Smara and Laayoune-
Boujdour-Sakia

El Hamra as claimed by Morocco lie within Western Sahara;
Morocco

claims another region, Oued Eddahab-Lagouira, which falls
entirely
within Western Sahara

Mozambique

10 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia), 1 city
(cidade)*; Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Maputo,
Cidade de
Maputo*, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Zambezia

Namibia

13 regions; Caprivi, Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Khomas, Kunene,
Ohangwena, Okavango, Omaheke, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto,
Otjozondjupa

Nauru

14 districts; Aiwo, Anabar, Anetan, Anibare, Baiti, Boe,
Buada, Denigomodu, Ewa, Ijuw, Meneng, Nibok, Uaboe, Yaren

Nepal

14 zones (anchal, singular and plural); Bagmati, Bheri, Dhawalagiri, Gandaki, Janakpur, Karnali, Kosi, Lumbini, Mahakali, Mechi, Narayani, Rapti, Sagarmatha, Seti

Netherlands

12 provinces (provincies, singular - provincie); Drenthe, Flevoland, Friesland (Fryslan), Gelderland, Groningen, Limburg, Noord-Brabant, Noord-Holland, Overijssel, Utrecht, Zeeland, Zuid-Holland

Netherlands Antilles

none (part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands)
note: each island has its own government

New Caledonia

none (overseas territory of France); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 3 provinces named Iles Loyaute, Nord, and Sud

New Zealand

16 regions and 1 territory*; Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Canterbury, Chatham Islands*, Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Manawatu-Wanganui, Marlborough, Nelson, Northland, Otago, Southland, Taranaki, Tasman, Waikato, Wellington, West Coast

Nicaragua

15 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento) and 2 autonomous regions* (regiones autonomistas, singular - region autonomista); Atlantico Norte*, Atlantico Sur*, Boaco, Carazo, Chinandega, Chontales, Esteli, Granada, Jinotega, Leon, Madriz,

Managua, Masaya, Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia, Rio San Juan, Rivas

Niger

8 regions (regions, singular - region) includes 1 capital district* (commune urbaine); Agadez, Diffa, Dosso, Maradi, Niamey*, Tahoua, Tillaberi, Zinder

Nigeria

36 states and 1 territory*; Abia, Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Federal Capital Territory*, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Nassarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, Zamfara

Niue

none; note - there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 14 villages at the second order

Norfolk Island

none (territory of Australia)

Northern Mariana Islands

none (commonwealth in political union with the US); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are four municipalities at the second order: Northern Islands, Rota, Saipan, Tinian

Norway

19 counties (fylker, singular - fylke); Akershus, Aust-Agder, Buskerud, Finnmark, Hedmark, Hordaland, More og Romsdal, Nordland, Nord-Trondelag, Oppland, Oslo, Ostfold, Rogaland, Sogn og

Fjordane,

Sor-Trondelag, Telemark, Troms, Vest-Agder, Vestfold

Oman

5 regions (manatiq, singular - mintaqat) and 4 governorates*

(muhafazat, singular - muhafazat) Ad Dakhiliyah, Al Batinah, Al

Buraymi*, Al Wusta, Ash Sharqiyah, Az Zahirah, Masqat*,

Musandam*,

Zufar (Dhofar)*

Pakistan

4 provinces, 1 territory*, and 1 capital territory**;

Balochistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas*, Islamabad

Capital

Territory**, North-West Frontier Province, Punjab, Sindh

note: the Pakistani-administered portion of the disputed Jammu and

Kashmir region consists of two administrative entities: Azad Kashmir

and Northern Areas

Palau

16 states; Aimeliik, Airai, Angaur, Hatohobei, Kayangel,

Koror, Melekeok, Ngaraard, Ngarchelong, Ngardmau, Ngatpang,

Ngchesar, Ngeremlengui, Ngiwal, Peleliu, Sonsorol

Panama

9 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia) and 1

territory* (comarca); Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui, Cocle, Colon,

Darien, Herrera, Los Santos, Panama, San Blas*(Kuna Yala), and

Veraguas

Papua New Guinea

20 provinces; Bougainville, Central, Chimbu,

Eastern Highlands, East New Britain, East Sepik, Enga, Gulf, Madang,

Manus, Milne Bay, Morobe, National Capital, New Ireland, Northern,

Sandaun, Southern Highlands, Western, Western Highlands, West New

Britain

Paraguay

17 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento) and 1 capital city*; Alto Paraguay, Alto Parana, Amambay, Asuncion*, Boqueron, Caaguazu, Caazapa, Canindeyu, Central, Concepcion, Cordillera, Guaira, Itapua, Misiones, Neembucu, Paraguari, Presidente Hayes, San Pedro

Peru

25 regions (regiones, singular - region) and 1 province* (provincia); Amazonas, Ancash, Apurimac, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Callao, Cusco, Huancavelica, Huanuco, Ica, Junin, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Lima, Lima*, Loreto, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Pasco, Piura, Puno, San Martin, Tacna, Tumbes, Ucayali

Philippines

79 provinces and 117 chartered cities

provinces: Abra, Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Aklan, Albay, Antique, Apayao, Aurora, Basilan, Bataan, Batanes, Batangas, Biliran, Benguet, Bohol, Bukidnon, Bulacan, Cagayan, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Camiguin, Capiz, Catanduanes, Cavite, Cebu,

Compostela, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Eastern

Samar, Guimaras, Ifugao, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Iloilo, Isabela, Kalinga, Laguna, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, La Union, Leyte, Maguindanao, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro Occidental, Mindoro

Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, Mountain

Province,

Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, North Cotabato, Northern Samar,

Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Palawan, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon,

Quirino, Rizal, Romblon, Samar, Sarangani, Siquijor, Sorsogon, South

Cotabato, Southern Leyte, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Tarlac, Tawi-Tawi, Zambales, Zamboanga del Norte,

Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay

chartered cities: Alaminos, Angeles, Antipolo, Bacolod, Bago,

Baguio, Bais, Balanga, Batangas, Bayawan, Bislig, Butuan,

Cabanatuan, Cadiz, Cagayan de Oro, Calamba, Calapan, Calbayog,

Candon, Canlaon, Cauayan, Cavite, Cebu, Cotabato, Dagupan,

Danao,

Dapitan, Davao, Digos, Dipolog, Dumaguete, Escalante, Gapan, General

Santos, Gingoog, Himamaylan, Iligan, Iloilo, Isabela, Iriga,

Kabankalan, Kalookan, Kidapawan, Koronadal, La Carlota, Laoag,

Lapu-Lapu, Las Pinas, Legazpi, Ligao, Lipa, Lucena, Maasin, Makati,

Malabon, Malaybalay, Malolos, Mandaluyong, Mandaue, Manila, Marawi,

Markina, Masbate, Muntinlupa, Munoz, Naga, Olongapo, Ormoc,

Oroquieta, Ozamis, Pagadian, Palayan, Panabo, Paranaque, Pasay,

Pasig, Passi, Puerto Princesa, Quezon, Roxas, Sagay, Samal, San

Carlos (in Negros Occidental), San Carlos (in Pangasinan), San

Fernando (in La Union), San Fernando (in Pampanga), San Jose,

San

Jose del Monte, San Pablo, Santa Rosa, Santiago, Silay, Sipalay,

Sorsogon, Surigao, Tabaco, Tacloban, Tacurong, Tagaytay,

Tagbilaran,

Taguig, Tagum, Talisay (in Cebu), Talisay (in Negros Oriental),

Tanauan, Tangub, Tanjay, Tarlac, Toledo, Tuguegarao, Trece Martires,

Urdaneta, Valencia, Valenzuela, Victorias, Vigan, Zamboanga

Pitcairn Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Poland

16 provinces (województwa, singular - województwo);

Dolnoslaskie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Lodzkie, Lubelskie, Lubuskie, Malopolskie, Mazowieckie, Opolskie, Podkarpackie, Podlaskie, Pomorskie, Slaskie, Swietokrzyskie, Warminsko-Mazurskie, Wielkopolskie, Zachodniopomorskie

Portugal

18 districts (distritos, singular - distrito) and 2

autonomous regions* (regioes autonomas, singular - regio autonoma);

Aveiro, Acores (Azores)*, Beja, Braga, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Evora, Faro, Guarda, Leiria, Lisboa, Madeira*, Portalegre,

Porto, Santarem, Setubal, Viana do Castelo, Vila Real, Viseu

Puerto Rico

none (territory of the US with commonwealth status);

there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are 78 municipalities (municipios, singular

- municipio) at the second order; Adjuntas, Aguada, Aguadilla, Aguas

Buenas, Aibonito, Anasco, Arecibo, Arroyo, Barceloneta, Barranquitas, Bayamon, Cabo Rojo, Caguas, Camuy, Canovanas, Carolina, Catano, Cayey, Ceiba, Ciales, Cidra, Coamo, Comerio, Corozal, Culebra, Dorado, Fajardo, Florida, Guanica, Guayama, Guayanilla, Guaynabo, Gurabo, Hatillo, Hormigueros, Humacao,

Isabela, Jayuya, Juana Diaz, Juncos, Lajas, Lares, Las Marias, Las Piedras, Loiza, Luquillo, Manati, Maricao, Maunabo, Mayaguez, Moca,

Morovis, Naguabo, Naranjito, Orocovi, Patillas, Penuelas, Ponce, Quebradillas, Rincon, Rio Grande, Sabana Grande, Salinas, San German, San Juan, San Lorenzo, San Sebastian, Santa Isabel, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Trujillo Alto, Utuado, Vega Alta, Vega Baja, Vieques, Villalba, Yabucoa, Yauco

Qatar

10 municipalities (baladiyat, singular - baladiyah); Ad

Dawhah, Al Ghuwayriyah, Al Jumayliyah, Al Khawr, Al Wakrah, Ar

Rayyan, Jarayan al Batinah, Madinat ash Shamal, Umm Sa'id, Umm Salal

Reunion

none (overseas department of France); there are no

first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US

Government, but there are 4 arrondissements, 24 communes, and 47

cantons

Romania

41 counties (judete, singular - judet) and 1 municipality*

(municipiu); Alba, Arad, Arges, Bacau, Bihor, Bistrita-Nasaud,

Botosani, Braila, Brasov, Bucuresti (Bucharest)*, Buzau, Calarasi,

Caras-Severin, Cluj, Constanta, Covasna, Dimbovita, Dolj, Galati,

Gorj, Giurgiu, Harghita, Hunedoara, Ialomita, Iasi, Ilfov,

Maramures, Mehedinti, Mures, Neamt, Olt, Prahova, Salaj, Satu

Mare,

Sibiu, Suceava, Teleorman, Timis, Tulcea, Vaslui, Vilcea, Vrancea

Russia

48 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast), 21 republics

(respublik, singular - respublika), 9 autonomous okrugs (avtonomnykh

okrugov, singular - avtonomnyy okrug), 7 krais (krayev, singular - kray), 2 federal cities (singular - gorod), and 1 autonomous oblast (avtonomnaya oblast')

oblasts: Amur (Blagoveshchensk), Arkhangel'sk, Astrakhan', Belgorod,

Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kaliningrad, Kaluga,

Kamchatka (Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy), Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma,

Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Nizhniy Novgorod, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orenburg, Orel, Penza, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan', Sakhalin (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk), Samara,

Saratov, Smolensk, Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg), Tambov, Tomsk, Tula,

Tver', Tyumen', Ul'yanovsk, Vladimir, Volgograd, Vologda, Voronezh,

Yaroslavl'

republics: Adygeya (Maykop), Altay (Gorno-Altaysk), Bashkortostan

(Ufa), Buryatiya (Ulan-Ude), Chechnya (Groznyy), Chuvashiya (Cheboksary), Dagestan (Makhachkala), Ingushetiya (Magas),

Kabardino-Balkariya (Nal'chik), Kalmykiya (Elista),

Karachayevo-Cherkesiya (Cherkessk), Kareliya (Petrozavodsk),

Khakasiya (Abakan), Komi (Syktyvkar), Mariy-El (Yoshkar-Ola),

Mordoviya (Saransk), North Ossetia (Vladikavkaz), Sakha [Yakutiya]

(Yakutsk), Tatarstan (Kazan'), Tyva (Kyzyl), Udmurtiya (Izhevsk)

autonomous okrugs: Aga Buryat (Aginskoye), Chukotka (Anadyr'), Evenk

(Tura), Khanty-Mansi, Koryak (Palana), Nenets (Nar'yan-Mar), Taymyr

[Dolgano-Nenets] (Dudinka), Ust'-Orda Buryat (Ust'-Ordynskiy), Yamalo-Nenets (Salekhard)

krays: Altay (Barnaul), Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Permskiy, Primorskiy (Vladivostok), Stavropol'

federal cities: Moscow (Moskva), Saint Petersburg (Sankt-Peterburg)

autonomous oblast: Yevrey [Jewish] (Birobidzhan)

note: administrative divisions have the same names as their administrative centers (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)

Rwanda

12 provinces (in French - provinces, singular - province; in Kinyarwanda - prefigintara for singular and plural); Butare, Byumba,

Cyangugu, Gikongoro, Gisenyi, Gitarama, Kibungo, Kibuye, Kigali Rurale, Kigali-ville, Umutara, Ruhengeri

Saint Helena

1 administrative area and 2 dependencies*; Ascension*, Saint Helena, Tristan da Cunha*

Saint Kitts and Nevis

14 parishes; Christ Church Nichola Town, Saint Anne Sandy Point, Saint George Basseterre, Saint George Gingerland,

Saint James Windward, Saint John Capesterre, Saint John Figtree, Saint Mary Cayon, Saint Paul Capesterre, Saint Paul Charlestown, Saint Peter Basseterre, Saint Thomas Lowland, Saint Thomas Middle

Island, Trinity Palmetto Point

Saint Lucia

11 quarters; Anse-la-Ray, Castries, Choiseul, Dauphin, Dennery, Gros-Islet, Laborie, Micoud, Praslin, Soufriere, Vieux-Fort

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

none (territorial collectivity of France);

note - there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are two communes - Saint Pierre, Miquelon at the second order

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

6 parishes; Charlotte, Grenadines,

Saint Andrew, Saint David, Saint George, Saint Patrick

Samoa

11 districts; A'ana, Aiga-i-le-Tai, Atua, Fa'asaleleaga,

Gaga'emauga, Gagaifomauga, Palauli, Satupa'itea, Tuamasaga,

Va'a-o-Fonoti, Vaisigano

San Marino

9 municipalities (castelli, singular - castello);

Acquaviva, Borgo Maggiore, Chiesanuova, Domagnano, Faetano,

Fiorentino, Montegiardino, San Marino Citta, Serravalle

Sao Tome and Principe

2 provinces; Principe, Sao Tome

note: Principe has had self-government since 29 April 1995

Saudi Arabia

13 provinces (mintaqat, singular - mintaqah); Al Bahah,

Al Hudud ash Shamaliyah, Al Jawf, Al Madinah, Al Qasim, Ar Riyadh,

Ash Sharqiyah (Eastern Province), 'Asir, Ha'il, Jizan, Makkah,

Najran, Tabuk

Senegal

11 regions (regions, singular - region); Dakar, Diourbel,

Fatick, Kaolack, Kolda, Louga, Matam, Saint-Louis, Tambacounda,

Thies, Ziguinchor

Serbia

29 districts (okrugov; singular - okrug), 1 capital city*

Serbia Proper: Belgrad*, Bor, Branicevo, Jablanica, Kolubara, Macva,

Moravica, Nisava, Pcinja, Pirot, Podunavlje, Pomoravlje, Rasina, Raska, Sumadija, Toplica, Zajecar, Zlatibor

Vojvodina Autonomous Province: Central Banat, North Backa, North

Banat, South Backa, South Banat, Srem, West Backa

Kosovo and Metojia Autonomous Province: Kosovo, Kosovska-Mitrovica,

Kosovo-Pomoravlje, Pec, Prizren

Seychelles

23 administrative districts; Anse aux Pins, Anse Boileau,

Anse Etoile, Anse Louis, Anse Royale, Baie Lazare, Baie Sainte Anne,

Beau Vallon, Bel Air, Bel Ombre, Cascade, Glacis, Grand' Anse (on Mahe), Grand' Anse (on Praslin), La Digue, La Riviere Anglaise, Mont

Buxton, Mont Fleuri, Plaisance, Pointe La Rue, Port Glaud, Saint Louis, Takamaka

Sierra Leone

3 provinces and 1 area*; Eastern, Northern, Southern, Western*

Singapore

none

Slovakia

8 regions (kraje, singular - kraj); Banskobystricky, Bratislavsky, Kosicky, Nitriansky, Presovsky, Trenciansky, Trnavsky, Zilinsky

Slovenia

182 municipalities (obcine, singular - občina) and 11 urban municipalities* (mestne občine , singular - mestna občina)

Ajdovscina, Beltinci, Benedikt, Bistrica ob Sotli, Bled, Bloke, Bohinj, Borovnica, Bovec, Braslovce, Brda, Brezice, Brezovica, Cankova, Celje*, Cerklje na Gorenjskem, Cerknica, Cerkno, Cerkvenjak, Crensovci, Crna na Koroskem, Crnomelj, Destrnik, Divaca,

Dobje, Dobropolje, Dobrna, Dobrova-Horjul-Polhov Gradec, Dobrovnik-Dobronak, Dolenjske Toplice, Dol pri Ljubljani, Domzale,

Dornava, Dravograd, Duplek, Gorenja Vas-Poljane, Gorisnica, Gornja

Radgona, Gornji Grad, Gornji Petrovci, Grad, Grosuplje, Hajdina, Hoce-Slivnica, Hodos-Hodos, Horjul, Hrastnik, Hrpelje-Kozina, Idrija, Ig, Ilirska Bistrica, Ivancna Gorica, Izola-Isola, Jesenice, Jezersko, Jursinci, Kamnik, Kanal, Kidricevo, Kobarid, Kobilje, Kocevje, Komen, Komenda, Koper-Capodistria*, Kostel, Kozje, Kranj*,

Kranjska Gora, Krizevci, Krsko, Kungota, Kuzma, Lasko, Lenart, Lendava-Lendva, Litija, Ljubljana*, Ljubno, Ljutomer, Logatec, Loska

Dolina, Loski Potok, Lovrenc na Pohorju, Luce, Lukovica, Majsterk,

Maribor*, Markovci, Medvode, Menges, Metlika, Mezica, Miklavz na

Dravskem Polju, Miren-Kostanjevica, Mirna Pec, Mislinja, Moravce,

Moravske Toplice, Mozirje, Murska Sobota*, Muta, Naklo, Nazarje, Nova Gorica*, Novo Mesto*, Odranci, Oplotnica, Ormoz, Osilnica, Pesnica, Piran-Pirano, Pivka, Podcetrtek, Podlehnik, Podvelka, Polzela, Postojna, Prebold, Preddvor, Prevalje, Ptuj*, Puconci, Race-Fram, Radece, Radenci, Radlje ob Dravi, Radovljica, Ravne na

Koroskem, Razkrizje, Ribnica, Ribnica na Pohorju, Rogasovci, Rogaska

Slatina, Rogatec, Ruse, Salovci, Selnica ob Dravi, Semic, Sempeter-Vrtojba, Sencur, Sentilj, Sentjernej, Sentjur pri Celju, Sevnica, Sezana, Skocjan, Skofja Loka, Skofljica, Slovenj Gradec*, Slovenska Bistrica, Slovenske Konjice, Smarje pri Jelsah, Smartno ob

Paki, Smartno pri Litiji, Sodrazica, Solcava, Sostanj, Starse, Store, Sveta Ana, Sveti Andraz v Slovenskih Goricah, Sveti Jurij, Tabor, Tisina, Tolmin, Trbovlje, Trebnje, Trnovska Vas, Trzic, Trzin, Turnisce, Velenje*, Velika Polana, Velike Lasce, Verzej, Videm, Vipava, Vitanje, Vodice, Vojnik, Vransko, Vrhnika, Vuzenica,

Zagorje ob Savi, Zalec, Zavrc, Zelezniki, Zetale, Ziri, Zirovnica, Zuzemberk, Zrece

note: there may be 45 more municipalities

Solomon Islands

9 provinces and 1 capital territory*; Central, Choiseul, Guadalcanal, Honiara*, Isabel, Makira, Malaita, Rennell and Bellona, Temotu, Western

Somalia

18 regions (plural - NA, singular - gobolka); Awdal, Bakool, Banaadir, Bari, Bay, Galguduud, Gedo, Hiiraan, Jubbada Dhexe, Jubbada Hoose, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Shabeellaha Dhexe, Shabeellaha

Hoose, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed

South Africa

9 provinces; Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North-West, Northern Cape, Western Cape

Spain

17 autonomous communities (comunidades autonomas, singular - comunidad autonoma) and 2 autonomous cities* (ciudades autonomas,

singular - ciudad autonoma); Andalucia, Aragon, Asturias, Baleares (Balearic Islands), Ceuta*, Canarias (Canary Islands), Cantabria, Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla y Leon, Cataluna, Comunidad Valenciana,

Extremadura, Galicia, La Rioja, Madrid, Melilla*, Murcia, Navarra, Pais Vasco (Basque Country)

note: the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla plus three small islands of Islas Chafarinas, Penon de Alhucemas, and Penon de Velez

de la Gomera, administered directly by the Spanish central government, are all located along the coast of Morocco and are collectively referred to as Places of Sovereignty (Plazas de Soberania)

Sri Lanka

8 provinces; Central, North Central, North Eastern, North Western, Sabaragamuwa, Southern, Uva, Western

note: in 1998 the Government of Sri Lanka proposed a merger of the

former Northern and Eastern provinces; while this merger was never

ratified, the Government treats North Eastern Province as a de facto

singular administrative unit

Sudan

25 states (wilayat, singular - wilayah); A'ali an Nil (Upper Nile), Al Bahr al Ahmar (Red Sea), Al Buhayrat (Lakes), Al Jazirah (El Gezira), Al Khartum (Khartoum), Al Qadarif (Gedaref), Al Wahdah

(Unity), An Nil al Abyad (White Nile), An Nil al Azraq (Blue Nile),

Ash Shamaliyah (Northern), Bahr al Jabal (Bahr al Jabal), Gharb al

Istiwa'iyah (Western Equatoria), Gharb Bahr al Ghazal (Western Bahr

al Ghazal), Gharb Darfur (Western Darfur), Janub Darfur (Southern

Darfur), Janub Kurdufan (Southern Kordofan), Junqali (Jonglei), Kassala (Kassala), Nahr an Nil (Nile), Shamal Bahr al Ghazal (Northern Bahr al Ghazal), Shamal Darfur (Northern Darfur), Shamal

Kurdufan (Northern Kordofan), Sharq al Istiwa'iyah (Eastern Equatoria), Sinnar (Sinnar), Warab (Warab)

Suriname

10 districts (distrikten, singular - distrikt); Brokopondo, Commewijne, Coronie, Marowijne, Nickerie, Para, Paramaribo, Saramacca, Sipaliwini, Wanica

Swaziland

4 districts; Hhohho, Lubombo, Manzini, Shiselweni

Sweden

21 counties (lan, singular and plural); Blekinge, Dalarnas, Gavleborgs, Gotlands, Hallands, Jamtlands, Jonkopings, Kalmar, Kronobergs, Norrbottens, Orebro, Ostergotlands, Skane, Sodermanlands, Stockholms, Uppsala, Varmlands, Vasterbottens, Vasternorrlands, Vastmanlands, Vastra Gotalands

Switzerland

26 cantons (cantons, singular - canton in French; cantoni, singular - cantone in Italian; kantone, singular - kanton in German); Aargau, Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden, Appenzell Inner-Rhoden,

Basel-Landschaft, Basel-Stadt, Bern, Fribourg, Geneve, Glarus, Graubunden, Jura, Luzern, Neuchatel, Nidwalden, Obwalden,

Sankt

Gallen, Schaffhausen, Schwyz, Solothurn, Thurgau, Ticino, Uri, Valais, Vaud, Zug, Zurich

Syria

14 provinces (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Al Hasakah, Al Ladhikiyah, Al Qunaytirah, Ar Raqqah, As Suwayda', Dar'a, Dayr az

Zawr, Dimashq, Halab, Hamah, Hims, Idlib, Rif Dimashq, Tartus

Taiwan

includes central island of Taiwan plus numerous smaller islands near central island and off coast of China's Fujian Province; Taiwan is divided into 18 counties (hsien, singular and plural), 5 municipalities (shih, singular and plural), and 2 special municipalities (chuan-shih, singular and plural)

counties: Chang-hua, Chia-i, Hsin-chu, Hua-lien, I-lan, Kao-hsiung (county), Kin-men, Lien-chiang, Miao-li, Nan-t'ou, P'eng-hu, P'ing-tung, T'ai-chung, T'ai-nan, T'ai-pei (county), T'ai-tung, T'ao-yuan, and Yun-lin

municipalities: Chia-i, Chi-lung, Hsin-chu, T'ai-chung, T'ai-nan

special municipalities: Kao-hsiung city, T'ai-pei city

note: Taiwan generally uses Wade-Giles system for romanization; special municipality of Taipei adopted standard pinyin romanization

for street and place names within city boundaries, other local authorities have selected a variety of romanization systems

Tajikistan

2 provinces (viloyatho, singular - viloyat) and 1

autonomous province* (viloyati mukhtor); Viloyati Khatlon (Qurghonteppa), Viloyati Mukhtori Kuhistoni Badakhshon* [Gorno-Badakhshan] (Khorugh), Viloyati Sughd (Khujand)

note: the administrative center name follows in parentheses

Tanzania

26 regions; Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kagera, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Manyara, Mara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Pemba North, Pemba South, Pwani, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Singida, Tabora, Tanga, Zanzibar Central/South, Zanzibar North, Zanzibar Urban/West

Thailand

76 provinces (changwat, singular and plural); Amnat Charoen, Ang Thong, Buriram, Chachoengsao, Chai Nat, Chaiyaphum, Chanthaburi, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Chon Buri, Chumphon, Kalasin, Kamphaeng Phet, Kanchanaburi, Khon Kaen, Krabi, Krung Thep Mahanakhon (Bangkok), Lampang, Lamphun, Loei, Lop Buri, Mae Hong Son, Maha Sarakham, Mukdahan, Nakhon Nayok, Nakhon Pathom, Nakhon Phanom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Sawan, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Nan, Narathiwat, Nong Bua Lamphu, Nong Khai, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, Pattani, Phangnga, Phatthalung, Phayao, Phetchabun, Phetchaburi, Phichit, Phitsanulok, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Phrae, Phuket, Prachin Buri, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ranong, Ratchaburi, Rayong, Roi Et, Sa Kaeo, Sakon Nakhon, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, Sara Buri, Satun, Sing Buri, Sisaket, Songkhla, Sukhothai, Suphan Buri, Surat Thani, Surin, Tak, Trang, Trat, Ubon Ratchathani, Udon Thani, Uthai Thani, Uttaradit, Yala, Yasothon

Togo

5 regions (regions, singular - region); Centrale, Kara, Maritime, Plateaux, Savanes

Tokelau

none (territory of New Zealand)

Tonga

3 island groups; Ha'apai, Tongatapu, Vava'u

Trinidad and Tobago

9 regional corporations, 2 city corporations, 3

borough corporations, 1 ward

regional corporations: Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo, Diego Martin, Mayaro/Rio Claro, Penal/Debe, Princes Town, Sangre Grande, San Juan/Laventille, Siparia, Tunapuna/Piarco

city corporations: Port-of-Spain, San Fernando

borough corporations: Arima, Chaguanas, Point Fortin

ward: Tobago

Tunisia

24 governorates; Ariana (Aryanah), Beja (Bajah), Ben Arous (Bin 'Arus), Bizerte (Banzart), Gabes (Qabis), Gafsa (Qafsah), Jendouba (Jundubah), Kairouan (Al Qayrawan), Kasserine (Al Qasrayn),

Kebili (Qibili), Kef (Al Kaf), Mahdia (Al Mahdiyah), Manouba (Manubah), Medenine (Madanin), Monastir (Al Munastir), Nabeul (Nabul), Sfax (Safaqis), Sidi Bou Zid (Sidi Bu Zayd), Siliana (Silyanah), Sousse (Susah), Tataouine (Tatawin), Tozeur (Tawzar), Tunis, Zaghouan (Zaghwan)

Turkey

81 provinces (iller, singular - il); Adana, Adiyaman, Afyonkarahisar, Agri, Aksaray, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Ardahan, Artvin, Aydin, Balikesir, Bartin, Batman, Bayburt, Bilecik, Bingol,

Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Canakkale, Cankiri, Corum, Denizli, Diyarbakir, Duzce, Edirne, Elazig, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskisehir, Gaziantep, Giresun, Gumushane, Hakkari, Hatay, Icel (Mersin), Igdir,

Isparta, Istanbul, Izmir, Kahramanmaras, Karabuk, Karaman, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kilis, Kirikkale, Kirklareli, Kirsehir, Kocaeli, Konya, Kutahya, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Mugla, Mus, Nevsehir, Nigde, Ordu, Osmaniye, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Sanliurfa, Siirt, Sinop, Sirnak, Sivas, Tekirdag, Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli, Usak, Van, Yalova, Yozgat, Zonguldak

Turkmenistan

5 provinces (welayatlar, singular - welayat): Ahal

Welayaty (Ashgabat), Balkan Welayaty (Balkanabat), Dashoguz

Welayaty, Lebap Welayaty (Turkmenabat), Mary Welayaty

note: administrative divisions have the same names as their administrative centers (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)

Turks and Caicos Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Tuvalu

none

Uganda

56 districts; Adjumani, Apac, Arua, Bugiri, Bundibugyo,

Bushenyi, Busia, Gulu, Hoima, Iganga, Jinja, Kabale, Kabarole,

Kaberamaido, Kalangala, Kampala, Kamuli, Kamwenge, Kanungu,

Kapchorwa, Kasese, Katakwi, Kayunga, Kibale, Kiboga, Kisoro, Kitgum,

Kotido, Kumi, Kyenjojo, Lira, Luwero, Masaka, Masindi, Mayuge,

Mbale, Mbarara, Moroto, Moyo, Mpigi, Mubende, Mukono, Nakapiripirit,

Nakasongola, Nebbi, Ntungamo, Pader, Pallisa, Rakai, Rukungiri,

Sembabule, Sironko, Soroti, Tororo, Wakiso, Yumbe
note: as of a July 2005, 13 new districts were reportedly added
bringing the total up to 69; the new districts are Amolatar,
Amuria,
Budaka, Butaleja, Ibanda, Kaabong, Kabingo, Kaliro, Kiruhura,
Koboko, Manafwa, Mityana, Nakaseke; a total of nine more
districts
are in the process of being added

Ukraine

24 provinces (oblasti, singular - oblast'), 1 autonomous
republic* (avtonomna respublika), and 2 municipalities (mista,
singular - misto) with oblast status**; Cherkasy, Chernihiv,
Chernivtsi, Crimea or Avtonomna Respublika Krym* (Simferopol'),
Dnipropetrovs'k, Donets'k, Ivano-Frankivs'k, Kharkiv, Kherson,
Khmel'nyts'kyy, Kirovohrad, Kyiv**, Kyiv, Luhans'k, L'viv,
Mykolayiv, Odesa, Poltava, Rivne, Sevastopol'**, Sumy, Ternopil',
Vinnytsya, Volyn' (Luts'k), Zakarpattya (Uzhhorod), Zaporizhzhya,
Zhytomyr

note: administrative divisions have the same names as their
administrative centers (exceptions have the administrative center
name following in parentheses)

United Arab Emirates

7 emirates (imarat, singular - imarah); Abu
Zaby (Abu Dhabi), 'Ajman, Al Fujayrah, Ash Shariqah (Sharjah),
Dubayy (Dubai), Ra's al Khaymah, Umm al Qaywayn (Qudayn)

United Kingdom

England: 47 boroughs, 36 counties, 29 London
boroughs, 12 cities and boroughs, 10 districts, 12 cities, 3 royal
boroughs
boroughs: Barnsley, Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Bolton,
Bournemouth, Bracknell Forest, Brighton and Hove, Bury,
Calderdale,

Darlington, Doncaster, Dudley, Gateshead, Halton, Hartlepool, Kirklees, Knowsley, Luton, Medway, Middlesbrough, Milton Keynes,

North Tyneside, Oldham, Poole, Reading, Redcar and Cleveland, Rochdale, Rotherham, Sandwell, Sefton, Slough, Solihull, Southend-on-Sea, South Tyneside, St. Helens, Stockport, Stockton-on-Tees, Swindon, Tameside, Thurrock, Torbay, Trafford, Walsall, Warrington, Wigan, Wirral, Wolverhampton counties (or unitary authorities): Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Devon, Dorset, Durham, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire,

Shropshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Warwickshire, West Sussex, Wiltshire, Worcestershire

London boroughs: Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Camden, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon,

Hounslow, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Newham, Redbridge,

Richmond upon Thames, Southwark, Sutton, Tower Hamlets, Waltham

Forest, Wandsworth

cities and boroughs: Birmingham, Bradford, Coventry, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Salford, Sheffield, Sunderland, Wakefield, Westminster

districts: Bath and North East Somerset, East Riding of Yorkshire, North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire, North Somerset, Rutland, South Gloucestershire, Telford and Wrekin, West Berkshire, Wokingham

cities: City of Bristol, Derby, City of Kingston upon Hull, Leicester, City of London, Nottingham, Peterborough, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, Stoke-on-Trent, York

royal boroughs: Kensington and Chelsea, Kingston upon Thames, Windsor and Maidenhead

Northern Ireland: 24 districts, 2 cities, 6 counties

districts: Antrim, Ards, Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Banbridge,

Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Coleraine, Cookstown, Craigavon, Down,

Dungannon, Fermanagh, Larne, Limavady, Lisburn, Magherafelt, Moyle,

Newry and Mourne, Newtownabbey, North Down, Omagh, Strabane

cities: Belfast, Londonderry (Derry)

counties: County Antrim, County Armagh, County Down, County Fermanagh, County Londonderry, County Tyrone

Scotland: 32 council areas: Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Angus, Argyll and Bute, Clackmannanshire, Dumfries and Galloway, Dundee

City, East Ayrshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Lothian, East Renfrewshire, City of Edinburgh, Eilean Siar (Western Isles), Falkirk, Fife, Glasgow City, Highland, Inverclyde, Midlothian, Moray, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Orkney Islands, Perth and

Kinross, Renfrewshire, Shetland Islands, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, Stirling, The Scottish Borders, West Dunbartonshire, West Lothian;

Wales: 11 county boroughs, 9 counties, 2 cities and counties

county boroughs: Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Conwy, Gwynedd, Merthyr Tydfil, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Rhondda Cynon

Taff, Torfaen, Wrexham

counties: Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion, Denbighshire, Flintshire,

Isle of Anglesey, Monmouthshire, Pembrokeshire, Powys, The Vale
of
Glamorgan
cities and counties: Cardiff, Swansea

United States
50 states and 1 district*; Alabama, Alaska, Arizona,
Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of
Columbia*, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana,
Iowa,
Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts,
Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska,
Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York,
North
Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania,
Rhode
Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah,
Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin,
Wyoming

Uruguay
19 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento);
Artigas, Canelones, Cerro Largo, Colonia, Durazno, Flores, Florida,
Lavalleja, Maldonado, Montevideo, Paysandu, Rio Negro, Rivera,
Rocha, Salto, San Jose, Soriano, Tacuarembó, Treinta y Tres

Uzbekistan
12 provinces (viloyatlar, singular - viloyat), 1
autonomous republic* (respublika), and 1 city** (shahar); Andijon
Viloyati, Buxoro Viloyati, Farg'ona Viloyati, Jizzax Viloyati,
Namangan Viloyati, Navoiy Viloyati, Qashqadaryo Viloyati
(Qarshi),
Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi* (Nukus), Samarqand Viloyati,
Sirdaryo
Viloyati (Guliston), Surxondaryo Viloyati (Termiz), Toshkent

Shahri**, Toshkent Viloyati, Xorazm Viloyati (Urganch)

note: administrative divisions have the same names as their administrative centers (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)

Vanuatu

6 provinces; Malampa, Penama, Sanma, Shefa, Tafea, Torba

Venezuela

23 states (estados, singular - estado), 1 capital

district* (distrito capital), and 1 federal dependency**

(dependencia federal); Amazonas, Anzoategui, Apure, Aragua, Barinas,

Bolivar, Carabobo, Cojedes, Delta Amacuro, Dependencias Federales**,

Distrito Federal*, Falcon, Guarico, Lara, Merida, Miranda, Monagas,

Nueva Esparta, Portuguesa, Sucre, Tachira, Trujillo, Vargas, Yaracuy, Zulia

note: the federal dependency consists of 11 federally controlled island groups with a total of 72 individual islands

Vietnam

59 provinces (tinh, singular and plural) and 5 municipalities (thanh pho, singular and plural)

provinces: An Giang, Bac Giang, Bac Kan, Bac Lieu, Bac Ninh, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Ben Tre, Binh Dinh, Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, Binh Thuan, Ca Mau, Cao Bang, Dac Lak, Dac Nong, Dien Bien, Dong Nai,

Dong Thap, Gia Lai, Ha Giang, Ha Nam, Ha Tay, Ha Tinh, Hai Duong,

Hau Giang, Hoa Binh, Hung Yen, Khanh Hoa, Kien Giang, Kon Tum, Lai

Chau, Lam Dong, Lang Son, Lao Cai, Long An, Nam Dinh, Nghe An, Ninh

Binh, Ninh Thuan, Phu Tho, Phu Yen, Quang Binh, Quang Nam, Quang

Ngai, Quang Ninh, Quang Tri, Soc Trang, Son La, Tay Ninh, Thai Binh,

Thai Nguyen, Thanh Hoa, Thua Thien-Hue, Tien Giang, Tra Vinh, Tuyen

Quang, Vinh Long, Vinh Phuc, Yen Bai

municipalities: Can Tho, Da Nang, Hai Phong, Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh

Virgin Islands

none (territory of the US); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there

are three islands at the second order; Saint Croix, Saint John, Saint Thomas

Wallis and Futuna

none (overseas territory of France); there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are three kingdoms at the second order named

Alo, Sigave, Wallis

Western Sahara

none (under de facto control of Morocco)

World

272 nations, dependent areas, and other entities

Yemen

19 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah); Abyan, 'Adan, Ad Dali', Al Bayda', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahrah, Al Mahwit, 'Amran, Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Ma'rib, Sa'dah, San'a', Shabwah, Ta'izz

note: for electoral and administrative purposes, the capital city of

Sanaa is treated as an additional governorate

Zambia

9 provinces; Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northern, North-Western, Southern, Western

Zimbabwe

8 provinces and 2 cities* with provincial status;

Bulawayo*, Harare*, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Masvingo, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2052 Agriculture - products

Afghanistan

opium, wheat, fruits, nuts; wool, mutton, sheepskins, lambskins

Albania

wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, sugar beets, grapes; meat, dairy products

Algeria

wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus, fruits; sheep, cattle

American Samoa

bananas, coconuts, vegetables, taro, breadfruit,
yams, copra, pineapples, papayas; dairy products, livestock

Andorra

small quantities of rye, wheat, barley, oats, vegetables;
sheep

Angola

bananas, sugarcane, coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, manioc
(tapioca), tobacco, vegetables, plantains; livestock; forest
products; fish

Anguilla

small quantities of tobacco, vegetables; cattle raising

Antigua and Barbuda

cotton, fruits, vegetables, bananas, coconuts,
cucumbers, mangoes, sugarcane; livestock

Argentina

sunflower seeds, lemons, soybeans, grapes, corn, tobacco,
peanuts, tea, wheat; livestock

Armenia

fruit (especially grapes), vegetables; livestock

Aruba

aloes; livestock; fish

Australia

wheat, barley, sugarcane, fruits, cattle, sheep, poultry

Austria

grains, potatoes, sugar beets, wine, fruit; dairy products,
cattle, pigs, poultry; lumber

Azerbaijan

cotton, grain, rice, grapes, fruit, vegetables, tea,
tobacco; cattle, pigs, sheep, goats

Bahamas, The

citrus, vegetables; poultry

Bahrain

fruit, vegetables; poultry, dairy products; shrimp, fish

Bangladesh

rice, jute, tea, wheat, sugarcane, potatoes, tobacco,
pulses, oilseeds, spices, fruit; beef, milk, poultry

Barbados

sugarcane, vegetables, cotton

Belarus

grain, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, flax; beef, milk

Belgium

sugar beets, fresh vegetables, fruits, grain, tobacco; beef,
veal, pork, milk

Belize

bananas, coca, citrus, sugar; fish, cultured shrimp; lumber;
garments

Benin

cotton, corn, cassava (tapioca), yams, beans, palm oil,
peanuts; livestock

Bermuda

bananas, vegetables, citrus, flowers; dairy products, honey

Bhutan

rice, corn, root crops, citrus, foodgrains; dairy products,

eggs

Bolivia

soybeans, coffee, coca, cotton, corn, sugarcane, rice, potatoes; timber

Bosnia and Herzegovina

wheat, corn, fruits, vegetables; livestock

Botswana

livestock, sorghum, maize, millet, beans, sunflowers, groundnuts

Brazil

coffee, soybeans, wheat, rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, citrus; beef

British Virgin Islands

fruits, vegetables; livestock, poultry; fish

Brunei

rice, vegetables, fruits; chickens, water buffalo, eggs

Bulgaria

vegetables, fruits, tobacco, wine, wheat, barley, sunflowers, sugar beets; livestock

Burkina Faso

cotton, peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock

Burma

rice, pulses, beans, sesame, groundnuts, sugarcane; hardwood; fish and fish products

Burundi

coffee, cotton, tea, corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bananas,

manioc (tapioca); beef, milk, hides

Cambodia

rice, rubber, corn, vegetables, cashews, tapioca

Cameroon

coffee, cocoa, cotton, rubber, bananas, oilseed, grains, root starches; livestock; timber

Canada

wheat, barley, oilseed, tobacco, fruits, vegetables; dairy products; forest products; fish

Cape Verde

bananas, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, coffee, peanuts; fish

Cayman Islands

vegetables, fruit; livestock; turtle farming

Central African Republic

cotton, coffee, tobacco, manioc (tapioca), yams, millet, corn, bananas; timber

Chad

cotton, sorghum, millet, peanuts, rice, potatoes, manioc (tapioca); cattle, sheep, goats, camels

Chile

grapes, apples, pears, onions, wheat, corn, oats, peaches, garlic, asparagus, beans; beef, poultry, wool; fish; timber

China

rice, wheat, potatoes, corn, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, apples, cotton, oilseed; pork; fish

Christmas Island

NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

vegetables, bananas, pawpaws, coconuts

Colombia

coffee, cut flowers, bananas, rice, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, cocoa beans, oilseed, vegetables; forest products; shrimp

Comoros

vanilla, cloves, perfume essences, copra, coconuts, bananas, cassava (tapioca)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber, tea, quinine, cassava (tapioca), palm oil, bananas, root crops, corn, fruits; wood products

Congo, Republic of the

cassava (tapioca), sugar, rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables, coffee, cocoa; forest products

Cook Islands

copra, citrus, pineapples, tomatoes, beans, pawpaws, bananas, yams, taro, coffee; pigs, poultry

Costa Rica

coffee, pineapples, bananas, sugar, corn, rice, beans, potatoes; beef; timber

Cote d'Ivoire

coffee, cocoa beans, bananas, palm kernels, corn, rice, manioc (tapioca), sweet potatoes, sugar, cotton, rubber; timber

Croatia

wheat, corn, sugar beets, sunflower seed, barley, alfalfa,

clover, olives, citrus, grapes, soybeans, potatoes; livestock, dairy products

Cuba

sugar, tobacco, citrus, coffee, rice, potatoes, beans; livestock

Cyprus

citrus, vegetables, barley, grapes, olives, vegetables; poultry, pork, lamb; dairy, cheese

Czech Republic

wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit; pigs, poultry

Denmark

barley, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets; pork, dairy products; fish

Djibouti

fruits, vegetables; goats, sheep, camels, animal hides

Dominica

bananas, citrus, mangoes, root crops, coconuts, cocoa; forest and fishery potential not exploited

Dominican Republic

sugarcane, coffee, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, rice, beans, potatoes, corn, bananas; cattle, pigs, dairy products, beef, eggs

East Timor

coffee, rice, corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, soybeans, cabbage, mangoes, bananas, vanilla

Ecuador

bananas, coffee, cocoa, rice, potatoes, manioc (tapioca), plantains, sugarcane; cattle, sheep, pigs, beef, pork, dairy

products; balsa wood; fish, shrimp

Egypt

cotton, rice, corn, wheat, beans, fruits, vegetables; cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats

El Salvador

coffee, sugar, corn, rice, beans, oilseed, cotton, sorghum; beef, dairy products; shrimp

Equatorial Guinea

coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, cassava (tapioca), bananas, palm oil nuts; livestock; timber

Eritrea

sorghum, lentils, vegetables, corn, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sisal; livestock, goats; fish

Estonia

potatoes, vegetables; livestock and dairy products; fish

Ethiopia

cereals, pulses, coffee, oilseed, cotton, sugarcane, potatoes, qat, cut flowers; hides, cattle, sheep, goats; fish

European Union

wheat, barley, oilseeds, sugar beets, wine, grapes; dairy products, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry; fish

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

fodder and vegetable crops; sheep, dairy products

Faroe Islands

milk, potatoes, vegetables; sheep; salmon, other fish

Fiji

sugarcane, coconuts, cassava (tapioca), rice, sweet potatoes, bananas; cattle, pigs, horses, goats; fish

Finland

barley, wheat, sugar beets, potatoes; dairy cattle; fish

France

wheat, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; beef, dairy products; fish

French Guiana

corn, rice, manioc (tapioca), sugar, cocoa, vegetables, bananas; cattle, pigs, poultry

French Polynesia

coconuts, vanilla, vegetables, fruits, coffee; poultry, beef, dairy products

Gabon

cocoa, coffee, sugar, palm oil, rubber; cattle; okoume (a tropical softwood); fish

Gambia, The

rice, millet, sorghum, peanuts, corn, sesame, cassava (tapioca), palm kernels; cattle, sheep, goats

Gaza Strip

olives, citrus, vegetables; beef, dairy products

Georgia

citrus, grapes, tea, hazelnuts, vegetables; livestock

Germany

potatoes, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruit, cabbages; cattle, pigs, poultry

Ghana

cocoa, rice, coffee, cassava (tapioca), peanuts, corn, shea nuts, bananas; timber

Gibraltar

none

Greece

wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, olives, tomatoes, wine, tobacco, potatoes; beef, dairy products

Greenland

forage crops, garden and greenhouse vegetables; sheep, reindeer; fish

Grenada

bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, mace, citrus, avocados, root crops, sugarcane, corn, vegetables

Guadeloupe

bananas, sugarcane, tropical fruits and vegetables; cattle, pigs, goats

Guam

fruits, copra, vegetables; eggs, pork, poultry, beef

Guatemala

sugarcane, corn, bananas, coffee, beans, cardamom; cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens

Guernsey

tomatoes, greenhouse flowers, sweet peppers, eggplant, fruit; Guernsey cattle

Guinea

rice, coffee, pineapples, palm kernels, cassava (tapioca), bananas, sweet potatoes; cattle, sheep, goats; timber

Guinea-Bissau

rice, corn, beans, cassava (tapioca), cashew nuts, peanuts, palm kernels, cotton; timber; fish

Guyana

sugarcane, rice, wheat, vegetable oils; beef, pork, poultry, dairy products; fish, shrimp

Haiti

coffee, mangoes, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum; wood

Honduras

bananas, coffee, citrus; beef; timber; shrimp

Hong Kong

fresh vegetables; poultry, pork; fish

Hungary

wheat, corn, sunflower seed, potatoes, sugar beets; pigs, cattle, poultry, dairy products

Iceland

potatoes, green vegetables; mutton, dairy products; fish

India

rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, potatoes; cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats, poultry; fish

Indonesia

rice, cassava (tapioca), peanuts, rubber, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, copra; poultry, beef, pork, eggs

Iran

wheat, rice, other grains, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, cotton; dairy products, wool; caviar

Iraq

wheat, barley, rice, vegetables, dates, cotton; cattle, sheep, poultry

Ireland

turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; beef, dairy products

Isle of Man

cereals, vegetables; cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry

Israel

citrus, vegetables, cotton; beef, poultry, dairy products

Italy

fruits, vegetables, grapes, potatoes, sugar beets, soybeans, grain, olives; beef, dairy products; fish

Jamaica

sugarcane, bananas, coffee, citrus, yams, ackees, vegetables; poultry, goats, milk; crustaceans, mollusks

Japan

rice, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit; pork, poultry, dairy products, eggs; fish

Jersey

potatoes, cauliflower, tomatoes; beef, dairy products

Jordan

wheat, barley, citrus, tomatoes, melons, olives; sheep, goats, poultry

Kazakhstan

grain (mostly spring wheat), cotton; livestock

Kenya

tea, coffee, corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables; dairy

products, beef, pork, poultry, eggs

Kiribati

copra, taro, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, vegetables; fish

Korea, North

rice, corn, potatoes, soybeans, pulses; cattle, pigs, pork, eggs

Korea, South

rice, root crops, barley, vegetables, fruit; cattle, pigs, chickens, milk, eggs; fish

Kuwait

practically no crops; fish

Kyrgyzstan

tobacco, cotton, potatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruits and berries; sheep, goats, cattle, wool

Laos

sweet potatoes, vegetables, corn, coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, tea, peanuts, rice; water buffalo, pigs, cattle, poultry

Latvia

grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables; beef, pork, milk, eggs; fish

Lebanon

citrus, grapes, tomatoes, apples, vegetables, potatoes, olives, tobacco; sheep, goats

Lesotho

corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley; livestock

Liberia

rubber, coffee, cocoa, rice, cassava (tapioca), palm oil,

sugarcane, bananas; sheep, goats; timber

Libya

wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus, vegetables, peanuts, soybeans; cattle

Liechtenstein

wheat, barley, corn, potatoes; livestock, dairy products

Lithuania

grain, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, vegetables; beef, milk, eggs; fish

Luxembourg

wine, grapes, barley, oats, potatoes, wheat, fruits; dairy products, livestock products

Macau

only 2% of land area is cultivated, mainly by vegetable growers; fishing, mostly for crustaceans, is important; some of the catch is exported to Hong Kong

Macedonia

grapes, wine, tobacco, vegetables; milk, eggs

Madagascar

coffee, vanilla, sugarcane, cloves, cocoa, rice, cassava (tapioca), beans, bananas, peanuts; livestock products

Malawi

tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, tea, corn, potatoes, cassava (tapioca), sorghum, pulses, groundnuts, Macadamia nuts; cattle, goats

Malaysia

Peninsular Malaysia - rubber, palm oil, cocoa, rice; Sabah

- subsistence crops, rubber, timber, coconuts, rice; Sarawak - rubber, pepper, timber

Maldives

coconuts, corn, sweet potatoes; fish

Mali

cotton, millet, rice, corn, vegetables, peanuts; cattle, sheep, goats

Malta

potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers; pork, milk, poultry, eggs

Marshall Islands

coconuts, tomatoes, melons, taro, breadfruit, fruits; pigs, chickens

Martinique

pineapples, avocados, bananas, flowers, vegetables, sugarcane

Mauritania

dates, millet, sorghum, rice, corn; cattle, sheep

Mauritius

sugarcane, tea, corn, potatoes, bananas, pulses; cattle, goats; fish

Mayotte

vanilla, ylang-ylang (perfume essence), coffee, copra

Mexico

corn, wheat, soybeans, rice, beans, cotton, coffee, fruit, tomatoes; beef, poultry, dairy products; wood products

Micronesia, Federated States of

black pepper, tropical fruits and
vegetables, coconuts, cassava (tapioca), betel nuts, sweet potatoes;
pigs, chickens; fish

Moldova
vegetables, fruits, wine, grain, sugar beets, sunflower
seed, tobacco; beef, milk

Monaco
none

Mongolia
wheat, barley, vegetables, forage crops; sheep, goats,
cattle, camels, horses

Montenegro
grains, tobacco, potatoes, citrus fruits, olives, grapes;
sheepherding; commercial fishing negligible

Montserrat
cabbages, carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes, onions, peppers;
livestock products

Morocco
barley, wheat, citrus, wine, vegetables, olives; livestock

Mozambique
cotton, cashew nuts, sugarcane, tea, cassava (tapioca),
corn, coconuts, sisal, citrus and tropical fruits, potatoes,
sunflowers; beef, poultry

Namibia
millet, sorghum, peanuts, grapes; livestock; fish

Nauru
coconuts

Nepal

rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, root crops; milk, water buffalo meat

Netherlands

grains, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables; livestock

Netherlands Antilles

aloes, sorghum, peanuts, vegetables, tropical fruit

New Caledonia

vegetables; beef, deer, other livestock products; fish

New Zealand

wheat, barley, potatoes, pulses, fruits, vegetables; wool, beef, lamb and mutton, dairy products; fish

Nicaragua

coffee, bananas, sugarcane, cotton, rice, corn, tobacco, sesame, soya, beans; beef, veal, pork, poultry, dairy products; shrimp, lobsters

Niger

cowpeas, cotton, peanuts, millet, sorghum, cassava (tapioca), rice; cattle, sheep, goats, camels, donkeys, horses, poultry

Nigeria

cocoa, peanuts, palm oil, corn, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava (tapioca), yams, rubber; cattle, sheep, goats, pigs; timber; fish

Niue

coconuts, passion fruit, honey, limes, taro, yams, cassava (tapioca), sweet potatoes; pigs, poultry, beef cattle

Norfolk Island

Norfolk Island pine seed, Kentia palm seed, cereals, vegetables, fruit; cattle, poultry

Northern Mariana Islands

coconuts, fruits, vegetables; cattle

Norway

barley, wheat, potatoes; pork, beef, veal, milk; fish

Oman

dates, limes, bananas, alfalfa, vegetables; camels, cattle; fish

Pakistan

cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; milk, beef, mutton, eggs

Palau

coconuts, copra, cassava (tapioca), sweet potatoes; fish

Panama

bananas, rice, corn, coffee, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock; shrimp

Papua New Guinea

coffee, cocoa, copra, palm kernels, tea, sugar, rubber, sweet potatoes, fruit, vegetables, vanilla; shell fish, poultry, pork

Paraguay

cotton, sugarcane, soybeans, corn, wheat, tobacco, cassava (tapioca), fruits, vegetables; beef, pork, eggs, milk; timber

Peru

coffee, cotton, sugarcane, rice, potatoes, corn, plantains, grapes, oranges, coca; poultry, beef, dairy products; fish

Philippines

sugarcane, coconuts, rice, corn, bananas, cassavas,
pineapples, mangoes; pork, eggs, beef; fish

Pitcairn Islands

honey; wide variety of fruits and vegetables;
goats, chickens

Poland

potatoes, fruits, vegetables, wheat; poultry, eggs, pork,
dairy

Portugal

grain, potatoes, tomatoes, olives, grapes; sheep, cattle,
goats, swine, poultry, dairy products; fish

Puerto Rico

sugarcane, coffee, pineapples, plantains, bananas;
livestock products, chickens

Qatar

fruits, vegetables; poultry, dairy products, beef; fish

Reunion

sugarcane, vanilla, tobacco, tropical fruits, vegetables,
corn

Romania

wheat, corn, barley, sugar beets, sunflower seed, potatoes,
grapes; eggs, sheep

Russia

grain, sugar beets, sunflower seed, vegetables, fruits; beef,
milk

Rwanda

coffee, tea, pyrethrum (insecticide made from

chrysanthemums), bananas, beans, sorghum, potatoes; livestock

Saint Helena

coffee, corn, potatoes, vegetables; timber; fish,
lobster (on Tristan da Cunha)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

sugarcane, rice, yams, vegetables, bananas;
fish

Saint Lucia

bananas, coconuts, vegetables, citrus, root crops, cocoa

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

vegetables; poultry, cattle, sheep, pigs;
fish

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

bananas, coconuts, sweet potatoes,
spices; small numbers of cattle, sheep, pigs, goats; fish

Samoa

coconuts, bananas, taro, yams, coffee, cocoa

San Marino

wheat, grapes, corn, olives; cattle, pigs, horses, beef,
cheese, hides

Sao Tome and Principe

cocoa, coconuts, palm kernels, copra,
cinnamon, pepper, coffee, bananas, papayas, beans; poultry; fish

Saudi Arabia

wheat, barley, tomatoes, melons, dates, citrus; mutton,
chickens, eggs, milk

Senegal

peanuts, millet, corn, sorghum, rice, cotton, tomatoes, green vegetables; cattle, poultry, pigs; fish

Serbia

wheat, maize, sugar beets, sunflower, beef, pork, milk

Seychelles

coconuts, cinnamon, vanilla, sweet potatoes, cassava (tapioca), bananas; poultry; tuna

Sierra Leone

rice, coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, palm oil, peanuts; poultry, cattle, sheep, pigs; fish

Singapore

rubber, copra, fruit, orchids, vegetables; poultry, eggs; fish, ornamental fish

Slovakia

grains, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit; pigs, cattle, poultry; forest products

Slovenia

potatoes, hops, wheat, sugar beets, corn, grapes; cattle, sheep, poultry

Solomon Islands

cocoa beans, coconuts, palm kernels, rice, potatoes, vegetables, fruit; timber; cattle, pigs; fish

Somalia

bananas, sorghum, corn, coconuts, rice, sugarcane, mangoes, sesame seeds, beans; cattle, sheep, goats; fish

South Africa

corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; beef, poultry, mutton, wool, dairy products

Spain

grain, vegetables, olives, wine grapes, sugar beets, citrus;
beef, pork, poultry, dairy products; fish

Sri Lanka

rice, sugarcane, grains, pulses, oilseed, spices, tea,
rubber, coconuts; milk, eggs, hides, beef; fish

Sudan

cotton, groundnuts (peanuts), sorghum, millet, wheat, gum
arabic, sugarcane, cassava (tapioca), mangos, papaya, bananas,
sweet
potatoes, sesame; sheep, livestock

Suriname

paddy rice, bananas, palm kernels, coconuts, plantains,
peanuts; beef, chickens; shrimp; forest products

Swaziland

sugarcane, cotton, corn, tobacco, rice, citrus,
pineapples, sorghum, peanuts; cattle, goats, sheep

Sweden

barley, wheat, sugar beets; meat, milk

Switzerland

grains, fruits, vegetables; meat, eggs

Syria

wheat, barley, cotton, lentils, chickpeas, olives, sugar
beets; beef, mutton, eggs, poultry, milk

Taiwan

rice, corn, vegetables, fruit, tea; pigs, poultry, beef,
milk; fish

Tajikistan

cotton, grain, fruits, grapes, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats

Tanzania

coffee, sisal, tea, cotton, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), cashew nuts, tobacco, cloves, corn, wheat, cassava (tapioca), bananas, fruits, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats

Thailand

rice, cassava (tapioca), rubber, corn, sugarcane, coconuts, soybeans

Togo

coffee, cocoa, cotton, yams, cassava (tapioca), corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum; livestock; fish

Tokelau

coconuts, copra, breadfruit, papayas, bananas; pigs, poultry, goats; fish

Tonga

squash, coconuts, copra, bananas, vanilla beans, cocoa, coffee, ginger, black pepper; fish

Trinidad and Tobago

cocoa, rice, citrus, coffee, vegetables; poultry

Tunisia

olives, olive oil, grain, tomatoes, citrus fruit, sugar beets, dates, almonds; beef, dairy products

Turkey

tobacco, cotton, grain, olives, sugar beets, pulse, citrus; livestock

Turkmenistan

cotton, grain; livestock

Turks and Caicos Islands corn, beans, cassava (tapioca), citrus fruits; fish

Tuvalu
coconuts; fish

Uganda
coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, cassava (tapioca), potatoes, corn, millet, pulses, cut flowers; beef, goat meat, milk, poultry

Ukraine
grain, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, vegetables; beef, milk

United Arab Emirates
dates, vegetables, watermelons; poultry, eggs, dairy products; fish

United Kingdom
cereals, oilseed, potatoes, vegetables; cattle, sheep, poultry; fish

United States
wheat, corn, other grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton; beef, pork, poultry, dairy products; fish; forest products

Uruguay
rice, wheat, corn, barley; livestock; fish

Uzbekistan
cotton, vegetables, fruits, grain; livestock

Vanuatu
copra, coconuts, cocoa, coffee, taro, yams, fruits, vegetables; beef; fish

Venezuela
corn, sorghum, sugarcane, rice, bananas, vegetables,

coffee; beef, pork, milk, eggs; fish

Vietnam

paddy rice, coffee, rubber, cotton, tea, pepper, soybeans,
cashews, sugar cane, peanuts, bananas; poultry; fish, seafood

Virgin Islands

fruit, vegetables, sorghum; Senepol cattle

Wallis and Futuna

breadfruit, yams, taro, bananas; pigs, goats; fish

West Bank

olives, citrus, vegetables; beef, dairy products

Western Sahara

fruits and vegetables (grown in the few oases);
camels, sheep, goats (kept by nomads); fish

Yemen

grain, fruits, vegetables, pulses, qat, coffee, cotton; dairy
products, livestock (sheep, goats, cattle, camels), poultry; fish

Zambia

corn, sorghum, rice, peanuts, sunflower seed, vegetables,
flowers, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, cassava (tapioca), coffee;
cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, milk, eggs, hides

Zimbabwe

corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, peanuts;
sheep, goats, pigs

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@2053 Airports

Afghanistan
46 (2006)

Albania
11 (2006)

Algeria
142 (2006)

American Samoa
3 (2006)

Angola
244 (2006)

Anguilla
3 (2006)

Antarctica
20

note: there are no developed public access airports or landing facilities; 28 stations or remote field locations, operated by 11 National Antarctic Programs from nations party to the Antarctic Treaty, have restricted aircraft landing facilities comprising a total of 11 runways and 22 skiways for fixed-wing aircraft; some stations have both runways and skiways; commercial enterprises operate two aircraft landing facilities at one station; helicopter pads are available at all 37 year-round and 15 seasonal stations operated by National Antarctic Programs; the 11 runways are suitable

for wheeled, fixed-wing aircraft: three are gravel, four blue-ice, two sea-ice and two compacted snow; of these, five are 3 km in length, two are between 2 km and 3 km in length, three are

between 1

km and 2 km in length and one is less than 1 km in length; the 22 snow surface skiways are limited to use by ski-equipped, fixed-wing

aircraft; of these, three are equal to or greater than 3 km in length, one is between 2 km and 3 km in length, nine are between 1

km and 2 km in length, five are less than 1 km in length, and four are of unknown or variable length; snow surface skiways are generally prepared and maintained during specific periods only and

during summer; all aircraft landing facilities subject to severe restrictions and limitations resulting from extreme seasonal and geographic conditions; aircraft landing facilities do not meet ICAO standards; advance approval from the respective governmental or nongovernmental operating organization required for using their facilities; landed aircraft are subject to inspection in accordance with Article 7, Antarctic Treaty; guidelines for the operation of aircraft near concentrations of birds in Antarctica were adopted in 2004; relevant legal instruments and authorization procedures adopted by states party to the Antarctic Treaty regulating access to the Antarctic Treaty area, that is to all areas between 60 and 90 degrees of latitude South, have to be complied with (see information

under "Legal System"); an Antarctic Flight Information Manual (AFIM)

providing up-to-date details of Antarctic air facilities and procedures is maintained and published by the Council of Managers of

National Antarctic Programs (2006)

Antigua and Barbuda

3 (2006)

Argentina

1,381 (2006)

Armenia

13 (2006)

Aruba

1 (2006)

Australia

455 (2006)

Austria

55 (2006)

Azerbaijan

36 (2006)

Bahamas, The

64 (2006)

Bahrain

3 (2006)

Baker Island

one abandoned World War II runway of 1,665 m covered with vegetation and unusable (2006)

Bangladesh

16 (2006)

Barbados

1 (2006)

Belarus

86 (2006)

Belgium

43 (2006)

Belize
43 (2006)

Benin
5 (2006)

Bermuda
1 (2006)

Bhutan
2 (2006)

Bolivia
1,084 (2006)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
28 (2006)

Botswana
85 (2006)

Brazil
4,276 (2006)

British Indian Ocean Territory
1 (2006)

British Virgin Islands
3 (2006)

Brunei
2 (2006)

Bulgaria
217 (2006)

Burkina Faso
34 (2006)

Burma
85 (2006)

Burundi
8 (2006)

Cambodia
20 (2006)

Cameroon
47 (2006)

Canada
1,337 (2006)

Cape Verde
7 (2006)

Cayman Islands
3 (2006)

Central African Republic
50 (2006)

Chad
52 (2006)

Chile
363 (2006)

China
486 (2006)

Christmas Island
1 (2006)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
1 (2006)

Colombia
984 (2006)

Comoros
4 (2006)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
234 (2006)

Congo, Republic of the
32 (2006)

Cook Islands
9 (2006)

Costa Rica
157 (2006)

Cote d'Ivoire
35 (2006)

Croatia
68 (2006)

Cuba
170 (2006)

Cyprus
16 (2006)

Czech Republic
121 (2006)

Denmark
92 (2006)

Djibouti
13 (2006)

Dominica

2 (2006)

Dominican Republic

33 (2006)

East Timor

8 (2006)

Ecuador

359 (2006)

Egypt

88 (2006)

El Salvador

75 (2006)

Equatorial Guinea

4 (2006)

Eritrea

17 (2006)

Estonia

24 (2006)

Ethiopia

84 (2006)

Europa Island

1 (2006)

European Union

3,115 (2006)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

5 (2006)

Faroe Islands

1 (2006)

Fiji

28 (2006)

Finland

148 (2006)

France

477 (2006)

French Guiana

11 (2006)

French Polynesia

51 (2006)

Gabon

56 (2006)

Gambia, The

1 (2006)

Gaza Strip

2

note: includes Gaza International Airport closed since its runway was destroyed by the Israeli Defense Forces in December 2001 (2006)

Georgia

23 (2006)

Germany

554 (2006)

Ghana

12 (2006)

Gibraltar

1 (2006)

Glorioso Islands

1 (2006)

Greece

82 (2006)

Greenland

14 (2006)

Grenada

3 (2006)

Guadeloupe

9 (2006)

Guam

5 (2006)

Guatemala

450 (2006)

Guernsey

2 (one on Alderney) (2006)

Guinea

16 (2006)

Guinea-Bissau

28 (2006)

Guyana

90 (2006)

Haiti

12 (2006)

Honduras

116 (2006)

Hong Kong

3 (2006)

Howland Island

one airstrip constructed in 1937 for scheduled
refueling stop on the round-the-world flight of Amelia EARHART
and

Fred NOONAN - they left Lae, New Guinea, for Howland Island,
but

were never seen again; the airstrip is no longer serviceable (2006)

Hungary

46 (2006)

Iceland

98 (2006)

Iles Eparses

4 (2006)

India

341 (2006)

Indonesia

662 (2006)

Iran

321 (2006)

Iraq

110 (2006)

Ireland
36 (2006)

Isle of Man
1 (2006)

Israel
53 (2006)

Italy
133 (2006)

Jamaica
35 (2006)

Jan Mayen
1 (2006)

Japan
175 (2006)

Jersey
1 (2006)

Johnston Atoll
1
note: non-operational (2006)

Jordan
17 (2006)

Juan de Nova Island
1 (2006)

Kazakhstan
150 (2006)

Kenya

225 (2006)

Kingman Reef
lagoon was used as a halfway station between Hawaii and
American Samoa by Pan American Airways for flying boats in
1937 and
1938 (2006)

Kiribati
19 (2006)

Korea, North
77 (2006)

Korea, South
107 (2006)

Kuwait
7 (2006)

Kyrgyzstan
37 (2006)

Laos
44 (2006)

Latvia
46 (2006)

Lebanon
7 (2006)

Lesotho
28 (2006)

Liberia
53 (2006)

Libya
141 (2006)

Lithuania
91 (2006)

Luxembourg
2 (2006)

Macau
1 (2006)

Macedonia
17 (2006)

Madagascar
116 (2006)

Malawi
42 (2006)

Malaysia
117 (2006)

Maldives
5 (2006)

Mali
29 (2006)

Malta
1 (2006)

Marshall Islands
15 (2006)

Martinique
2 (2006)

Mauritania
25 (2006)

Mauritius
6 (2006)

Mayotte
1 (2006)

Mexico
1,839 (2006)

Micronesia, Federated States of
6 (2006)

Midway Islands
3; note - only one operational (2006)

Moldova
12 (2006)

Mongolia
44 (2006)

Montenegro
5 (2006)

Montserrat
2 (2006)

Morocco
60 (2006)

Mozambique
158 (2006)

Namibia
137 (2006)

Nauru
1 (2006)

Nepal
48 (2006)

Netherlands
27 (2006)

Netherlands Antilles
5 (2006)

New Caledonia
25 (2006)

New Zealand
118 (2006)

Nicaragua
176 (2006)

Niger
28 (2006)

Nigeria
69 (2006)

Niue
1 (2006)

Norfolk Island
1 (2006)

Northern Mariana Islands
5 (2006)

Norway
99 (2006)

Oman
137 (2006)

Pakistan
139 (2006)

Palau
3 (2006)

Palmyra Atoll
1 (2006)

Panama
117 (2006)

Papua New Guinea
582 (2006)

Paracel Islands
1 (2006)

Paraguay
881 (2006)

Peru
268 (2006)

Philippines
256 (2006)

Poland
122 (2006)

Portugal
66 (2006)

Puerto Rico
30 (2006)

Qatar
5 (2006)

Reunion
2 (2006)

Romania
61 (2006)

Russia
1,623 (2006)

Rwanda
9 (2006)

Saint Helena
1
note: Wideawake Field on Ascension Island (2006)

Saint Kitts and Nevis
2 (2006)

Saint Lucia
2 (2006)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
2 (2006)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
6 (2006)

Samoa
4 (2006)

Sao Tome and Principe
2 (2006)

Saudi Arabia

208 (2006)

Senegal
20 (2006)

Serbia
39 (2006)

Seychelles
15 (2006)

Sierra Leone
10 (2006)

Singapore
9 (2006)

Slovakia
36 (2006)

Slovenia
14 (2006)

Solomon Islands
35 (2006)

Somalia
65 (2006)

South Africa
731 (2006)

Spain
157 (2006)

Spratly Islands
3 (2006)

Sri Lanka
16 (2006)

Sudan
88 (2006)

Suriname
47 (2006)

Svalbard
4 (2006)

Swaziland
18 (2006)

Sweden
255 (2006)

Switzerland
65 (2006)

Syria
92 (2006)

Taiwan
42 (2006)

Tajikistan
40 (2006)

Tanzania
124 (2006)

Thailand
108 (2006)

Togo
9 (2006)

Tonga
6 (2006)

Trinidad and Tobago
6 (2006)

Tromelin Island
1 (2006)

Tunisia
30 (2006)

Turkey
117 (2006)

Turkmenistan
29 (2006)

Turks and Caicos Islands
8 (2006)

Tuvalu
1 (2006)

Uganda
31 (2006)

Ukraine
499 (2006)

United Arab Emirates
37 (2006)

United Kingdom
471 (2006)

United States
14,858 (2006)

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Baker Island: one

abandoned World War II runway of 1,665 m covered with vegetation and unusable

Howland Island: airstrip constructed in 1937 for scheduled refueling

stop on the round-the-world flight of Amelia EARHART and Fred NOONAN; the aviators left Lae, New Guinea, for Howland Island but

were never seen again; the airstrip is no longer serviceable

Johnston Atoll: 1 - closed and not maintained

Kingman Reef: lagoon was used as a halfway station between Hawaii

and American Samoa by Pan American Airways for flying boats in 1937

and 1938

Midway Islands: 3 - one operational (2,409 m paved); no fuel for sale except emergencies

Palmyra Atoll: 1 - 1,846 m unpaved runway; privately owned (2006)

Uruguay

64 (2006)

Uzbekistan

61 (2006)

Vanuatu

31 (2006)

Venezuela

375 (2006)

Vietnam

32 (2006)

Virgin Islands

2 (2006)

Wake Island

1 (2006)

Wallis and Futuna

2 (2006)

West Bank

3 (2006)

Western Sahara

11 (2006)

World

49,024 (2006)

Yemen

46 (2006)

Zambia

111 (2006)

Zimbabwe

403 (2006)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2054 Birth rate (births/1,000 population)

Afghanistan

46.6 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Albania

15.11 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Algeria

17.14 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

American Samoa

22.46 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Andorra

8.71 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Angola

45.11 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Anguilla

14.17 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

16.93 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Argentina

16.73 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Armenia

12.07 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Aruba

11.03 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Australia

12.14 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Austria

8.74 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Azerbaijan

20.74 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bahamas, The

17.57 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bahrain

17.8 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bangladesh

29.8 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Barbados

12.71 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Belarus

11.16 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Belgium

10.38 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Belize

28.84 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Benin

38.85 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bermuda

11.4 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bhutan

33.65 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bolivia

23.3 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

8.77 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Botswana

23.08 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Brazil

16.56 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

British Virgin Islands

14.89 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Brunei

18.79 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bulgaria

9.65 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Burkina Faso

45.62 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Burma

17.91 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Burundi

42.22 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cambodia

26.9 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cameroon

33.89 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Canada

10.78 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cape Verde

24.87 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cayman Islands

12.74 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Central African Republic

33.91 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Chad

45.73 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Chile

15.23 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

China

13.25 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Christmas Island

NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NA

Colombia

20.48 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Comoros

36.93 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the 43.69 births/1,000 population
(2006 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

42.57 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cook Islands

21 births/1,000 population (2001 census)

Costa Rica

18.32 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

35.11 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Croatia

9.61 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cuba

11.89 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cyprus

12.56 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Czech Republic

9.02 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Denmark

11.13 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Djibouti

39.53 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Dominica

15.27 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Dominican Republic

23.22 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

East Timor

26.99 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ecuador

22.29 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Egypt

22.94 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

El Salvador

26.61 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

35.59 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Eritrea

34.33 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Estonia

10.04 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ethiopia

37.98 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

European Union

10 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Faroe Islands

14.05 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Fiji

22.55 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Finland

10.45 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

France

11.99 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

French Guiana

20.46 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

French Polynesia

16.68 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Gabon

36.16 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Gambia, The

39.37 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Gaza Strip

39.45 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Georgia

10.41 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Germany

8.25 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ghana

30.52 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Gibraltar

10.74 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Greece

9.68 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Greenland

15.93 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Grenada

22.08 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guadeloupe

15.05 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guam

18.79 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guatemala

29.88 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guernsey

8.81 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guinea

41.76 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

37.22 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guyana

18.28 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Haiti

36.44 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Honduras

28.24 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Hong Kong

7.29 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Hungary

9.72 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Iceland

13.64 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

India

22.01 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Indonesia

20.34 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Iran

17 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Iraq

31.98 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ireland

14.45 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Isle of Man

11.05 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Israel

17.97 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Italy

8.72 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Jamaica

20.82 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Japan

9.37 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Jersey

9.3 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Jordan

21.25 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Kazakhstan

16 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Kenya

39.72 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Kiribati

30.65 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Korea, North

15.54 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Korea, South

10 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Kuwait

21.94 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

22.8 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Laos

35.49 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Latvia

9.24 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Lebanon

18.52 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Lesotho

24.75 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Liberia

44.77 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Libya

26.49 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Liechtenstein

10.21 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Lithuania

8.75 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Luxembourg

11.94 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Macau

8.48 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Macedonia

12.02 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Madagascar

41.41 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Malawi

43.13 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Malaysia

22.86 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Maldives

34.81 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mali

49.82 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Malta

10.22 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Marshall Islands

33.05 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Martinique

13.74 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mauritania

40.99 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mauritius

15.43 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mayotte

40.95 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mexico

20.69 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of 24.68 births/1,000 population
(2006 est.)

Moldova

15.7 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Monaco

9.19 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mongolia

21.59 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Montenegro

12.6 births/1,000 population (2004)

Montserrat

17.59 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Morocco

21.98 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mozambique

35.18 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Namibia

24.32 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Nauru

24.76 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Nepal

30.98 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Netherlands

10.9 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

14.78 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

New Caledonia

18.11 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

New Zealand

13.76 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Nicaragua

24.51 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Niger

50.73 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Nigeria

40.43 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Niue

NA births/1,000 population

Norfolk Island

NA

Northern Mariana Islands

19.43 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Norway

11.46 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Oman

36.24 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Pakistan

29.74 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Palau

18.03 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Panama

21.74 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Papua New Guinea

29.36 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Paraguay

29.1 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Peru

20.48 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Philippines

24.89 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

NA

Poland

9.85 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Portugal

10.72 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Puerto Rico

12.77 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Qatar

15.56 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Reunion

18.9 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Romania

10.7 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Russia

9.95 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Rwanda

40.37 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Helena

12.13 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

18.02 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Lucia

19.68 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

13.52 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 16.18 births/1,000 population
(2006 est.)

Samoa

16.43 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

San Marino

10.02 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

40.25 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saudi Arabia

29.34 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Senegal

32.78 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Seychelles

16.03 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sierra Leone

45.76 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Singapore

9.34 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Slovakia

10.65 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Slovenia

8.98 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Solomon Islands

30.01 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Somalia

45.13 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

South Africa

18.2 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Spain

10.06 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sri Lanka

15.51 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sudan

34.53 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Suriname

18.02 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Svalbard

NA births/1,000 population

Swaziland

27.41 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sweden

10.27 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Switzerland

9.71 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Syria

27.76 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Taiwan

12.56 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Tajikistan

32.65 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Tanzania

37.71 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Thailand

13.87 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Togo

37.01 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Tokelau

NA

Tonga

25.37 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

12.9 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Tunisia

15.52 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Turkey

16.62 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Turkmenistan

27.61 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

21.84 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Tuvalu

22.18 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Uganda

47.35 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ukraine

8.82 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

United Arab Emirates

18.96 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

United Kingdom

10.71 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

United States

14.14 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Uruguay

13.91 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Uzbekistan

26.36 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Vanuatu

22.72 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Venezuela

18.71 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Vietnam

16.86 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Virgin Islands

13.96 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Wallis and Futuna

NA births/1,000 population

West Bank

31.67 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Western Sahara

NA births/1,000 population

World

20.05 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Yemen

42.89 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Zambia

41 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Zimbabwe

28.01 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2055 Military branches

Afghanistan

Afghan National Army (includes Afghan Air Force) (2006)

Albania

General Staff Headquarters, Land Forces Command (Army),
Naval Forces Command, Air Defense Command, Logistics
Command,
Training and Doctrine Command

Algeria

National Popular Army (ANP; includes Land Forces), Algerian
National Navy (MRA), Air Force (QJJ), Territorial Air Defense
Force
(2005)

Andorra

no regular military forces, Police Service of Andorra

Angola

Army, Navy (Marinha de Guerra, MdG), Air and Air Defense Forces (FANA) (2006)

Antigua and Barbuda

Royal Antigua and Barbuda Defense Force (2006)

Argentina

Argentine Army, Navy of the Argentine Republic (includes naval aviation and naval infantry), Argentine Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Argentina, FAA) (2005)

Armenia

Armed Forces: Ground Forces, Nagorno-Karabakh Self Defense Force (NKSDf), Air Force, Air Defense Force (2006)

Aruba

no regular indigenous military forces; Royal Netherlands Navy and Marines, Coast Guard

Australia

Australian Defense Force (ADF): Australian Army, Royal Australian Navy, Royal Australian Air Force, Special Operations Command

Austria

Land Forces (KdoLdSK), Air Forces (KdoLuSK)

Azerbaijan

Army, Navy, Air and Air Defense Forces

Bahamas, The

Royal Bahamian Defense Force: Marines, Air Wing (2006)

Bahrain

Bahrain Defense Forces (BDF): Ground Force (includes Air Defense), Navy, Air Force, National Guard

Bangladesh

Bangladesh Defense Force: Bangladesh Army, Bangladesh Navy, Bangladesh Air Force (Bangladesh Biman Bahini, BAF) (2006)

Barbados

Royal Barbados Defense Force: Troops Command, Coast Guard (2005)

Belarus

Belarus Armed Forces: Land Force, Air and Air Defense Force (2006)

Belgium

Belgian Armed Forces: Land, Naval, and Air Operations Commands (2005)

Belize

Belize Defense Force (BDF): Army, Maritime Wing, Air Wing, and Volunteer Guard

Benin

Army, Navy, Air Force

Bermuda

no regular military forces

Bhutan

Royal Bhutan Army: Royal Bodyguard, Royal Bhutan Police (2005)

Bolivia

Bolivian Armed Forces: Bolivian Army (Ejercito Boliviano), Bolivian Navy (Armada Boliviana; includes marines), Bolivian Air

Force (Fuerza Aerea Boliviana, FAB) (2006)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

VF Army (the air and air defense forces are subordinate commands within the Army), VRS Army (the air and air defense forces are subordinate commands within the Army)

Botswana

Botswana Defense Force (includes an air wing) (2006)

Brazil

Brazilian Army, Brazilian Navy (Marinha do Brasil (MB), includes Naval Air and Marine Corps (Corpo de Fuzileiros Navais)),
Brazilian Air Force (Força Aerea Brasileira, FAB) (2006)

Brunei

Royal Brunei Armed Forces: Royal Brunei Land Forces, Royal Brunei Navy, Royal Brunei Air Force (Tentera Udara Diraja Brunei)
(2005)

Bulgaria

Bulgarian Armed Forces: Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Bulgarian Air Force (2006)

Burkina Faso

Army, Air Force of Burkina Faso (Force Aérienne de Burkina Faso), National Gendarmerie (2006)

Burma

Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw): Army, Navy, Air Force
(2005)

Burundi

National Defense Force (Forces de Defense Nationales, FDN):
Army (includes Naval Detachment and Air Wing), National
Gendarmerie
(being disbanded) (2006)

Cambodia

Royal Cambodian Armed Forces: Royal Cambodian Army, Royal
Khmer Navy, Royal Cambodian Air Force (2005)

Cameroon

Cameroon Armed Forces: Army, Navy (includes naval
infantry), Air Force (Armee de l'Air du Cameroun, AAC) (2006)

Canada

Canadian Forces: Land Forces Command, Maritime Command, Air
Command, Canada Command (homeland security) (2006)

Cape Verde

People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP): Army, Coast
Guard (includes maritime air wing)

Cayman Islands

no regular military forces; Royal Cayman Islands
Police Force

Central African Republic

Central African Armed Forces (FACA): Ground
Forces, Military Air Service; General Directorate of Gendarmerie
Inspection (DGIG), Republican Guard, National Police (2006)

Chad

Chadian National Army (Armee Nationale Tchadienne, ANT), Air
Force, Gendarmerie (2004)

Chile

Army of the Nation, National Navy (Armada de Chile, includes

naval air, marine corps, and Maritime Territory and Merchant Marine

Directorate (Directemar)), Chilean Air Force (Fuerza Aerea de Chile,

FACH), Chilean Carabineros (National Police) (2006)

China

People's Liberation Army (PLA): Ground Forces, Navy (includes marines and naval aviation), Air Force (includes airborne forces), and II Artillery Corps (strategic missile force); People's Armed Police (PAP); Reserve and Militia Forces (2006)

Colombia

Army (Ejercito Nacional), National Navy (Armada Nacional, includes naval aviation, marines, and coast guard), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Colombiana) (2006)

Comoros

Comoran Defense Force: Comoran Security Force (includes Gendarmerie and Army), Comoran Federal Police (2006)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Army, Navy, Air Force

Congo, Republic of the
Congolese Armed Forces (FAC): Army, Congolese
Air Force (Armee de l'Air Congolaise), Navy, Gendarmerie,
Republican
Guard (2005)

Cook Islands

no regular military forces; Ministry of Police and
Disaster Management (2005)

Costa Rica

no regular military forces; Ministry of Public Security,

Government, and Police (2006)

Cote d'Ivoire

Cote d'Ivoire Defense and Security Forces (FDSC):

Army, Navy, Air Force (2006)

Croatia

Ground Forces (Hrvatska Kopnena Vojska, HKoV), Naval Forces (Hrvatska Ratna Mornarica, HRM), Air and Air Defense Forces (Hrvatsko Ratno Zrakoplovstvo i Protuzrakoplovna Obrana, HRZiPZO),

Joint Education and Training Command, Logistics Command; Military

Police Force supports each of the three Croatian military forces (2006)

Cuba

Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR): Revolutionary Army (ER), Revolutionary Navy (Marina de Guerra Revolucionaria, MGR), Revolutionary Air and Air Defense Force (DAAFAR), Youth Labor Army (EJT) (2005)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: Greek Cypriot National Guard (GCNG; includes air and naval elements); north Cyprus: Turkish Cypriot Security Force (GKK)

Czech Republic

Army of the Czech Republic (ACR): Joint Forces Command (includes air forces), Support and Training Forces Command (2006)

Denmark

Defense Command: Army Operational Command, Admiral Danish

Fleet, Tactical Air Command (2006)

Djibouti

Djibouti National Army (includes Navy and Air Force)

Dominica

no regular military forces; Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force (includes coast guard)

Dominican Republic

Army, Navy, Air Force

East Timor

East Timor Defense Force (Forças de Defesa de Timor-Leste, FDTL): Army, Navy (Armada) (2005)

Ecuador

Army, Navy (includes naval infantry, naval aviation, coast guard), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Ecuatoriana, FAE)

Egypt

Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Command

El Salvador

Salvadoran Army (ES), Salvadoran Navy (FNES), Salvadoran Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Salvadoreña, FAS) (2006)

Equatorial Guinea

Army, Navy, Air Force (2005)

Eritrea

Army, Navy, Air Force

Estonia

Estonian Defense Forces: Land Force, Navy, Air Force, Volunteer Defense League (Kaitseliit, KL) (2006)

Ethiopia

Ethiopian National Defense Force (ENDF): Ground Forces,
Ethiopian Air Force

note: Ethiopia is landlocked and has no navy; following the
secession of Eritrea, Ethiopian naval facilities remained in
Eritrean possession

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

no regular military forces

Faroe Islands

no regular military forces

Fiji

Republic of Fiji Military Forces (RFMF): Land Forces, Naval
Forces (2006)

Finland

Finnish Defense Forces: Army, Navy (includes coastal defense
forces), Air Force (2003)

France

Army (includes marines, Foreign Legion, light aviation), Navy
(includes naval air), Air Force (includes air defense), National
Gendarmerie

French Guiana

no regular military forces; Gendarmerie

French Polynesia

no regular military forces; Gendarmerie and
National Police Force

Gabon

Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie, National Police

Gambia, The

Gambian National Army (GNA), Gambian Navy (GN),
Presidential Guard, National Guard

Gaza Strip

in accordance with the peace agreement, the Palestinian
Authority is not permitted conventional military forces; there are,
however, public security forces (2002)

Georgia

Ground Forces (includes National Guard), Air and Air Defense
Forces, Navy (2006)

Germany

Federal Armed Forces (Bundeswehr): Army (Heer), Navy
(Deutsche Marine, includes naval air arm), Air Force (Luftwaffe),
Joint Service Support Command (Streitkraeftebasis), Central
Medical
Service (Zentraler Sanitaetsdienst) (2006)

Ghana

Ghanaian Army, Ghanaian Navy, Ghanaian Air Force (2006)

Gibraltar

Royal Gibraltar Regiment

Greece

Hellenic Army (Ellinikos Stratos, ES), Hellenic Navy
(Ellinikos Polemiko Navtiko, EPN), Hellenic Air Force (Elliniki
Polimiki Aeroporiotia, EPA) (2006)

Grenada

no regular military forces; Royal Grenada Police Force

Guadeloupe

no regular military forces

Guatemala

Army, Navy (includes marines), Air Force

Guinea

Army, Navy, Air Force, Presidential Guard (2006)

Guinea-Bissau

People's Revolutionary Armed Force (FARP; includes Army, Navy, and Air Force), paramilitary force

Guyana

Guyana Defense Force: Ground Forces, Coast Guard, Air Corps (2006)

Haiti

the regular Haitian Armed Forces (FAdH) - Army, Navy, and Air Force - have been demobilized but still exist on paper unless they are constitutionally abolished

Holy See (Vatican City)

Pontifical Swiss Guard (Corpo della Guardia Svizzera Pontificia)

Honduras

Army, Navy (includes naval infantry), Honduran Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Hondurena, FAH) (2006)

Hong Kong

no regular indigenous military forces; Hong Kong garrison of China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) includes elements of the PLA Ground Forces, PLA Navy, and PLA Air Force; these forces are under the direct leadership of the Central Military Commission in Beijing and under administrative control of the adjacent Guangzhou Military Region

Hungary

Ground Forces, Air Forces

Iceland

no regular armed forces; Icelandic National Police, Icelandic Coast Guard (Islenska Landhelgisgæslan) subordinate to Ministry of Justice, Icelandic Crisis Response Unit (2006)

India

Army, Navy (includes naval air arm), Air Force, Coast Guard, various security or paramilitary forces (includes Border Security Force, Assam Rifles, National Security Guards, Indo-Tibetan Border

Police, Special Frontier Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Central Industrial Security Force, Railway Protection Force, and Defense Security Corps)

Indonesia

Indonesia Armed Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia, TNI): Army (TNI-AD), Navy (TNI-AL, includes marines, naval air arm), Air

Force (TNI-AU)

note: the TNI is directly subordinate to the president but the government is making efforts to incorporate it into the Department of Defense

Iran

Islamic Republic of Iran Regular Forces (Artesh): Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force (Niruye Havayi Jomhuriye Islamiye Iran; includes air defense); Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (Sepah-e Pasdaran-e Enqelab-e Eslami, IRGC): Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force,

Qods Force (special operations), and Basij Force (Popular Mobilization Army); Law Enforcement Forces (2006)

Iraq

Iraqi Armed Forces: Iraqi Regular Army (includes Iraqi Special

Operations Force, Iraqi Intervention Force), Iraqi Navy (former Iraqi Coastal Defense Force), Iraqi Air Force (former Iraqi Army Air Corps) (2005)

Ireland

Irish Defense Forces (Oglaigh na h-Eireann): Army (includes Naval Service and Air Corps) (2006)

Israel

Israel Defense Forces (IDF): Army Headquarters, Israel Navy, Israeli Air and Space Force (ISAF, includes air defense forces); historically there have been no separate Israeli military services (2005)

Italy

Army (Esercito Italiano, EI), Navy (Marina Militare Italiana, MMI), Air Force (Aeronautica Militare Italiana, AMI), Carabinieri Corps (Corpo dei Carabinieri, CC) (2005)

Jamaica

Jamaica Defense Force: Ground Forces, Coast Guard, Air Wing

Japan

Japanese Defense Agency (JDA): Ground Self-Defense Force (Rikujou Jietai, GSDF), Maritime Self-Defense Force (Kaijou Jietai, MSDF), Air Self-Defense Force (Nihon Koku-Jieitai, ASDF) (2006)

Jordan

Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF): Royal Jordanian Land Force, Royal Jordanian Navy, Royal Jordanian Air Force (Al-Quwwat al-Jawwiya al-Malakiya al-Urduniya), Special Operations Command (Socom); Public Security Directorate (normally falls under Ministry of Interior, but comes under JAF in wartime or crisis situations)

(2006)

Kazakhstan

Ground Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces, Naval Force, Republican Guard

Kenya

Kenyan Army, Kenyan Navy, Kenyan Air Force (2006)

Kiribati

no regular military forces; Police Force (carries out law enforcement functions and paramilitary duties; small police posts are on all islands)

Korea, North

North Korean People's Army: Ground Force, Navy, Air Force; civil security forces (2005)

Korea, South

Army, Navy, Republic of Korea Air Force (Han-guk Kong Goon), Marine Corps, National Maritime Police (coast guard) (2006)

Kuwait

Land Forces, Kuwaiti Navy, Kuwaiti Air Force (Al-Quwwat al-Jawwiya al-Kuwaitiya), National Guard (2006)

Kyrgyzstan

Army, Air Force, National Guard (2005)

Laos

Lao People's Army (LPA; includes Riverine Force), Air Force

Latvia

Latvian Republic Defense Force: Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, Border Guard, Home Guard (Zemessardze) (2005)

Lebanon

Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF): Army, Navy, and Air Force

Lesotho

Lesotho Defense Force (LDF): Army and Air Wing

Liberia

Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL): Army, Navy, Air Force

Libya

Armed Peoples on Duty (APOD, Army), Libyan Arab Navy, Libyan Arab Air Force (LAAF) (2006)

Lithuania

Ground Forces, Naval Force, Lithuanian Military Air Forces, National Defense Volunteer Forces (2005)

Luxembourg

Army

Macau

no regular military forces

Macedonia

Army of the Republic of Macedonia (ARM): Joint Operational Command, with subordinate Air Wing (Makedonsko Voenno Vozduhoplovstvo, MVV), Special Force Command (2006)

Madagascar

People's Armed Forces: Intervention Force, Development Force, and Aeronaval Force (navy and air); National Gendarmerie

Malawi

Malawi Armed Forces: Army (includes Air Wing and Naval Detachment), Police (includes Mobile Force Unit)

Malaysia

Malaysian Armed Forces (Angkatan Tentera Malaysia, ATM):
Malaysian Army (Tentera Darat Malaysia), Royal Malaysian Navy
(Tentera Laut Diraja Malaysia, TLDM), Royal Malaysian Air Force
(Tentera Udara Diraja Malaysia, TUDM) (2006)

Maldives

National Security Service: Security Branch (ground forces),
Air Element, Coast Guard

Mali

Army, Air Force, National Guard

Malta

Armed Forces of Malta (AFM; includes air and maritime
elements) (2005)

Marshall Islands

no regular military forces; Marshall Islands Police

Martinique

no regular military forces; Gendarmerie

Mauritania

Mauritanian Armed Forces: Army, Navy (Marine
Mauritanienne; includes naval infantry), Air Force (Force Aerienne
Islamique de Mauritanie, FAIM) (2005)

Mauritius

no regular military forces; National Police Force, Special
Mobile Force, National Coast Guard

Mexico

Secretariat of National Defense (Secretaria de Defensa
Nacional, Sedena): Army (Ejercito), Mexican Air Force (Fuerza
Aerea
Mexicana, FAM); Secretariat of the Navy (Secretaria de Marina,

Semar): Mexican Navy (Armada de Mexico, ARM, includes Naval Air Force (FAN) and Marines) (2006)

Micronesia, Federated States of
no ministry of defense and no
standing armed forces; the paramilitary Maritime Wing, a small maritime law enforcement unit, is responsible to the Division of Maritime Surveillance within the Office of the Attorney General (2003)

Moldova
National Army: Ground Forces, Rapid Reaction Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces (2006)

Mongolia
Mongolian People's Army (MPA), Mongolian People's Air Force (MPAF); there is no navy (2005)

Montserrat
no regular military forces; Royal Montserrat Police Force (2005)

Morocco
Royal Armed Forces (Forces Armees Royales, FAR): Royal Moroccan Army (includes Air Defense), Navy (includes Marines), Royal Moroccan Air Force (Force Aerienne Royale Marocaine) (2006)

Mozambique
Mozambique Armed Defense Forces (FADM): Mozambique Army, Mozambique Navy (Marinha Mocambique, MM), Mozambique Air Force (Forca Aerea de Mocambique, FAM) (2006)

Namibia

Namibian Defense Force: Army, Air Wing, Navy (2006)

Nauru

no regular military forces; Nauru Police Force (2005)

Nepal

Royal Nepalese Army (includes Royal Nepalese Army Air Service); Nepalese Police Force

Netherlands

Royal Netherlands Army, Royal Netherlands Navy (includes Naval Air Service and Marine Corps), Royal Netherlands Air Force (Koninklijke Luchtmacht, KLu), Royal Military Police, Defense Interservice Command (DICO) (2006)

Netherlands Antilles

no regular military forces; National Guard, Police Force (2005)

New Caledonia

no regular indigenous military forces; French Armed Forces (includes Army, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie); Police Force

New Zealand

New Zealand Defense Force (NZDF): New Zealand Army, Royal New Zealand Navy, Royal New Zealand Air Force (2006)

Nicaragua

Army (includes Navy, Air Force)

Niger

Nigerien Armed Forces (Forces Armees Nigeriennes, FAN): Army, National Air Force (2005)

Nigeria

Nigerian Armed Forces (Forces Armees Nigeriennes, FAN):

Army, Niger Air Force (2006)

Niue

no regular indigenous military forces; Police Force

Norway

Norwegian Army (Haeren), Royal Norwegian Navy (Kongelige Norske Sjøforsvaret, RNoN; includes Coastal Rangers and Coast Guard

(Kystvakt)), Royal Norwegian Air Force (Kongelige Norske Luftforsvaret, RNoAF), Home Guard (Heimevernet, HV) (2006)

Oman

Royal Omani Armed Forces: Royal Army of Oman, Royal Navy of Oman, Royal Air Force of Oman (Al-Quwwat al-Jawwiya al-Sultanat

Oman, RAFO) (2006)

Pakistan

Army (includes National Guard), Navy (includes Marines), Pakistan Air Force (Pakistan Fiza'ya) (2006)

Palau

no regular military forces; Palau National Police (2006)

Panama

an amendment to the Constitution abolished the armed forces, but there are security forces (Panamanian Public Forces or PPF includes the Panamanian National Police, National Maritime Service, and National Air Service)

Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea Defense Force (includes Maritime Operations Element, Air Operations Element)

Paraguay

Army, National Navy (Armada Nacional, includes Naval Aviation, Marine Corps, General Naval Prefecture), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Paraguay, FAP) (2006)

Peru

Peruvian Army (Ejercito Peruano), Peruvian Navy (Marina de Guerra del Peru; includes naval air, naval infantry, and coast guard), Peruvian Air Force (Fuerza Aerea del Peru, FAP)

Philippines

Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP): Army, Navy (includes Marine Corps), Philippine Air Force (Hukbong Himpapawid ng Pilipinas) (2006)

Poland

Polish Armed Forces: Land Forces (includes Navy (Marynarka Wojenna, MW)), Polish Air Force (Polskie Sily Powietrzne, PSP) (2006)

Portugal

Army, Navy (Marinha Portuguesa; includes Marine Corps), Air Force (Forca Aerea Portuguesa, FAP), National Republican Guard (Guarda Nacional Republicana) (2005)

Puerto Rico

no regular indigenous military forces; paramilitary National Guard, Police Force

Qatar

Qatari Amiri Land Force (QALF), Qatari Amiri Navy (QAN), Qatari Amiri Air Force (QAAF)

Reunion

no regular indigenous military forces; French forces
(includes Army, Navy, Air Force, and Gendarmerie) (2005)

Romania

Land Forces, Naval Forces, Romanian Air Force (Forțele
Aeriene Române, FAR), Special Operations (2006)

Russia

Ground Forces (SV), Navy (VMF), Air Forces (VVS); Airborne
Troops (VDV), Strategic Rocket Troops (RVSN), and Space Troops
(KV)

are independent "combat arms," not subordinate to any of the
three
branches

Rwanda

Rwandan Defense Forces: Army, Air Force

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Kitts and Nevis Defense Force (includes
Coast Guard), Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Police Force

Saint Lucia

no regular military forces; Royal Saint Lucia Police
Force (includes Special Service Unit, Coast Guard) (2006)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

no regular military forces; Royal
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force (includes Special
Service Unit), Coast Guard (2005)

Samoa

no regular military forces; Samoa Police Force (2005)

San Marino

no regular military forces; Voluntary Military Force

(Corpi Militari Voluntar) performs ceremonial duties and limited police functions (2006)

Sao Tome and Principe

Armed Forces of Sao Tome and Principe (FASTP):
Army, Coast Guard, Presidential Guard (2004)

Saudi Arabia

Land Forces (Army), Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Force,
National Guard, Ministry of Interior Forces (paramilitary)

Senegal

Army, Senegalese Navy (Marine Senegalaise), Senegalese Air
Force (Armee de l'Air du Senegal) (2006)

Serbia

Serbian Armed Forces (Vojska Srbije, VS): Serbian Land Forces
(Kopnene Vojska, KoV), Air Force and Air Defense Force
(Vozduhoplovstvo i Protivozduhoplovna Odbrana, ViPO), naval
force to
be determined (2006)

Seychelles

Seychelles Defense Force: Army, Coast Guard (includes
Navy Wing, Air Wing), National Guard (2005)

Sierra Leone

Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF): Army
(includes Air Wing, Maritime Wing)

Singapore

Singapore Armed Forces: Army, Navy, Republic of Singapore
Air Force (includes Air Defense) (2006)

Slovakia

Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic (Ozbrojene Sily

Slovenskeje Republike): Land Forces (Pozemne Sily), Air Forces (Vzdušne Sily), Training and Support Forces (Vycviku a Podpory Sily)
(2005)

Slovenia

Slovenian Army (includes air and naval forces)

Solomon Islands

no regular military forces; Royal Solomon Islands
Police (RSIP)

Somalia

a Somali National Army was attempted under the interim government; numerous factions and clans maintain independent militias, and the Somaliland and Puntland regional governments maintain their own security and police forces

South Africa

South African National Defense Force (SANDF): South African Army, South African Navy (SAN), South African Air Force (SAAF), Joint Operations Command, Joint Support Command, Military Intelligence, Military Health Service (2005)

Spain

Spanish Armed Forces: Army (Ejercito de Tierra), Spanish Navy (Armada Espanola, AE; includes Marine Corps), Spanish Air Force (Ejercito del Aire Espanola, EdA) (2006)

Sri Lanka

Sri Lankan Army, Sri Lankan Navy, Sri Lankan Air Force
(2006)

Sudan

Sudanese People's Armed Forces (SPAF): Army, Navy, Air Force,

Popular Defense Force

Suriname

National Army, Naval Element, Air Wing (2006)

Swaziland

Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force (USDF): Ground Force (includes air wing), Royal Swaziland Police Force (RSPF) (2005)

Sweden

Swedish Armed Forces (Forsvarsmakten): Army (Armen), Royal Swedish Navy (Marinen), Swedish Air Force (Svenska Flygvapnet) (2006)

Switzerland

Swiss Armed Forces: Land Forces, Swiss Air Force (Schweizer Luftwaffe); Switzerland has no navy, but maintains a fleet of military patrol boats to patrol Swiss borders (2006)

Syria

Syrian Armed Forces: Syrian Arab Army (includes Syrian Arab Navy), Syrian Arab Air and Air Defense Force (includes Air Defense Command) (2005)

Taiwan

Army, Navy (includes Marine Corps), Air Force, Coast Guard Administration, Armed Forces Reserve Command, Combined Service Forces Command, Armed Forces Police Command

Tajikistan

Ground Troops, Air and Air Defense Troops, Mobile Troops (2005)

Tanzania

Tanzanian People's Defense Force (JWTZ): Army, Naval Wing, Air Defense Command (includes air wing), National Service

Thailand

Royal Thai Army (RTA), Royal Thai Navy (RTN, includes Royal Thai Marine Corps), Royal Thai Air Force (Knogtap Agard Thai, RTAF)
(2006)

Togo

Togolese Armed Forces (FAT): Army, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie
(2005)

Tonga

Tonga Defense Services: Land Force (Royal Guard), Naval Force (includes Royal Marines, Air Wing) (2006)

Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force: Ground Force, Coast Guard (includes air wing) (2004)

Tunisia

Army, Navy, Republic of Tunisia Air Force (Al-Quwwat al-Jawwiya al-Jamahiriyah At'tunisia) (2006)

Turkey

Turkish Armed Forces (TSK): Land Forces, Naval Forces (includes naval air and naval infantry), Turkish Air Force (Turk Hava Kuvvetleri) (2006)

Turkmenistan

Ground Forces, Artillery and Rocket Forces, Navy, Air and Air Defense Forces (2006)

Tuvalu

no regular military forces; Police Force

Uganda

Ugandan Peoples' Defense Force (UPDF): Army, Marine Unit, Air Wing

Ukraine

Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air Forces (Viyskovo-Povitryani Syly), Air Defense Forces (2002)

United Arab Emirates

Army, Navy (includes Marines and Coast Guard), Air and Air Defense Force, paramilitary forces (includes Federal Police Force)

United Kingdom

Army, Royal Navy (includes Royal Marines), Royal Air Force

United States

Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard; note - Coast Guard administered in peacetime by the Department of Homeland Security, but in wartime reports to the Department of the Navy

Uruguay

Army, Navy (includes naval air arm, Marines, Maritime Prefecture in wartime), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Uruguaya, FAU) (2006)

Uzbekistan

Army, Air and Air Defense Forces, National Guard

Vanuatu

no regular military forces; security forces comprise the Vanuatu Police Force (VPF) and paramilitary Vanuatu Mobile

Force

(VMF), which includes Vanuatu's naval force, known as the Police Maritime Wing (PMW); border security in Vanuatu is the joint responsibility of the Customs and Inland Revenue Service, VPF, VMF, and PMW (2003)

Venezuela

National Armed Forces (Fuerzas Armadas Nacionales or FAN): Ground Forces or Army (Fuerzas Terrestres or Ejercito), Naval Forces

(Fuerzas Navales or Armada; includes Marines, Coast Guard), Air Force (Fuerzas Aereas or Aviacion), Armed Forces of Cooperation or

National Guard (Fuerzas Armadas de Cooperacion or Guardia Nacional)

Vietnam

People's Armed Forces: People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) (includes People's Navy Command (with naval infantry, coast guard),

Air and Air Defense Force (Kon Quan Nhan Dan), Border Defense Command), People's Public Security Forces, Militia Force, Self-Defense Forces (2005)

Yemen

Army (includes Special Forces), Navy (includes Marines), Unified Yemen Air Force (includes Air Defense Force) (2006)

Zambia

Zambian National Defense Force (ZNDF): Army, Air Force, Police, National Service

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe Defense Forces (ZDF): Zimbabwe National Army, Air Force of Zimbabwe (AFZ), Zimbabwe Republic Police (2005)

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@2056 Budget

Afghanistan

revenues: \$269 million
expenditures: \$561 million; including capital expenditures of \$41.7 million
note: Afghanistan has also received \$273 million from the Reconstruction Trust Fund and \$63 million from the Law and Order Trust Fund (FY04-05 budget est.)

Albania

revenues: \$1.96 billion
expenditures: \$2.377 billion; including capital expenditures of \$500 million (2005 est.)

Algeria

revenues: \$42.05 billion
expenditures: \$30.75 billion; including capital expenditures of \$5.8 billion (2005 est.)

American Samoa

revenues: \$121 million (37% in local revenue and 63% in US grants)
expenditures: \$127 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(FY96/97)

Andorra

revenues: \$373.5 million

expenditures: \$373.5 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2004)

Angola

revenues: \$8.5 billion

expenditures: \$10 billion; including capital expenditures of \$963 million (2005 est.)

Anguilla

revenues: \$22.8 million

expenditures: \$22.5 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2000 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

revenues: \$123.7 million

expenditures: \$145.9 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2000 est.)

Argentina

revenues: \$42.63 billion

expenditures: \$39.98 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Armenia

revenues: \$786.1 million

expenditures: \$930.7 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Aruba

revenues: \$507.9 million

expenditures: \$577.9 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2000)

Australia

revenues: \$249.8 billion

expenditures: \$240.2 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Austria

revenues: \$148.6 billion

expenditures: \$154.5 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

revenues: \$3.18 billion

expenditures: \$2.986 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Bahamas, The

revenues: \$1.03 billion

expenditures: \$1.03 billion; including capital expenditures of \$130 million (FY04/05)

Bahrain

revenues: \$4.662 billion

expenditures: \$3.447 billion; including capital expenditures of \$700 million (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

revenues: \$5.993 billion
expenditures: \$8.598 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Barbados

revenues: \$847 million (including grants)
expenditures: \$886 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2000 est.)

Belarus

revenues: \$5.903 billion
expenditures: \$6.343 billion; including capital expenditures of \$180 million (2005 est.)

Belgium

revenues: \$180.4 billion
expenditures: \$180.5 billion; including capital expenditures of \$1.56 billion (2005 est.)

Belize

revenues: \$262 million
expenditures: \$329 million; including capital expenditures of \$70 million (2005 est.)

Benin

revenues: \$766.8 million
expenditures: \$1.017 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Bermuda

revenues: \$738 million
expenditures: \$665 million (FY04/05)

Bhutan

revenues: \$346.6 million

expenditures: including capital expenditures of \$NA

note: the government of India finances nearly three-fifths of Bhutan's budget expenditures (FY95/96 est.)

Bolivia

revenues: \$2.848 billion

expenditures: \$3.189 billion; including capital expenditures of \$741

million (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

revenues: \$4.373 billion

expenditures: \$4.401 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Botswana

revenues: \$3.766 billion

expenditures: \$3.767 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Brazil

revenues: \$140.6 billion

expenditures: \$172.4 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2004)

British Virgin Islands

revenues: \$204.7 million

expenditures: \$180.4 million; including capital expenditures of \$33.8 million (1997)

Brunei

revenues: \$3.765 billion

expenditures: \$4.815 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2004 est.)

Bulgaria

revenues: \$11.18 billion

expenditures: \$10.9 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Burkina Faso

revenues: \$1.033 billion

expenditures: \$1.382 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Burma

revenues: \$473.3 million

expenditures: \$716.6 million; including capital expenditures of NA

(FY04/05 est.)

Burundi

revenues: \$215.4 million

expenditures: \$278 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Cambodia

revenues: \$559.4 million

expenditures: \$772 million; including capital expenditures of \$291 million (2005 est.)

Cameroon

revenues: \$3.263 billion

expenditures: \$2.705 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Canada

revenues: \$159.6 billion

expenditures: \$152.6 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2004)

Cape Verde

revenues: \$328.1 million

expenditures: \$393.1 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Cayman Islands

revenues: \$423.8 million

expenditures: \$392.6 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(1997)

Central African Republic

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA

Chad

revenues: \$765.2 million

expenditures: \$653.3 million; including capital expenditures of \$146

million (2005 est.)

Chile

revenues: \$29.2 billion

expenditures: \$24.75 billion; including capital expenditures of \$3.33 billion (2005 est.)

China

revenues: \$392.1 billion

expenditures: \$424.3 billion; including capital expenditures of

\$NA

(2005 est.)

Christmas Island

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA

Colombia

revenues: \$46.82 billion

expenditures: \$48.77 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Comoros

revenues: \$27.6 million

expenditures: \$NA (2001 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

revenues: \$700 million

expenditures: \$750 million; including capital expenditures of \$24 million (2004 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

revenues: \$1.328 billion

expenditures: \$1.065 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Cook Islands

revenues: \$70.95 million

expenditures: \$69.05 million; including capital expenditures of \$5.744 million (FY00/01 est.)

Costa Rica

revenues: \$2.722 billion

expenditures: \$3.195 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

revenues: \$2.434 billion

expenditures: \$2.83 billion; including capital expenditures of \$420 million (2005 est.)

Croatia

revenues: \$17.69 billion

expenditures: \$19.35 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Cuba

revenues: \$22.11 billion

expenditures: \$23.65 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Cyprus

revenues: Republic of Cyprus - \$6.698 billion (2005 est.)

expenditures: Republic of Cyprus - \$7.122 billion (2005 est.)

revenues: \$685.7 million; north Cyprus - \$231.3 million (2003 est.)

expenditures: north Cyprus - \$432.8 million (2003 est.)

Czech Republic

revenues: \$48.16 billion

expenditures: \$53.04 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Denmark

revenues: \$144 billion

expenditures: \$135 billion; including capital expenditures of \$4.6 billion (2005 est.)

Djibouti

revenues: \$135 million

expenditures: \$182 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (1999 est.)

Dominica

revenues: \$73.9 million

expenditures: \$84.4 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2001)

Dominican Republic

revenues: \$5.322 billion

expenditures: \$5.485 billion; including capital expenditures of \$1.1 billion (2005)

East Timor

revenues: \$107.7 million

expenditures: \$73 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2004 est.)

Ecuador

revenues: \$8.822 billion

expenditures: planned \$8.153 billion; including capital expenditures of \$1.6 billion (2005 est.)

Egypt

revenues: \$20.29 billion

expenditures: \$27.68 billion; including capital expenditures of \$2.7

billion (2005 est.)

El Salvador

revenues: \$2.84 billion

expenditures: \$3.167 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2006 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

revenues: \$1.973 billion

expenditures: \$711.5 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Eritrea

revenues: \$248.8 million

expenditures: \$409.4 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Estonia

revenues: \$4.91 billion

expenditures: \$4.7 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Ethiopia

revenues: \$2.338 billion

expenditures: \$2.88 billion; including capital expenditures of \$788 million (2005 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

revenues: \$66.2 million

expenditures: \$67.9 million; including capital expenditures of \$23.2

million (FY98/99 est.)

Faroe Islands

revenues: \$488 million

expenditures: \$484 million; including capital expenditures of \$21 million (1999)

Fiji

revenues: \$720.5 million

expenditures: \$728.3 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2000 est.)

Finland

revenues: \$99.61 billion

expenditures: \$97.14 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

France

revenues: \$1.06 trillion

expenditures: \$1.144 trillion; including capital expenditures of \$23 billion (2005 est.)

French Guiana

revenues: \$135.5 million

expenditures: \$135.5 million; including capital expenditures of \$105 million (1996)

French Polynesia

revenues: \$865 million

expenditures: \$644.1 million; including capital expenditures of \$185 million (1996)

Gabon

revenues: \$2.463 billion
expenditures: \$1.618 billion; including capital expenditures of \$325 million (2005 est.)

Gambia, The
revenues: \$46.63 million
expenditures: \$62.66 million; including capital expenditures of \$4.1 million (2005 est.)

Gaza Strip
revenues: \$964 million
expenditures: \$1.34 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA; note - these budget data include West Bank (2004)

Georgia
revenues: \$1.43 billion
expenditures: \$1.56 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Germany
revenues: \$1.249 trillion
expenditures: \$1.362 trillion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Ghana
revenues: \$3.216 billion
expenditures: \$3.506 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Gibraltar
revenues: \$307 million
expenditures: \$284 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(FY00/01 est.)

Greece

revenues: \$94.13 billion

expenditures: \$103.4 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Greenland

revenues: \$646 million

expenditures: \$629 million; including capital expenditures of \$85 million (1999)

Grenada

revenues: \$85.8 million

expenditures: \$102.1 million; including capital expenditures of \$28

million (1997)

Guadeloupe

revenues: \$637.7 million

expenditures: \$680.1 million; including capital expenditures of \$112.5 million (2002)

Guam

revenues: \$319.6 million

expenditures: \$427.8 million (2002 est.)

Guatemala

revenues: \$3.374 billion

expenditures: \$4.041 billion; including capital expenditures of \$750

million (2005 est.)

Guernsey

revenues: \$539.2 million

expenditures: \$448.3 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2002)

Guinea
revenues: \$305.6 million
expenditures: \$590.4 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Guinea-Bissau
revenues: \$NA
expenditures: \$NA

Guyana
revenues: \$320.1 million
expenditures: \$362.6 million; including capital expenditures of \$93.4 million (2005 est.)

Haiti
revenues: \$400 million
expenditures: \$600.8 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Holy See (Vatican City)
revenues: \$245.2 million
expenditures: \$260.4 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2002)

Honduras
revenues: \$1.693 billion
expenditures: \$1.938 billion; including capital expenditures of \$106 million (2005 est.)

Hong Kong

revenues: \$31.31 billion

expenditures: \$32.3 billion; including capital expenditures of \$5.9 billion (2005 est.)

Hungary

revenues: \$51.4 billion

expenditures: \$58.34 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Iceland

revenues: \$6.995 billion

expenditures: \$6.761 billion; including capital expenditures of \$467 million (2005 est.)

India

revenues: \$111.2 billion

expenditures: \$135.8 billion; including capital expenditures of \$15 billion (2005 est.)

Indonesia

revenues: \$54.3 billion

expenditures: \$57.7 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Iran

revenues: \$48.82 billion

expenditures: \$60.4 billion; including capital expenditures of \$7.6 billion (2005 est.)

Iraq

revenues: \$19.3 billion

expenditures: \$24 billion; including capital expenditures of \$5 billion (2005 budget)

Ireland

revenues: \$70.46 billion

expenditures: \$69.4 billion; including capital expenditures of \$5.5 billion (2005 est.)

Isle of Man

revenues: \$485 million

expenditures: \$463 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY00/01 est.)

Israel

revenues: \$43.82 billion

expenditures: \$58.04 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Italy

revenues: \$785.7 billion

expenditures: \$861.5 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Jamaica

revenues: \$2.8 billion

expenditures: \$3.21 billion; including capital expenditures of \$180.4 million (2005 est.)

Japan

revenues: \$1.429 trillion

expenditures: \$1.775 trillion; including capital expenditures (public works only) of about \$71 billion (2005 est.)

Jersey

revenues: \$601 million

expenditures: \$588 million; including capital expenditures of \$98 million (2000 est.)

Jordan

revenues: \$2.8 billion

expenditures: \$4.688 billion; including capital expenditures of \$1.092 billion (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

revenues: \$12.19 billion

expenditures: \$12.44 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Kenya

revenues: \$3.715 billion

expenditures: \$3.88 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Kiribati

revenues: \$55.52 million

expenditures: \$59.71 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(FY05)

Korea, North

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA

Korea, South

revenues: \$195 billion

expenditures: \$189 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Kuwait

revenues: \$47.21 billion

expenditures: \$20.77 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

revenues: \$516.3 million

expenditures: \$539.9 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Laos

revenues: \$319.3 million

expenditures: \$434.6 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Latvia

revenues: \$5.673 billion

expenditures: \$5.889 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Lebanon

revenues: \$4.953 billion

expenditures: \$6.595 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Lesotho

revenues: \$738.5 million

expenditures: \$792.1 million; including capital expenditures of NA

(2005 est.)

Liberia

revenues: \$85.4 million

expenditures: \$90.5 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2000 est.)

Libya

revenues: \$25.34 billion

expenditures: \$15.47 billion; including capital expenditures of \$5.6 billion (2005 est.)

Liechtenstein
revenues: \$424.2 million
expenditures: \$414.1 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(1998 est.)

Lithuania
revenues: \$8.429 billion
expenditures: \$9.103 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2004 est.)

Luxembourg
revenues: \$9.195 billion
expenditures: \$9.573 billion; including capital expenditures of \$975.5 million (2005 est.)

Macau
revenues: \$3.16 billion
expenditures: \$3.16 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(FY05/06)

Macedonia
revenues: \$2.105 billion
expenditures: \$2.15 billion; including capital expenditures of \$114 million (2005 est.)

Madagascar
revenues: \$703.6 million
expenditures: \$853 million; including capital expenditures of \$331 million (2005 est.)

Malawi

revenues: \$844.6 million

expenditures: \$913.9 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Malaysia

revenues: \$30.57 billion

expenditures: \$34.62 billion; including capital expenditures of \$9.4

billion (2005 est.)

Maldives

revenues: \$265 million (excluding foreign grants)

expenditures: \$362 million; including capital expenditures of \$80 million (2004 est.)

Mali

revenues: \$764 million

expenditures: \$828 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2002 est.)

Malta

revenues: \$2.503 billion

expenditures: \$2.703 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Marshall Islands

revenues: \$42 million

expenditures: \$40 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (1999)

Martinique

revenues: \$317.5 million

expenditures: \$317.5 million; including capital expenditures of

\$140

million (1996)

Mauritania

revenues: \$421 million

expenditures: \$378 million; including capital expenditures of \$154 million (2002 est.)

Mauritius

revenues: \$1.377 billion

expenditures: \$1.77 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Mayotte

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$73 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (1991 est.)

Mexico

revenues: \$181 billion

expenditures: \$184 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005)

Micronesia, Federated States of revenues: \$127.3 million (\$69 million less grants) expenditures: \$144.2 million; including capital expenditures of \$17.9 million \$NA (1998 est.)

Moldova

revenues: \$1.069 billion

expenditures: \$1.065 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Monaco

revenues: \$719.2 million

expenditures: \$864.1 million; including capital expenditures of

\$283.1 million (2004)

Mongolia

revenues: \$702 million

expenditures: \$651 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Montenegro

revenues: NA

expenditures: NA

Montserrat

revenues: \$31.4 million

expenditures: \$31.6 million; including capital expenditures of \$8.4
million (1997 est.)

Morocco

revenues: \$12.94 billion

expenditures: \$16.77 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$2.19 billion (2005 est.)

Mozambique

revenues: \$1.031 billion

expenditures: \$1.93 billion (2005 est.)

Namibia

revenues: \$1.945 billion

expenditures: \$2.039 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2005 est.)

Nauru

revenues: \$13.5 million

expenditures: \$13.5 million (2005)

Nepal

revenues: \$1.153 billion

expenditures: \$1.789 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(FY05/06)

Netherlands

revenues: \$291.8 billion

expenditures: \$303.7 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

revenues: \$757.9 million

expenditures: \$949.5 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2004)

New Caledonia

revenues: \$856.3 million

expenditures: \$836.5 million (1996 est.)

New Zealand

revenues: \$43.1 billion

expenditures: \$37.57 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Nicaragua

revenues: \$1.134 billion

expenditures: \$1.358 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Niger

revenues: \$320 million - including \$134 million from foreign sources

expenditures: \$320 million; including capital expenditures of \$178 million (2002 est.)

Nigeria

revenues: \$12.86 billion

expenditures: \$13.54 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Niue

revenues: \$15.07 million

expenditures: \$16.33 million; including capital expenditures of \$123,700

Norfolk Island

revenues: \$4.6 million

expenditures: \$4.8 million; including capital expenditures of \$2 million (FY99/00)

Northern Mariana Islands

revenues: \$193 million

expenditures: \$223 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY01/02 est.)

Norway

revenues: \$176.1 billion

expenditures: \$131.3 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Oman

revenues: \$14.36 billion

expenditures: \$10.61 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2005 est.)

Pakistan

revenues: \$15.45 billion

expenditures: \$20.07 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Palau

revenues: \$72.07 million

expenditures: \$72.43 million; including capital expenditures of \$12.98 million (FY98/99 est.)

Panama

revenues: \$3.426 billion

expenditures: \$3.959 billion; including capital expenditures of \$471

million (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

revenues: \$1.368 billion

expenditures: \$1.354 billion; including capital expenditures of \$344

million (2005 est.)

Paraguay

revenues: \$1.334 billion

expenditures: \$1.37 billion; including capital expenditures of \$700 million (2005 est.)

Peru

revenues: \$21.87 billion

expenditures: \$22.47 billion; including capital expenditures of \$1.8

billion for general government, but excluding private enterprises (2005 est.)

Philippines

revenues: \$12.38 billion

expenditures: \$15.77 billion; including capital expenditures of NA
(2005 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

revenues: \$746,000

expenditures: \$1.028 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(FY04/05)

Poland

revenues: \$52.73 billion

expenditures: \$63.22 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Portugal

revenues: \$78.84 billion

expenditures: \$90.27 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Puerto Rico

revenues: \$6.7 billion

expenditures: \$9.6 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(FY99/00)

Qatar

revenues: \$17.31 billion

expenditures: \$11.31 billion; including capital expenditures of \$2.2

billion (2005 est.)

Reunion

revenues: \$554.7 million

expenditures: \$554.7 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(1998)

Romania

revenues: \$29.97 billion

expenditures: \$31.37 billion; including capital expenditures of \$2.2 billion (2005 est.)

Russia

revenues: \$176.7 billion

expenditures: \$125.6 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Rwanda

revenues: \$509.9 million

expenditures: \$584.6 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Saint Helena

revenues: \$11.2 million

expenditures: \$11 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY92/93)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

revenues: \$89.7 million

expenditures: \$128.2 million; including capital expenditures of \$19.5 million (2003 est.)

Saint Lucia

revenues: \$141.2 million

expenditures: \$146.7 million; including capital expenditures of \$25.1 million (2000 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

revenues: \$70 million

expenditures: \$60 million; including capital expenditures of \$24

million (1996 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

revenues: \$94.6 million

expenditures: \$85.8 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2000 est.)

Samoa

revenues: \$171.3 million

expenditures: \$78.1 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2001-02)

San Marino

revenues: \$400 million

expenditures: \$400 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2000 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

revenues: \$26.39 million

expenditures: \$59.48 million; including capital expenditures of
\$54
million (2004 est.)

Saudi Arabia

revenues: \$143.7 billion

expenditures: \$89.65 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2005 est.)

Senegal

revenues: \$1.657 billion

expenditures: \$1.926 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$357
million (2005 est.)

Serbia

revenues: \$11.45 billion

expenditures: \$11.12 billion; including capital expenditures \$NA;
note - figures are for Serbia and Montenegro; Serbian Statistical
Office indicates that for 2006 budget, Serbia will have revenues of
\$7.08 billion (2005 est.)

Seychelles

revenues: \$343.3 million

expenditures: \$332.2 million; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2005 est.)

Sierra Leone

revenues: \$96 million

expenditures: \$351 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(2000 est.)

Singapore

revenues: \$18.67 billion

expenditures: \$18.21 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$5.1
billion (2005 est.)

Slovakia

revenues: \$22.7 billion

expenditures: \$23.2 billion (2005 est.)

Slovenia

revenues: \$16.02 billion

expenditures: \$16.73 billion; including capital expenditures of
\$NA
(2005 est.)

Solomon Islands

revenues: \$49.7 million

expenditures: \$75.1 million; including capital expenditures of NA

(2003)

Somalia

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA

South Africa

revenues: \$65.91 billion

expenditures: \$70.62 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Spain

revenues: \$440.9 billion

expenditures: \$448.4 billion; including capital expenditures of \$12.8 billion (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka

revenues: \$3.804 billion

expenditures: \$5.469 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Sudan

revenues: \$6.182 billion

expenditures: \$5.753 billion; including capital expenditures of \$304

million (2005 est.)

Suriname

revenues: \$392.6 million

expenditures: \$425.9 million (2004)

Svalbard

revenues: \$11.5 million

expenditures: \$11.5 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(1998 est.)

Swaziland

revenues: \$805.6 million

expenditures: \$957.1 million; including capital expenditures of \$147

million (2005 est.)

Sweden

revenues: \$210.5 billion

expenditures: \$205.9 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Switzerland

revenues: \$138.1 billion

expenditures: \$143.6 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Syria

revenues: \$6.392 billion

expenditures: \$7.613 billion; including capital expenditures of \$3.23 billion (2005 est.)

Taiwan

revenues: \$41.67 billion

expenditures: \$50.26 billion; including capital expenditures of \$14.4 billion (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

revenues: \$442.3 million

expenditures: \$542.6 million; including capital expenditures of \$86

million (2005 est.)

Tanzania

revenues: \$2.235 billion

expenditures: \$2.669 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Thailand

revenues: \$30.64 billion

expenditures: \$31.76 billion; including capital expenditures of \$5 billion (2005 est.)

Togo

revenues: \$251.3 million

expenditures: \$292.9 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Tokelau

revenues: \$430,800

expenditures: \$2.8 million; including capital expenditures of NA (1987 est.)

Tonga

revenues: \$56.97 million

expenditures: \$83.88 million; including capital expenditures of \$1.9

million (FY99/00 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

revenues: \$4.5 billion

expenditures: \$4.06 billion; including capital expenditures of \$117.3 million (2005 est.)

Tunisia

revenues: \$7.322 billion

expenditures: \$8.304 billion; including capital expenditures of

\$1.6

billion (2005 est.)

Turkey

revenues: \$93.58 billion

expenditures: \$115.3 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

revenues: \$1.401 billion

expenditures: \$1.542 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

revenues: \$47 million

expenditures: \$33.6 million; including capital expenditures of \$NA
(1997-98 est.)

Tuvalu

revenues: \$22.78 million

expenditures: \$14.23 million; including capital expenditures of \$4.2

million (2000 est.)

Uganda

revenues: \$1.845 billion

expenditures: \$1.904 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Ukraine

revenues: \$23.59 billion

expenditures: \$22.98 billion; note - this is the consolidated budget
(January-September 2005)

United Arab Emirates

revenues: \$34.93 billion

expenditures: \$29.41 billion; including capital expenditures of \$3.4 billion (2005 est.)

United Kingdom

revenues: \$881.4 billion

expenditures: \$951 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

United States

revenues: \$2.119 trillion

expenditures: \$2.466 trillion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Uruguay

revenues: \$4.468 billion

expenditures: \$4.845 billion; including capital expenditures of \$193 million (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan

revenues: \$2.815 billion

expenditures: \$2.917 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2005 est.)

Vanuatu

revenues: \$78.7 million

expenditures: \$72.23 million (2003)

Venezuela

revenues: \$39.63 billion

expenditures: \$41.27 billion; including capital expenditures of

\$2.6

billion (2005 est.)

Vietnam

revenues: \$11.64 billion

expenditures: \$12.95 billion; including capital expenditures of \$1.8

billion (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA

Wallis and Futuna

revenues: \$29,730

expenditures: \$31,330 (1998 est.)

West Bank

revenues: \$964 million

expenditures: \$1.34 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA;
note - these budget data include Gaza Strip (2004)

Western Sahara

revenues: \$NA

expenditures: \$NA

Yemen

revenues: \$5.616 billion

expenditures: \$5.719 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Zambia

revenues: \$1.688 billion

expenditures: \$1.866 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

Zimbabwe

revenues: \$1.409 billion

expenditures: \$1.905 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA

(2005 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2057 Capital

Afghanistan

name: Kabul

geographic coordinates: 34 31 N, 69 12 E

time difference: UTC + 4.5 (9.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Akrotiri

name: Episkopi Cantonment; also serves as capital of

Dhekelia

geographic coordinates: 34 40 N, 32 51 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Albania

name: Tirana (Tirane)

geographic coordinates: 41 20 N, 19 50 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Algeria

name: Algiers

geographic coordinates: 36 47 N, 2 03 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

American Samoa

name: Pago Pago

geographic coordinates: 14 16 S, 170 42 W

time difference: UTC-11 (6 hours behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Andorra

name: Andorra la Vella

geographic coordinates: 42 30 N, 1 30 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Angola

name: Luanda

geographic coordinates: 8 48 S, 13 14 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Anguilla

name: The Valley

geographic coordinates: 18 13 N, 63 04 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Antigua and Barbuda

name: Saint John's

geographic coordinates: 17 06 N, 61 51 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Argentina

name: Buenos Aires

geographic coordinates: 34 36 S, 58 27 W

time difference: UTC-3 (2 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Armenia

name: Yerevan

geographic coordinates: 40 11 N, 44 30 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Aruba

name: Oranjestad

geographic coordinates: 12 33 N, 70 06 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Australia

name: Canberra

geographic coordinates: 35 17 S, 149 08 E

time difference: UTC+10 (15 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in October; ends last

Sunday in March (ended first Sunday in April 2006)

note: Australia is divided into three time zones

Austria

name: Vienna

geographic coordinates: 48 12 N, 16 22 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Azerbaijan

name: Baku (Baki, Baky)

geographic coordinates: 40 23 N, 49 51 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Bahamas, The

name: Nassau

geographic coordinates: 25 05 N, 77 21 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins first Sunday in April; ends last Sunday in October

Bahrain

name: Manama

geographic coordinates: 26 13 N, 50 35 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Bangladesh

name: Dhaka

geographic coordinates: 23 43 N, 90 25 E
time difference: UTC+6 (11 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)

Barbados

name: Bridgetown

geographic coordinates: 13 06 N, 59 37 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Belarus

name: Minsk

geographic coordinates: 53 54 N, 27 34 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last
Sunday in October

Belgium

name: Brussels

geographic coordinates: 50 50 N, 4 20 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last
Sunday in October

Belize

name: Belmopan

geographic coordinates: 17 15 N, 88 46 W

time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during
Standard
Time)

Benin

name: Porto-Novo (official capital)

geographic coordinates: 6 29 N, 2 37 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Cotonou (seat of government)

Bermuda

name: Hamilton

geographic coordinates: 32 17 N, 64 46 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins first Sunday in April; ends last Sunday in October

Bhutan

name: Thimphu

geographic coordinates: 27 28 N, 89 39 E

time difference: UTC + 6 (11 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Bolivia

name: La Paz (administrative capital)

geographic coordinates: 16 30 S, 68 09 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Sucre (constitutional capital)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

name: Sarajevo

geographic coordinates: 43 52 N, 18 25 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Botswana

name: Gaborone

geographic coordinates: 24 45 S, 25 55 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Brazil

name: Brasilia

geographic coordinates: 15 47 S, 47 55 W

time difference: UTC-3 (2 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins third Sunday in October; ends third Sunday in February

note: Brazil is divided into four time zones, including one for the Fernando de Noronha islands

British Virgin Islands

name: Road Town

geographic coordinates: 18 27 N, 64 37 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Brunei

name: Bandar Seri Begawan

geographic coordinates: 4 52 S, 114 55 E

time difference: UTC + 8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Bulgaria

name: Sofia

geographic coordinates: 42 41 N, 23 19 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Burkina Faso

name: Ouagadougou

geographic coordinates: 12 22 N, 1 31 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Burma

name: Rangoon (Yangon)

geographic coordinates: 16 47 N, 96 10 E

time difference: UTC +6.5 (11.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Naypyidaw is being established as a government center

Burundi

name: Bujumbura

geographic coordinates: 3 23 S, 29 22 E

time difference: UTC +2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Cambodia

name: Phnom Penh

geographic coordinates: 11 33 N, 104 55 E

time difference: UTC +7 (12 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Cameroon

name: Yaounde

geographic coordinates: 3 52 N, 11 31 E

time difference: UTC +1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Canada

name: Ottawa

geographic coordinates: 45 25 N, 75 40 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard

Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins second Sunday in March; ends first Sunday in November

note: Canada is divided into six time zones

Cape Verde

name: Praia

geographic coordinates: 14 55 N, 23 31 W

time difference: UTC-1 (4 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Cayman Islands

name: George Town (on Grand Cayman)

geographic coordinates: 19 20 N, 81 23 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Central African Republic

name: Bangui

geographic coordinates: 4 22 N, 18 35 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Chad

name: N'Djamena

geographic coordinates: 12 07 N, 15 03 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Chile

name: Santiago

geographic coordinates: 33 27 S, 70 40 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins second Sunday in October;
ends

second Sunday in March

China

name: Beijing

geographic coordinates: 39 56 N, 116 24 E

time difference: UTC+8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during

Standard Time)

note: despite its size, all of China falls within one time zone

Christmas Island

name: The Settlement

geographic coordinates: 18 44 N, 64 19 W

time difference: UTC+7 (12 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during

Standard Time)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

name: West Island

geographic coordinates: 12 10 S, 96 55 E

time difference: UTC+6.5 (11.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during

Standard Time)

Colombia

name: Bogota

geographic coordinates: 4 36 N, 74 05 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during
Standard

Time)

Comoros

name: Moroni

geographic coordinates: 11 41 S, 43 16 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

name: Kinshasa

geographic coordinates: 4 18 S, 15 18 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (six hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Congo, Republic of the

name: Brazzaville

geographic coordinates: 4 16 S, 15 17 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (six hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Cook Islands

name: Avarua

geographic coordinates: 21 12 S, 159 46 W

time difference: UTC-10 (5 hours behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Costa Rica

name: San Jose

geographic coordinates: 9 56 N, 84 05 W

time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Cote d'Ivoire

name: Yamoussoukro

geographic coordinates: 5 19 N, 4 02 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: although Yamoussoukro has been the official capital since 1983, Abidjan remains the commercial and administrative center; the

US, like other countries, maintains its Embassy in Abidjan

Croatia

name: Zagreb

geographic coordinates: 45 48 N, 15 58 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Cuba

name: Havana

geographic coordinates: 23 08 N, 82 22 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Cyprus

name: Nicosia (Lefkosa)

geographic coordinates: 35 10 N, 33 22 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Czech Republic

name: Prague

geographic coordinates: 40 55 N, 21 00 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Denmark

name: Copenhagen

geographic coordinates: 55 40 N, 12 35 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Dhekelia

name: Episkopi Cantonment; located in Akrotiri

geographic coordinates: 34 40 N, 32 51 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Djibouti

name: Djibouti

geographic coordinates: 11 30 N, 43 15 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Dominica

name: Roseau

geographic coordinates: 15 18 N, 61 24 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Dominican Republic

name: Santo Domingo

geographic coordinates: 18 28 N, 69 54 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

East Timor

name: Dili

geographic coordinates: 8 35 S, 125 36 E

time difference: UTC+9 (14 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Ecuador

name: Quito

geographic coordinates: 0 13 S, 78 30 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Egypt

name: Cairo

geographic coordinates: 30 03 N, 31 15 E

time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Friday in April; ends last Thursday in September

El Salvador

name: San Salvador

geographic coordinates: 13 42 N, 89 12 W

time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Equatorial Guinea

name: Malabo

geographic coordinates: 3 45 N, 8 47 E

time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Eritrea

name: Asmara (Asmera)

geographic coordinates: 15 20 N, 38 53 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Estonia

name: Tallinn

geographic coordinates: 59 25 N, 24 45 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Ethiopia

name: Addis Ababa

geographic coordinates: 9 02 N, 38 42 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

European Union

name: Brussels (Belgium)

geographic coordinates: 50 50 N, 4 20 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

note: the Council of the European Union meets in Brussels, the European Parliament meets in Strasbourg, France, and the Court of Justice of the European Communities meets in Luxembourg

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

name: Stanley

geographic coordinates: 51 42 S, 57 41 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins first Sunday in September;
ends
third Sunday in April

Faroe Islands

name: Torshavn

geographic coordinates: 62 01 N, 6 46 W

time difference: UTC (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last
Sunday in October

Fiji

name: Suva (on Viti Levu)

geographic coordinates: 18 08 S, 178 25 E

time difference: UTC+12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)

Finland

name: Helsinki

geographic coordinates: 60 10 N, 24 58 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last
Sunday in October

France

name: Paris

geographic coordinates: 48 52 N, 2 20 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last
Sunday in October

French Guiana

name: Cayenne

geographic coordinates: 4 56 N, 52 20 W

time difference: UTC-3 (2 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

French Polynesia

name: Papeete

geographic coordinates: 17 32 S, 149 34 W

time difference: UTC-10 (5 hours behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Gabon

name: Libreville

geographic coordinates: 0 23 N, 9 27 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Gambia, The

name: Banjul

geographic coordinates: 12 28 N, 16 39 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Georgia

name: T'bilisi

geographic coordinates: 41 43 N, 44 49 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Germany

name: Berlin

geographic coordinates: 52 31 N, 13 24 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Ghana

name: Accra

geographic coordinates: 5 33 N, 0 13 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Gibraltar

name: Gibraltar

geographic coordinates: 39 11 N, 5 22 W

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Greece

name: Athens

geographic coordinates: 37 59 N, 23 44 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Greenland

name: Nuuk (Godthab)

geographic coordinates: 64 11 N, 51 44 W

time difference: UTC-3 (2 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

note: Greenland is divided into four time zones

Grenada

name: Saint George's

geographic coordinates: 12 03 N, 61 45 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Guadeloupe

name: Basse-Terre

geographic coordinates: 16 00 N, 61 44 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Guam

name: Hagatna (Agana)

geographic coordinates: 13 28 N, 144 45 E

time difference: UTC+10 (15 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Guatemala

name: Guatemala

geographic coordinates: 14 38 N, 90 31 W

time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in April; ends last Friday in September; note - there is no DST planned for 2007-2009

Guernsey

name: Saint Peter Port

geographic coordinates: 49 27 N, 2 32 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Guinea

name: Conakry

geographic coordinates: 9 31 N, 13 43 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Guinea-Bissau

name: Bissau

geographic coordinates: 11 51 N, 15 35 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Guyana

name: Georgetown

geographic coordinates: 6 48 N, 58 10 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Haiti

name: Port-au-Prince

geographic coordinates: 18 32 N, 72 20 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins first Sunday in April; ends last Sunday in October

Holy See (Vatican City)

name: Vatican City

geographic coordinates: 41 54 N, 12 27 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Honduras

name: Tegucigalpa

geographic coordinates: 14 06 N, 87 13 W

time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during Standard

Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins second Sunday in March; ends first Sunday in November; note - these new dates become effective in 2007

Hungary

name: Budapest

geographic coordinates: 47 30 N, 19 05 E

time difference: UTC +1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Iceland

name: Reykjavik

geographic coordinates: 64 09 N, 21 57 W

time difference: UTC (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

India

name: New Delhi

geographic coordinates: 28 36 N, 77 12 E

time difference: UTC+5.5 (10.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Indonesia

name: Jakarta

geographic coordinates: 6 10 S, 106 48 E

time difference: UTC+7 (12 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Indonesia is divided into three time zones

Iran

name: Tehran

geographic coordinates: 35 40 N, 51 26 E

time difference: UTC +3.5 (8.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Iraq

name: Baghdad

geographic coordinates: 33 21 N, 44 25 E

time difference: UTC +3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins 1 April; ends 1 October

Ireland

name: Dublin

geographic coordinates: 53 20 N, 6 15 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Isle of Man

name: Douglas

geographic coordinates: 54 09 N, 4 28 W

time difference: UTC 0 (five hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Israel

name: Jerusalem; note - Israel proclaimed Jerusalem as its capital in 1950, but the US, like nearly all other countries, maintains its Embassy in Tel Aviv

geographic coordinates: 32 05 N, 34 48 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Friday in March; ends the Sunday between the holidays of Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur

Italy

name: Rome

geographic coordinates: 41 54 N, 12 29 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Jamaica

name: Kingston

geographic coordinates: 18 00 N, 76 48 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Japan

name: Tokyo

geographic coordinates: 35 42 N, 139 46 E

time difference: UTC + 9 (14 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Jersey

name: Saint Helier

geographic coordinates: 49 12 N, 2 07 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Jordan

name: Amman

geographic coordinates: 31 57 N, 35 56 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Thursday in March; ends last

Friday in September

Kazakhstan

name: Astana

geographic coordinates: 51 10 N, 71 30 E

time difference: UTC + 6 (11 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

note: Kazakhstan is divided into three time zones

Kenya

name: Nairobi

geographic coordinates: 1 17 S, 36 49 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Kiribati

name: Tarawa

geographic coordinates: 1 25 N, 173 00 E

time difference: UTC + 12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Korea, North

name: Pyongyang

geographic coordinates: 39 01 N, 125 45 E

time difference: UTC + 9 (14 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Korea, South

name: Seoul

geographic coordinates: 37 34 N, 127 00 E

time difference: UTC+9 (14 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Kuwait

name: Kuwait

geographic coordinates: 29 20 N, 47 59 E

time difference: UTC+3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Kyrgyzstan

name: Bishkek

geographic coordinates: 42 54 N, 74 36 E

time difference: UTC+6 (11 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Laos

name: Vientiane

geographic coordinates: 17 58 N, 102 36 E

time difference: UTC+7 (12 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Latvia

name: Riga

geographic coordinates: 56 57 N, 24 06 E

time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Lebanon

name: Beirut

geographic coordinates: 33 53 N, 35 30 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Lesotho

name: Maseru

geographic coordinates: 29 28 S, 27 30 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Liberia

name: Monrovia

geographic coordinates: 6 18 N, 10 47 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Libya

name: Tripoli

geographic coordinates: 32 54 N, 13 11 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Liechtenstein

name: Vaduz

geographic coordinates: 47 09 N, 9 31 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Lithuania

name: Vilnius

geographic coordinates: 54 41 N, 25 19 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Luxembourg

name: Luxembourg

geographic coordinates: 49 45 N, 6 10 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Macedonia

name: Skopje

geographic coordinates: 41 59 N, 21 26 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Madagascar

name: Antananarivo

geographic coordinates: 18 52 S, 47 30 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Malawi

name: Lilongwe

geographic coordinates: 13 59 S, 33 44 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Malaysia

name: Kuala Lumpur

geographic coordinates: 3 10 N, 101 42 E

time difference: UTC+8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

note: Putrajaya is referred to as administrative center not capital;

Parliament meets in Kuala Lumpur

Maldives

name: Male

geographic coordinates: 4 10 N, 73 31 E

time difference: UTC+5 (10 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Mali

name: Bamako

geographic coordinates: 12 39 N, 8 00 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Malta

name: Valletta

geographic coordinates: 35 54 N, 14 31 E

time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Marshall Islands

name: Majuro

geographic coordinates: 7 05 N, 171 08 E

time difference: UTC+12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Martinique

name: Fort-de-France

geographic coordinates: 14 36 N, 61 05 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Mauritania

name: Nouakchott

geographic coordinates: 18 06 N, 15 57 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Mauritius

name: Port Louis

geographic coordinates: 20 10 S, 57 30 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Mayotte

name: Mamoudzou

geographic coordinates: 12 47 S, 45 14 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Mexico

name: Mexico (Distrito Federal)

geographic coordinates: 19 24 N, 99 09 W

time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins first Sunday in April; ends last Sunday in October

note: Mexico is divided into four time zones

Micronesia, Federated States of

name: Palikir

geographic coordinates: 6 55 N, 158 08 E

time difference: UTC+10 (15 hours ahead of Washington, DC

during

Standard Time)

Moldova

name: Chisinau (Kishinev)

geographic coordinates: 47 00 N, 28 50 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Monaco

name: Monaco

geographic coordinates: 43 44 N, 7 25 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Mongolia

name: Ulaanbaatar

geographic coordinates: 47 55 N, 106 53 E

time difference: UTC + 8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Saturday in March; ends last

Saturday in September

Montenegro

name: Podgorica (administrative capital)

geographic coordinates: 42 26 N, 19 16 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1 hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends

last

Sunday in October

note: Cetinje (capital city)

Montserrat

name: Plymouth

geographic coordinates: 16 44 N, 62 14 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Plymouth was abandoned in 1997 due to volcanic activity; interim government buildings have been built at Brades Estate, in the Carr's Bay/Little Bay vicinity at the northwest end of Montserrat

Morocco

name: Rabat

geographic coordinates: 34 02 N, 6 51 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Mozambique

name: Maputo

geographic coordinates: 25 58 S, 32 35 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Namibia

name: Windhoek

geographic coordinates: 22 34 S, 17 06 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins first Sunday in September; ends

first Sunday in April

Nauru

no official capital; government offices in Yaren District
time difference: UTC+12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)

Nepal

name: Kathmandu

geographic coordinates: 27 43 N, 85 19 E

time difference: UTC+5.75 (10.75 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during Standard Time)

Netherlands

name: Amsterdam

geographic coordinates: 52 23 N, 4 54 E

time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last
Sunday in October

note: The Hague (seat of government)

Netherlands Antilles

name: Willemstad (on Curacao)

geographic coordinates: 12 06 N, 68 56 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

New Caledonia

name: Noumea

geographic coordinates: 22 16 S, 166 27 E

time difference: UTC+11 (16 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)

New Zealand

name: Wellington

geographic coordinates: 41 28 S, 174 51 E

time difference: UTC+12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins first Sunday in October; ends third Sunday in March

note: New Zealand is divided into two time zones, including Chatham Island

Nicaragua

name: Managua

geographic coordinates: 12 09 N, 86 17 W

time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Niger

name: Niamey

geographic coordinates: 13 31 N, 2 07 E

time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Nigeria

name: Abuja

geographic coordinates: 9 12 N, 7 11 E

time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Niue

name: Alofi

geographic coordinates: 19 01 S, 169 55 W

time difference: UTC+12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Norfolk Island

name: Kingston

geographic coordinates: 29 03 S, 167 58 E

time difference: UTC + 11.5 (16.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Northern Mariana Islands

name: Saipan

geographic coordinates: 15 12 N, 145 45 E

time difference: UTC+10 (15 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Norway

name: Oslo

geographic coordinates: 59 55 N, 10 45 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Oman

name: Muscat

geographic coordinates: 23 37 N, 58 35 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Pakistan

name: Islamabad

geographic coordinates: 33 42 N, 73 10 E

time difference: UTC + 5 (10 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Palau

name: Melekeok

geographic coordinates: 7 29 N, 134 38 E
time difference: UTC+9 (14 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)

Panama
name: Panama
geographic coordinates: 8 58 N, 79 32 W
time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during
Standard
Time)

Papua New Guinea
name: Port Moresby
geographic coordinates: 9 30 S, 147 10 E
time difference: UTC+10 (15 hours ahead of Washington, DC
during
Standard Time)

Paraguay
name: Asuncion
geographic coordinates: 25 16 S, 57 40 W
time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during
Standard Time)

Peru
name: Lima
geographic coordinates: 12 03 S, 77 03 W
time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during
Standard
Time)

Philippines
name: Manila
geographic coordinates: 14 35 N, 121 00 E
time difference: UTC+8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC

during

Standard Time)

Pitcairn Islands

name: Adamstown

geographic coordinates: 25 04 S, 130 05 W

time difference: UTC-9 (4 hours behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Poland

name: Warsaw

geographic coordinates: 52 15 N, 21 00 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Portugal

name: Lisbon

geographic coordinates: 38 43 N, 9 08 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Puerto Rico

name: San Juan

geographic coordinates: 18 28 N, 66 07 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Qatar

name: Doha

geographic coordinates: 25 17 N, 51 32 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Reunion

name: Saint-Denis

geographic coordinates: 20 52 S, 55 28 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Romania

name: Bucharest

geographic coordinates: 44 26 N, 26 06 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Russia

name: Moscow

geographic coordinates: 55 45 N, 37 35 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

note: Russia is divided into eleven time zones

Rwanda

name: Kigali

geographic coordinates: 1 57 S, 30 04 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Saint Helena

name: Jamestown

geographic coordinates: 15 56 S, 5 44 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

name: Basseterre

geographic coordinates: 17 18 N, 62 43 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Saint Lucia

name: Castries

geographic coordinates: 14 01 N, 61 00 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

name: Saint-Pierre

geographic coordinates: 46 46 N, 56 11 W

time difference: UTC-3 (2 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins second Sunday in March; ends first Sunday in November; note - these new dates become effective in
2007

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

name: Kingstown

geographic coordinates: 13 09 N, 61 14 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Samoa

name: Apia

geographic coordinates: 13 50 S, 171 45W

time difference: UTC-11 (6 hours behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

San Marino

name: San Marino

geographic coordinates: 43 56 N, 12 25 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Sao Tome and Principe

name: Sao Tome

geographic coordinates: 0 12 N, 6 39 E

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Saudi Arabia

name: Riyadh

geographic coordinates: 24 38 N, 46 43 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Senegal

name: Dakar

geographic coordinates: 14 40 N, 17 26 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Serbia

name: Belgrade

geographic coordinates: 44 50 N, 20 30 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Seychelles

name: Victoria

geographic coordinates: 4 38 S, 55 27 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Sierra Leone

name: Freetown

geographic coordinates: 8 30 N, 13 15 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Singapore

name: Singapore

geographic coordinates: 1 17 N, 103 51 E

time difference: UTC+8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Slovakia

name: Bratislava

geographic coordinates: 48 09 N, 17 07 E

time difference: UTC +1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Slovenia

name: Ljubljana

geographic coordinates: 46 03 N, 14 31 E

time difference: UTC +1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Solomon Islands

name: Honiara

geographic coordinates: 9 26 S, 159 57 E

time difference: UTC+11 (16 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Somalia

name: Mogadishu

geographic coordinates: 2 04 N, 45 22 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

South Africa

name: Pretoria (administrative capital)

geographic coordinates: 29 12 S, 28 10 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Cape Town (legislative capital); Bloemfontein (judicial capital)

Spain

name: Madrid

geographic coordinates: 40 24 N, 3 41 W

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

note: Spain is divided into two time zones, including the Canary Islands

Sri Lanka

name: Colombo

geographic coordinates: 6 56 N, 79 51 E

time difference: UTC + 5.5 (10.5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (legislative capital)

Sudan

name: Khartoum

geographic coordinates: 15 36 N, 32 32 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Suriname

name: Paramaribo

geographic coordinates: 5 50 N, 55 10 W

time difference: UTC-3 (2 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Svalbard

name: Longyearbyen

geographic coordinates: 78 13 N, 15 33 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Swaziland

name: Mbabane

geographic coordinates: 26 18 S, 31 06 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Lobamba (royal and legislative capital)

Sweden

name: Stockholm

geographic coordinates: 59 20 N, 18 03 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Switzerland

name: Bern

geographic coordinates: 46 57 N, 7 26 E

time difference: UTC + 1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Syria

name: Damascus

geographic coordinates: 33 30 N, 36 18 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins 1 April; ends 30 September

Taiwan

name: Taipei

geographic coordinates: 25 03 N, 121 30 E

time difference: UTC + 8 (13 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Tajikistan

name: Dushanbe

geographic coordinates: 38 35 N, 68 48 E

time difference: UTC + 5 (10 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Tanzania

name: Dar es Salaam

geographic coordinates: 6 48 S, 39 17 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: legislative offices have been transferred to Dodoma, which is planned as the new national capital; the National Assembly now meets

there on a regular basis

Thailand

name: Bangkok

geographic coordinates: 13 45 N, 100 31 E

time difference: UTC+7 (12 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Togo

name: Lome

geographic coordinates: 6 08 N, 1 13 E

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Tokelau

none; each atoll has its own administrative center

time difference: UTC-11 (6 hours behind Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Tonga

name: Nuku'alofa

geographic coordinates: 21 08 S, 175 12 W

time difference: UTC+13 (18 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Trinidad and Tobago

name: Port-of-Spain

geographic coordinates: 10 39 N, 61 31 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Tunisia

name: Tunis

geographic coordinates: 36 48 N, 10 11 E

time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last

Sunday in October

Turkey

name: Ankara

geographic coordinates: 39 56 N, 32 52 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

Turkmenistan

name: Ashgabat (Ashkhabad)

geographic coordinates: 37 57 N, 58 23 E

time difference: UTC + 5 (10 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Turks and Caicos Islands

name: Grand Turk (Cockburn Town)

geographic coordinates: 21 28 N, 71 08 W

time difference: UTC-5 (same time as Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins first Sunday in April; ends last Sunday in October

Tuvalu

name: Funafuti

geographic coordinates: 8 30 S, 179 12 E

time difference: UTC + 12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: administrative offices are located in Vaiaku Village on Fongafale Islet

Uganda

name: Kampala

geographic coordinates: 0 19 N, 32 25 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Ukraine

name: Kyiv (Kiev)

geographic coordinates: 50 26 N, 30 31 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

United Arab Emirates

name: Abu Dhabi

geographic coordinates: 24 28 N, 54 22 E

time difference: UTC + 4 (9 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

United Kingdom

name: London

geographic coordinates: 51 30 N, 0 10 W

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October

United States

name: Washington, DC (capital)

geographic coordinates: 38 53 N, 77 02 W

time difference: UTC-5 (during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: + 1hr, begins second Sunday in March; ends first Sunday in November; note - these new dates become effective

in

2007

note: the United States is divided into six time zones

Uruguay

name: Montevideo

geographic coordinates: 34 53 S, 56 11 W

time difference: UTC-3 (2 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

daylight saving time: +1hr, begins second Sunday in October; ends

second Sunday in March

Uzbekistan

name: Tashkent (Toshkent)

geographic coordinates: 41 20 N, 69 18 E

time difference: UTC+5 (10 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Vanuatu

name: Port-Vila (on Efate)

geographic coordinates: 17 44 S, 168 19 E

time difference: UTC+11 (16 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Venezuela

name: Caracas

geographic coordinates: 10 30 N, 66 56 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Vietnam

name: Hanoi

geographic coordinates: 21 02 N, 105 51 E

time difference: UTC+7 (12 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

Virgin Islands

name: Charlotte Amalie

geographic coordinates: 18 21 N, 64 56 W

time difference: UTC-4 (1 hour ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Wallis and Futuna

name: Mata-Utu (on Ile Uvea)

geographic coordinates: 13 57 S, 171 56 W

time difference: UTC+12 (17 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Western Sahara

none

time difference: UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Yemen

name: Sanaa

geographic coordinates: 15 21 N, 44 12 E

time difference: UTC + 3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Zambia

name: Lusaka

geographic coordinates: 15 25 S, 28 17 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Zimbabwe

name: Harare

geographic coordinates: 17 50 S, 31 03 E

time difference: UTC + 2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during

Standard Time)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2058 Imports - commodities

Afghanistan

capital goods, food, textiles, petroleum products

Albania

machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals

Algeria

capital goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods

American Samoa

materials for canneries 56%, food 8%, petroleum products 7%, machinery and parts 6% (2004 est.)

Andorra

consumer goods, food, electricity

Angola

machinery and electrical equipment, vehicles and spare parts; medicines, food, textiles, military goods

Anguilla

fuels, foodstuffs, manufactures, chemicals, trucks, textiles

Antigua and Barbuda

food and live animals, machinery and transport

equipment, manufactures, chemicals, oil

Argentina

machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, metal manufactures, plastics

Armenia

natural gas, petroleum, tobacco products, foodstuffs, diamonds

Aruba

machinery and electrical equipment, crude oil for refining and reexport, chemicals; foodstuffs

Australia

machinery and transport equipment, computers and office machines, telecommunication equipment and parts; crude oil and petroleum products

Austria

machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, metal goods, oil and oil products; foodstuffs

Azerbaijan

machinery and equipment, oil products, foodstuffs, metals, chemicals

Bahamas, The

machinery and transport equipment, manufactures, chemicals, mineral fuels; food and live animals

Bahrain

crude oil, machinery, chemicals

Bangladesh

machinery and equipment, chemicals, iron and steel, textiles, foodstuffs, petroleum products, cement (2000)

Barbados

consumer goods, machinery, foodstuffs, construction materials, chemicals, fuel, electrical components

Belarus

mineral products, machinery and equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, metals

Belgium

machinery and equipment, chemicals, diamonds, pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, transportation equipment, oil products

Belize

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods; fuels, chemicals, pharmaceuticals; food, beverages, tobacco

Benin

foodstuffs, capital goods, petroleum products

Bermuda

clothing, fuels, machinery and transport equipment, construction materials, chemicals, food and live animals

Bhutan

fuel and lubricants, grain, machinery and parts, vehicles, fabrics, rice

Bolivia

petroleum products, plastics, paper, aircraft and aircraft parts, prepared foods, automobiles, insecticides, soybeans

Bosnia and Herzegovina

machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs

Botswana

foodstuffs, machinery, electrical goods, transport equipment, textiles, fuel and petroleum products, wood and paper products, metal and metal products

Brazil

machinery, electrical and transport equipment, chemical products, oil

British Virgin Islands

building materials, automobiles, foodstuffs, machinery

Brunei

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals

Bulgaria

machinery and equipment; metals and ores; chemicals and plastics; fuels, minerals, and raw materials

Burkina Faso

capital goods, foodstuffs, petroleum

Burma

fabric, petroleum products, plastics, machinery, transport equipment, construction materials, crude oil; food products

Burundi

capital goods, petroleum products, foodstuffs

Cambodia

petroleum products, cigarettes, gold, construction materials, machinery, motor vehicles, pharmaceutical products

Cameroon

machinery, electrical equipment, transport equipment, fuel, food

Canada

machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and parts, crude oil, chemicals, electricity, durable consumer goods

Cape Verde

foodstuffs, industrial products, transport equipment, fuels

Cayman Islands

foodstuffs, manufactured goods

Central African Republic

food, textiles, petroleum products, machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Chad

machinery and transportation equipment, industrial goods, foodstuffs, textiles

Chile

petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, electrical and telecommunications equipment, industrial machinery, vehicles, natural gas

China

machinery and equipment, oil and mineral fuels, plastics, optical and medical equipment, organic chemicals, iron and steel

Christmas Island

consumer goods

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

foodstuffs

Colombia

industrial equipment, transportation equipment, consumer

goods, chemicals, paper products, fuels, electricity

Comoros

rice and other foodstuffs, consumer goods, petroleum products, cement, transport equipment

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
foodstuffs, mining and other
machinery, transport equipment, fuels

Congo, Republic of the
capital equipment, construction materials,
foodstuffs

Cook Islands

foodstuffs, textiles, fuels, timber, capital goods

Costa Rica

raw materials, consumer goods, capital equipment,
petroleum

Cote d'Ivoire

fuel, capital equipment, foodstuffs

Croatia

machinery, transport and electrical equipment; chemicals,
fuels and lubricants; foodstuffs

Cuba

petroleum, food, machinery and equipment, chemicals

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: consumer goods, petroleum and lubricants,
intermediate goods, machinery, transport equipment; north
Cyprus:
vehicles, fuel, cigarettes, food, minerals, chemicals, machinery

Czech Republic

machinery and transport equipment 46%, raw materials and fuels 15%, chemicals 10% (2003)

Denmark

machinery and equipment, raw materials and semimanufactures for industry, chemicals, grain and foodstuffs, consumer goods

Djibouti

foods, beverages, transport equipment, chemicals, petroleum products

Dominica

manufactured goods, machinery and equipment, food, chemicals

Dominican Republic foodstuffs, petroleum, cotton and fabrics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals

East Timor

food, gasoline, kerosene, machinery

Ecuador

vehicles, medicinal products, telecommunications equipment, electricity

Egypt

machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, wood products, fuels

El Salvador

raw materials, consumer goods, capital goods, fuels, foodstuffs, petroleum, electricity

Equatorial Guinea

petroleum sector equipment, other equipment

Eritrea

machinery, petroleum products, food, manufactured goods
(2000)

Estonia

machinery and equipment 33.5%, chemical products 11.6%,
textiles 10.3%, foodstuffs 9.4%, transportation equipment 8.9%
(2001)

Ethiopia

food and live animals, petroleum and petroleum products,
chemicals, machinery, motor vehicles, cereals, textiles

European Union

machinery, vehicles, aircraft, plastics, crude oil,
chemicals, textiles, metals, foodstuffs, clothing

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

fuel, food and drink, building
materials, clothing

Faroe Islands

consumer goods 36%, raw materials and
semi-manufactures 32%, machinery and transport equipment 29%,
fuels,
fish, salt (1999)

Fiji

manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment,
petroleum products, food, chemicals

Finland

foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals,
transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and
fabrics, grains

France

machinery and equipment, vehicles, crude oil, aircraft, plastics, chemicals

French Guiana

food (grains, processed meat), machinery and transport equipment, fuels and chemicals

French Polynesia

fuels, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment

Gabon

machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, construction materials

Gambia, The

foodstuffs, manufactures, fuel, machinery and transport equipment

Gaza Strip

food, consumer goods, construction materials

Georgia

fuels, machinery and parts, transport equipment, grain and other foods, pharmaceuticals

Germany

machinery, vehicles, chemicals, foodstuffs, textiles, metals

Ghana

capital equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs

Gibraltar

fuels, manufactured goods, and foodstuffs

Greece

machinery, transport equipment, fuels, chemicals

Greenland

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, petroleum products

Grenada

food, manufactured goods, machinery, chemicals, fuel

Guadeloupe

foodstuffs, fuels, vehicles, clothing and other consumer goods, construction materials

Guam

petroleum and petroleum products, food, manufactured goods

Guatemala

fuels, machinery and transport equipment, construction materials, grain, fertilizers, electricity

Guernsey

coal, gasoline, oil, machinery and equipment

Guinea

petroleum products, metals, machinery, transport equipment, textiles, grain and other foodstuffs

Guinea-Bissau

foodstuffs, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products

Guyana

manufactures, machinery, petroleum, food

Haiti

food, manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, raw materials

Honduras

machinery and transport equipment, industrial raw materials, chemical products, fuels, foodstuffs (2000)

Hong Kong

raw materials and semi-manufactures, consumer goods, capital goods, foodstuffs, fuel (most is re-exported)

Hungary

machinery and equipment 51.6%, other manufactures 35.7%, fuels and electricity 7.7%, food products 3.1%, raw materials 2.0% (2003)

Iceland

machinery and equipment, petroleum products, foodstuffs, textiles

India

crude oil, machinery, gems, fertilizer, chemicals

Indonesia

machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs

Iran

industrial raw materials and intermediate goods, capital goods, foodstuffs and other consumer goods, technical services, military supplies

Iraq

food, medicine, manufactures

Ireland

data processing equipment, other machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products, textiles, clothing

Isle of Man

timber, fertilizers, fish

Israel

raw materials, military equipment, investment goods, rough diamonds, fuels, grain, consumer goods

Italy

engineering products, chemicals, transport equipment, energy products, minerals and nonferrous metals, textiles and clothing; food, beverages, and tobacco

Jamaica

food and other consumer goods, industrial supplies, fuel, parts and accessories of capital goods, machinery and transport equipment, construction materials

Japan

machinery and equipment, fuels, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, raw materials (2001)

Jersey

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, mineral fuels, chemicals

Jordan

crude oil, textile fabrics, machinery, transport equipment, manufactured goods

Kazakhstan

machinery and equipment 41%, metal products 28%, foodstuffs 8% (2001)

Kenya

machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum products, motor vehicles, iron and steel, resins and plastics

Kiribati

foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, miscellaneous

manufactured goods, fuel

Korea, North

petroleum, coking coal, machinery and equipment,
textiles, grain

Korea, South

machinery, electronics and electronic equipment, oil,
steel, transport equipment, organic chemicals, plastics

Kuwait

food, construction materials, vehicles and parts, clothing

Kyrgyzstan

oil and gas, machinery and equipment, chemicals,
foodstuffs

Laos

machinery and equipment, vehicles, fuel, consumer goods

Latvia

machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, vehicles

Lebanon

petroleum products, cars, medicinal products, clothing, meat
and live animals, consumer goods, paper, textile fabrics, tobacco

Lesotho

food; building materials, vehicles, machinery, medicines,
petroleum products (2000)

Liberia

fuels, chemicals, machinery, transportation equipment,
manufactured goods; foodstuffs

Libya

machinery, transport equipment, semi-finished goods, food,

consumer products

Liechtenstein

agricultural products, raw materials, machinery, metal goods, textiles, foodstuffs, motor vehicles

Lithuania

mineral products, machinery and equipment, transport equipment, chemicals, textiles and clothing, metals

Luxembourg

minerals, metals, foodstuffs, quality consumer goods

Macau

raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, consumer goods (foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco), capital goods, mineral fuels and oils

Macedonia

machinery and equipment, automobiles, chemicals, fuels, food products

Madagascar

capital goods, petroleum, consumer goods, food

Malawi

food, petroleum products, semimanufactures, consumer goods, transportation equipment

Malaysia

electronics, machinery, petroleum products, plastics, vehicles, iron and steel products, chemicals

Maldives

petroleum products, ships, foodstuffs, textiles, clothing, intermediate and capital goods

Mali

petroleum, machinery and equipment, construction materials, foodstuffs, textiles

Malta

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured and semi-manufactured goods; food, drink, tobacco

Marshall Islands

foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fuels, beverages and tobacco

Martinique

petroleum products, crude oil, foodstuffs, construction materials, vehicles, clothing and other consumer goods

Mauritania

machinery and equipment, petroleum products, capital goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods

Mauritius

manufactured goods, capital equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum products, chemicals

Mayotte

food, machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, metals, chemicals

Mexico

metalworking machines, steel mill products, agricultural machinery, electrical equipment, car parts for assembly, repair parts for motor vehicles, aircraft, and aircraft parts

Micronesia, Federated States of

food, manufactured goods, machinery and equipment, beverages

Moldova

mineral products and fuel, machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles (2000)

Mongolia

machinery and equipment, fuel, cars, food products, industrial consumer goods, chemicals, building materials, sugar, tea

Montserrat

machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels, lubricants, and related materials

Morocco

crude petroleum, textile fabric, telecommunications equipment, wheat, gas and electricity, transistors, plastics

Mozambique

machinery and equipment, vehicles, fuel, chemicals, metal products, foodstuffs, textiles

Namibia

foodstuffs; petroleum products and fuel, machinery and equipment, chemicals

Nauru

food, fuel, manufactures, building materials, machinery

Nepal

gold, machinery and equipment, petroleum products, fertilizer

Netherlands

machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs, clothing

Netherlands Antilles

crude petroleum, food, manufactures

New Caledonia

machinery and equipment, fuels, chemicals, foodstuffs

New Zealand

machinery and equipment, vehicles and aircraft,
petroleum, electronics, textiles, plastics

Nicaragua

consumer goods, machinery and equipment, raw materials,
petroleum products

Niger

foodstuffs, machinery, vehicles and parts, petroleum, cereals

Nigeria

machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, manufactured
goods, food and live animals

Niue

food, live animals, manufactured goods, machinery, fuels,
lubricants, chemicals, drugs

Norfolk Island

NA

Northern Mariana Islands food, construction equipment and
materials, petroleum products

Norway

machinery and equipment, chemicals, metals, foodstuffs

Oman

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food,
livestock, lubricants

Pakistan

petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, plastics,

transportation equipment, edible oils, paper and paperboard, iron and steel, tea

Palau

machinery and equipment, fuels, metals; foodstuffs

Panama

capital goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods, chemicals

Papua New Guinea

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, fuels, chemicals

Paraguay

road vehicles, consumer goods, tobacco, petroleum products, electrical machinery

Peru

petroleum and petroleum products, plastics, machinery, vehicles, iron and steel, wheat, paper

Philippines

raw materials, machinery and equipment, fuels, vehicles and vehicle parts, plastic, chemicals, grains

Pitcairn Islands

fuel oil, machinery, building materials, flour, sugar, other foodstuffs

Poland

machinery and transport equipment 38%, intermediate manufactured goods 21%, chemicals 14.8%, minerals, fuels, lubricants, and related materials 9.1% (2003)

Portugal

machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, petroleum, textiles, agricultural products

Puerto Rico

chemicals, machinery and equipment, clothing, food, fish, petroleum products

Qatar

machinery and transport equipment, food, chemicals

Reunion

manufactured goods, food, beverages, tobacco, machinery and transportation equipment, raw materials, and petroleum products

Romania

machinery and equipment, fuels and minerals, chemicals, textile and products, basic metals, agricultural products

Russia

machinery and equipment, consumer goods, medicines, meat, sugar, semifinished metal products

Rwanda

foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, steel, petroleum products, cement and construction material

Saint Helena

food, beverages, tobacco, fuel oils, animal feed, building materials, motor vehicles and parts, machinery and parts

Saint Kitts and Nevis

machinery, manufactures, food, fuels

Saint Lucia

food 23%, manufactured goods 21%, machinery and transportation equipment 19%, chemicals, fuels

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

meat, clothing, fuel, electrical equipment, machinery, building materials

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

foodstuffs, machinery and
equipment, chemicals and fertilizers, minerals and fuels

Samoa

machinery and equipment, industrial supplies, foodstuffs

San Marino

wide variety of consumer manufactures, food

Sao Tome and Principe

machinery and electrical equipment, food
products, petroleum products

Saudi Arabia

machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, motor
vehicles, textiles

Senegal

food and beverages, capital goods, fuels

Seychelles

machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum products,
chemicals

Sierra Leone

foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fuels and
lubricants, chemicals

Singapore

machinery and equipment, mineral fuels, chemicals,
foodstuffs

Slovakia

machinery and transport equipment 41.1%, intermediate
manufactured goods 19.3%, fuels 12.3%, chemicals 9.8%,
miscellaneous

manufactured goods 10.2% (2003)

Slovenia

machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, fuels and lubricants, food

Solomon Islands

food, plant and equipment, manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals

Somalia

manufactures, petroleum products, foodstuffs, construction materials, qat

South Africa

machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, scientific instruments, foodstuffs

Spain

machinery and equipment, fuels, chemicals, semifinished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods, measuring and medical control instruments

Sri Lanka

textile fabrics, mineral products, petroleum, foodstuffs, machinery and transportation equipment

Sudan

foodstuffs, manufactured goods, refinery and transport equipment, medicines and chemicals, textiles, wheat

Suriname

capital equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, cotton, consumer goods

Swaziland

motor vehicles, machinery, transport equipment,

foodstuffs, petroleum products, chemicals

Sweden

machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel; foodstuffs, clothing

Switzerland

machinery, chemicals, vehicles, metals; agricultural products, textiles

Syria

machinery and transport equipment, electric power machinery, food and livestock, metal and metal products, chemicals and chemical products, plastics, yarn, paper

Taiwan

machinery and electrical equipment 44.5%, minerals, precision instruments (2002)

Tajikistan

electricity, petroleum products, aluminum oxide, machinery and equipment, foodstuffs

Tanzania

consumer goods, machinery and transportation equipment, industrial raw materials, crude oil

Thailand

capital goods, intermediate goods and raw materials, consumer goods, fuels

Togo

machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum products

Tokelau

foodstuffs, building materials, fuel

Tonga

foodstuffs, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, chemicals

Trinidad and Tobago

machinery, transportation equipment,
manufactured goods, food, live animals

Tunisia

textiles, machinery and equipment, hydrocarbons, chemicals,
food

Turkey

machinery, chemicals, semi-finished goods, fuels, transport
equipment

Turkmenistan

machinery and equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs

Turks and Caicos Islands food and beverages, tobacco, clothing,
manufactures, construction materials

Tuvalu

food, animals, mineral fuels, machinery, manufactured goods

Uganda

capital equipment, vehicles, petroleum, medical supplies;
cereals

Ukraine

energy, machinery and equipment, chemicals

United Arab Emirates machinery and transport equipment,
chemicals, food

United Kingdom

manufactured goods, machinery, fuels; foodstuffs

United States

agricultural products 4.9%, industrial supplies 32.9% (crude oil 8.2%), capital goods 30.4% (computers, telecommunications equipment, motor vehicle parts, office machines, electric power machinery), consumer goods 31.8% (automobiles, clothing, medicines, furniture, toys) (2003)

Uruguay

machinery, chemicals, road vehicles, crude petroleum

Uzbekistan

machinery and equipment 49.8%, foodstuffs 16.4%, chemicals, metals (1998)

Vanuatu

machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, fuels

Venezuela

raw materials, machinery and equipment, transport equipment, construction materials

Vietnam

machinery and equipment, petroleum products, fertilizer, steel products, raw cotton, grain, cement, motorcycles

Virgin Islands

crude oil, foodstuffs, consumer goods, building materials

Wallis and Futuna

chemicals, machinery, passenger ships, consumer goods

West Bank

food, consumer goods, construction materials

Western Sahara

fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs

World

the whole range of industrial and agricultural goods and services

Yemen

food and live animals, machinery and equipment, chemicals

Zambia

machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, electricity, fertilizer; foodstuffs, clothing

Zimbabwe

machinery and transport equipment, other manufactures, chemicals, fuels

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2059 Climate

Afghanistan

arid to semiarid; cold winters and hot summers

Akrotiri

temperate; Mediterranean with hot, dry summers and cool winters

Albania

mild temperate; cool, cloudy, wet winters; hot, clear, dry summers; interior is cooler and wetter

Algeria

arid to semiarid; mild, wet winters with hot, dry summers along coast; drier with cold winters and hot summers on high plateau; sirocco is a hot, dust/sand-laden wind especially common in summer

American Samoa

tropical marine, moderated by southeast trade winds; annual rainfall averages about 3 m; rainy season (November to April), dry season (May to October); little seasonal temperature variation

Andorra

temperate; snowy, cold winters and warm, dry summers

Angola

semiarid in south and along coast to Luanda; north has cool, dry season (May to October) and hot, rainy season (November to April)

Anguilla

tropical; moderated by northeast trade winds

Antarctica

severe low temperatures vary with latitude, elevation, and distance from the ocean; East Antarctica is colder than West Antarctica because of its higher elevation; Antarctic Peninsula has the most moderate climate; higher temperatures occur in January along the coast and average slightly below freezing

Antigua and Barbuda

tropical maritime; little seasonal temperature variation

Arctic Ocean

polar climate characterized by persistent cold and relatively narrow annual temperature ranges; winters characterized

by continuous darkness, cold and stable weather conditions, and clear skies; summers characterized by continuous daylight, damp and

foggy weather, and weak cyclones with rain or snow

Argentina

mostly temperate; arid in southeast; subantarctic in southwest

Armenia

highland continental, hot summers, cold winters

Aruba

tropical marine; little seasonal temperature variation

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

tropical

Atlantic Ocean

tropical cyclones (hurricanes) develop off the coast of Africa near Cape Verde and move westward into the Caribbean Sea;

hurricanes can occur from May to December, but are most frequent

from August to November

Australia

generally arid to semiarid; temperate in south and east; tropical in north

Austria

temperate; continental, cloudy; cold winters with frequent rain and some snow in lowlands and snow in mountains; moderate summers with occasional showers

Azerbaijan

dry, semiarid steppe

Bahamas, The

tropical marine; moderated by warm waters of Gulf Stream

Bahrain

arid; mild, pleasant winters; very hot, humid summers

Baker Island

equatorial; scant rainfall, constant wind, burning sun

Bangladesh

tropical; mild winter (October to March); hot, humid summer (March to June); humid, warm rainy monsoon (June to October)

Barbados

tropical; rainy season (June to October)

Bassas da India

tropical

Belarus

cold winters, cool and moist summers; transitional between continental and maritime

Belgium

temperate; mild winters, cool summers; rainy, humid, cloudy

Belize

tropical; very hot and humid; rainy season (May to November);

dry season (February to May)

Benin

tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north

Bermuda

subtropical; mild, humid; gales, strong winds common in winter

Bhutan

varies; tropical in southern plains; cool winters and hot summers in central valleys; severe winters and cool summers in Himalayas

Bolivia

varies with altitude; humid and tropical to cold and semiarid

Bosnia and Herzegovina

hot summers and cold winters; areas of high elevation have short, cool summers and long, severe winters; mild, rainy winters along coast

Botswana

semiarid; warm winters and hot summers

Bouvet Island

antarctic

Brazil

mostly tropical, but temperate in south

British Indian Ocean Territory

tropical marine; hot, humid, moderated by trade winds

British Virgin Islands

subtropical; humid; temperatures moderated by

trade winds

Brunei

tropical; hot, humid, rainy

Bulgaria

temperate; cold, damp winters; hot, dry summers

Burkina Faso

tropical; warm, dry winters; hot, wet summers

Burma

tropical monsoon; cloudy, rainy, hot, humid summers (southwest monsoon, June to September); less cloudy, scant rainfall, mild temperatures, lower humidity during winter (northeast monsoon, December to April)

Burundi

equatorial; high plateau with considerable altitude variation (772 m to 2,670 m above sea level); average annual temperature varies with altitude from 23 to 17 degrees centigrade but is generally moderate as the average altitude is about 1,700 m; average annual rainfall is about 150 cm; two wet seasons (February to May and September to November), and two dry seasons (June to August and December to January)

Cambodia

tropical; rainy, monsoon season (May to November); dry season (December to April); little seasonal temperature variation

Cameroon

varies with terrain, from tropical along coast to semiarid and hot in north

Canada

varies from temperate in south to subarctic and arctic in north

Cape Verde

temperate; warm, dry summer; precipitation meager and very erratic

Cayman Islands

tropical marine; warm, rainy summers (May to October) and cool, relatively dry winters (November to April)

Central African Republic

tropical; hot, dry winters; mild to hot, wet summers

Chad

tropical in south, desert in north

Chile

temperate; desert in north; Mediterranean in central region; cool and damp in south

China

extremely diverse; tropical in south to subarctic in north

Christmas Island

tropical with a wet and dry season; heat and humidity moderated by trade winds; wet season (December to April)

Clipperton Island

tropical; humid, average temperature 20-32 degrees C, wet season (May to October)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

tropical with high humidity, moderated by

the southeast trade winds for about nine months of the year

Colombia

tropical along coast and eastern plains; cooler in highlands

Comoros

tropical marine; rainy season (November to May)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the tropical; hot and humid in equatorial river basin; cooler and drier in southern highlands; cooler and wetter in eastern highlands; north of Equator - wet season (April to October), dry season (December to February); south of Equator - wet season (November to March), dry season (April to October)

Congo, Republic of the

tropical; rainy season (March to June); dry season (June to October); persistent high temperatures and humidity; particularly enervating climate astride the Equator

Cook Islands

tropical oceanic; moderated by trade winds; a dry season from April to November and a more humid season from December to March

Coral Sea Islands

tropical

Costa Rica

tropical and subtropical; dry season (December to April); rainy season (May to November); cooler in highlands

Cote d'Ivoire

tropical along coast, semiarid in far north; three

seasons - warm and dry (November to March), hot and dry (March to May), hot and wet (June to October)

Croatia

Mediterranean and continental; continental climate predominant with hot summers and cold winters; mild winters, dry summers along coast

Cuba

tropical; moderated by trade winds; dry season (November to April); rainy season (May to October)

Cyprus

temperate; Mediterranean with hot, dry summers and cool winters

Czech Republic

temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters

Denmark

temperate; humid and overcast; mild, windy winters and cool summers

Dhekelia

temperate; Mediterranean with hot, dry summers and cool winters

Djibouti

desert; torrid, dry

Dominica

tropical; moderated by northeast trade winds; heavy rainfall

Dominican Republic tropical maritime; little seasonal temperature variation; seasonal variation in rainfall

East Timor

tropical; hot, humid; distinct rainy and dry seasons

Ecuador

tropical along coast, becoming cooler inland at higher elevations; tropical in Amazonian jungle lowlands

Egypt

desert; hot, dry summers with moderate winters

El Salvador

tropical; rainy season (May to October); dry season (November to April); tropical on coast; temperate in uplands

Equatorial Guinea

tropical; always hot, humid

Eritrea

hot, dry desert strip along Red Sea coast; cooler and wetter in the central highlands (up to 61 cm of rainfall annually, heaviest June to September); semiarid in western hills and lowlands

Estonia

maritime, wet, moderate winters, cool summers

Ethiopia

tropical monsoon with wide topographic-induced variation

Europa Island

tropical

European Union

cold temperate; potentially subarctic in the north to temperate; mild wet winters; hot dry summers in the south

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) cold marine; strong westerly winds, cloudy, humid; rain occurs on more than half of days in

year; average annual rainfall is 24 inches in Stanley; occasional snow all year, except in January and February, but does not accumulate

Faroe Islands

mild winters, cool summers; usually overcast; foggy, windy

Fiji

tropical marine; only slight seasonal temperature variation

Finland

cold temperate; potentially subarctic but comparatively mild because of moderating influence of the North Atlantic Current, Baltic Sea, and more than 60,000 lakes

France

generally cool winters and mild summers, but mild winters and hot summers along the Mediterranean; occasional strong, cold, dry, north-to-northwesterly wind known as mistral

French Guiana

tropical; hot, humid; little seasonal temperature variation

French Polynesia

tropical, but moderate

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

antarctic

Gabon

tropical; always hot, humid

Gambia, The

tropical; hot, rainy season (June to November); cooler,

dry season (November to May)

Gaza Strip

temperate, mild winters, dry and warm to hot summers

Georgia

warm and pleasant; Mediterranean-like on Black Sea coast

Germany

temperate and marine; cool, cloudy, wet winters and summers; occasional warm mountain (foehn) wind

Ghana

tropical; warm and comparatively dry along southeast coast; hot and humid in southwest; hot and dry in north

Gibraltar

Mediterranean with mild winters and warm summers

Glorioso Islands

tropical

Greece

temperate; mild, wet winters; hot, dry summers

Greenland

arctic to subarctic; cool summers, cold winters

Grenada

tropical; tempered by northeast trade winds

Guadeloupe

subtropical tempered by trade winds; moderately high humidity

Guam

tropical marine; generally warm and humid, moderated by

northeast trade winds; dry season (January to June), rainy season (July to December); little seasonal temperature variation

Guatemala

tropical; hot, humid in lowlands; cooler in highlands

Guernsey

temperate with mild winters and cool summers; about 50% of days are overcast

Guinea

generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) with southwesterly winds; dry season (December to May)

with northeasterly harmattan winds

Guinea-Bissau

tropical; generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) with southwesterly winds; dry season

(December to May) with northeasterly harmattan winds

Guyana

tropical; hot, humid, moderated by northeast trade winds; two rainy seasons (May to August, November to January)

Haiti

tropical; semiarid where mountains in east cut off trade winds

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

antarctic

Holy See (Vatican City)

temperate; mild, rainy winters (September to May) with hot, dry summers (May to September)

Honduras

subtropical in lowlands, temperate in mountains

Hong Kong

subtropical monsoon; cool and humid in winter, hot and rainy from spring through summer, warm and sunny in fall

Howland Island

equatorial; scant rainfall, constant wind, burning sun

Hungary

temperate; cold, cloudy, humid winters; warm summers

Iceland

temperate; moderated by North Atlantic Current; mild, windy winters; damp, cool summers

Iles Eparses

tropical

India

varies from tropical monsoon in south to temperate in north

Indian Ocean

northeast monsoon (December to April), southwest monsoon (June to October); tropical cyclones occur during May/June and October/November in the northern Indian Ocean and January/February in the southern Indian Ocean

Indonesia

tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

Iran

mostly arid or semiarid, subtropical along Caspian coast

Iraq

mostly desert; mild to cool winters with dry, hot, cloudless

summers; northern mountainous regions along Iranian and Turkish borders experience cold winters with occasionally heavy snows that

melt in early spring, sometimes causing extensive flooding in central and southern Iraq

Ireland

temperate maritime; modified by North Atlantic Current; mild winters, cool summers; consistently humid; overcast about half the time

Isle of Man

temperate; cool summers and mild winters; overcast about one-third of the time

Israel

temperate; hot and dry in southern and eastern desert areas

Italy

predominantly Mediterranean; Alpine in far north; hot, dry in south

Jamaica

tropical; hot, humid; temperate interior

Jan Mayen

arctic maritime with frequent storms and persistent fog

Japan

varies from tropical in south to cool temperate in north

Jarvis Island

tropical; scant rainfall, constant wind, burning sun

Jersey

temperate; mild winters and cool summers

Johnston Atoll

tropical, but generally dry; consistent northeast trade winds with little seasonal temperature variation

Jordan

mostly arid desert; rainy season in west (November to April)

Juan de Nova Island

tropical

Kazakhstan

continental, cold winters and hot summers, arid and semiarid

Kenya

varies from tropical along coast to arid in interior

Kingman Reef

tropical; moderated by prevailing winds

Kiribati

tropical; marine, hot and humid, moderated by trade winds

Korea, North

temperate with rainfall concentrated in summer

Korea, South

temperate, with rainfall heavier in summer than winter

Kuwait

dry desert; intensely hot summers; short, cool winters

Kyrgyzstan

dry continental to polar in high Tien Shan; subtropical in southwest (Fergana Valley); temperate in northern foothill zone

Laos

tropical monsoon; rainy season (May to November); dry season (December to April)

Latvia

maritime; wet, moderate winters

Lebanon

Mediterranean; mild to cool, wet winters with hot, dry summers; Lebanon mountains experience heavy winter snows

Lesotho

temperate; cool to cold, dry winters; hot, wet summers

Liberia

tropical; hot, humid; dry winters with hot days and cool to cold nights; wet, cloudy summers with frequent heavy showers

Libya

Mediterranean along coast; dry, extreme desert interior

Liechtenstein

continental; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow or rain; cool to moderately warm, cloudy, humid summers

Lithuania

transitional, between maritime and continental; wet, moderate winters and summers

Luxembourg

modified continental with mild winters, cool summers

Macau

subtropical; marine with cool winters, warm summers

Macedonia

warm, dry summers and autumns; relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall

Madagascar

tropical along coast, temperate inland, arid in south

Malawi

sub-tropical; rainy season (November to May); dry season (May to November)

Malaysia

tropical; annual southwest (April to October) and northeast (October to February) monsoons

Maldives

tropical; hot, humid; dry, northeast monsoon (November to March); rainy, southwest monsoon (June to August)

Mali

subtropical to arid; hot and dry (February to June); rainy, humid, and mild (June to November); cool and dry (November to February)

Malta

Mediterranean; mild, rainy winters; hot, dry summers

Marshall Islands

tropical; hot and humid; wet season May to November; islands border typhoon belt

Martinique

tropical; moderated by trade winds; rainy season (June to October); vulnerable to devastating cyclones (hurricanes) every eight years on average; average temperature 17.3 degrees C; humid

Mauritania

desert; constantly hot, dry, dusty

Mauritius

tropical, modified by southeast trade winds; warm, dry winter (May to November); hot, wet, humid summer (November to May)

Mayotte

tropical; marine; hot, humid, rainy season during northeastern monsoon (November to May); dry season is cooler (May to November)

Mexico

varies from tropical to desert

Micronesia, Federated States of tropical; heavy year-round rainfall, especially in the eastern islands; located on southern edge of the typhoon belt with occasionally severe damage

Midway Islands

subtropical; moderated by prevailing easterly winds

Moldova

moderate winters, warm summers

Monaco

Mediterranean with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers

Mongolia

desert; continental (large daily and seasonal temperature ranges)

Montenegro

Mediterranean climate, hot dry summers and autumns and relatively cold winters with heavy snowfalls inland

Montserrat

tropical; little daily or seasonal temperature variation

Morocco

Mediterranean, becoming more extreme in the interior

Mozambique

tropical to subtropical

Namibia

desert; hot, dry; rainfall sparse and erratic

Nauru

tropical with a monsoonal pattern; rainy season (November to February)

Navassa Island

marine, tropical

Nepal

varies from cool summers and severe winters in north to subtropical summers and mild winters in south

Netherlands

temperate; marine; cool summers and mild winters

Netherlands Antilles

tropical; ameliorated by northeast trade winds

New Caledonia

tropical; modified by southeast trade winds; hot, humid

New Zealand

temperate with sharp regional contrasts

Nicaragua

tropical in lowlands, cooler in highlands

Niger

desert; mostly hot, dry, dusty; tropical in extreme south

Nigeria

varies; equatorial in south, tropical in center, arid in north

Niue

tropical; modified by southeast trade winds

Norfolk Island

subtropical; mild, little seasonal temperature variation

Northern Mariana Islands

tropical marine; moderated by northeast trade winds, little seasonal temperature variation; dry season December to June, rainy season July to October

Norway

temperate along coast, modified by North Atlantic Current; colder interior with increased precipitation and colder summers; rainy year-round on west coast

Oman

dry desert; hot, humid along coast; hot, dry interior; strong southwest summer monsoon (May to September) in far south

Pacific Ocean

planetary air pressure systems and resultant wind patterns exhibit remarkable uniformity in the south and east; trade winds and westerly winds are well-developed patterns, modified by seasonal fluctuations; tropical cyclones (hurricanes) may form south of Mexico from June to October and affect Mexico and Central America; continental influences cause climatic uniformity to be much less pronounced in the eastern and western regions at the same

latitude in the North Pacific Ocean; the western Pacific is monsoonal - a rainy season occurs during the summer months, when

moisture-laden winds blow from the ocean over the land, and a dry

season during the winter months, when dry winds blow from the Asian

landmass back to the ocean; tropical cyclones (typhoons) may strike

southeast and east Asia from May to December

Pakistan

mostly hot, dry desert; temperate in northwest; arctic in north

Palau

tropical; hot and humid; wet season May to November

Palmyra Atoll

equatorial, hot, and very rainy

Panama

tropical maritime; hot, humid, cloudy; prolonged rainy season (May to January), short dry season (January to May)

Papua New Guinea

tropical; northwest monsoon (December to March), southeast monsoon (May to October); slight seasonal temperature variation

Paracel Islands

tropical

Paraguay

subtropical to temperate; substantial rainfall in the eastern portions, becoming semiarid in the far west

Peru

varies from tropical in east to dry desert in west; temperate to frigid in Andes

Philippines

tropical marine; northeast monsoon (November to April); southwest monsoon (May to October)

Pitcairn Islands

tropical; hot and humid; modified by southeast trade winds; rainy season (November to March)

Poland

temperate with cold, cloudy, moderately severe winters with frequent precipitation; mild summers with frequent showers and thundershowers

Portugal

maritime temperate; cool and rainy in north, warmer and drier in south

Puerto Rico

tropical marine, mild; little seasonal temperature variation

Qatar

arid; mild, pleasant winters; very hot, humid summers

Reunion

tropical, but temperature moderates with elevation; cool and dry (May to November), hot and rainy (November to April)

Romania

temperate; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow and fog; sunny summers with frequent showers and thunderstorms

Russia

ranges from steppes in the south through humid continental in much of European Russia; subarctic in Siberia to tundra climate in the polar north; winters vary from cool along Black Sea coast to frigid in Siberia; summers vary from warm in the steppes to cool along Arctic coast

Rwanda

temperate; two rainy seasons (February to April, November to January); mild in mountains with frost and snow possible

Saint Helena

Saint Helena: tropical marine; mild, tempered by trade winds

Ascension Island: tropical marine; mild, semi-arid

Tristan da Cunha: temperate marine; mild, tempered by trade winds

(tends to be cooler than Saint Helena)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

tropical, tempered by constant sea breezes;

little seasonal temperature variation; rainy season (May to November)

Saint Lucia

tropical, moderated by northeast trade winds; dry season

January to April, rainy season May to August

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

cold and wet, with much mist and fog;

spring and autumn are windy

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

tropical; little seasonal

temperature variation; rainy season (May to November)

Samoa

tropical; rainy season (November to April), dry season (May to October)

San Marino

Mediterranean; mild to cool winters; warm, sunny summers

Sao Tome and Principe

tropical; hot, humid; one rainy season
(October to May)

Saudi Arabia

harsh, dry desert with great temperature extremes

Senegal

tropical; hot, humid; rainy season (May to November) has strong southeast winds; dry season (December to April) dominated by hot, dry, harmattan wind

Serbia

in the north, continental climate (cold winters and hot, humid summers with well distributed rainfall); in other parts, continental and Mediterranean climate (hot, dry summers and autumns and relatively cold winters with heavy snowfall)

Seychelles

tropical marine; humid; cooler season during southeast monsoon (late May to September); warmer season during northwest monsoon (March to May)

Sierra Leone

tropical; hot, humid; summer rainy season (May to December); winter dry season (December to April)

Singapore

tropical; hot, humid, rainy; two distinct monsoon seasons

- Northeastern monsoon (December to March) and Southwestern monsoon

(June to September); inter-monsoon - frequent afternoon and early evening thunderstorms

Slovakia

temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters

Slovenia

Mediterranean climate on the coast, continental climate with mild to hot summers and cold winters in the plateaus and valleys to the east

Solomon Islands

tropical monsoon; few extremes of temperature and weather

Somalia

principally desert; northeast monsoon (December to February), moderate temperatures in north and very hot in south; southwest monsoon (May to October), torrid in the north and hot in the south, irregular rainfall, hot and humid periods (tangambili) between monsoons

South Africa

mostly semiarid; subtropical along east coast; sunny days, cool nights

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

variable, with mostly westerly winds throughout the year interspersed with periods of calm; nearly all precipitation falls as snow

Southern Ocean

sea temperatures vary from about 10 degrees Celsius to -2 degrees Celsius; cyclonic storms travel eastward around the continent and frequently are intense because of the temperature contrast between ice and open ocean; the ocean area from about latitude 40 south to the Antarctic Circle has the strongest average winds found anywhere on Earth; in winter the ocean freezes outward

to 65 degrees south latitude in the Pacific sector and 55 degrees south latitude in the Atlantic sector, lowering surface temperatures well below 0 degrees Celsius; at some coastal points intense persistent drainage winds from the interior keep the shoreline ice-free throughout the winter

Spain

temperate; clear, hot summers in interior, more moderate and cloudy along coast; cloudy, cold winters in interior, partly cloudy and cool along coast

Spratly Islands

tropical

Sri Lanka

tropical monsoon; northeast monsoon (December to March); southwest monsoon (June to October)

Sudan

tropical in south; arid desert in north; rainy season varies by region (April to November)

Suriname

tropical; moderated by trade winds

Svalbard

arctic, tempered by warm North Atlantic Current; cool summers, cold winters; North Atlantic Current flows along west

and

north coasts of Spitsbergen, keeping water open and navigable most of the year

Swaziland

varies from tropical to near temperate

Sweden

temperate in south with cold, cloudy winters and cool, partly cloudy summers; subarctic in north

Switzerland

temperate, but varies with altitude; cold, cloudy, rainy/snowy winters; cool to warm, cloudy, humid summers with occasional showers

Syria

mostly desert; hot, dry, sunny summers (June to August) and mild, rainy winters (December to February) along coast; cold weather with snow or sleet periodically in Damascus

Taiwan

tropical; marine; rainy season during southwest monsoon (June to August); cloudiness is persistent and extensive all year

Tajikistan

midlatitude continental, hot summers, mild winters; semiarid to polar in Pamir Mountains

Tanzania

varies from tropical along coast to temperate in highlands

Thailand

tropical; rainy, warm, cloudy southwest monsoon (mid-May to

September); dry, cool northeast monsoon (November to mid-March);

southern isthmus always hot and humid

Togo

tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north

Tokelau

tropical; moderated by trade winds (April to November)

Tonga

tropical; modified by trade winds; warm season (December to May), cool season (May to December)

Trinidad and Tobago

tropical; rainy season (June to December)

Tromelin Island

tropical

Tunisia

temperate in north with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers; desert in south

Turkey

temperate; hot, dry summers with mild, wet winters; harsher in interior

Turkmenistan

subtropical desert

Turks and Caicos Islands

tropical; marine; moderated by trade winds; sunny and relatively dry

Tuvalu

tropical; moderated by easterly trade winds (March to

November); westerly gales and heavy rain (November to March)

Uganda

tropical; generally rainy with two dry seasons (December to February, June to August); semiarid in northeast

Ukraine

temperate continental; Mediterranean only on the southern Crimean coast; precipitation disproportionately distributed, highest

in west and north, lesser in east and southeast; winters vary from cool along the Black Sea to cold farther inland; summers are warm across the greater part of the country, hot in the south

United Arab Emirates

desert; cooler in eastern mountains

United Kingdom

temperate; moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic Current; more than one-half of the days are overcast

United States

mostly temperate, but tropical in Hawaii and Florida, arctic in Alaska, semiarid in the great plains west of the Mississippi River, and arid in the Great Basin of the southwest; low winter temperatures in the northwest are ameliorated occasionally in

January and February by warm chinook winds from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Baker, Howland, and

Jarvis Islands: equatorial; scant rainfall, constant wind, burning

sun

Johnston Atoll and Kingman Reef: tropical, but generally dry; consistent northeast trade winds with little seasonal temperature variation

Midway Islands: subtropical with cool, moist winters (December to February) and warm, dry summers (May to October); moderated by

prevailing easterly winds; most of the 1,067 mm (42 in) of annual rainfall occurs during the winter

Palmyra Atoll: equatorial, hot; located within the low pressure area

of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) where the northeast and

southeast trade winds meet, it is extremely wet with between 4,000-5,000 mm (160-200 in) of rainfall each year

Uruguay

warm temperate; freezing temperatures almost unknown

Uzbekistan

mostly midlatitude desert, long, hot summers, mild winters; semiarid grassland in east

Vanuatu

tropical; moderated by southeast trade winds from May to October; moderate rainfall from November to April; may be affected

by cyclones from December to April

Venezuela

tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

Vietnam

tropical in south; monsoonal in north with hot, rainy season (May to September) and warm, dry season (October to March)

Virgin Islands

subtropical, tempered by easterly trade winds,
relatively low humidity, little seasonal temperature variation;
rainy season September to November

Wake Island

tropical

Wallis and Futuna

tropical; hot, rainy season (November to April);
cool, dry season (May to October); rains 2,500-3,000 mm per year
(80% humidity); average temperature 26.6 degrees C

West Bank

temperate; temperature and precipitation vary with
altitude, warm to hot summers, cool to mild winters

Western Sahara

hot, dry desert; rain is rare; cold offshore air
currents produce fog and heavy dew

World

a wide equatorial band of hot and humid tropical climates -
bordered north and south by subtropical temperate zones - that
separate two large areas of cold and dry polar climates

Yemen

mostly desert; hot and humid along west coast; temperate in
western mountains affected by seasonal monsoon; extraordinarily
hot,
dry, harsh desert in east

Zambia

tropical; modified by altitude; rainy season (October to
April)

Zimbabwe

tropical; moderated by altitude; rainy season (November to March)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2060 Coastline (km)

Afghanistan

0 km (landlocked)

Akrotiri

56.3 km

Albania

362 km

Algeria

998 km

American Samoa

116 km

Andorra

0 km (landlocked)

Angola

1,600 km

Anguilla

61 km

Antarctica

17,968 km

Antigua and Barbuda

153 km

Arctic Ocean

45,389 km

Argentina

4,989 km

Armenia

0 km (landlocked)

Aruba

68.5 km

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

74.1 km

Atlantic Ocean

111,866 km

Australia

25,760 km

Austria

0 km (landlocked)

Azerbaijan

0 km (landlocked); note - Azerbaijan borders the Caspian Sea (800 km est.)

Bahamas, The

3,542 km

Bahrain

161 km

Baker Island

4.8 km

Bangladesh

580 km

Barbados

97 km

Bassas da India

35.2 km

Belarus

0 km (landlocked)

Belgium

66.5 km

Belize

386 km

Benin

121 km

Bermuda

103 km

Bhutan

0 km (landlocked)

Bolivia

0 km (landlocked)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

20 km

Botswana
0 km (landlocked)

Bouvet Island
29.6 km

Brazil
7,491 km

British Indian Ocean Territory
698 km

British Virgin Islands
80 km

Brunei
161 km

Bulgaria
354 km

Burkina Faso
0 km (landlocked)

Burma
1,930 km

Burundi
0 km (landlocked)

Cambodia
443 km

Cameroon
402 km

Canada
202,080 km

Cape Verde

965 km

Cayman Islands

160 km

Central African Republic

0 km (landlocked)

Chad

0 km (landlocked)

Chile

6,435 km

China

14,500 km

Christmas Island

138.9 km

Clipperton Island

11.1 km

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

26 km

Colombia

3,208 km (Caribbean Sea 1,760 km, North Pacific Ocean 1,448 km)

Comoros

340 km

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

37 km

Congo, Republic of the

169 km

Cook Islands

120 km

Coral Sea Islands

3,095 km

Costa Rica

1,290 km

Cote d'Ivoire

515 km

Croatia

5,835 km (mainland 1,777 km, islands 4,058 km)

Cuba

3,735 km

Cyprus

648 km

Czech Republic

0 km (landlocked)

Denmark

7,314 km

Dhekelia

27.5 km

Djibouti

314 km

Dominica

148 km

Dominican Republic

1,288 km

East Timor

706 km

Ecuador

2,237 km

Egypt

2,450 km

El Salvador

307 km

Equatorial Guinea

296 km

Eritrea

2,234 km (mainland on Red Sea 1,151 km, islands in Red Sea 1,083 km)

Estonia

3,794 km

Ethiopia

0 km (landlocked)

Europa Island

22.2 km

European Union

65,413.9 km

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

1,288 km

Faroe Islands

1,117 km

Fiji

1,129 km

Finland

1,250 km

France

3,427 km

French Guiana

378 km

French Polynesia

2,525 km

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

1,232 km

Gabon

885 km

Gambia, The

80 km

Gaza Strip

40 km

Georgia

310 km

Germany

2,389 km

Ghana

539 km

Gibraltar
12 km

Glorioso Islands
35.2 km

Greece
13,676 km

Greenland
44,087 km

Grenada
121 km

Guadeloupe
306 km

Guam
125.5 km

Guatemala
400 km

Guernsey
50 km

Guinea
320 km

Guinea-Bissau
350 km

Guyana
459 km

Haiti
1,771 km

Heard Island and McDonald Islands
101.9 km

Holy See (Vatican City)
0 km (landlocked)

Honduras
820 km

Hong Kong
733 km

Howland Island
6.4 km

Hungary
0 km (landlocked)

Iceland
4,970 km

Iles Eparses
Bassas da India: 35.2 km
Europa Island: 22.2 km
Glorioso Islands: 35.2 km
Juan de Nova Island: 24.1 km
Tromelin Island: 3.7 km

India
7,000 km

Indian Ocean
66,526 km

Indonesia
54,716 km

Iran

2,440 km; note - Iran also borders the Caspian Sea (740 km)

Iraq

58 km

Ireland

1,448 km

Isle of Man

160 km

Israel

273 km

Italy

7,600 km

Jamaica

1,022 km

Jan Mayen

124.1 km

Japan

29,751 km

Jarvis Island

8 km

Jersey

70 km

Johnston Atoll

34 km

Jordan

26 km

Juan de Nova Island

24.1 km

Kazakhstan

0 km (landlocked); note - Kazakhstan borders the Aral

Sea, now split into two bodies of water (1,070 km), and the Caspian

Sea (1,894 km)

Kenya

536 km

Kingman Reef

3 km

Kiribati

1,143 km

Korea, North

2,495 km

Korea, South

2,413 km

Kuwait

499 km

Kyrgyzstan

0 km (landlocked)

Laos

0 km (landlocked)

Latvia

531 km

Lebanon

225 km

Lesotho

0 km (landlocked)

Liberia

579 km

Libya

1,770 km

Liechtenstein

0 km (doubly landlocked)

Lithuania

90 km

Luxembourg

0 km (landlocked)

Macau

41 km

Macedonia

0 km (landlocked)

Madagascar

4,828 km

Malawi

0 km (landlocked)

Malaysia

4,675 km (Peninsular Malaysia 2,068 km, East Malaysia 2,607 km)

Maldives

644 km

Mali

0 km (landlocked)

Malta

196.8 km (does not include 56.01 km for the island of Gozo)

Marshall Islands

370.4 km

Martinique

350 km

Mauritania

754 km

Mauritius

177 km

Mayotte

185.2 km

Mexico

9,330 km

Micronesia, Federated States of

6,112 km

Midway Islands

15 km

Moldova

0 km (landlocked)

Monaco

4.1 km

Mongolia

0 km (landlocked)

Montenegro
293.5 km

Montserrat
40 km

Morocco
1,835 km

Mozambique
2,470 km

Namibia
1,572 km

Nauru
30 km

Navassa Island
8 km

Nepal
0 km (landlocked)

Netherlands
451 km

Netherlands Antilles
364 km

New Caledonia
2,254 km

New Zealand
15,134 km

Nicaragua
910 km

Niger
0 km (landlocked)

Nigeria
853 km

Niue
64 km

Norfolk Island
32 km

Northern Mariana Islands
1,482 km

Norway
25,148 km (includes mainland 2,650 km, as well as long fjords, numerous small islands, and minor indentations 22,498 km; length of island coastlines 58,133 km)

Oman
2,092 km

Pacific Ocean
135,663 km

Pakistan
1,046 km

Palau
1,519 km

Palmyra Atoll
14.5 km

Panama
2,490 km

Papua New Guinea
5,152 km

Paracel Islands
518 km

Paraguay
0 km (landlocked)

Peru
2,414 km

Philippines
36,289 km

Pitcairn Islands
51 km

Poland
491 km

Portugal
1,793 km

Puerto Rico
501 km

Qatar
563 km

Reunion
207 km

Romania
225 km

Russia
37,653 km

Rwanda
0 km (landlocked)

Saint Helena
Saint Helena: 60 km
Ascension Island: NA
Tristan da Cunha: 40 km

Saint Kitts and Nevis
135 km

Saint Lucia
158 km

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
120 km

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
84 km

Samoa
403 km

San Marino
0 km (landlocked)

Sao Tome and Principe
209 km

Saudi Arabia
2,640 km

Senegal
531 km

Serbia
0 km (landlocked)

Seychelles

491 km

Sierra Leone

402 km

Singapore

193 km

Slovakia

0 km (landlocked)

Slovenia

46.6 km

Solomon Islands

5,313 km

Somalia

3,025 km

South Africa

2,798 km

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

NA km

Southern Ocean

17,968 km

Spain

4,964 km

Spratly Islands

926 km

Sri Lanka

1,340 km

Sudan

853 km

Suriname

386 km

Svalbard

3,587 km

Swaziland

0 km (landlocked)

Sweden

3,218 km

Switzerland

0 km (landlocked)

Syria

193 km

Taiwan

1,566.3 km

Tajikistan

0 km (landlocked)

Tanzania

1,424 km

Thailand

3,219 km

Togo

56 km

Tokelau

101 km

Tonga
419 km

Trinidad and Tobago
362 km

Tromelin Island
3.7 km

Tunisia
1,148 km

Turkey
7,200 km

Turkmenistan
0 km; note - Turkmenistan borders the Caspian Sea
(1,768 km)

Turks and Caicos Islands
389 km

Tuvalu
24 km

Uganda
0 km (landlocked)

Ukraine
2,782 km

United Arab Emirates
1,318 km

United Kingdom
12,429 km

United States

19,924 km

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Baker Island: 4.8 km

Howland Island: 6.4 km

Jarvis Island: 8 km

Johnston Atoll: 34 km

Kingman Reef: 3 km

Midway Islands: 15 km

Palmyra Atoll: 14.5 km

Uruguay

660 km

Uzbekistan

0 km (doubly landlocked); note - Uzbekistan includes the southern portion of the Aral Sea with a 420 km shoreline

Vanuatu

2,528 km

Venezuela

2,800 km

Vietnam

3,444 km (excludes islands)

Virgin Islands

188 km

Wake Island

19.3 km

Wallis and Futuna

129 km

West Bank

0 km (landlocked)

Western Sahara

1,110 km

World

356,000 km

note: 98 nations and other entities are islands that border no other countries, they include: American Samoa, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Ashmore and Cartier Islands, The Bahamas, Bahrain,

Baker Island, Barbados, Bassas da India, Bermuda, Bouvet Island, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Christmas Island, Clipperton Island, Cocos (Keeling)

Islands, Comoros, Cook Islands, Coral Sea Islands, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominica, Europa Island, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), Faroe Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Glorioso Islands, Greenland, Grenada, Guam, Guernsey, Heard

Island and McDonald Islands, Howland Island, Iceland, Isle of Man,

Jamaica, Jan Mayen, Japan, Jarvis Island, Jersey, Johnston Atoll, Juan de Nova Island, Kingman Reef, Kiribati, Madagascar, Maldives,

Malta, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritius, Mayotte, Federated States of Micronesia, Midway Islands, Montserrat, Nauru, Navassa Island, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern

Mariana Islands, Palau, Palmyra Atoll, Paracel Islands, Philippines, Pitcairn Islands, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Saint Helena, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and

the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Singapore,

Solomon Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands,
Spratly Islands, Sri Lanka, Svalbard, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinidad and
Tobago, Tromelin Island, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu,
Vanuatu,
Virgin Islands, Wake Island, Wallis and Futuna, Taiwan

Yemen
1,906 km

Zambia
0 km (landlocked)

Zimbabwe
0 km (landlocked)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2061 Imports - partners (%)

Afghanistan
Pakistan 23.9%, US 11.8%, Germany 6.8%, India 6.5%,
Turkey 5.1%, Turkmenistan 5%, Russia 4.7%, Kenya 4.4% (2005)

Albania
Italy 29.3%, Greece 16.4%, Turkey 7.5%, China 6.6%, Germany
5.4%, Russia 4% (2005)

Algeria
France 28.2%, Italy 7.8%, Spain 7.1%, China 6.6%, Germany
6.3%, US 5.5% (2005)

American Samoa

Australia 66%, Samoa 13.8%, NZ 10.8% (2005)

Andorra

Spain 51.5%, France 22.3%, US 0.3% (2004)

Angola

South Korea 20.8%, Portugal 13.6%, US 12.7%, South Africa 7.5%, Brazil 5.6%, France 5.3%, China 5.1% (2005)

Anguilla

US, Puerto Rico, UK (2004)

Antigua and Barbuda

US 21.1%, China 16.4%, Germany 13.3%, Singapore 12.7%, Spain 6.5% (2005)

Argentina

Brazil 34.6%, US 16.8%, China 5.4%, Germany 5.3% (2005)

Armenia

Russia 13.5%, Belgium 8%, Germany 7.9%, Ukraine 7%, Turkmenistan 6.3%, US 6.2%, Israel 5.8%, Iran 5%, Romania 4.2% (2005)

Aruba

US 55.9%, Netherlands 12.9%, UK 3.8% (2005)

Australia

US 13.9%, China 13.7%, Japan 11%, Singapore 5.6%, Germany 5.6% (2005)

Austria

Germany 45.9%, Italy 6.6%, Switzerland 4.5% (2005)

Azerbaijan

Russia 17%, UK 9.1%, Singapore 9.1%, Turkey 7.4%, Germany

6.1%, Turkmenistan 5.8%, Ukraine 5.4%, China 4.1% (2005)

Bahamas, The

US 22.5%, South Korea 20.2%, Spain 7.8%, Brazil 7.1%, Italy 6.5%, Germany 5.4% (2005)

Bahrain

Saudi Arabia 36.4%, Japan 6.6%, Germany 6.4%, US 5.4%, UK 5%, UAE 4.1% (2005)

Bangladesh

India 14.1%, China 13.5%, Kuwait 8.5%, Singapore 6.2%, Japan 4.1%, Hong Kong 4.1% (2005)

Barbados

NZ 45.9%, US 20.3%, Trinidad and Tobago 12% (2005)

Belarus

Russia 57.9%, Germany 9.7%, Ukraine 6.4%, Poland 5.2% (2005)

Belgium

Netherlands 17.8%, Germany 17.2%, France 11.4%, UK 6.8%, Ireland 6.5%, US 5.4% (2005)

Belize

US 31%, Mexico 11.6%, Russia 8.8%, Cuba 6%, Guatemala 5.6%, China 4.6%, Spain 4.4% (2005)

Benin

France 21.8%, Ghana 7.1%, Cote d'Ivoire 7%, China 6.7%, UK 5.2%, Belgium 4.9%, Togo 4.5%, Thailand 4.2%, Nigeria 4% (2005)

Bermuda

Kazakhstan 51%, France 19%, South Korea 10.2%, US 7.6% (2005)

Bhutan

Hong Kong 68.4%, Mexico 20.8%, France 3.9% (2005)

Bolivia

Brazil 21.9%, Argentina 16.7%, US 13.8%, Chile 6.9%, Peru 6.5%, Japan 6.1%, China 5.8% (2005)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Croatia 24.7%, Germany 13.7%, Slovenia 13.1%, Italy 11%, Austria 6.9%, Hungary 5.5% (2005)

Botswana

Southern African Customs Union (SACU) 74%, EFTA 17%, Zimbabwe 4% (2004)

Brazil

US 19.7%, Germany 8.7%, Argentina 8.2%, China 6.2%, Nigeria 6.1% (2005)

British Virgin Islands

Virgin Islands (US), Puerto Rico, US (2004)

Brunei

Singapore 32.7%, Malaysia 23.3%, Japan 6.9%, UK 5.3%, Thailand 4.5%, South Korea 4.1% (2005)

Bulgaria

Russia 15.6%, Germany 13.6%, Italy 9%, Turkey 6.1%, Greece 5%, France 4.7% (2005)

Burkina Faso

France 24.2%, Cote d'Ivoire 23.7%, Togo 6.8% (2005)

Burma

China 28.8%, Thailand 21.8%, Singapore 18.3%, Malaysia 7.6% (2005)

Burundi

Kenya 12.9%, Tanzania 10.6%, Belgium 10.4%, Italy 8.1%,
France 5.4%, Uganda 5.3%, China 5%, India 4.1% (2005)

Cambodia

Hong Kong 16.1%, China 13.6%, France 12.1%, Thailand 11.2%,
Taiwan 10.2%, South Korea 7.5%, Vietnam 7.1%, Singapore 4.9%,
Japan
4.1% (2005)

Cameroon

France 25%, Nigeria 12.5%, Belgium 6.6%, China 5.8%, US
5.3%, Thailand 4.7%, Germany 4.4% (2005)

Canada

US 56.7%, China 7.8%, Mexico 3.8% (2005)

Cape Verde

Portugal 41.5%, Italy 8%, Netherlands 7.3%, Spain 5.5%,
France 4.8%, Belgium 4.7%, Brazil 4.3% (2005)

Cayman Islands

US, Netherlands Antilles, Japan (2004)

Central African Republic

France 16.7%, Netherlands 10.4%, Cameroon
9.8%, US 7.4% (2005)

Chad

France 21.1%, Cameroon 15.5%, US 12.1%, Belgium 6.8%,
Portugal
4.6%, Saudi Arabia 4.3%, Netherlands 4.1% (2005)

Chile

Argentina 14.8%, US 14.6%, Brazil 11.7%, China 7.8%, South
Korea 4.8%, Yemen 4.4% (2005)

China

Japan 15.2%, South Korea 11.6%, Taiwan 11.2%, US 7.4%,
Germany 4.6% (2005)

Christmas Island

principally Australia (2004)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Australia (2004)

Colombia

US 28.5%, Mexico 8.3%, China 7.6%, Brazil 6.5%, Venezuela 5.7% (2005)

Comoros

France 20.5%, South Africa 11.7%, UAE 9.1%, Kenya 8%,
Pakistan 5%, Mauritius 4.4%, Belgium 4.3%, India 4.1% (2005)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

South Africa 16.5%, Belgium 16.1%,
France 9.1%, Zambia 6.9%, Kenya 5.7%, Germany 4.6%, US 4.5%,
Cote d'Ivoire 4.3%, Netherlands 4.1% (2005)

Congo, Republic of the

France 25.6%, China 11.3%, US 8.1%, India 8%,
Italy 7.5%, Belgium 5.1%, Netherlands 4.2% (2005)

Cook Islands

New Zealand 61%, Fiji 19%, US 9%, Australia 6%, Japan 2% (2004)

Costa Rica

US 41.3%, Japan 5.6%, Venezuela 4.8%, Mexico 4.8%,
Ireland 4.3%, Brazil 4.2%, China 4.2% (2005)

Cote d'Ivoire

France 27.7%, Nigeria 24.5%, Singapore 6.6% (2005)

Croatia

Italy 15.9%, Germany 14.9%, Russia 9.1%, Slovenia 6.8%, Austria 5.8%, China 4.7%, France 4.2% (2005)

Cuba

China 14.9%, Spain 13.9%, Canada 8.6%, US 8.5%, Germany 7.4%, Italy 5.7%, Mexico 5.2%, Japan 4.1% (2005)

Cyprus

Greece 17.3%, Italy 10.3%, UK 9%, Germany 8.4%, Israel 7.1% (2005)

Czech Republic

Germany 30%, Russia 5.7%, Slovakia 5.4%, China 5.1%, Poland 5%, Italy 4.8%, France 4.5%, Netherlands 4% (2005)

Denmark

Germany 20.5%, Sweden 13.8%, Norway 6.6%, Netherlands 6.6%, UK 6%, China 4.7%, France 4.2%, Italy 4.1% (2005)

Djibouti

Saudi Arabia 21.7%, India 18.5%, China 10%, Ethiopia 4.8%, France 4.5%, US 4.3%, Japan 4.2% (2005)

Dominica

US 25.3%, China 20.3%, Trinidad and Tobago 12.3%, South Korea 7.1%, Japan 4.6%, UK 4.4% (2005)

Dominican Republic

US 50.2%, Colombia 6.2%, Mexico 5.8% (2005)

Ecuador

US 22.3%, Colombia 14.9%, Venezuela 7.8%, Brazil 6%, China

5.3% (2005)

Egypt

US 10.6%, Germany 7%, China 6.5%, France 6.3%, Italy 5.7%, Saudi Arabia 4.8% (2005)

El Salvador

US 43.4%, Guatemala 8.2%, Mexico 7.8% (2005)

Equatorial Guinea

US 24.6%, Italy 20.7%, France 12.1%, Spain 10.8%, Cote d'Ivoire 8.7%, UK 7% (2005)

Eritrea

Germany 22.2%, Italy 20.3%, France 15.9%, US 12.8%, Ireland 8.2% (2005)

Estonia

Finland 19.8%, Germany 13.8%, Russia 9.4%, Sweden 8.8%, Lithuania 6.1%, Latvia 4.7% (2005)

Ethiopia

Saudi Arabia 14.7%, China 12.6%, US 12.4%, **COUNTRY** 9.6%, India 6.7%, Italy 4.6% (2005)

European Union

US 15.3%, China 12.4%, Russia 7.8%, Japan 7.2% (2004)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

UK 72.5%, US 15.1%, Netherlands 8.5% (2005)

Faroe Islands

Denmark 46.2%, Norway 18.2%, Germany 8.2%, Spain 7.5%, Iceland 4.8% (2005)

Fiji

Singapore 27.4%, Australia 23.6%, NZ 18.9%, Thailand 4.5% (2005)

Finland

Germany 16.2%, Sweden 14.1%, Russia 13.9%, Netherlands 6.2%, Denmark 4.6%, UK 4.3%, China 4.2% (2005)

France

Germany 18.9%, Belgium 10.7%, Italy 8.2%, Spain 7%, Netherlands 6.5%, UK 5.9%, US 5.1% (2005)

French Guiana

France 63%, US, Trinidad and Tobago, Italy (2004)

French Polynesia

France 52.7%, Singapore 14.9%, NZ 6.8%, US 6.6% (2005)

Gabon

France 40.6%, US 6.4%, Cameroon 4.2% (2005)

Gambia, The

China 21.3%, Senegal 11.3%, Cote d'Ivoire 8.4%, Brazil 6%, US 5.2%, UK 5.1%, Netherlands 4.1% (2005)

Gaza Strip

Israel, Egypt, West Bank (2004)

Georgia

Russia 15.4%, Turkey 11.4%, Azerbaijan 9.4%, Ukraine 8.8%, Germany 8.3%, US 6% (2005)

Germany

France 8.7%, Netherlands 8.5%, US 6.6%, China 6.4%, UK 6.3%, Italy 5.7%, Belgium 5%, Austria 4% (2005)

Ghana

Nigeria 15.4%, China 12.7%, US 6.4%, UK 5.3%, Netherlands 4.1%, South Africa 4.1% (2005)

Gibraltar

Spain 23.4%, Russia 12.3%, Italy 12%, UK 9%, France 8.9%, Netherlands 6.8%, US 4.7% (2005)

Greece

Germany 12.7%, Italy 12.4%, Russia 7.8%, France 5.7%, Netherlands 5.5%, Saudi Arabia 4.1% (2005)

Greenland

Denmark 66.8%, Sweden 19.3%, Ireland 3.6% (2005)

Grenada

Trinidad and Tobago 27.8%, US 27%, UK 6% (2005)

Guadeloupe

France 63%, Germany 4%, US 3%, Japan 2%, Netherlands Antilles 2% (2004)

Guam

Singapore 50%, South Korea 21.4%, Japan 14%, Hong Kong 4.6% (2005)

Guatemala

US 38.1%, Mexico 7.6%, El Salvador 4.8%, South Korea 4.8%, Panama 4.4% (2005)

Guernsey

UK; note - regarded as internal trade (2004)

Guinea

China 8.5%, US 7.3%, France 7.2%, Cote d'Ivoire 5.2%, Italy 4.7%, Belgium 4.1% (2005)

Guinea-Bissau

Italy 25.3%, Senegal 18.6%, Portugal 15.8%, Cote d'Ivoire 4.3% (2005)

Guyana

US 26.7%, Trinidad and Tobago 23.9%, Cuba 6.6%, UK 5%, China 4.1% (2005)

Haiti

US 49.3%, Netherlands Antilles 12%, Colombia 3.2% (2005)

Honduras

US 53.1%, Guatemala 6.5%, El Salvador 4.1% (2005)

Hong Kong

China 45%, Japan 11%, Taiwan 7.2%, Singapore 5.8%, US 5.1%, South Korea 4.4% (2005)

Hungary

Germany 27.2%, Russia 7.5%, China 7.2%, Austria 6.7%, Italy 4.9%, France 4.8%, Netherlands 4.3% (2005)

Iceland

Germany 13.4%, US 9.1%, Sweden 8.6%, Denmark 7.3%, Norway 7.2%, UK 5.9%, China 5.3%, Netherlands 5%, Japan 4.7% (2005)

India

China 7.3%, US 5.6%, Switzerland 4.7% (2005)

Indonesia

Singapore 16.4%, Japan 12%, China 10.1%, US 6.7%, Thailand 6%, South Korea 5%, Saudi Arabia 4.7%, Australia 4.4% (2005)

Iran

Germany 13.8%, UAE 8.3%, China 8.3%, Italy 7%, France 6.2%, South Korea 5.4%, Russia 4.8% (2005)

Iraq

Turkey 23.2%, Syria 23%, US 11.6%, Jordan 5.1% (2005)

Ireland

UK 37%, US 13.8%, Germany 9.2%, Netherlands 4.5% (2005)

Isle of Man

UK (2004)

Israel

US 13.4%, Belgium 10.1%, Germany 6.4%, UK 5.7%, Switzerland 5.5%, China 4.2% (2005)

Italy

Germany 17.2%, France 9.9%, Netherlands 5.7%, China 4.6%, Belgium 4.5%, Spain 4.2% (2005)

Jamaica

US 41.4%, Trinidad and Tobago 14%, Venezuela 5.5%, Japan 4.6% (2005)

Japan

China 21%, US 12.7%, Saudi Arabia 5.5%, UAE 4.9%, Australia 4.7%, South Korea 4.7%, Indonesia 4% (2005)

Jersey

UK (2004)

Jordan

Saudi Arabia 20.9%, China 8%, Germany 7.1%, US 6.2%, South Korea 4.1% (2005)

Kazakhstan

Russia 35.9%, China 21.4%, Germany 7.1% (2005)

Kenya

UAE 13.6%, Saudi Arabia 9.9%, US 9.8%, India 8.3%, South Africa 7.9%, China 7.1%, UK 5.4% (2005)

Kiribati

Australia 33%, Fiji 27.1%, Japan 18.1%, NZ 6.9% (2005)

Korea, North

China 32.9%, Thailand 10.7%, Japan 4.8% (2004)

Korea, South

Japan 18.5%, China 14.8%, US 11.8%, Saudi Arabia 6.2% (2005)

Kuwait

US 14%, Germany 10.7%, Japan 8.4%, Saudi Arabia 6.2%, UK 5.6%, France 4.8%, China 4.5% (2005)

Kyrgyzstan

China 43.2%, Russia 19.8%, Kazakhstan 11.9%, Turkey 4.5% (2005)

Laos

Thailand 66.1%, China 9%, Vietnam 6.7% (2005)

Latvia

Germany 13.9%, Lithuania 13.6%, Russia 8.6%, Estonia 7.9%, Poland 6.4%, Finland 5.9%, Belarus 5.8%, Sweden 5.1% (2005)

Lebanon

Italy 11.1%, Syria 10.7%, France 9.2%, Germany 6.5%, China 5.4%, US 5.3%, UK 4.4%, Saudi Arabia 4.3% (2005)

Lesotho

US 84%, Belgium 12.8%, Canada 2.4% (2005)

Liberia

South Korea 37.9%, Japan 21.1%, Singapore 14.2%, Croatia 4.7% (2005)

Libya

Italy 21.5%, Germany 10.4%, Tunisia 5.6%, Turkey 4.9%, UK 4.9%, France 4.8%, South Korea 4.7%, China 4.6% (2005)

Liechtenstein
EU, Switzerland (2004)

Lithuania
Russia 27.9%, Germany 15.2%, Poland 8.3% (2005)

Luxembourg
Belgium 28.2%, Germany 21.8%, China 12.8%, France 9.6%, Netherlands 5.1% (2005)

Macau
China 43.1%, Japan 10.9%, Hong Kong 10%, Singapore 5.2%, US 4.1%, Taiwan 4% (2005)

Macedonia
Russia 13.2%, Germany 10.4%, Greece 9.2%, Bulgaria 7.3%, Italy 6% (2005)

Madagascar
France 16.6%, China 10.6%, Iran 7.9%, Mauritius 6.5%, South Africa 5.9%, Hong Kong 5% (2005)

Malawi
South Africa 37.9%, Zambia 8.7%, Mozambique 7.8%, Zimbabwe 7.3%, India 6.4%, Tanzania 4.6% (2005)

Malaysia
Japan 14.6%, US 13%, Singapore 11.8%, China 11.6%, Taiwan 5.6%, Thailand 5.3%, South Korea 5%, Germany 4.5% (2005)

Maldives
Singapore 24.1%, UAE 15.7%, India 11.3%, Malaysia 7.2%, Sri Lanka 5.7%, UK 4.5% (2005)

Mali

France 13.1%, Senegal 13.1%, Cote d'Ivoire 8.5% (2005)

Malta

Italy 32.3%, UK 11.5%, France 9.6%, Germany 8%, US 5.5%, Singapore 4.1% (2005)

Marshall Islands

US, Japan, Australia, NZ, Singapore, Fiji, China, Philippines (2004)

Martinique

France 62%, Venezuela 6%, Germany 4%, Italy 4%, US 3% (2004)

Mauritania

France 18.5%, UK 7.2%, US 7%, China 6%, Spain 5%, Belgium 4.3% (2005)

Mauritius

France 12.1%, South Africa 11%, India 7.2%, Finland 6.1%, China 6%, Germany 5.3%, Bahrain 5.2%, Singapore 4.1% (2005)

Mayotte

France 66%, Africa 14%, Southeast Asia 11% (2004)

Mexico

US 53.4%, China 8%, Japan 5.9% (2005)

Micronesia, Federated States of

US, Japan, Hong Kong (2004)

Moldova

Ukraine 20.9%, Russia 11.7%, Romania 11.2%, Germany 8.3%, Italy 6.6%, Turkey 4.1% (2005)

Mongolia

Russia 35.8%, China 25.7%, Japan 6.3%, South Korea 6%,
Germany 4.2% (2005)

Montenegro

Greece 10.2%, Italy 10.2%, Germany 9.6%, Bosnia and
Herzegovina 9.2% (2003)

Montserrat

US, UK, Trinidad and Tobago, Japan, Canada (2004)

Morocco

France 18.2%, Spain 11%, Saudi Arabia 6.8%, Russia 6.8%,
Italy 6.1%, China 5.2%, Germany 4.7% (2005)

Mozambique

South Africa 36.3%, Australia 12.8%, India 5.1% (2005)

Namibia

South Africa 85.2%, US (2004)

Nauru

South Korea 43.8%, Australia 36.2%, US 5.9%, Germany 4.3%
(2005)

Nepal

India 47.5%, UAE 11.2%, China 10.7%, Saudi Arabia 4.9%,
Kuwait
4.1% (2005)

Netherlands

Germany 16.6%, Belgium 9.3%, China 8.8%, US 7.6%, UK
5.8%, France 4.7%, Russia 4.4% (2005)

Netherlands Antilles

Venezuela 52.3%, US 21.4%, Italy 4.9%,
Netherlands 4.6% (2005)

New Caledonia

France 39%, Singapore 17.4%, Australia 13%, NZ 5.3%
(2005)

New Zealand

Australia 20.9%, US 11%, Japan 11%, China 10.9%, Germany 4.9% (2005)

Nicaragua

US 19.6%, Mexico 10.3%, Venezuela 9.5%, Costa Rica 8.5%,
Guatemala 6.7%, El Salvador 4.5%, South Korea 4.1% (2005)

Niger

France 14.5%, US 10.7%, French Polynesia 7.5%, Nigeria 7.4%,
Italy 6.7%, Cote d'Ivoire 5.1%, Belgium 4.6%, Germany 4.5%,
China 4.5% (2005)

Nigeria

China 10.4%, US 7.3%, UK 6.7%, Netherlands 6%, France 5.9%,
Germany 4.2% (2005)

Niue

New Zealand mainly, Fiji, Japan, Samoa, Australia, US (2004)

Norfolk Island

Australia, other Pacific island countries, NZ, Asia,
Europe (2004)

Northern Mariana Islands

US, Japan (2004)

Norway

Sweden 14.6%, Germany 13.6%, Denmark 7.3%, UK 6.8%, China 5.5%, US 5%, France 4% (2005)

Oman

UAE 22.4%, Japan 15.7%, UK 7.7%, US 6.7%, Germany 5.8%,
India
4.2% (2005)

Pakistan

China 13.8%, Saudi Arabia 10.3%, UAE 8.8%, Japan 6.1%, US
5%, Kuwait 5%, Germany 4.8% (2005)

Palau

US, Singapore, Japan, South Korea (2004)

Panama

US 27.5%, Netherlands Antilles 11.4%, Costa Rica 4.7%, Japan
4.5% (2005)

Papua New Guinea

Australia 54.6%, Singapore 13.4%, Japan 4.3%,
Malaysia 4.2% (2005)

Paraguay

Brazil 26.8%, Argentina 21.1%, US 20.8%, China 9.5% (2005)

Peru

US 18.2%, China 8.5%, Brazil 8%, Ecuador 7.4%, Colombia 6.1%,
Argentina 5.1%, Chile 5.1%, Venezuela 4.1% (2005)

Philippines

US 19.2%, Japan 17%, Singapore 7.9%, Taiwan 7.5%, China
6.3%, South Korea 4.8%, Saudi Arabia 4.6%, Hong Kong 4.1%
(2005)

Poland

Germany 29.6%, Russia 8.7%, Italy 6.6%, Netherlands 5.9%,
France 5.7% (2005)

Portugal

Spain 29%, Germany 13.4%, France 8.5%, Italy 5.2%,

Netherlands 4.3%, UK 4.2% (2005)

Puerto Rico

US 55.0%, Ireland 23.7%, Japan 5.4% (2004)

Qatar

France 11.5%, Japan 10.5%, US 10.4%, Germany 8.4%, Saudi Arabia 7.3%, UK 7%, Italy 6.5%, South Korea 5.5%, UAE 4.8% (2005)

Reunion

France 64%, Bahrain 3%, Germany 3%, Italy 3% (2004)

Romania

Italy 15.5%, Germany 14%, Russia 8.3%, France 6.8%, Turkey 4.9%, China 4.1% (2005)

Russia

Germany 13.6%, Ukraine 8%, China 7.4%, Japan 6%, Belarus 4.7%, US 4.7%, Italy 4.6%, South Korea 4.1% (2005)

Rwanda

Kenya 23.8%, Uganda 6.2%, Belgium 5.4%, Germany 5.3% (2005)

Saint Helena

UK 53.5%, South Africa 14.3%, Spain 10.3%, Tanzania 8.5%, US 4.6% (2005)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

US 46.9%, Trinidad and Tobago 13.7%, UK 5.4%, France 4.5%, Japan 4.2% (2005)

Saint Lucia

US 24.1%, Trinidad and Tobago 15.5%, Netherlands 14.5%, Venezuela 5.6%, UK 5.6%, France 4.7% (2005)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

France 51.3%, Canada 31.8%, Belgium 4.1%
(2005)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

France 36.1%, Singapore 12.5%,
Italy 11.9%, Trinidad and Tobago 7.9%, US 7.2% (2005)

Samoa

NZ 31%, Australia 22.6%, US 13.5%, Japan 7.5%, Fiji 6%, China
4.6% (2005)

Sao Tome and Principe

UK 94.2%, Portugal 2.7%, US 1% (2005)

Saudi Arabia

US 13%, Germany 9.5%, Japan 7.9%, China 7.3%, France
4.7%, Italy 4.2% (2005)

Senegal

France 22.8%, Nigeria 11.4%, Brazil 4.5%, Thailand 4.3%, US
4.2%, UK 4% (2005)

Seychelles

Saudi Arabia 16.7%, Spain 14.9%, Singapore 7.6%, France
7.5%, Italy 6.2%, South Africa 6.2% (2005)

Sierra Leone

Germany 18.9%, Cote d'Ivoire 11.2%, UK 8.5%, US 6.9%,
China 5.6%, Netherlands 5.4%, South Africa 4.1% (2005)

Singapore

Malaysia 14.4%, US 12.4%, China 10.8%, Japan 10.1%,
Indonesia 5.5%, Saudi Arabia 4.7%, South Korea 4.5% (2005)

Slovakia

Germany 25.1%, Czech Republic 19.3%, Russia 10.5%, Austria
6.1%, Poland 4.7%, Hungary 4.6%, Italy 4.5% (2005)

Slovenia

Germany 19.5%, Italy 18.6%, Austria 12%, France 7.2%, Croatia 4.2% (2005)

Solomon Islands

Australia 25.8%, Singapore 25.3%, NZ 4.6%, Fiji 4.2%, Papua New Guinea 4.1% (2005)

Somalia

Djibouti 30.1%, Kenya 13.7%, Brazil 8.4%, India 8%, Oman 5.3%, UAE 5% (2005)

South Africa

Germany 14.9%, US 7%, China 6.9%, UK 6.8%, Saudi Arabia 6.5%, Japan 5.9%, Iran 5.8%, France 4.3% (2005)

Spain

Germany 15%, France 14.5%, Italy 8.5%, UK 5.8%, Netherlands 4.9%, China 4.3% (2005)

Sri Lanka

India 19.7%, China 9.9%, Singapore 7.2%, Iran 5.5%, Malaysia 4.6%, Hong Kong 4.5% (2005)

Sudan

China 20.7%, Saudi Arabia 9.4%, UAE 5.9%, Egypt 5.5%, Japan 5.1%, India 4.8% (2005)

Suriname

US 29.3%, Netherlands 17.5%, Trinidad and Tobago 12.7%, China 6.5%, Japan 5.2% (2005)

Swaziland

South Africa 95.6%, EU 0.9%, Japan 0.9%, Singapore 0.3% (2004)

Sweden

Germany 17.5%, Denmark 8.9%, Norway 7.8%, UK 6.6%,
Netherlands 6.2%, Finland 5.8%, France 5% (2005)

Switzerland

Germany 31.6%, Italy 10.5%, France 10%, US 5.6%,
Netherlands 4.8%, Austria 4.6%, UK 4.4% (2005)

Syria

Saudi Arabia 10.6%, China 5.6%, Egypt 5.4%, Italy 5.3%, UAE
5.2%, Ukraine 4.2%, Germany 4.1% (2005)

Taiwan

Japan 25.3%, US 11.6%, China 11%, South Korea 7.3%, Saudi
Arabia 4.1% (2005)

Tajikistan

Russia 19.3%, Kazakhstan 12.7%, Uzbekistan 11.5%,
Azerbaijan 8.6%, China 7%, Ukraine 6.2%, Romania 4.6%,
Turkmenistan
4% (2005)

Tanzania

South Africa 12.2%, China 9.6%, India 7%, UAE 6.1%, Kenya
5.2%, UK 4.1% (2005)

Thailand

Japan 22%, China 9.4%, US 7.4%, Malaysia 6.8%, UAE 4.8%,
Singapore 4.5% (2005)

Togo

France 17.8%, China 13.3%, Cote d'Ivoire 6.5%, Italy 4.5%,
Spain 4.3% (2005)

Tokelau

New Zealand (2004)

Tonga

NZ 33.4%, Fiji 26.7%, Australia 10.5%, US 8.4% (2005)

Trinidad and Tobago

US 27.7%, Venezuela 13.3%, Brazil 11.8%, Japan 5.5%, Canada 4.2% (2005)

Tunisia

France 25.5%, Italy 22.9%, Germany 9.5%, Spain 5.5% (2005)

Turkey

Germany 11.7%, Russia 11%, Italy 6.5%, China 5.9%, France 5%, US 4.6%, UK 4% (2005)

Turkmenistan

UAE 12.4%, Azerbaijan 10.9%, US 9.4%, Russia 8.9%, Ukraine 7.4%, Turkey 7.2%, Iran 6.1%, Germany 5.3%, Kazakhstan 4.2% (2005)

Turks and Caicos Islands

US, UK (2004)

Tuvalu

Fiji 46.1%, Japan 18.9%, China 18.2%, Australia 7.7%, NZ 4.1% (2005)

Uganda

Kenya 32%, UAE 8.6%, South Africa 6.4%, India 5.7%, China 5.2%, UK 4.4%, US 4.1%, Japan 4% (2005)

Ukraine

Russia 35.5%, Germany 9.4%, Turkmenistan 7.4%, China 5% (2005)

United Arab Emirates

UK 10%, China 9.7%, US 9.4%, India 9.2%, Germany 5.9%, Japan 5.4%, France 4.7%, Singapore 4.1% (2005)

United Kingdom

Germany 12.8%, US 8.7%, France 7.1%, Netherlands 6.6%, China 5%, Norway 4.7%, Belgium 4.6%, Italy 4% (2005)

United States

Canada 16.9%, China 15%, Mexico 10%, Japan 8.2%, Germany 5% (2005)

Uruguay

Argentina 18.9%, Brazil 18.5%, Paraguay 14%, US 8.6%, China 6.2% (2005)

Uzbekistan

Russia 26.7%, South Korea 15.3%, Germany 8.9%, China 7.2%, Kazakhstan 6.4%, Turkey 4.7%, Ukraine 4.7% (2005)

Vanuatu

Australia 18.4%, Japan 16.6%, Singapore 14.7%, Poland 8.5%, NZ 7.2%, Fiji 6.3% (2005)

Venezuela

US 31.6%, Colombia 11%, Brazil 9.1%, Mexico 6.9% (2005)

Vietnam

China 16.3%, Singapore 12.8%, Taiwan 11.7%, Japan 10.4%, South Korea 9.9%, Thailand 6.8% (2005)

Virgin Islands

US, Puerto Rico (2004)

Wallis and Futuna

France 97%, Australia 2%, NZ 1% (2004)

West Bank

Israel, Jordan, Gaza Strip (2004)

Western Sahara

Morocco claims and administers Western Sahara, so trade partners are included in overall Moroccan accounts (2004)

World

China 9.3%, US 9%, Germany 9%, Japan 6.1%, France 4.2% (2005)

Yemen

UAE 14.6%, Saudi Arabia 11.6%, China 9.1%, Kuwait 5%, India 4.5% (2005)

Zambia

South Africa 47.6%, UK 12.6%, Zimbabwe 4.3% (2005)

Zimbabwe

South Africa 42.9%, China 4.6%, Botswana 3.3% (2005)

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@2062 Economic aid - donor

Australia

ODA, \$894 million (FY99/00)

Austria

ODA, \$681 million (2004)

Belgium

ODA, \$1.072 billion (2002)

Canada

ODA, \$2.6 billion (2004)

Denmark

ODA, \$2 billion (2004)

Finland

ODA, \$379 million (2001)

France

ODA, \$5.4 billion (2002)

Germany

ODA, \$5.6 billion (1998)

Iceland

\$6.7 million \$NA

Ireland

ODA, \$607 million (2004)

Italy

ODA, \$1 billion (2002 est.)

Japan

ODA, \$8.9 billion (2004)

Korea, South

ODA, \$423.3 million (2004)

Lesotho

ODA, \$4.4 million

Luxembourg

ODA, \$235.59 million (2004)

Netherlands

ODA, \$4 billion (2003 est.)

New Zealand

ODA, \$99.7 million

Norway

ODA, \$1.4 billion (1998)

Portugal

ODA, \$271 million (1995)

Saudi Arabia

pledged \$100 million in 1993 to fund reconstruction of

Lebanon; since 2000, Saudi Arabia has committed \$307 million for assistance to the Palestinians; pledged \$230 million to development

in Afghanistan; pledged \$1 billion in export guarantees and soft loans to Iraq; pledged \$133 million in direct grant aid, \$187 million in concessional loans, and \$153 million in export credits for Pakistan earthquake relief

Spain

ODA, \$1.33 billion (1999)

Sweden

ODA, \$1.7 billion (1997)

Switzerland

ODA, \$1.1 billion (1995)

United Arab Emirates

since its founding in 1971, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development has given about \$5.2 billion in aid to 56 countries
(2004)

United Kingdom

ODA, \$7.9 billion (2004)

United States

ODA, \$6.9 billion (1997)

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@2063 Constitution

Afghanistan

new constitution drafted 14 December 2003-4 January 2004; signed 16 January 2004

Akrotiri

Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia Order in Council 1960, effective 16 August 1960

Albania

adopted by popular referendum on 28 November 1998

Algeria

8 September 1963; revised 19 November 1976, effective 22 November 1976; revised 3 November 1988, 23 February 1989, and 28 November 1996

American Samoa

ratified 2 June 1966, effective 1 July 1967

Andorra

Andorra's first written constitution was drafted in 1991, approved by referendum 14 March 1993, effective 4 May 1993

Angola

11 November 1975; revised 7 January 1978, 11 August 1980, 6 March 1991, and 26 August 1992; note - a new constitution will likely be passed following the next legislative election

Anguilla

Anguilla Constitutional Order 1 April 1982; amended 1990

Antigua and Barbuda

1 November 1981

Argentina

1 May 1853; revised August 1994

Armenia

adopted by nationwide referendum 5 July 1995; amendments
adopted through a nationwide referendum 27 November 2005

Aruba

1 January 1986

Australia

9 July 1900, effective 1 January 1901

Austria

1920; revised 1929 (reinstated 1 May 1945)

Azerbaijan

adopted 12 November 1995

Bahamas, The

10 July 1973

Bahrain

new constitution 14 February 2002

Bangladesh

4 November 1972, effective 16 December 1972; suspended
following coup of 24 March 1982, restored 10 November 1986;
amended
many times

Barbados

30 November 1966

Belarus

15 March 1994; revised by national referendum of 24 November
1996 giving the presidency greatly expanded powers and became

effective 27 November 1996; revised again 17 October 2004
removing
presidential term limits

Belgium

7 February 1831; amended many times; revised 14 July 1993 to
create a federal state

Belize

21 September 1981

Benin

December 1990

Bermuda

8 June 1968; amended 1989 and 2003

Bhutan

no written constitution or bill of rights; note - in 2001,
the king commissioned the drafting of a constitution, and in March
2005 publicly unveiled it; is awaiting national referendum

Bolivia

2 February 1967; revised in August 1994

Bosnia and Herzegovina

the Dayton Agreement, signed 14 December
1995, included a new constitution now in force; note - each of the
entities also has its own constitution

Botswana

March 1965, effective 30 September 1966

Brazil

5 October 1988

British Virgin Islands

1 June 1977, amended in 2000

Brunei

29 September 1959 (some provisions suspended under a State of Emergency since December 1962, others since independence on 1 January 1984)

Bulgaria

adopted 12 July 1991

Burkina Faso

2 June 1991 approved by referendum, 11 June 1991 formally adopted; amended April 2000

Burma

3 January 1974; suspended since 18 September 1988; national convention convened in 1993 to draft a new constitution but collapsed in 1996; reconvened in 2004 but does not include participation of democratic opposition

Burundi

28 February 2005; ratified by popular referendum

Cambodia

promulgated 21 September 1993

Cameroon

20 May 1972 approved by referendum, 2 June 1972 formally adopted; revised January 1996

Canada

made up of unwritten and written acts, customs, judicial decisions, and traditions; the written part of the constitution consists of the Constitution Act of 29 March 1867, which created a federation of four provinces, and the Constitution Act of 17 April 1982, which transferred formal control over the constitution from

Britain to Canada, and added a Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms as well as procedures for constitutional amendments

Cape Verde

new constitution came into force 25 September 1992;
underwent a major revision on 23 November 1995, substantially
increasing the powers of the president; a 1999 revision created the
position of national ombudsman (Provedor de Justica)

Cayman Islands

1959; revised 1962, 1972, and 1994

Central African Republic

ratified by popular referendum 5 December
2004; effective 27 December 2004

Chad

passed by referendum 31 March 1996; a June 2005 referendum
removed constitutional term limits

Chile

11 September 1980, effective 11 March 1981; amended 1989,
1991, 1997, 1999, 2000, 2003, and 2005

China

most recent promulgation 4 December 1982

Christmas Island

Christmas Island Act of 1958-59 (1 October 1958) as
amended by the Territories Law Reform Act of 1992

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act of 1955 (23
November 1955) as amended by the Territories Law Reform Act of
1992

Colombia

5 July 1991

Comoros

23 December 2001

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

18 February 2006

Congo, Republic of the

approved by referendum 20 January 2002

Cook Islands

4 August 1965

Costa Rica

7 November 1949

Cote d'Ivoire

new constitution adopted 4 August 2000

Croatia

adopted on 22 December 1990; revised 2000, 2001

Cuba

24 February 1976; amended July 1992 and June 2002

Cyprus

16 August 1960; from December 1963, the Turkish Cypriots no longer participated in the government; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and for better relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held

intermittently since the mid-1960s; in 1975, following the 1974 Turkish intervention, Turkish Cypriots created their own constitution and governing bodies within the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus," which became the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" when the Turkish Cypriots declared their independence in

1983; a new constitution for the "TRNC" passed by referendum on
5

May 1985

Czech Republic

ratified 16 December 1992, effective 1 January 1993

Denmark

5 June 1849 adoption of original constitution; a major
overhaul of 5 June 1953 allowed for a unicameral legislature and

a

female chief of state

Dhekelia

Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia Order in
Council 1960, effective 16 August 1960

Djibouti

multiparty constitution approved by referendum 4 September
1992

Dominica

3 November 1978

Dominican Republic

28 November 1966; amended 25 July 2002

East Timor

22 March 2002 (based on the Portuguese model)

Ecuador

10 August 1998

Egypt

11 September 1971; amended 22 May 1980 and 25 May 2005

El Salvador

23 December 1983

Equatorial Guinea

approved by national referendum 17 November 1991;

amended January 1995

Eritrea

a transitional constitution, decreed on 19 May 1993, was replaced by a new constitution adopted on 23 May 1997, but not yet

implemented

Estonia

adopted 28 June 1992

Ethiopia

ratified December 1994, effective 22 August 1995

European Union

based on a series of treaties: the Treaty of Paris, which set up the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951;

the Treaties of Rome, which set up the European Economic Community

(EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) in 1957;

the Single European Act in 1986; the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht) in 1992; the Treaty of Amsterdam in 1997; and the Treaty of Nice in 2001; note - a new draft Constitutional Treaty, signed on 29 October 2004 in Rome, gave member states two years for

ratification either by parliamentary vote or national referendum before it was scheduled to take effect on 1 November 2006; defeat in

French and Dutch referenda in May-June 2005 caused a suspension of

the ratification process

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 3 October 1985; amended 1997 and 1998

Faroe Islands

5 June 1953 (Danish constitution)

Fiji

enacted on 25 July 1997 to encourage multiculturalism and make multiparty government mandatory; effective 28 July 1998

Finland

1 March 2000

France

adopted by referendum 28 September 1958, effective 4 October 1958; amended concerning election of president in 1962; amended to

comply with provisions of 1992 EC Maastricht Treaty, 1996 Amsterdam

Treaty, 2000 Treaty of Nice; amended to tighten immigration laws in

1993; amended in 2000 to change the seven-year presidential term to

a five-year term

French Guiana

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

French Polynesia

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Gabon

adopted 14 March 1991

Gambia, The

24 April 1970; suspended July 1994; rewritten and approved by national referendum 8 August 1996; reestablished January 1997

Georgia
adopted 24 August 1995

Germany
23 May 1949, known as Basic Law; became constitution of the united German people 3 October 1990

Ghana
approved 28 April 1992

Gibraltar
30 May 1969

Greece
11 June 1975; amended March 1986 and April 2001

Greenland
5 June 1953 (Danish constitution)

Grenada
19 December 1973

Guadeloupe
4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Guam
Organic Act of Guam, 1 August 1950

Guatemala
31 May 1985, effective 14 January 1986; note - suspended 25 May 1993 by former President Jorge SERRANO; reinstated 5 June

1993 following ouster of president; amended November 1993

Guernsey

unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Guinea

23 December 1990 (Loi Fundamentale)

Guinea-Bissau

16 May 1984; amended 4 May 1991, 4 December 1991, 26 February 1993, 9 June 1993, NA 1996

Guyana

6 October 1980

Haiti

approved March 1987; suspended June 1988 with most articles reinstated March 1989; constitutional government ousted in a military coup in September 1991, although in October 1991, military

government claimed to be observing the constitution; returned to constitutional rule in October 1994; constitution remains technically in force but has not been observed since Aristide's departure in 2004

Holy See (Vatican City) new Fundamental Law promulgated by Pope JOHN PAUL II on 26 November 2000, effective 22 February 2001 (replaces the first Fundamental Law of 1929)

Honduras

11 January 1982, effective 20 January 1982; amended 1995

Hong Kong

Basic Law, approved in March 1990 by China's National People's Congress, is Hong Kong's "mini-constitution"

Hungary

18 August 1949, effective 20 August 1949; revised 19 April 1972; 18 October 1989 revision ensured legal rights for individuals

and constitutional checks on the authority of the prime minister and

also established the principle of parliamentary oversight; 1997 amendment streamlined the judicial system

Iceland

16 June 1944, effective 17 June 1944; amended many times

India

26 January 1950; amended many times

Indonesia

August 1945; abrogated by Federal Constitution of 1949 and Provisional Constitution of 1950, restored 5 July 1959; series of amendments concluded in 2002

Iran

2-3 December 1979; revised 1989 to expand powers of the presidency and eliminate the prime ministership

Iraq

ratified on 15 October 2005

Ireland

adopted 1 July 1937 by plebiscite; effective 29 December 1937

Isle of Man

unwritten; note - The Isle of Man Constitution Act of 1961 does not embody the unwritten Manx Constitution

Israel

no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled by the Declaration of Establishment (1948),

the Basic Laws of the parliament (Knesset), and the Israeli citizenship law

Italy

passed 11 December 1947, effective 1 January 1948; amended many times

Jamaica

6 August 1962

Japan

3 May 1947

Jersey

unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Jordan

1 January 1952; amended 1954, 1955, 1958, 1960, 1965, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1984

Kazakhstan

first post-independence constitution adopted 28 January 1993; new constitution adopted by national referendum 30 August 1995

Kenya

12 December 1963; amended as a republic 1964; reissued with amendments 1979, 1982, 1986, 1988, 1991, 1992, 1997, 2001

Kiribati

12 July 1979

Korea, North

adopted 1948; completely revised 27 December 1972, revised again in April 1992, and September 1998

Korea, South

17 July 1948

Kuwait

approved and promulgated 11 November 1962

Kyrgyzstan

adopted 5 May 1993; note - amendment proposed by
President Askar AKAYEV and passed in a national referendum on

2

February 2003 significantly expands the powers of the president at
the expense of the legislature; following the spring 2005
demonstrations, a new Constitutional Council was appointed and
the
reform process is ongoing

Laos

promulgated 14 August 1991

Latvia

15 February 1922; an October 1998 amendment on Fundamental
Human Rights replaced the 1991 Constitutional Law, which had
supplemented the constitution

Lebanon

23 May 1926; amended a number of times, most recently
Charter of Lebanese National Reconciliation (Ta'if Accord) of
October 1989

Lesotho

2 April 1993

Liberia

6 January 1986

Libya

11 December 1969; amended 2 March 1977

Liechtenstein

5 October 1921

Lithuania

adopted 25 October 1992

Luxembourg

17 October 1868; occasional revisions

Macau

Basic Law, approved in March 1993 by China's National People's Congress, is Macau's "mini-constitution"

Macedonia

adopted 17 November 1991, effective 20 November 1991;

amended November 2001 by a series of new constitutional amendments

strengthening minority rights and in 2005 with amendments related to

the judiciary

Madagascar

19 August 1992 by national referendum

Malawi

18 May 1994

Malaysia

31 August 1957; amended 16 September 1963

Maldives

adopted 1 January 1998

Mali

adopted 12 January 1992

Malta

1964 constitution; amended many times

Marshall Islands

1 May 1979

Martinique

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Mauritania

12 July 1991

Mauritius

12 March 1968; amended 12 March 1992

Mayotte

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Mexico

5 February 1917

Micronesia, Federated States of

10 May 1979

Moldova

new constitution adopted 29 July 1994, effective 27 August 1994; replaced old Soviet constitution of 1979

Monaco

17 December 1962

Mongolia

12 February 1992

Montenegro

12 October 1992 (was approved by the Assembly)

Montserrat

effective 19 December 1989

Morocco

10 March 1972; revised 4 September 1992, amended (to create bicameral legislature) September 1996

Mozambique

30 November 1990

Namibia

ratified 9 February 1990, effective 12 March 1990

Nauru

29 January 1968; amended 17 May 1968 (Constitution Day)

Nepal

9 November 1990

Netherlands

adopted 1815; amended many times, most recently in 2002

Netherlands Antilles

29 December 1954, Statute of the Realm of the Netherlands, as amended

New Caledonia

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

New Zealand

consists of a series of legal documents, including certain acts of the UK and New Zealand Parliaments, as well as The Constitution Act 1986, which is the principal formal charter; adopted 1 January 1987, effective 1 January 1987

Nicaragua

9 January 1987; reforms in 1995 and 2000

Niger

new constitution adopted 18 July 1999

Nigeria

new constitution adopted May 1999

Niue

19 October 1974 (Niue Constitution Act)

Norfolk Island

Norfolk Island Act of 1979

Northern Mariana Islands

Constitution of the Commonwealth of the

Northern Mariana Islands effective 1 January 1978; Covenant Agreement fully effective 4 November 1986

Norway

17 May 1814; amended many times

Oman

none; note - on 6 November 1996, Sultan QABOOS issued a royal decree promulgating a basic law considered by the government to be a

constitution which, among other things, clarifies the royal succession, provides for a prime minister, bars ministers from holding interests in companies doing business with the government,

establishes a bicameral legislature, and guarantees basic civil liberties for Omani citizens

Pakistan

12 April 1973; suspended 5 July 1977, restored with amendments 30 December 1985; suspended 15 October 1999, restored in stages in 2002; amended 31 December 2003

Palau

1 January 1981

Panama

11 October 1972; major reforms adopted 1978, 1983, 1994, and 2004

Papua New Guinea

16 September 1975

Paraguay

promulgated 20 June 1992

Peru

31 December 1993

Philippines

2 February 1987, effective 11 February 1987

Pitcairn Islands

30 November 1838; reformed 1904 with additional reforms in 1940; further refined by the Local Government Ordinance of 1964

Poland

adopted by the National Assembly 2 April 1997, passed by national referendum 25 May 1997, effective 17 October 1997

Portugal

25 April 1976; revised many times

Puerto Rico

ratified 3 March 1952, approved by US Congress 3 July 1952, effective 25 July 1952

Qatar

ratified by public referendum on 29 April 2003, endorsed by the amir on 8 June 2004, effective on 9 June 2005

Reunion

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Romania

8 December 1991; revision effective 29 October 2003

Russia

adopted 12 December 1993

Rwanda

new constitution adopted 4 June 2003

Saint Helena

1 January 1989

Saint Kitts and Nevis

19 September 1983

Saint Lucia

22 February 1979

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

27 October 1979

Samoa

1 January 1962

San Marino

8 October 1600; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution

Sao Tome and Principe

approved March 1990, effective 10 September 1990

Saudi Arabia

governed according to Shari'a law; the Basic Law that articulates the government's rights and responsibilities was introduced in 1993

Senegal

new constitution adopted 7 January 2001

Serbia

28 September 1990; note - a new draft constitution approved by Parliament on 30 September 2006 stresses that Kosovo is an integral part of Serbia; the draft must still be approved by a national referendum

Seychelles

18 June 1993

Sierra Leone

1 October 1991; subsequently amended several times

Singapore

3 June 1959; amended 1965 (based on preindependence State of Singapore Constitution)

Slovakia

ratified 1 September 1992, effective 1 January 1993;
changed in September 1998 to allow direct election of the president;
amended February 2001 to allow Slovakia to apply for NATO and EU membership

Slovenia

adopted 23 December 1991

Solomon Islands

7 July 1978

Somalia

25 August 1979, presidential approval 23 September 1979

note: the formation of transitional governing institutions, known as

the Transitional Federal Government, is currently ongoing

South Africa

10 December 1996; this new constitution was certified by the Constitutional Court on 4 December 1996, was signed by then

President MANDELA on 10 December 1996, and entered into effect on 3

February 1997; it is being implemented in phases

Spain

6 December 1978, effective 29 December 1978

Sri Lanka

adopted 16 August 1978, certified 31 August 1978

Sudan

12 April 1973; suspended following coup of 6 April 1985; interim constitution of 10 October 1985 suspended following coup of

30 June 1989; new constitution implemented on 30 June 1998 partially

suspended 12 December 1999 by President BASHIR; under the CPA,

Interim National Constitution ratified 5 July 2005; Constitution of Southern Sudan signed December 2005

Suriname

ratified 30 September 1987

Swaziland

the first constitution was signed into law in July 2005
and is scheduled to be implemented in January 2006

Sweden

1 January 1975

Switzerland

revision of Constitution of 1874 approved by the Federal
Parliament 18 December 1998, adopted by referendum 18 April
1999,
officially entered into force 1 January 2000

Syria

13 March 1973

Taiwan

25 December 1946; amended in 1992, 1994, 1997, 1999, 2000,
2005

Tajikistan

6 November 1994

Tanzania

25 April 1977; major revisions October 1984

Thailand

constitution signed by King PHUMIPHON on 11 October 1997;
abrogated on 19 September 2006 after coup; interim constitution
promulgated on 1 October 2006; junta has promised new
constitution
by October 2007

Togo

multiparty draft constitution approved by High Council of the Republic 1 July 1992, adopted by public referendum 27 September 1992

Tokelau

administered under the Tokelau Islands Act of 1948; amended in 1970

Tonga

4 November 1875; revised 1 January 1967

Trinidad and Tobago

1 August 1976

Tunisia

1 June 1959; amended 1988, 2002

Turkey

7 November 1982

Turkmenistan

adopted 18 May 1992

Turks and Caicos Islands

Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order
2006 (effective 9 August 2006)

Tuvalu

1 October 1978

Uganda

8 October 1995; in 2005 the constitution was amended removing presidential term limits and legalizing a multiparty political system

Ukraine

adopted 28 June 1996

United Arab Emirates

2 December 1971; made permanent in 1996

United Kingdom

unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

United States

17 September 1787, effective 4 March 1789

Uruguay

27 November 1966, effective February 1967; suspended 27 June 1973, new constitution rejected by referendum 30 November 1980; two constitutional reforms approved by plebiscite 26 November 1989 and 7 January 1997

Uzbekistan

new constitution adopted 8 December 1992

Vanuatu

30 July 1980

Venezuela

30 December 1999

Vietnam

15 April 1992

Virgin Islands

Revised Organic Act of 22 July 1954

Wallis and Futuna

4 October 1958 (French Constitution)

Yemen

16 May 1991; amended 29 September 1994 and February 2001

Zambia

24 August 1991; amended in 1996 to establish presidential term limits

Zimbabwe

21 December 1979

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@2064 Economic aid - recipient

Afghanistan

international pledges made by more than 60 countries and international financial institutions at the Berlin Donors Conference for Afghan reconstruction in March 2004 reached \$8.9 billion for 2004-09

Albania

ODA: \$366 million (top donors were Italy, EU, Germany) (2003 est.)

Algeria

\$122.8 million (2002 est.)

American Samoa

important financial support from the US, more than \$40 million in 1994

Andorra

none

Angola
\$383.5 million (1999)

Anguilla
\$9 million (2004 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda
\$1.65 million (2004)

Argentina
\$10 billion (2001 est.)

Armenia
ODA, \$254 million (2004)

Aruba
\$-11.3 million (2004)

Azerbaijan
ODA, \$140 million (2000 est.)

Bahamas, The
\$5 million (2004)

Bahrain
\$150 million; note - \$50 million annually since 1992 from the UAE and Kuwait (2002)

Bangladesh
\$1.575 billion (2000 est.)

Barbados
\$9.1 million (1995)

Belarus
\$194.3 million (1995)

Belize

\$NA

Benin

\$342.6 million (2000)

Bermuda

\$NA

Bhutan

\$78 million substantial aid from India and other nations

Bolivia

\$221 million (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

\$650 million (2001 est.)

Botswana

\$73 million (1995)

Brazil

\$30 billion (2002)

British Virgin Islands

\$NA

Brunei

\$770,000 (2004)

Bulgaria

\$475 million per year in EU pre-accession aid (2004-06)

Burkina Faso

\$468.4 million (2003)

Burma

\$127 million (2001 est.)

Burundi

\$105.5 million (2003)

Cambodia

\$504 million pledged in grants and concessional loans for 2005 by international donors

Cameroon

in January 2001, the Paris Club agreed to reduce Cameroon's debt of \$1.3 billion by \$900 million; debt relief now totals \$1.26 billion

Cape Verde

\$136 million (1999)

Cayman Islands

\$390,000 \$NA

Central African Republic

ODA, \$59.8 million; note - traditional
budget subsidies from France (2002 est.)

Chad

\$238.3 million received; note - \$125 million committed by
Taiwan (August 1997); \$30 million committed by African
Development Bank; ODA \$246.9 million (2003 est.)

Chile

\$0 (2002)

China

\$NA

Christmas Island

\$NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

\$NA

Colombia

\$NA

Comoros

\$24 million (2003 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

\$2.2 billion (FY03/04)

Congo, Republic of the

\$159.1 million (1995)

Cook Islands

\$13.1 million; note - New Zealand continues to furnish the greater part (1995)

Cote d'Ivoire

ODA, \$1 billion (1996 est.)

Croatia

ODA, \$166.5 million (2002)

Cuba

\$68.2 million (1997 est.)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus - \$NA; north Cyprus - \$700 million from Turkey in grants and loans, which are usually forgiven (2003-06)

Czech Republic

\$2.8 billion in committed EU structural adjustment and cohesion funds (2004-06)

Djibouti

\$64.1 million (2004)

Dominica

\$29.2 million (2004 est.)

Dominican Republic

\$571.6 million (2004)

East Timor

\$153 million (2004 est.)

Ecuador

\$216 million (2002)

Egypt

ODA, \$1.12 billion (2002)

El Salvador

\$125 million of which, \$53 million from US (2003)

Equatorial Guinea

\$33.8 million \$NA

Eritrea

\$77 million (1999)

Estonia

\$735 million (2004-06)

Ethiopia

\$308 million (FY00/01)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

\$0 (1997 est.)

Faroe Islands

\$135 million (annual subsidy from Denmark) (1998)

Fiji

\$63.9 million (2004)

French Guiana

\$NA

French Polynesia

\$580 million (2004)

Gabon

\$331 million (1995)

Gambia, The

\$59.8 million (2003)

Gaza Strip

\$2 billion; note - includes West Bank (2004 est.)

Georgia

ODA, \$150 million (2000 est.)

Ghana

\$6.9 billion (1999)

Gibraltar

\$NA

Greece

\$8 billion from EU (2000-06)

Greenland

\$380 million subsidy from Denmark (1997)

Grenada

\$15.4 million (2004)

Guadeloupe

\$NA; note - substantial annual French subsidies (2004)

Guam

Guam receives large transfer payments from the US Federal Treasury (\$143 million in 1997) into which Guamanians pay no income

or excise taxes; under the provisions of a special law of Congress, the Guam Treasury, rather than the US Treasury, receives federal income taxes paid by military and civilian Federal employees stationed in Guam (2001 est.)

Guatemala

\$250 million (2000 est.)

Guernsey

\$NA

Guinea

\$237.5 million (2003)

Guinea-Bissau

\$115.4 million (1995)

Guyana

\$84 million (1995), Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC) \$253 million (1997)

Haiti

\$153 million (FY05 est.)

Holy See (Vatican City)

\$0

Honduras

\$557.8 million (1999)

Hungary

\$3.4 billion in committed EU structural adjustment and cohesion funds (2004-06)

India

\$2.9 billion (FY98/99)

Indonesia

\$43 billion

note: Indonesia finished its IMF program in December 2003 but still

receives bilateral aid through the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI), which pledged \$2.8 billion in grants and loans for 2004 and again in 2005; nearly \$5 billion in aid money pledged by a variety of bilateral, multilateral, and non-governmental organization (NGO) donors following the 2004 tsunami; money is slated for use in relief

and rebuilding efforts in Aceh (2002)

Iran

\$408 million (2002 est.)

Iraq

more than \$33 billion in foreign aid pledged for 2004-07 (2004)

Isle of Man

\$NA

Israel

\$662 million from US (2003 est.)

Jamaica

\$18.5 million; note - US aid only (2004)

Jersey

\$0

Jordan

ODA, \$500 million (2004 est.)

Kazakhstan

\$74.2 million in US assistance programs, 1992-2000
(FY2004)

Kenya
\$453 million (1997)

Kiribati
\$16.7 million largely from UK and Japan (2004)

Korea, North
\$NA; note - approximately 350,000 metric tons in food aid, worth approximately \$118 million, through the World Food Program appeal in 2004, plus additional aid from bilateral donors and non-governmental organizations

Kuwait
\$NA (2001)

Kyrgyzstan
\$50 million from the US (2001)

Laos
\$243 million (2001 est.)

Latvia
\$1.2 billion (2004-06)

Lebanon
\$2.2 billion received (2003), out of the \$4.2 billion in soft loans pledged at the November 2002 Paris II Aid Conference

Lesotho
\$41.5 million (2000)

Liberia
\$94 million (1999)

Libya

ODA, \$4.4 million (2002)

Liechtenstein

\$0

Lithuania

\$1.6 billion in committed EU structural and cohesion funds
(2004-06)

Macau

\$NA

Macedonia

\$250 million (2003 est.)

Madagascar

\$354 million (2001)

Malawi

\$401.5 million (2001)

Maldives

\$27.9 million \$NA (2004)

Mali

\$472.1 million (2002)

Malta

\$NA

Marshall Islands

\$51.1 million more than \$1 billion from the US,
1986-2002

Martinique

\$NA; note - substantial annual aid from France (1998)

Mauritania

\$305.7 million (2002)

Mauritius

\$42 million (1997)

Mayotte

\$208 million; note - extensive French financial assistance (2004)

Mexico

\$1.166 billion (1995)

Micronesia, Federated States of \$86.3 million under terms of the Compact of Free Association, the US pledged \$1.3 billion in grant aid during the period 1986-2001; the level of aid has been subsequently reduced

Moldova

\$100 million (2000)

Monaco

\$NA

Mongolia

\$215 million (2003)

Montenegro

NA

Montserrat

Country Policy Plan (2001) is a three-year program for spending \$122.8 million in British budgetary assistance (2002 est.)

Morocco

ODA, \$218 million (2002)

Mozambique

\$632.8 million (2001)

Namibia

ODA, \$160 million (2000 est.)

Nauru

\$20 million mostly from Australia

Nepal

\$424 million (FY00/01)

Netherlands Antilles \$21.5 million IMF provided \$61 million in 2000, and the Netherlands continued its support with \$40 million (2004)

New Caledonia

\$525 million annual subsidy from France (2004)

Nicaragua

\$419.5 million (2005 est.)

Niger

\$453.3 million (2003)

Nigeria

IMF, \$250 million (1998)

Niue

\$2.6 million from New Zealand (2002)

Norfolk Island

\$NA

Northern Mariana Islands
extensive funding from US

Oman

\$76.4 million (1995)

Pakistan

\$2.4 billion (FY01/02)

Palau

\$19.6 million; note - the Compact of Free Association with the US, entered into after the end of the UN trusteeship on 1 October 1994, provides Palau with up to \$700 million in US aid over 15 years

in return for furnishing military facilities

Panama

\$197.1 million (1995)

Papua New Guinea

\$NA

Paraguay

\$NA

Peru

\$491 million (2002)

Philippines

ODA commitments, \$2 billion (2004)

Pitcairn Islands

\$3.465 million (2004)

Poland

\$13.9 billion in available EU structural adjustment and cohesion funds (2004-06)

Puerto Rico

\$NA

Qatar

\$NA

Reunion

\$NA; note - substantial annual subsidies from France (2001 est.)

Romania

\$3.3 billion in committed EU pre-accession aid (2004-06)

Russia

in FY01 from US, \$979 million (including \$750 million in non-proliferation subsidies); in 2001 from EU, \$200 million (2000 est.)

Rwanda

\$425 million (2003)

Saint Helena

\$12.6 million (1995); note - \$5.3 million from UK (1997)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

\$-110,000 (2004)

Saint Lucia

\$-21.5 million (2004)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

approximately \$60 million in annual grants from France

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

\$10.5 million (1995); note - EU

\$34.5 million (2004)

Samoa

\$30.8 million (2004)

San Marino

\$NA

Sao Tome and Principe \$200 million in December 2000 under the HIPC program

Senegal

\$449.6 million (2003 est.)

Serbia

\$2 billion pledged in 2001 to Serbia and Montenegro (disbursements to follow over several years; aid pledged by EU and

US has been placed on hold because of lack of cooperation by Serbia

in handing over General Ratco MLADIC to the criminal court in The

Hague)

Seychelles

\$16.4 million (1995)

Sierra Leone

\$297.4 million (2003 est.)

Singapore

\$NA

Slovakia

\$1.9 billion in committed EU structural adjustment and cohesion funds (2004-06)

Slovenia

\$484 million in committed EU structural adjustment and cohesion funds (2004-06)

Solomon Islands

\$122 million annually, mainly from Australia (2004 est.)

Somalia

\$60 million (1999 est.)

South Africa

\$487.5 million (2000)

Sri Lanka

\$577 million (1998)

Sudan

\$172 million (2001)

Suriname

\$46 million Netherlands provided \$37 million for project and program assistance, European Development Fund \$4 million, Belgium \$2 million (2003)

Svalbard

\$8.2 million from Norway (1998)

Swaziland

\$104 million (2001)

Syria

\$180 million (2002 est.)

Tajikistan

\$67 million from US (2005)

Tanzania

\$1.2 billion (2001)

Thailand

\$72 million (2002)

Togo
ODA, \$80 million (2000 est.)

Tokelau
about \$4 million annually from New Zealand

Tonga
\$19.3 million Australia \$5.5 million, New Zealand \$2.3 million
(FY01/02)

Trinidad and Tobago
\$24 million (1999 est.)

Tunisia
\$114.6 million (2002)

Turkey
ODA, \$635.8 million (2002)

Turkmenistan
\$16 million from the US (2001)

Turks and Caicos Islands
\$4.1 million (1997)

Tuvalu
\$13 million; note - major donors are Australia, Japan, and
the US (1999 est.)

Uganda
\$959 million (2003)

Ukraine
\$637.7 million (1995); IMF Extended Funds Facility \$2.2
billion (1998)

Uruguay

\$NA

Uzbekistan

\$91.6 million from the US (2005)

Vanuatu

\$37.8 million (2004)

Venezuela

\$74 million (2000)

Vietnam

\$2.8 billion in credits and grants pledged by international donors for 2000 (2004)

Virgin Islands

\$NA

Wallis and Futuna

assistance from France

West Bank

\$1.14 billion; note - includes Gaza Strip (2004 est.)

Western Sahara

\$NA

World

\$154 billion official development assistance (ODA) (2004)

Yemen

\$2.3 billion (2003-07 disbursements)

Zambia

\$640.6 million (2002)

Zimbabwe

\$178 million; note - the EU and the US provide food aid on

humanitarian grounds (2000 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2065 Currency (code)

Afghanistan
afghani (AFA)

Albania
lek (ALL)

Algeria
Algerian dinar (DZD)

American Samoa
US dollar (USD)

Andorra
euro (EUR)

Angola
kwanza (AOA)

Anguilla
East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Antigua and Barbuda
East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Argentina

Argentine peso (ARS)

Armenia
dram (AMD)

Aruba
Aruban guilder/florin (AWG)

Australia
Australian dollar (AUD)

Austria
euro (EUR)
note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the
euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of
member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole
currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Azerbaijan
Azerbaijani manat (AZM)

Bahamas, The
Bahamian dollar (BSD)

Bahrain
Bahraini dinar (BHD)

Bangladesh
taka (BDT)

Barbados
Barbadian dollar (BBD)

Belarus
Belarusian ruble (BYB/BYR)

Belgium

euro (EUR)

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euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Belize

Belizean dollar (BZD)

Benin

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note - responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African States

Bermuda

Bermudian dollar (BMD)

Bhutan

ngultrum (BTN); Indian rupee (INR)

Bolivia

boliviano (BOB)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

marka (BAM)

Botswana

pula (BWP)

Brazil

real (BRL)

British Indian Ocean Territory

both the British Pound (GBP) and the US Dollar (USD) are accepted

British Virgin Islands
US dollar (USD)

Brunei
Bruneian dollar (BND)

Bulgaria
lev (BGL)

Burkina Faso
Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note -
responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African
States

Burma
kyat (MMK)

Burundi
Burundi franc (BIF)

Cambodia
riel (KHR)

Cameroon
Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XAF); note -
responsible authority is the Bank of the Central African States

Canada
Canadian dollar (CAD)

Cape Verde
Cape Verdean escudo (CVE)

Cayman Islands
Caymanian dollar (KYD)

Central African Republic

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc
(XAF); note - responsible authority is the Bank of the Central
African States

Chad

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XAF); note - responsible
authority is the Bank of the Central African States

Chile

Chilean peso (CLP)

China

yuan (CNY); note - also referred to as the Renminbi (RMB)

Christmas Island

Australian dollar (AUD)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Australian dollar (AUD)

Colombia

Colombian peso (COP)

Comoros

Comoran franc (KMF)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Congolese franc (CDF)

Congo, Republic of the

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XAF);
note - responsible authority is the Bank of the Central African
States

Cook Islands

New Zealand dollar (NZD)

Costa Rica

Costa Rican colon (CRC)

Cote d'Ivoire

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note -
responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African
States

Croatia

kuna (HRK)

Cuba

Cuban peso (CUP) and Convertible peso (CUC)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: Cypriot pound (CYP); Turkish Cypriot
area: Turkish New lira (YTL)

Czech Republic

Czech koruna (CZK)

Denmark

Danish krone (DKK)

Djibouti

Djiboutian franc (DJF)

Dominica

East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Dominican Republic

Dominican peso (DOP)

East Timor

US dollar (USD)

Ecuador

US dollar (USD)

Egypt

Egyptian pound (EGP)

El Salvador

US dollar (USD)

Equatorial Guinea

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XAF); note

- responsible authority is the Bank of the Central African States

Eritrea

nakfa (ERN)

Estonia

Estonian kroon (EEK)

Ethiopia

birr (ETB)

European Union

euro, British pound, Cypriot pound, Czech koruna,
Danish krone, Estonian kroon, Hungarian forint, Latvian lat,
Lithuanian litas, Maltese lira, Polish zloty, Slovak koruna,
Slovenian tolar, Swedish krona

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Falkland pound (FKP)

Faroe Islands

Danish krone (DKK)

Fiji

Fijian dollar (FJD)

Finland

euro (EUR)

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euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

France

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

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French Guiana

euro (EUR)

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euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

French Polynesia

Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique franc (XPF)

Gabon

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XAF); note - responsible authority is the Bank of the Central African States

Gambia, The

dalasi (GMD)

Gaza Strip

new Israeli shekel (ILS)

Georgia
lari (GEL)

Germany
euro (EUR)

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euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Ghana
cedi (GHC)

Gibraltar
Gibraltar pound (GIP)

Greece
euro (EUR)
note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Greenland
Danish krone (DKK)

Grenada
East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Guadeloupe
euro (EUR)

Guam
US dollar (USD)

Guatemala

quetzal (GTQ), US dollar (USD), others allowed

Guernsey

British pound (GBP); note - there is also a Guernsey pound

Guinea

Guinean franc (GNF)

Guinea-Bissau

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note - responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African States

Guyana

Guyanese dollar (GYD)

Haiti

gourde (HTG)

Holy See (Vatican City)

euro (EUR)

Honduras

lempira (HNL)

Hong Kong

Hong Kong dollar (HKD)

Hungary

forint (HUF)

Iceland

Icelandic krona (ISK)

India

Indian rupee (INR)

Indonesia

Indonesian rupiah (IDR)

Iran

Iranian rial (IRR)

Iraq

New Iraqi dinar (NID) as of 22 January 2004

Ireland

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Isle of Man

British pound (GBP); note - there is also a Manx pound

Israel

new Israeli shekel (ILS); note - NIS is the currency abbreviation; ILS is the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) code for the NIS

Italy

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Jamaica

Jamaican dollar (JMD)

Japan
yen (JPY)

Jersey
British pound (GBP); note - there is also a Jersey pound

Jordan
Jordanian dinar (JOD)

Kazakhstan
tenge (KZT)

Kenya
Kenyan shilling (KES)

Kiribati
Australian dollar (AUD)

Korea, North
North Korean won (KPW)

Korea, South
South Korean won (KRW)

Kuwait
Kuwaiti dinar (KD)

Kyrgyzstan

Laos
kip (LAK)

Latvia
Latvian lat (LVL)

Lebanon
Lebanese pound (LBP)

Lesotho

loti (LSL); South African rand (ZAR)

Liberia

Liberian dollar (LRD)

Libya

Libyan dinar (LYD)

Liechtenstein

Swiss franc (CHF)

Lithuania

litas (LTL)

Luxembourg

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Macau

pataca (MOP)

Macedonia

Macedonian denar (MKD)

Madagascar

Madagascar ariary (MGA)

Malawi

Malawian kwacha (MWK)

Malaysia

ringgit (MYR)

Maldives
rufiyaa (MVR)

Mali
Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note - responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African States

Malta
Maltese lira (MTL)

Marshall Islands
US dollar (USD)

Martinique
euro (EUR)

Mauritania
ouguiya (MRO)

Mauritius
Mauritian rupee (MUR)

Mayotte
euro (EUR)

Mexico
Mexican peso (MXN)

Micronesia, Federated States of
US dollar (USD)

Moldova
Moldovan leu (MDL)

Monaco
euro (EUR)

Mongolia

togrog/tugrik (MNT)

Montenegro
euro (EUR)

Montserrat
East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Morocco
Moroccan dirham (MAD)

Mozambique
metical (MZM)

Namibia
Namibian dollar (NAD); South African rand (ZAR)

Nauru
Australian dollar (AUD)

Nepal
Nepalese rupee (NPR)

Netherlands
euro (EUR)
note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Netherlands Antilles
Netherlands Antillean guilder (ANG)

New Caledonia
Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique franc (XPF)

New Zealand

New Zealand dollar (NZD)

Nicaragua

gold cordoba (NIO)

Niger

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note -
responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African
States
(BCEAO)

Nigeria

naira (NGN)

Niue

New Zealand dollar (NZD)

Norfolk Island

Australian dollar (AUD)

Northern Mariana Islands

US dollar (USD)

Norway

Norwegian krone (NOK)

Oman

Omani rial (OMR)

Pakistan

Pakistani rupee (PKR)

Palau

US dollar (USD)

Panama

balboa (PAB); US dollar (USD)

Papua New Guinea
kina (PGK)

Paraguay
guarani (PYG)

Peru
nuevo sol (PEN)

Philippines
Philippine peso (PHP)

Pitcairn Islands
New Zealand dollar (NZD)

Poland
zloty (PLN)

Portugal
euro (EUR)
note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the
euro as a common currency to be used by financial institutions of
member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole
currency for everyday transactions within the member countries

Puerto Rico
US dollar (USD)

Qatar
Qatari rial (QAR)

Reunion
euro (EUR)

Romania

leu (ROL) is being phased out in 2006; "new" leu (RON) was introduced in 2005 due to currency revaluation: 10,000 ROL = 1 RON

Russia

Russian ruble (RUR)

Rwanda

Rwandan franc (RWF)

Saint Helena

Saint Helenian pound (SHP)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Saint Lucia

East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

euro (EUR)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

East Caribbean dollar (XCD)

Samoa

tala (SAT)

San Marino

euro (EUR)

Sao Tome and Principe

dobra (STD)

Saudi Arabia

Saudi riyal (SAR)

Senegal

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note - responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African States

Serbia

new Yugoslav dinar (YUM); note - in Kosovo both the euro and the Yugoslav dinar are legal

Seychelles

Seychelles rupee (SCR)

Sierra Leone

leone (SLL)

Singapore

Singapore dollar (SGD)

Slovakia

Slovak koruna (SKK)

Slovenia

tolar (SIT)

Solomon Islands

Solomon Islands dollar (SBD)

Somalia

Somali shilling (SOS)

South Africa

rand (ZAR)

Spain

euro (EUR)

note: on 1 January 1999, the European Monetary Union introduced the

euro as a common currency to be used by the financial institutions of member countries; on 1 January 2002, the euro became the sole currency for everyday transactions with the member countries

Sri Lanka

Sri Lankan rupee (LKR)

Sudan

Sudanese dinar (SDD)

Suriname

Surinam dollar (SRD)

Svalbard

Norwegian krone (NOK)

Swaziland

lilangeni (SZL)

Sweden

Swedish krona (SEK)

Switzerland

Swiss franc (CHF)

Syria

Syrian pound (SYP)

Taiwan

new Taiwan dollar (TWD)

Tajikistan

somoni

Tanzania

Tanzanian shilling (TZS)

Thailand

baht (THB)

Togo

Communaute Financiere Africaine franc (XOF); note - responsible authority is the Central Bank of the West African States

Tokelau

New Zealand dollar (NZD)

Tonga

pa'anga (TOP)

Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TTD)

Tunisia

Tunisian dinar (TND)

Turkey

Turkish lira (YTL); old Turkish lira (TRL) before 1 January 2005

Turkmenistan

Turkmen manat (TMM)

Turks and Caicos Islands

US dollar (USD)

Tuvalu

Australian dollar (AUD); note - there is also a Tuvaluan dollar

Uganda

Ugandan shilling (UGX)

Ukraine

hryvnia (UAH)

United Arab Emirates
Emirati dirham (AED)

United Kingdom
British pound (GBP)

United States
US dollar (USD)

Uruguay
Uruguayan peso (UYU)

Uzbekistan
Uzbekistani soum (UZS)

Vanuatu
vatu (VUV)

Venezuela
bolivar (VEB)

Vietnam
dong (VND)

Virgin Islands
US dollar (USD)

Wallis and Futuna
Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique franc (XPF)

West Bank
new Israeli shekel (ILS); Jordanian dinar (JOD)

Western Sahara
Moroccan dirham (MAD)

Yemen
Yemeni rial (YER)

Zambia
Zambian kwacha (ZMK)

Zimbabwe
Zimbabwean dollar (ZWD)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2066 Death rate (deaths/1,000 population)

Afghanistan
20.34 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Albania
5.22 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Algeria
4.61 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

American Samoa
3.27 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Andorra
6.25 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Angola
24.2 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Anguilla
5.34 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

5.37 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Argentina

7.55 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Armenia

8.23 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Aruba

6.68 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Australia

7.51 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Austria

9.76 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Azerbaijan

9.75 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bahamas, The

9.05 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bahrain

4.14 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bangladesh

8.27 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Barbados

8.67 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Belarus

14.02 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Belgium

10.27 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Belize

5.72 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Benin

12.22 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bermuda

7.74 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bhutan

12.7 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bolivia

7.53 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

8.27 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Botswana

29.5 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Brazil

6.17 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

British Virgin Islands

4.42 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Brunei

3.45 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bulgaria

14.27 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Burkina Faso

15.6 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Burma

9.83 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Burundi

13.46 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cambodia

9.06 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cameroon

13.47 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Canada

7.8 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cape Verde

6.55 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cayman Islands

4.89 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Central African Republic

18.65 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Chad

16.38 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Chile

5.81 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

China

6.97 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Christmas Island

NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NA deaths/1,000 population

Colombia

5.58 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Comoros

8.2 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the 13.27 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

12.93 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cook Islands

NA deaths/1,000 population

Costa Rica

4.36 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

14.84 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Croatia

11.48 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cuba

7.22 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cyprus

7.68 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Czech Republic

10.59 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Denmark

10.36 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Djibouti

19.31 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Dominica

6.73 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Dominican Republic

5.73 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

East Timor

6.24 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ecuador

4.23 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Egypt

5.23 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

El Salvador

5.78 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

15.06 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Eritrea

9.6 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Estonia

13.25 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ethiopia

14.86 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

European Union

10.1 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA deaths/1,000 population

Faroe Islands

8.7 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Fiji

5.65 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Finland

9.86 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

France

9.14 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

French Guiana

4.88 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

French Polynesia

4.69 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Gabon

12.25 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Gambia, The

12.25 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Gaza Strip

3.8 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Georgia

9.23 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Germany

10.62 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ghana

9.72 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Gibraltar

9.31 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Greece

10.24 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Greenland

7.84 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Grenada

6.88 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guadeloupe

6.09 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guam

4.48 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guatemala

5.2 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guernsey

10.01 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guinea

15.48 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

16.53 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guyana

8.28 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Haiti

12.17 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Honduras

5.28 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Hong Kong

6.29 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Hungary

13.11 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Iceland

6.72 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

India

8.18 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Indonesia

6.25 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Iran

5.55 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Iraq

5.37 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ireland

7.82 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Isle of Man

11.19 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Israel

6.18 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Italy

10.4 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Jamaica

6.52 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Japan

9.16 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Jersey

9.28 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Jordan

2.65 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Kazakhstan

9.42 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Kenya

14.02 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Kiribati

8.26 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Korea, North

7.13 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Korea, South

5.85 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Kuwait

2.41 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

7.08 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Laos

11.55 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Latvia

13.66 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Lebanon

6.21 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Lesotho

28.71 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Liberia

23.1 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Libya

3.48 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Liechtenstein

7.18 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Lithuania

10.98 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Luxembourg

8.41 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Macau

4.47 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Macedonia

8.77 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Madagascar

11.11 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Malawi

19.33 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Malaysia

5.05 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Maldives

7.06 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mali

16.89 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Malta

8.1 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Marshall Islands

4.78 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Martinique

6.48 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mauritania

12.16 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mauritius

6.86 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mayotte

7.7 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mexico

4.74 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of 4.75 deaths/1,000 population
(2006 est.)

Moldova

12.64 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Monaco

12.91 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mongolia

6.95 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Montenegro

9.2 deaths/1,000 population (2004)

Montserrat

7.1 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Morocco

5.58 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mozambique

21.35 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Namibia

18.86 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Nauru

6.7 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Nepal

9.31 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Netherlands

8.68 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

6.45 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

New Caledonia

5.69 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

New Zealand

7.53 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Nicaragua

4.45 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Niger

20.91 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Nigeria

16.94 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Niue

NA deaths/1,000 population

Norfolk Island

NA deaths/1,000 population

Northern Mariana Islands

2.29 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Norway

9.4 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Oman

3.81 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Pakistan

8.23 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Palau

6.8 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Panama

5.36 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Papua New Guinea

7.25 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Paraguay

4.49 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Peru

6.23 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Philippines

5.41 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

NA deaths/1,000 population

Poland

9.89 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Portugal

10.5 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Puerto Rico

7.65 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Qatar

4.72 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Reunion

5.49 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Romania

11.77 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Russia

14.65 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Rwanda

16.09 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Helena

6.53 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

8.33 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Lucia

5.08 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

6.83 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 5.98 deaths/1,000 population
(2006 est.)

Samoa

6.62 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

San Marino

8.17 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

6.47 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saudi Arabia

2.58 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Senegal

9.42 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Seychelles

6.29 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sierra Leone

23.03 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Singapore

4.28 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Slovakia

9.45 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Slovenia

10.31 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Solomon Islands

3.92 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Somalia

16.63 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

South Africa

22 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Spain

9.72 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sri Lanka

6.52 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sudan

8.97 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Suriname

7.27 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Svalbard

NA deaths/1,000 population

Swaziland

29.74 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sweden

10.31 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Switzerland

8.49 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Syria

4.81 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Taiwan

6.48 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Tajikistan

8.25 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Tanzania

16.39 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Thailand

7.04 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Togo

9.83 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Tokelau

NA deaths/1,000 population

Tonga

5.28 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

10.57 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Tunisia

5.13 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Turkey

5.97 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Turkmenistan

8.6 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

4.21 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Tuvalu

7.11 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Uganda

12.24 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ukraine

14.39 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

United Arab Emirates

4.4 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

United Kingdom

10.13 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

United States

8.26 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Uruguay

9.05 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Uzbekistan

7.84 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Vanuatu

7.82 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Venezuela

4.92 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Vietnam

6.22 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Virgin Islands

6.43 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Wallis and Futuna

NA deaths/1,000 population

West Bank

3.92 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Western Sahara

NA deaths/1,000 population

World

8.67 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Yemen

8.3 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Zambia

19.93 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Zimbabwe

21.84 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

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Afghanistan

\$122.4 million (2005 est.)

Albania

\$56.5 million (FY02)

Algeria

\$3 billion (2005 est.)

Angola

\$2 billion (2005 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

NA

Argentina

\$4.3 billion (FY99)

Armenia

\$135 million (FY01)

Australia

\$17.84 billion (2005 est.)

Austria

\$1.497 billion (FY01/02)

Azerbaijan

\$121 million (FY99)

Bahamas, The

NA

Bahrain

\$627.7 million (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

\$1.01 billion (2005 est.)

Barbados

NA

Belarus

\$420.5 million (2006)

Belgium

\$3.999 billion (2003)

Belize

\$19 million (2005 est.)

Benin

\$100.9 million (2005 est.)

Bermuda

\$4.03 million (2001)

Bhutan

\$8.29 million (2005 est.)

Bolivia

\$130 million (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

\$234.3 million (FY02)

Botswana

\$325.5 million (2005 est.)

Brazil

\$9.94 billion (2005 est.)

Brunei

\$290.7 million (2003 est.)

Bulgaria

\$356 million (FY02)

Burkina Faso

\$74.83 million (2005 est.)

Burma

\$39 million (FY97)

Burundi

\$43.9 million (2005 est.)

Cambodia

\$112 million (FY01 est.)

Cameroon

\$230.2 million (2005 est.)

Canada

\$9,801.7 million (2003)

Cape Verde

\$7.18 million (2005 est.)

Central African Republic

\$16.37 million (2005 est.)

Chad

\$68.95 million (2005 est.)

Chile

\$3.91 billion (2005 est.)

China

\$81.48 billion (2005 est.)

Colombia

\$3.3 billion (FY01)

Comoros

\$12.87 million (2005 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
\$103.7 million (2005 est.)

Congo, Republic of the
\$85.22 million (2005 est.)

Costa Rica
\$83.46 million (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire
\$246.6 million (2005 est.)

Croatia
\$620 million (2004)

Cuba
\$694 million (2005 est.)

Cyprus
\$384 million (FY02)

Czech Republic
\$2.17 billion (2004)

Denmark
\$3,271.6 million (2003)

Djibouti
\$29.05 million (2005 est.)

Dominica
NA

Dominican Republic
\$0 (2002 est.)

East Timor
\$4.4 million (FY03)

Ecuador

\$650 million (2005 est.)

Egypt

\$2.44 billion (2003)

El Salvador

\$161.7 million (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

\$152.2 million (2005 est.)

Eritrea

\$220.1 million (2005 est.)

Estonia

\$155 million (2002 est.)

Ethiopia

\$295.9 million (2005 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA

Faroe Islands

NA

Fiji

\$36 million (2004)

Finland

\$1.8 billion (FY98/99)

France

\$45 billion FY06 (2005)

French Guiana

NA

Gabon

\$253.5 million (2005 est.)

Gambia, The

\$1.55 million (2005 est.)

Gaza Strip

NA

Georgia

\$23 million (FY00)

Germany

\$35.063 billion (2003)

Ghana

\$83.65 million (2005 est.)

Greece

\$5.89 billion (2004)

Grenada

NA

Guatemala

\$169.8 million (2005 est.)

Guinea

\$119.7 million (2005 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

\$9.46 million (2005 est.)

Guyana

\$6.48 million (2003 est.)

Haiti

\$25.96 million (2003 est.)

Honduras

\$52.8 million (2005 est.)

Hong Kong

Hong Kong garrison is funded by China; figures are NA

Hungary

\$1.08 billion (2002 est.)

Iceland

0

India

\$19.04 billion (2005 est.)

Indonesia

\$1.3 billion (2004)

Iran

\$4.3 billion (2003 est.)

Iraq

\$1.34 billion (2005 est.)

Ireland

\$700 million (FY00/01)

Israel

\$9.45 billion (2005 est.)

Italy

\$28,182.8 million (2003)

Jamaica

\$31.17 million (2003 est.)

Japan

\$44.31 billion (2005 est.)

Jordan

\$1.4 billion (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

\$221.8 million (Ministry of Defense expenditures) (FY02)

Kenya

\$280.5 million (2005 est.)

Kiribati

NA

Korea, North

\$5,217.4 million (FY02)

Korea, South

\$21.06 billion FY05 (2005 est.)

Kuwait

\$3.01 billion (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

\$19.2 million (FY01)

Laos

\$11.04 million (2005 est.)

Latvia

\$87 million (FY01)

Lebanon

\$540.6 million (2004)

Lesotho

\$41.1 million (2005 est.)

Liberia

\$67.4 million (2005 est.)

Libya

\$1.3 billion (FY99)

Lithuania

\$230.8 million (FY01)

Luxembourg

\$231.6 million (2003)

Macedonia

\$200 million (FY01/02 est.)

Madagascar

\$329 million (2005 est.)

Malawi

\$15.81 million (2005 est.)

Malaysia

\$1.69 billion (FY00 est.)

Maldives

\$45.07 million (2005 est.)

Mali

\$106.3 million (2005 est.)

Malta

\$38.168 million (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands

NA

Mauritania

\$19.32 million (2005 est.)

Mauritius

\$12.04 million (2005 est.)

Mexico

\$6.07 billion (2005 est.)

Moldova

\$8.7 million (2004)

Mongolia

\$23.1 million (FY02)

Montenegro

\$2.306 billion

Morocco

\$2.31 billion (2003 est.)

Mozambique

\$78.03 million (2005 est.)

Namibia

\$149.5 million (2005 est.)

Nauru

NA

Nepal

\$104.9 million (2005 est.)

Netherlands

\$9.408 billion (2004)

New Caledonia

NA

New Zealand

\$1.147 billion (FY03/04)

Nicaragua

\$32.27 million (2005 est.)

Niger

\$44.78 million (2005 est.)

Nigeria

\$737.6 million (2005 est.)

Norway

\$4,033.5 million (2003)

Oman

\$252.99 million (2004)

Pakistan

\$4.26 billion (2005 est.)

Palau

NA

Panama

\$150 million (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

\$16.9 million (2003)

Paraguay

\$53.1 million (2003 est.)

Peru

\$829.3 million (2003 est.)

Philippines

\$836.9 million (2005 est.)

Poland

\$3.5 billion (2002)

Portugal

\$3,497.8 million (2003)

Qatar

\$723 million (FY00)

Romania

\$985 million (2002)

Russia

NA

Rwanda

\$53.66 million (2005 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

NA

Saint Lucia

NA

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

NA

Samoa

NA

San Marino

\$700,000 (FY00/01)

Sao Tome and Principe

\$581,729 (2005 est.)

Saudi Arabia

\$18 billion (2002)

Senegal

\$117.3 million (2005 est.)

Serbia

\$14.85 million

Seychelles

\$14.85 million (2005 est.)

Sierra Leone

\$14.25 million (2005 est.)

Singapore

\$4.47 billion (FY01 est.)

Slovakia

\$406 million (2002)

Slovenia

\$370 million (FY00)

Solomon Islands

NA

Somalia

\$22.34 million (2005 est.)

South Africa

\$3.55 billion (2005 est.)

Spain

\$9,906.5 million (2003)

Sri Lanka

\$606.2 million (2005 est.)

Sudan

\$587 million (2001 est.) (2004)

Suriname

\$7.5 million (2003 est.)

Svalbard

\$5.501 billion

Swaziland

\$41.6 million (2005 est.)

Sweden

\$5.51 billion (2005 est.)

Switzerland

\$2.548 billion (FY01)

Syria

\$858 million (FY00 est.); note - based on official budget data that may understate actual spending

Taiwan

\$7.93 billion (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

\$35.4 million (FY01)

Tanzania

\$21.2 million (2005 est.)

Thailand

\$1.775 billion (FY00)

Togo

\$29.98 million (2005 est.)

Tokelau

\$66.72 million

Tonga

NA

Trinidad and Tobago

\$66.72 million (2003 est.)

Tunisia

\$356 million (FY99)

Turkey

\$12.155 billion (2003)

Turkmenistan

\$90 million (FY99)

Turks and Caicos Islands

\$192.8 million

Tuvalu

NA

Uganda

\$192.8 million (2005 est.)

Ukraine

\$617.9 million (FY02)

United Arab Emirates

\$1.6 billion (FY00)

United Kingdom

\$42,836.5 million (2003)

United States

\$518.1 billion (FY04 est.) (2005 est.)

Uruguay

\$371.2 million (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan

\$200 million (FY97)

Vanuatu

NA

Venezuela

\$1.61 billion (2005 est.)

Vietnam

\$650 million (FY98)

West Bank

NA

Western Sahara

\$992.2 million

World

aggregate real expenditure on arms worldwide has increased in the beginning of the 21st century, with the largest increase in the US; a rough estimate for 2005 is \$1.2 trillion (at purchasing power parity) (2005 est.)

Yemen

\$992.2 million (2005 est.)

Zambia

\$121.7 million (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe

\$124.7 million (2005 est.)

This page was last updated on 2 November, 2006

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@2068 Dependent areas

Australia

Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Coral Sea Islands, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Norfolk Island, Macquarie Island

France

Bassas da India, Clipperton Island, Europa Island, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, New Caledonia, Tromelin Island, Wallis and Futuna

note: the US does not recognize claims to Antarctica

Netherlands

Aruba, Netherlands Antilles

New Zealand

Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau

Norway

Bouvet Island, Jan Mayen, Svalbard

United Kingdom

Anguilla, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena and Ascension, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands

United States

American Samoa, Baker Island, Guam, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa

Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palmyra Atoll, Puerto Rico, Virgin

Islands, Wake Island

note: from 18 July 1947 until 1 October 1994, the US administered

the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; it entered into a political relationship with all four political units: the Northern Mariana Islands is a commonwealth in political union with the US (effective 3 November 1986); the Republic of the Marshall Islands signed a Compact of Free Association with the US (effective 21 October 1986); the Federated States of Micronesia signed a Compact

of Free Association with the US (effective 3 November 1986); Palau

concluded a Compact of Free Association with the US (effective 1 October 1994)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2070 Disputes - international

Afghanistan

most Afghan refugees in Pakistan have been repatriated, but thousands still remain in Iran, many at their own choosing; Coalition and Pakistani forces continue to patrol remote tribal areas to control the borders and stem organized terrorist and other illegal cross-border activities; regular meetings between Pakistani and Coalition allies aim to resolve periodic claims of boundary encroachments; regional conflicts over water-sharing arrangements

with Amu Darya and Helmand River states

Albania

the Albanian Government calls for the protection of the

rights of ethnic Albanians in neighboring countries, and the peaceful resolution of interethnic disputes; some ethnic Albanian groups in neighboring countries advocate for a "greater Albania," but the idea has little appeal among Albanian nationals; thousands of unemployed Albanians emigrate annually to nearby Italy and other developed countries

Algeria

Algeria supports the exiled Sahrawi Polisario Front and rejects Moroccan administration of Western Sahara; most of the approximately 102,000 Western Saharan Sahrawi refugees are sheltered

in camps in Tindouf, Algeria; Algeria's border with Morocco remains

an irritant to bilateral relations, each nation accusing the other of harboring militants and arms smuggling; in an attempt to improve

relations, Morocco, in mid-2004, unilaterally lifted the requirement

that Algerians visiting Morocco possess entry visas - a gesture not reciprocated by Algeria; Algeria remains concerned about armed bandits operating throughout the Sahel who sometimes destabilize southern Algerian towns; dormant disputes include Libyan claims of

about 32,000 sq km still reflected on its maps of southeastern Algeria and the FLN's assertions of a claim to Chirac Pastures in southeastern Morocco

American Samoa

none

Andorra

none

Angola

many Cabinda exclave secessionists have sought shelter in neighboring states

Anguilla

none

Antarctica

Antarctic Treaty freezes claims (see Antarctic Treaty Summary in government type entry); Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, NZ, Norway, and UK claim land and maritime sectors (some overlapping) for a large portion of the continent; the US and many other states do not recognize these territorial claims and have made no claims themselves (the US and Russia reserve the right to do so); no claims have been made in the sector between 90 degrees west and 150 degrees west; several states with territorial claims in Antarctica have expressed their intention to submit data to the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf to extend their continental shelf claims to adjoining undersea ridges

Antigua and Barbuda

none

Arctic Ocean

some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

Argentina

Argentina continues to assert its claims to the UK-administered Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands in its constitution, forcibly occupying the Falklands in 1982, but in 1995 agreed no longer to

seek settlement by force; territorial claim in Antarctica partially overlaps UK and Chilean claims (see Antarctic disputes); unruly region at convergence of Argentina-Brazil-Paraguay borders is locus

of money laundering, smuggling, arms and illegal narcotics trafficking, and fundraising for extremist organizations; uncontested dispute between Brazil and Uruguay over Brazilera Island in the Quarai/Cuareim River leaves the tripoint with Argentina in question; action by the joint boundary commission, established by Chile and Argentina in 2001, for mapping and demarcating the disputed boundary in the Andean Southern Ice Field

(Campo de Hielo Sur) remains pending

Armenia

Armenia supports ethnic Armenian secessionists in Nagorno-Karabakh and since the early 1990s, has militarily occupied

16% of Azerbaijan - Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) continues to mediate dispute; over 800,000 mostly ethnic Azerbaijanis were driven from the occupied lands and Armenia;

about 230,000 ethnic Armenians were driven from their homes in Azerbaijan into Armenia; Azerbaijan seeks transit route through Armenia to connect to Naxcivan exclave; border with Turkey remains

closed over Nagorno-Karabakh dispute; ethnic Armenian groups in Javakheti region of Georgia seek greater autonomy; tens of thousands

of Armenians emigrate, primarily to Russia, to seek employment

Aruba

none

Ashmore and Cartier Islands Indonesian groups challenge

Australia's claim to Ashmore Reef; Australia has closed the surrounding waters to Indonesian traditional fishing and created a national park in the region while continuing to prospect for hydrocarbons in the vicinity

Atlantic Ocean

some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

Australia

East Timor and Australia agreed in 2005 to defer the disputed portion of the boundary for fifty years and to split hydrocarbon revenues evenly outside the Joint Petroleum Development

Area covered by the 2002 Timor Sea Treaty; East Timor dispute hampers creation of a revised maritime boundary with Indonesia (see

also Ashmore and Cartier Islands dispute); regional states express concern over Australia's 2004 declaration of a 1,000-nautical mile-wide maritime identification zone; Australia asserts land and maritime claims to Antarctica (see Antarctica); in 2004 Australia submitted its claims to UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) to extend its continental margin from both

its mainland and Antarctic claims

Austria

Austrian anti-nuclear activists have revived blockades of the Czech-Austrian border to protest operation of the Temelin nuclear power plant in the Czech Republic

Azerbaijan

Armenia supports ethnic Armenian secessionists in Nagorno-Karabakh and since the early 1990s has militarily occupied

16% of Azerbaijan; over 800,000 mostly ethnic Azerbaijanis were

driven from the occupied lands and Armenia; about 230,000 ethnic

Armenians were driven from their homes in Azerbaijan into Armenia;

Azerbaijan seeks transit route through Armenia to connect to Naxcivan exclave; Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) continues to mediate dispute; Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan,

and Russia ratify Caspian seabed delimitation treaties based on equidistance, while Iran continues to insist on an even one-fifth allocation and challenges Azerbaijan's hydrocarbon exploration in disputed waters; bilateral talks continue with Turkmenistan on dividing the seabed and contested oilfields in the middle of the Caspian; Azerbaijan and Georgia continue to discuss the alignment of

their boundary at certain crossing areas

Bahamas, The

disagrees with the US on the alignment of the maritime boundary; continues to monitor and interdict Haitian refugees fleeing economic privation and political instability

Bahrain

none

Baker Island

none

Bangladesh

discussions with India remain stalled to delimit a small section of river boundary, exchange 162 miniscule enclaves in both

countries, allocate divided villages, and stop illegal cross-border trade, migration, violence, and transit of terrorists through the porous border; Bangladesh resists India's attempts to fence or wall

off high-traffic sections of the porous boundary; a joint Bangladesh-India boundary inspection in 2005 revealed 92 pillars are

missing; dispute with India over New Moore/South Talpatty/Purbasha

Island in the Bay of Bengal deters maritime boundary delimitation; Burmese Muslim refugees strain Bangladesh's meager resources

Barbados

in 2005, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago agreed to compulsory international arbitration that will result in a binding award challenging whether the northern limit of Trinidad and Tobago's and Venezuela's maritime boundary extends into Barbadian

waters and the southern limit of Barbadian traditional fishing; joins other Caribbean states to counter Venezuela's claim that Aves Island sustains human habitation, a criterion under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which permits Venezuela

to extend its EEZ/continental shelf over a large portion of the Caribbean Sea

Bassas da India

claimed by Madagascar

Belarus

1997 boundary treaty with Ukraine remains unratified over unresolved financial claims, preventing demarcation and diminishing

border security; the whole boundary with Latvia and more than half

the boundary with Lithuania remains undemarcated; discussions toward

economic and political union with Russia proceed slowly

Belgium

none

Belize

Guatemalan squatters continue to settle in the largely uninhabited rain forests of Belize's border region; OAS seeks to revive the 2002 failed Belize-Guatemala Differendum that created a small adjustment to land boundary, a Guatemalan maritime corridor in Caribbean, joint ecological park for disputed Sapodilla Cays, and substantial US-UK financial package

Benin

Benin and Burkina Faso military clash in 2006 over sections of riverine boundary involving disputed villages and squatters; much of Benin-Niger boundary, including tripoint with Nigeria, remains undemarcated; in 2005, Nigeria ceded thirteen villages to Benin as a consequence of a 2004 joint task force to resolve maritime and land boundary disputes, but clashes among rival gangs along the border persist; a joint boundary commission continues to resurvey the boundary with Togo to verify Benin's claim that Togo moved boundary stones

Bermuda

none

Bhutan

approximately 105,000 Bhutanese have lived decades as refugees in Nepal, 90% of whom reside in seven UN Office of the High

Commissioner for Refugees camps; Bhutan cooperates with India to expel Indian separatists

Bolivia

Chile rebuffs Bolivia's reactivated claim to restore the Atacama corridor, ceded to Chile in 1884, offering instead unrestricted but not sovereign maritime access through Chile for Bolivian natural gas and other commodities

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro have delimited most of their boundary, but sections along the Drina River remain in dispute; discussions continue with Croatia on several small disputed sections of the boundary related to maritime access that hinder ratification of the 1999 border agreement

Botswana

commission established with Namibia has yet to resolve small residual disputes along the Caprivi Strip, including the Situngu marshlands along the Linyanti River; downstream Botswana

residents protest Namibia's planned construction of the Okavango hydroelectric dam at Popavalle (Popa Falls); Botswana has built electric fences to stem the thousands of Zimbabweans who flee to find work and escape political persecution; Namibia has long supported and in 2004 Zimbabwe dropped objections to plans between

Botswana and Zambia to build a bridge over the Zambezi River, thereby de facto recognizing their short, but not clearly delimited Botswana-Zambia boundary

Bouvet Island

none

Brazil

unruly region at convergence of Argentina-Brazil-Paraguay borders is locus of money laundering, smuggling, arms and illegal narcotics trafficking, and fundraising for extremist organizations; uncontested dispute with Uruguay over certain islands in the Quarai/Cuareim and Invernada boundary streams and the resulting

tripoint with Argentina; in 2004 Brazil submitted its claims to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to extend

its maritime continental margin

British Indian Ocean Territory

Mauritius and Seychelles claim the

Chagos Archipelago including Diego Garcia; in 2001 the former inhabitants of the Chagos Archipelago, evicted in 1965 and now residing chiefly in Mauritius, were granted UK citizenship and the right to repatriation; the UK resists the Chagossians' demand for an immediate return to the islands; repatriation is complicated by the exclusive US military lease of Diego Garcia that restricts access to the largest island in the chain;

British Virgin Islands

none

Brunei

in 2003 Brunei and Malaysia ceased gas and oil exploration in their disputed offshore and deepwater seabeds and negotiations have

stalemated prompting consideration of international legal adjudication; Malaysia's land boundary with Brunei around Limbang is

in dispute; Brunei established an exclusive economic fishing zone encompassing Louisa Reef in southern Spratly Islands in 1984 but makes no public territorial claim to the offshore reefs; the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea" has eased tensions in the Spratly Islands but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct" desired by several of the disputants

Bulgaria

none

Burkina Faso

two villages are in dispute along the border with Benin; Benin accuses Burkina Faso of moving boundary pillars; Burkina Faso border regions remain a staging area for Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire rebels and an asylum for refugees caught in local fighting; the Ivoirian Government accuses Burkina Faso of sheltering Ivoirian rebels

Burma

over half of Burma's population consists of diverse ethnic groups with substantial numbers of kin beyond its borders; despite continuing border committee talks, significant differences remain with Thailand over boundary alignment and the handling of ethnic rebels, refugees, and illegal cross-border activities; ethnic Karens flee into Thailand to escape fighting between Karen rebels and Burmese troops; in 2005 Thailand sheltered about 121,000 Burmese refugees; Karens also protest Thai support for a Burmese hydroelectric dam on the Salween River near the border; environmentalists in Burma and Thailand continue to voice concern over China's construction of hydroelectric dams upstream on the Nujiang/Salween River in Yunnan Province; India seeks cooperation

from Burma to keep Indian Nagaland separatists from hiding in remote

Burmese uplands

Burundi

Tutsi, Hutu, other conflicting ethnic groups, associated political rebels, armed gangs, and various government forces continue fighting in the Great Lakes region, transcending the boundaries of Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and

Uganda in an effort to gain control over populated and natural resource areas; government heads pledge to end conflict, but localized violence continues despite the presence of about 6,000 peacekeepers from the UN Operation in Burundi (ONUB) since 2004;

although some 150,000 Burundian refugees have been repatriated, as

of February 2005, Burundian refugees still reside in camps in western Tanzania as well as the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Cambodia

Southeast Asian states have enhanced border surveillance to check the spread of avian flu; Cambodia and Thailand dispute sections of boundary with missing boundary markers and Thai encroachments into Cambodian territory; maritime boundary with Vietnam is hampered by unresolved dispute over offshore islands; Cambodia accuses Thailand of obstructing access to Preah Vihear temple ruins awarded to Cambodia by ICJ decision in 1962; in 2004,

Cambodian-Laotian and Laotian-Vietnamese boundary commissions

re-erected missing markers completing most of their demarcations

Cameroon

ICJ ruled in 2002 on the entire Cameroon-Nigeria land and

maritime boundary but the parties formed a Joint Border Commission,

which continues to meet regularly to resolve differences bilaterally and have commenced with demarcation in less-contested sections of

the boundary, starting in Lake Chad in the north; implementation of

the ICJ ruling on the Cameroon-Equatorial Guinea-Nigeria maritime

boundary in the Gulf of Guinea is impeded by imprecisely defined coordinates and a sovereignty dispute between Equatorial Guinea and

Cameroon over an island at the mouth of the Ntem River; Nigeria initially rejected cession of the Bakassi Peninsula, then agreed, but much of the indigenous population opposes cession; only Nigeria

and Cameroon have heeded the Lake Chad Commission's admonition to

ratify the delimitation treaty which also includes the Chad-Niger and Niger-Nigeria boundaries

Canada

managed maritime boundary disputes with the US at Dixon Entrance, Beaufort Sea, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and around the disputed Machias Seal Island and North Rock; working toward greater

cooperation with US in monitoring people and commodities crossing

the border; uncontested sovereignty dispute with Denmark over Hans

Island in the Kennedy Channel between Ellesmere Island and Greenland

Cape Verde

none

Cayman Islands

none

Central African Republic

about 30,000 refugees fleeing the 2002

civil conflict in the CAR still reside in southern Chad; periodic skirmishes over water and grazing rights among related pastoral populations along the border with southern Sudan persist

Chad

since the expulsions of residents from Darfur in 2003 by Janjawid armed militia and Sudanese military, about 200,000 refugees

remain in eastern Chad; Chad remains an important mediator in the

Sudanese civil conflict, reducing tensions with Sudan arising from cross-border banditry; Chadian Aozou rebels reside in southern Libya; only Nigeria and Cameroon have heeded the Lake Chad Commission's admonition to ratify the delimitation treaty, which also includes the Chad-Niger and Niger-Nigeria boundaries

Chile

Chile rebuffs Bolivia's reactivated claim to restore the Atacama corridor, ceded to Chile in 1884, offering instead unrestricted but not sovereign maritime access through Chile to Bolivian gas and other commodities; Peru proposes changing its latitudinal maritime boundary with Chile to an equidistance line with a southwestern axis; territorial claim in Antarctica (Chilean Antarctic Territory) partially overlaps Argentine and British claims; action by the joint boundary commission, established by Chile and Argentina in 2001, for mapping and demarcating the disputed boundary in the Andean Southern Ice Field (Campo de Hielo

Sur) remains pending

China

in 2005, China and India began drafting principles to resolve all aspects of their extensive boundary and territorial disputes together with a security and foreign policy dialogue to consolidate discussions related to the boundary, regional nuclear proliferation, and other matters; recent talks and confidence-building measures have begun to defuse tensions over Kashmir, site of the world's largest and most militarized territorial dispute with portions under the de facto administration of China (Aksai Chin), India (Jammu and Kashmir), and Pakistan (Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas); India does not recognize Pakistan's ceding historic Kashmir lands to China in 1964; about 90,000 ethnic Tibetan exiles reside primarily in India as well as Nepal and Bhutan; China asserts sovereignty over the Spratly Islands together with Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea" has eased tensions in the Spratlys but is not the legally binding "code of conduct" sought by some parties; Vietnam and China continue to expand construction of facilities in the Spratlys and in March 2005, the national oil companies of China, the Philippines, and Vietnam signed a joint accord on marine seismic activities in the Spratly Islands; China occupies some of the Paracel Islands also claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; China and Taiwan have become more vocal in rejecting both Japan's claims to the uninhabited islands of Senkaku-shoto (Diaoyu Tai) and Japan's unilaterally declared equidistance line in the East China Sea, the site of intensive hydrocarbon prospecting; certain islands in the Yalu and Tumen rivers are in an uncontested dispute with North Korea and a section of boundary around Mount Paektu

is

considered indefinite; China seeks to stem illegal migration of tens of thousands of North Koreans; China and Russia prepare to demarcate

the boundary agreed to in October 2004 between the long-disputed

islands at the Amur and Ussuri; demarcation of the China-Vietnam boundary proceeds slowly and although the maritime boundary delimitation and fisheries agreements were ratified in June 2004, implementation has been delayed; environmentalists in Burma and Thailand remain concerned about China's construction of hydroelectric dams upstream on the Nujiang/Salween River in Yunnan

Province

Christmas Island

none

Clipperton Island

none

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

none

Colombia

Nicaragua filed a claim against Honduras in 1999 and against Colombia in 2001 at the ICJ over disputed maritime boundary

involving 50,000 sq km in the Caribbean Sea, including the Archipelago de San Andres y Providencia and Quita Sueno Bank; dispute with Venezuela over maritime boundary and Los Monjes Islands

near the Gulf of Venezuela; Colombian-organized illegal narcotics, guerrilla, and paramilitary activities penetrate all of its neighbors' borders and have created a serious refugee crisis with

over 300,000 persons having fled the country, mostly into neighboring states

Comoros

claims French-administered Mayotte

Congo, Democratic Republic of the heads of the Great Lakes states and UN pledge to end conflict but unchecked tribal, rebel, and militia fighting continues unabated in the northeastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, drawing in the neighboring states of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda; the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) has maintained over 14,000 peacekeepers in the region since 1999; thousands of Ituri refugees from the Congo continue to flee the fighting primarily into Uganda; 90,000 Angolan refugees were repatriated by 2004 with the remainder in the DRC expected to return in 2005; in 2005, DRC and Rwanda established a border verification mechanism to address accusations of Rwandan military supporting Congolese rebels and the DRC providing rebel Rwandan "Interhamwe" forces the means and bases to attack Rwandan forces; the location of the boundary in the broad Congo River with the Republic of the Congo is indefinite except in the Pool Malebo/Stanley Pool area

Congo, Republic of the

about 7,000 Congolese refugees fleeing

internal civil conflicts since the mid-1990s still reside in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; the location of the boundary in the broad Congo River with the Democratic Republic of the Congo is

indefinite except in the Pool Malebo/Stanley Pool area

Cook Islands

none

Coral Sea Islands

none

Costa Rica

in September 2005, Costa Rica took its case before the ICJ to advocate the navigation, security, and commercial rights of Costa Rican vessels using the Río San Juan over which Nicaragua retains sovereignty

Cote d'Ivoire

rebel and ethnic fighting against the central government in 2002 has spilled into neighboring states, driven out foreign cocoa workers from nearby countries, and, in 2004, resulted

in 6,000 peacekeepers deployed as part of UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI) assisting 4,000 French troops already in-country; the Ivorian Government accuses Burkina Faso and Liberia of supporting Ivorian rebels

Croatia

discussions continue with Bosnia and Herzegovina over several small disputed sections of the boundary related to maritime

access that hinders ratification of the 1999 border agreement; the Croatia-Slovenia land and maritime boundary agreement, which would

have ceded most of Pirin Bay and maritime access to Slovenia and several villages to Croatia, remains un-ratified and in dispute; as a European Union peripheral state, neighboring Slovenia must conform

to the strict Schengen border rules to curb illegal migration and commerce through southeastern Europe while encouraging close cross-border ties with Croatia

Cuba

US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay is leased to US and only mutual

agreement or US abandonment of the area can terminate the lease

Cyprus

hostilities in 1974 divided the island into two de facto autonomous entities, the internationally recognized Cypriot Government and a Turkish-Cypriot community (north Cyprus); the 1,000-strong UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) has served in

Cyprus since 1964 and maintains the buffer zone between north and

south; March 2003 reunification talks failed, but Turkish-Cypriots later opened their borders to temporary visits by Greek Cypriots; on

24 April 2004, the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities

voted in simultaneous and parallel referenda on whether to approve

the UN-brokered Annan Plan that would have ended the 30-year division of the island by establishing a new "United Cyprus

Republic," a majority of Greek Cypriots voted "no"; on 1 May 2004,

Cyprus entered the European Union still divided, with the EU's body

of legislation and standards (acquis communautaire) suspended in the

north

Czech Republic

in February 2005, the ICJ refused to rule on the restitution of Liechtenstein's land and property assets in the Czech Republic confiscated in 1945 as German property; individual Sudeten

Germans seek restitution for property confiscated in connection with

their expulsion from Czechoslovakia after World War II; Austrian

anti-nuclear activists have revived blockades of the Czech-Austrian border to protest operation of the Temelin nuclear power plant in the Czech Republic

Denmark

Iceland disputes the Faroe Islands' fisheries median line;

Iceland, the UK, and Ireland dispute Denmark's claim that the Faroe

Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm; Faroese continue

to study proposals for full independence; uncontested sovereignty dispute with Canada over Hans Island in the Kennedy Channel between

Ellesmere Island and Greenland

Djibouti

Djibouti maintains economic ties and border accords with

"Somaliland" leadership while maintaining some political ties to various factions in Somalia; thousands of Somali refugees await repatriation in UNHCR camps in Djibouti

Dominica

Dominica is the only Caribbean state to challenge

Venezuela's sovereignty claim over Aves Island and joins the other island nations in challenging whether the feature sustains human habitation, a criterion under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which permits Venezuela to extend its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental shelf claims over a large portion of the Caribbean Sea

Dominican Republic

increasing numbers of illegal migrants from the

Dominican Republic cross the Mona Passage each year to Puerto Rico

to find work

East Timor

UN Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET) has maintained about 1,000 peacekeepers in East Timor since 2002; East

Timor-Indonesia Boundary Committee continues to meet, survey, and

delimit the land boundary, but several sections of the boundary especially around the Oekusi enclave remain unresolved; Indonesia

and East Timor contest the sovereignty of the uninhabited coral island of Pulau Batek/Fatu Sinai, which prevents delimitation of the

northern maritime boundaries; many refugees who left East Timor in

2003 still reside in Indonesia and refuse repatriation; Australia and East Timor agreed in 2005 to defer the disputed portion of the boundary for 50 years and to split hydrocarbon revenues evenly outside the Joint Petroleum Development Area covered by the 2002

Timor Sea Treaty; dispute with Australia has hampered creation of a

southern maritime boundary with Indonesia

Ecuador

organized illegal narcotics operations in Colombia penetrate across Ecuador's shared border and caused over 20,000 refugees to flee into Ecuador in 2004

Egypt

Egypt and Sudan retain claims to administer the two triangular areas that extend north and south of the 1899 Treaty boundary along

the 22nd Parallel, but have withdrawn their military presence; Egypt

is developing the Hala'ib Triangle north of the Treaty line; since

the attack on Taba and other Egyptian resort towns on the Red Sea in

October 2004, Egypt vigilantly monitors the Sinai and borders with

Israel and the Gaza Strip; Egypt does not extend domestic asylum to

some 70,000 persons who identify themselves as Palestinians but who

largely lack UNRWA assistance and, until recently, UNHCR recognition

as refugees

El Salvador

in 1992, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled on the delimitation of "bolsones" (disputed areas) along the El Salvador-Honduras boundary, but despite Organization of American

States (OAS) intervention and a further ICJ ruling in 2003, full demarcation of the border remains stalled; the 1992 ICJ ruling advised a tripartite resolution to a maritime boundary in the Gulf of Fonseca advocating Honduran access to the Pacific; El Salvador continues to claim tiny Conejo Island, not identified in the ICJ decision, off Honduras in the Gulf of Fonseca

Equatorial Guinea

in 2002, ICJ ruled on an equidistance settlement of Cameroon-Equatorial Guinea-Nigeria maritime boundary in the Gulf

of Guinea, but a dispute between Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon over

an island at the mouth of the Ntem River, imprecisely defined maritime coordinates in the ICJ decision, and the unresolved Bakasi

allocation contribute to the delay in implementation; UN has been pressing Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to pledge to resolve the

sovereignty dispute over Gabon-occupied Mbane Island and create a maritime boundary in the hydrocarbon-rich Corisco Bay

Eritrea

Eritrea and Ethiopia agreed to abide by 2002

Ethiopia-Eritrea Boundary Commission's (EEBC) delimitation decision,

but despite international intervention, mutual animosities, accusations, and armed posturing have prevented demarcation; Ethiopia refuses to withdraw to the delimited boundary until claimed

technical errors made by the EEBC that ignored "human geography" are

addressed, including the award of Badme, the focus of the 1998-2000

war; Eritrea insists that the EEBC decision be implemented immediately without modifications; in 2005 Eritrea began severely restricting the operations of the UN Peacekeeping Mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) monitoring the 25km-wide Temporary

Security Zone in Eritrea since 2000; Sudan sustains over 110,000 Eritrean refugees and accuses Eritrea of supporting Sudanese rebel groups

Estonia

in 2005, Russia refuses to sign the 1996 technical border agreement with Estonia when Estonia prepares a unilateral declaration referencing Soviet occupation and territorial losses; Russia demands better accommodation of Russian-speaking population

in Estonia; Estonian citizen groups continue to press for realignment of the boundary based on the 1920 Tartu Peace Treaty

that would bring the now divided ethnic Setu people and parts of

the

Narva region within Estonia; as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Estonia must implement the strict Schengen border rules

Ethiopia

Eritrea and Ethiopia agreed to abide by the 2002

Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission's (EEBC) delimitation decision,

but mutual animosities, accusations, and armed posturing prevail, preventing demarcation despite international intervention; Ethiopia

refuses to withdraw to the delimited boundary until technical errors

made by the EEBC that ignored "human geography" are addressed, including the award of Badme, the focus of the 1998-2000 war; Eritrea insists that the EEBC decision be implemented immediately without modifications; Ethiopia has only an administrative line and

no international border with the Oromo region of southern Somalia

where it maintains alliances with local clans in opposition to the unrecognized Somali Interim Government in Mogadishu; "Somaliland"

secessionists provide port facilities and trade ties to landlocked Ethiopia; efforts to demarcate the porous boundary with Sudan have

been delayed by civil war

Europa Island

claimed by Madagascar

European Union

as a political union, the EU has no border disputes

with neighboring countries, but Estonia and Latvia have no land boundary agreements with Russia, Slovenia disputes its land and maritime boundaries with Croatia, and Spain has territorial and maritime disputes with Morocco; the EU has set up a Schengen area -

consisting of 13 EU member states that have signed the convention implementing the Schengen agreements (1985 and 1990) on the free

movement of persons and the harmonization of border controls in Europe; the Schengen agreements ("acquis") became incorporated into

EU law with the implementation of the 1997 Treaty of Amsterdam on 1

May 1999; member states are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland,

France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal,

Spain, and Sweden; in addition, non-EU states Iceland and Norway (as

part of the Nordic Union) have been included in the Schengen area since 1996 (full members in 2001), bringing the total current membership to 15; the UK (since 2000) and Ireland (since 2002) take

part in some aspects of the Schengen area, especially with respect to police and criminal matters; the 10 new member states that joined

the EU in 2004 eventually are expected to participate in Schengen, following a transition period to upgrade their border controls and procedures

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Argentina, which claims the

islands in its constitution and briefly occupied them by force in 1982, agreed in 1995 to no longer seek settlement by force; UK

continues to reject Argentine requests for sovereignty talks

Faroe Islands

because anticipated offshore hydrocarbon resources have not been realized, earlier Faroese proposals for full independence have been deferred; Iceland disputes the Faroe Islands'

fisheries median line boundary; Iceland, the UK, and Ireland dispute

Denmark's claim that the Faroe Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm

Fiji

none

Finland

various groups in Finland advocate restoration of Karelia and other areas ceded to the Soviet Union, but the Finnish Government asserts no territorial demands

France

Madagascar claims the French territories of Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, and Juan de Nova Island; Comoros claims Mayotte; Mauritius claims Tromelin Island; territorial dispute between Suriname and the French overseas department of French Guiana; France asserts a territorial claim in Antarctica (Adelie Land); France and Vanuatu claim Matthew and Hunter Islands, east of New Caledonia

French Guiana

Suriname claims area between Riviere Litani and Riviere Marouini (both headwaters of the Lawa) in French Guiana

French Polynesia

none

French Southern and Antarctic Lands
French claim to "Adelie Land" in
Antarctica is not recognized by the US

Gabon

UN presses Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to resolve the
sovereignty dispute over Gabon-occupied Mbane Island and to
establish a maritime boundary in hydrocarbon-rich Corisco Bay;
only
a few hundred out of the 20,000 Republic of the Congo refugees
who
fled militia fighting in 2000 remain in Gabon

Gambia, The
attempts to stem refugees, cross-border raids, arms
smuggling, and other illegal activities by separatists from southern
Senegal's Casamance region, as well as from conflicts in other west
African states

Gaza Strip

West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli-occupied with
current status subject to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement
- permanent status to be determined through further negotiation;
Israel removed settlers and military personnel from the Gaza Strip
in August 2005

Georgia

Russia and Georgia agree on delimiting 80% of their common
border, leaving certain small, strategic segments and the maritime
boundary unresolved; OSCE observers monitor volatile areas such
as
the Pankisi Gorge in the Akhmeti region and the Argun Gorge in
Abkhazia; UN Observer Mission in Georgia has maintained a
peacekeeping force in Georgia since 1993; Meshkheta Turks
scattered

throughout the former Soviet Union seek to return to Georgia;
boundary with Armenia remains undemarcated; ethnic Armenian
groups

in Javakheti region of Georgia seek greater autonomy from the
Georgian government; Azerbaijan and Georgia continue to discuss
the

alignment of their boundary at certain crossing areas

Germany

none

Ghana

Ghana struggles to accommodate returning nationals who worked
in the cocoa plantations and escaped fighting in Cote d'Ivoire

Gibraltar

in 2002, Gibraltar residents voted overwhelmingly by
referendum to reject any "shared sovereignty" arrangement; the
government of Gibraltar insists on equal participation in talks
between the UK and Spain; Spain disapproves of UK plans to grant
Gibraltar even greater autonomy

Glorioso Islands

claimed by Madagascar

Greece

Greece and Turkey continue discussions to resolve their
complex maritime, air, territorial, and boundary disputes in the
Aegean Sea; Cyprus question with Turkey; Greece rejects the use
of

the name Macedonia or Republic of Macedonia

Greenland

managed dispute between Canada and Denmark over Hans
Island in the Kennedy Channel between Canada's Ellesmere Island
and

Greenland

Grenada

none

Guadeloupe

none

Guam

none

Guatemala

Guatemalan squatters continue to settle in the rain forests of Belize's border region; Organization of American States (OAS) is attempting to revive the 2002 failed Differendum that created a small adjustment to land boundary, a Guatemalan maritime corridor in Caribbean, a joint ecological park for the disputed Sapodilla Cays, and a substantial US-UK financial package; Guatemalans enter Mexico illegally seeking work or transit to the US

Guernsey

none

Guinea

conflicts among rebel groups, warlords, and youth gangs in neighboring states have spilled over into Guinea, resulting in domestic instability; Sierra Leone has pressured Guinea to remove its forces from the town of Yenga, occupied since 1998

Guinea-Bissau

attempts to stem refugees and cross-border raids, arms smuggling, and political instability from a separatist movement in Senegal's Casamance region

Guyana

all of the area west of the Essequibo (river) is claimed by Venezuela preventing any discussion of a maritime boundary; Guyana has expressed its intention to join Barbados in asserting claims before UNCLOS that Trinidad and Tobago's maritime boundary with Venezuela extends into their waters; Suriname claims a triangle of land between the New and Kutari/Koetari rivers in a historic dispute over the headwaters of the Courantyne; Guyana seeks arbitration under provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to resolve the long-standing dispute with Suriname over the axis of the territorial sea boundary in potentially oil-rich waters

Haiti

since 2004, about 8,000 peacekeepers from the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) maintain civil order in Haiti; despite efforts to control illegal migration, Haitians fleeing economic privation and civil unrest continue to cross into the Dominican Republic and sail to neighboring countries; Haiti claims US-administered Navassa Island

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

none

Holy See (Vatican City)

none

Honduras

in 1992, International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled on the delimitation of "bolsones" (disputed areas) along the El Salvador-Honduras border, but despite Organization of American States (OAS) intervention and a further ICJ ruling in 2003, full

demarcation of the border remains stalled; the 1992 ICJ ruling advised a tripartite resolution to a maritime boundary in the Gulf of Fonseca with consideration of Honduran access to the Pacific; El Salvador continues to claim tiny Conejo Island, not mentioned in the

ICJ ruling, off Honduras in the Gulf of Fonseca; Honduras claims Sapodilla Cays off the coast of Belize, but agreed to creation of a joint ecological park and Guatemalan corridor in the Caribbean in the failed 2002 Belize-Guatemala Differendum, which the OAS is attempting to revive; Nicaragua filed a claim against Honduras in 1999 and against Colombia in 2001 at the ICJ over a complex dispute

over islands and maritime boundaries in the Caribbean Sea

Hong Kong

none

Howland Island

none

Hungary

in 2004, Hungary amended the status law extending special social and cultural benefits - and voted down a referendum to extend

dual citizenship - to ethnic Hungarians living in neighboring states, which have objected to such measures; consultations continue

between Slovakia and Hungary over Hungary's completion of its portion the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric dam project along the

Danube; as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Hungary must implement the strict Schengen border rules

Iceland

Iceland disputes Denmark's alignment of the Faroe Islands'

fisheries median line; Iceland, the UK, and Ireland dispute Denmark's claim that the Faroe Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm

Iles Eparses

Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island: claimed by Madagascar
Tromelin Island: claimed by Mauritius

India

since China and India launched a security and foreign policy dialogue in 2005, consolidated discussions related to the dispute over most of their rugged, militarized boundary, regional nuclear proliferation, Indian claims that China transferred missiles to Pakistan, and other matters continue; various talks and confidence-building measures have cautiously begun to defuse tensions over Kashmir, particularly since the October 2005 earthquake in the region; Kashmir nevertheless remains the site of the world's largest and most militarized territorial dispute with portions under the de facto administration of China (Aksai Chin), India (Jammu and Kashmir), and Pakistan (Azad Kashmir and Northern

Areas); in 2004, India and Pakistan instituted a cease fire in Kashmir and in 2005, restored bus service across the highly militarized Line of Control; Pakistan has taken its dispute on the impact and benefits of India's building the Baglihar Dam on the Chenab River in Jammu and Kashmir to the World Bank for arbitration;

UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) has maintained a small group of peacekeepers since 1949; India does not

recognize Pakistan's ceding historic Kashmir lands to China in 1964;

disputes persist with Pakistan over Indus River water sharing; to defuse tensions and prepare for discussions on a maritime

boundary,

in 2004, India and Pakistan resurveyed a portion of the disputed boundary in Sir Creek estuary at the mouth of the Rann of Kutch; Pakistani maps continue to show its Junagadh claim in Indian Gujarat

State; discussions with Bangladesh remain stalled to delimit a small

section of river boundary, to exchange 162 miniscule enclaves in both countries, to allocate divided villages, and to stop illegal cross-border trade, migration, violence, and transit of terrorists through the porous border; Bangladesh protests India's attempts to fence off high-traffic sections of the border; dispute with Bangladesh over New Moore/South Talpatty/Purbasha Island in the Bay

of Bengal deters maritime boundary delimitation; India seeks cooperation from Bhutan and Burma to keep Indian Nagaland and Assam

separatists from hiding in remote areas along the borders; Joint Border Committee with Nepal continues to demarcate minor disputed

boundary sections; India maintains a strict border regime to keep out Maoist insurgents and control illegal cross-border activities from Nepal

Indian Ocean

some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

Indonesia

East Timor-Indonesia Boundary Committee continues to meet, survey, and delimit land boundary, but several sections of the boundary remain unresolved; many East Timorese refugees who left in

2003 still reside in Indonesia and refuse repatriation; Indonesia and East Timor contest the sovereignty of the uninhabited coral island of Pulau Batek/Fatu Sinai, which hinders a decision on a

northern maritime boundary; a 1997 treaty between Indonesia and Australia settled some parts of their maritime boundary but outstanding issues remain; ICJ's award of Sipadan and Ligitan islands to Malaysia in 2002 left maritime boundary in the hydrocarbon-rich Celebes Sea in dispute, culminating in hostile confrontations in March 2005 over concessions to the Ambalat oil block; the ICJ decision has prompted Indonesia to assert claims to and to establish a presence on its smaller outer islands; Indonesia and Singapore pledged in 2005 to finalize their 1973 maritime boundary agreement by defining unresolved areas north of Batam Island; Indonesian secessionists, squatters, and illegal migrants create repatriation problems for Papua New Guinea; piracy remains a problem in the Malacca Strait

Iran

Iran protests Afghanistan's limiting flow of dammed tributaries to the Helmand River in periods of drought; Iraq's lack of a maritime boundary with Iran prompts jurisdiction disputes beyond the

mouth of the Shatt al Arab in the Persian Gulf; Iran and UAE dispute

Tunb Islands and Abu Musa Island, which are occupied by Iran; Iran

stands alone among littoral states in insisting upon a division of the Caspian Sea into five equal sectors

Iraq

coalition forces assist Iraqis in monitoring boundary security; Iraq's lack of a maritime boundary with Iran prompts jurisdiction disputes beyond the mouth of the Shatt al Arab in the Persian Gulf;

Turkey has expressed concern over the status of Kurds in Iraq

Ireland

Ireland, Iceland, and the UK dispute Denmark's claim that the Faroe Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm

Isle of Man

none

Israel

West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli-occupied with current status subject to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement - permanent status to be determined through further negotiation; Israel continues construction of a "seam line" separation barrier along parts of the Green Line and within the West Bank; Israel withdrew its settlers and military from the Gaza Strip and from four

settlements in the West Bank in August 2005; Golan Heights is Israeli-occupied (Lebanon claims the Shab'a Farms area of Golan Heights); since 1948, about 350 peacekeepers from the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) headquartered in Jerusalem monitor

ceasefires, supervise armistice agreements, prevent isolated incidents from escalating, and assist other UN personnel in the region

Italy

Italy's long coastline and developed economy entices tens of thousands of illegal immigrants from southeastern Europe and northern Africa

Jamaica

none

Jan Mayen

none

Japan

the sovereignty dispute over the islands of Etorofu,

Kunashiri, and Shikotan, and the Habomai group, known in Japan as

the "Northern Territories" and in Russia as the "Southern Kuril Islands," occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, now administered by

Russia and claimed by Japan, remains the primary sticking point to

signing a peace treaty formally ending World War II hostilities; Japan and South Korea claim Liancourt Rocks (Take-shima/Tok-do)

occupied by South Korea since 1954; China and Taiwan dispute both

Japan's claims to the uninhabited islands of the Senkaku-shoto (Diaoyu Tai) and Japan's unilaterally declared exclusive economic zone in the East China Sea, the site of intensive hydrocarbon prospecting

Jarvis Island

none

Jersey

none

Johnston Atoll

none

Jordan

2004 Agreement settles border dispute with Syria pending demarcation

Juan de Nova Island

claimed by Madagascar

Kazakhstan

in 2005, Kazakhstan agreed with Russia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan to commence demarcating their boundaries;

delimitation

with Kyrgyzstan is complete; creation of a seabed boundary with Turkmenistan in the Caspian Sea remains unresolved; equidistant seabed treaties have been ratified with Azerbaijan and Russia in the

Caspian Sea, but no resolution has been made on dividing the water

column among any of the littoral states

Kenya

Kenya served as an important mediator in brokering Sudan's north-south separation in February 2005; Kenya provides shelter to

approximately a quarter of a million refugees including Ugandans who

flee across the border periodically to seek protection from Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels; the Kenya-Somalia border is open to

pastoralists and is susceptible to cross-border clan insurgencies; Kenya's administrative limits extend beyond the treaty border into the Sudan, creating the Ilemi Triangle

Kingman Reef

none

Kiribati

none

Korea, North

China seeks to stem illegal migration of tens of thousands of North Koreans escaping famine, economic privation, and

political oppression; North Korea and China dispute the sovereignty

of certain islands in Yalu and Tumen rivers and a section of

boundary around Paektu-san (mountain) is indefinite; Military Demarcation Line within the 4-km wide Demilitarized Zone has separated North from South Korea since 1953; periodic maritime disputes with South over the Northern Limit Line; North Korea supports South Korea in rejecting Japan's claim to Liancourt Rocks (Tok-do/Take-shima)

Korea, South

Military Demarcation Line within the 4-km wide Demilitarized Zone has separated North from South Korea since 1953; periodic maritime disputes with North Korea over the Northern Limit Line; South Korea and Japan claim Liancourt Rocks (Tok-do/Take-shima), occupied by South Korea since 1954

Kuwait

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia continue negotiating a joint maritime boundary with Iran; no maritime boundary exists with Iraq in the Persian Gulf

Kyrgyzstan

delimitation with Kazakhstan is complete; disputes in Isfara Valley delay completion of delimitation with Tajikistan; delimitation of 130 km of border with Uzbekistan is hampered by serious disputes around enclaves and other areas

Laos

Southeast Asian states have enhanced border surveillance to check the spread of avian flu; talks continue on completion of demarcation with Thailand but disputes remain over several areas along Mekong River and Thai squatters; concern among Mekong Commission members that China's construction of dams on the Mekong River will affect water levels

Latvia

Russia refuses to sign the 1997 boundary treaty due to Latvian insistence on a unilateral clarificatory declaration referencing Soviet occupation of Latvia and territorial losses; Russia demands better Latvian treatment of ethnic Russians in Latvia; the Latvian parliament has not ratified its 1998 maritime boundary treaty with Lithuania, primarily due to concerns over oil exploration rights; as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Latvia must implement the strict Schengen border rules

Lebanon

Lebanese Government claims Shab'a Farms area of Israeli-occupied Golan Heights; the roughly 2,000-strong UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has been in place since 1978

Lesotho

none

Liberia

although Liberia's domestic fighting among disparate rebel groups, warlords, and youth gangs was declared over in 2003, civil

unrest persists, and in 2004, 133,000 Liberian refugees remained in

Guinea, 72,000 in Cote d'Ivoire, 67,000 in Sierra Leone, and 43,000

in Ghana; Liberia, in turn, shelters refugees fleeing turmoil in Cote d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone; since 2003, the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has maintained about 18,000 peacekeepers in Liberia;

the Cote d'Ivoire Government accuses Liberia of supporting Ivoirian

rebels; UN sanctions ban Liberia from exporting diamonds and

timber

Libya

Libya has claimed more than 32,000 sq km in southeastern Algeria and about 25,000 sq km in Niger in currently dormant disputes; various Chadian rebels from the Aozou region reside in southern Libya

Liechtenstein

in February 2005, the ICJ refused to rule on the restitution of Liechtenstein's land and property assets in the Czech Republic confiscated in 1945 as German property

Lithuania

Lithuania and Russia committed to demarcating their boundary in 2006 in accordance with the land and maritime treaty ratified by Russia in May 2003 and by Lithuania in 1999; Lithuania

operates a simplified transit regime for Russian nationals traveling from the Kaliningrad coastal exclave into Russia, while still conforming, as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, to strict Schengen border rules; the Latvian parliament has not ratified its 1998 maritime boundary treaty with Lithuania, primarily due to concerns over potential hydrocarbons

Luxembourg

none

Macau

none

Macedonia

ethnic Albanians in Kosovo object to demarcation of the boundary with Macedonia in accordance with the 2000 Macedonia-Serbia and Montenegro delimitation agreement; Greece continues to

reject

the use of the name Macedonia or Republic of Macedonia

Madagascar

claims Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, and Juan de Nova Island (all administered by France)

Malawi

disputes with Tanzania over the boundary in Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) and the meandering Songwe River remain dormant

Malaysia

Malaysia has asserted sovereignty over the Spratly Islands together with China, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; while the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the

South China Sea" has eased tensions over the Spratly Islands, it is not the legally binding "code of conduct" sought by some parties; Malaysia was not party to the March 2005 joint accord among the national oil companies of China, the Philippines, and Vietnam on conducting marine seismic activities in the Spratly Islands; disputes continue over deliveries of fresh water to Singapore, Singapore's land reclamation, bridge construction, maritime boundaries, and Pedra Branca Island/Pulau Batu Putih - but parties

agree to ICJ arbitration on island dispute within three years; ICJ awarded Ligitan and Sipadan islands, also claimed by Indonesia and

Philippines, to Malaysia but left maritime boundary in the hydrocarbon-rich Celebes Sea in dispute, culminating in hostile confrontations in March 2005 over concessions to the Ambalat oil block; separatist violence in Thailand's predominantly Muslim southern provinces prompts measures to close and monitor border with

Malaysia to stem terrorist activities; Philippines retains a now

dormant claim to Malaysia's Sabah State in northern Borneo; in 2003,

Brunei and Malaysia ceased gas and oil exploration in their disputed

offshore and deepwater seabeds and negotiations have stalemated prompting consideration of international adjudication; Malaysia's land boundary with Brunei around Limbang is in dispute; piracy remains a problem in the Malacca Strait

Maldives

none

Mali

none

Malta

none

Marshall Islands

claims US territory of Wake Island

Martinique

none

Mauritania

Mauritanian claims to Western Sahara have been dormant in recent years

Mauritius

Mauritius claims the Chagos Archipelago (UK-administered British Indian Ocean Territory), and its former inhabitants, who reside chiefly in Mauritius, were granted UK citizenship but no right to patriation in the UK; claims French-administered Tromelin Island

Mayotte

claimed by Comoros

Mexico

prolonged drought, population growth, and outmoded practices and infrastructure in the border region have strained water-sharing

arrangements with the US; the US has stepped up efforts to stem nationals from Mexico, Central America, and other parts of the world

from illegally crossing the border with Mexico

Micronesia, Federated States of

none

Midway Islands

none

Moldova

Moldova and Ukraine have established joint customs posts to monitor transit through Moldova's break-away Transnistria region which remains under OSCE supervision

Monaco

none

Mongolia

none

Montenegro

ethnic Albanians in Kosovo refuse demarcation of the boundary with Macedonia in accordance with the 2000 Macedonia-Serbia

and Montenegro delimitation agreement, which includes a section of

boundary with Montenegro

Montserrat

none

Morocco

claims and administers Western Sahara whose sovereignty remains unresolved - UN-administered cease-fire has remained in effect since September 1991, but attempts to hold a referendum have

failed and parties thus far have rejected all brokered proposals; Morocco protests Spain's control over the coastal enclaves of Ceuta,

Melilla, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera, the islands of Penon de Alhucemas and Islas Chafarinas, and surrounding waters; discussions

have not progressed on a comprehensive maritime delimitation setting

limits on exploration and refugee interdiction since Morocco's 2002

rejection of Spain's unilateral designation of a median line from the Canary Islands; Morocco serves as one of the primary launching

areas of illegal migration into Spain from North Africa

Mozambique

none

Namibia

border commission has yet to resolve small residual disputes with Botswana along the Caprivi Strip, including the Situngu marshlands along the Linyanti River; Botswana residents protest Namibia's planned construction of the Okavango hydroelectric dam on

Popa Falls; managed dispute with South Africa over the location of the boundary in the Orange River; Namibia has supported and in 2004

Zimbabwe dropped objections to plans between Botswana and Zambia to

build a bridge over the Zambezi River, thereby de facto recognizing

a short, but not clearly delimited, Botswana-Zambia boundary in the

river

Nauru

none

Navassa Island

claimed by Haiti, source of subsistence fishing

Nepal

joint border commission continues to work on small disputed sections of boundary with India; India has instituted a stricter border regime to restrict transit of Maoist insurgents and illegal cross-border activities

Netherlands

none

Netherlands Antilles

none

New Caledonia

Matthew and Hunter Islands east of New Caledonia claimed by France and Vanuatu

New Zealand

asserts a territorial claim in Antarctica (Ross Dependency) [see Antarctica]

Nicaragua

Nicaragua filed a claim against Honduras in 1999 and

against Colombia in 2001 at the ICJ over disputed maritime boundary

involving 50,000 sq km in the Caribbean Sea, including the Archipelago de San Andres y Providencia and Quita Sueno Bank; the

1992 ICJ ruling for El Salvador and Honduras advised a tripartite resolution to establish a maritime boundary in the Gulf of Fonseca, which considers Honduran access to the Pacific; legal dispute over navigational rights of San Juan River on border with Costa Rica

Niger

Libya claims about 25,000 sq km in a currently dormant dispute; much of Benin-Niger boundary, including tripoint with Nigeria, remains undemarcated; only Nigeria and Cameroon have heeded

the Lake Chad Commission's admonition to ratify the delimitation treaty which also includes the Chad-Niger and Niger-Nigeria boundaries

Nigeria

ICJ ruled in 2002 on the entire Cameroon-Nigeria land and maritime boundary but the parties formed a Joint Border Commission

to resolve differences bilaterally and have commenced with demarcation in less-contested sections of the boundary, starting in Lake Chad in the north; following the UN-brokered Greentree Agreement of 12 June 2006, Nigeria, in completion of the 2002 ICJ

decision on the Cameroon-Nigerian land boundary, handed sovereignty

of the Bakassi peninsula to Cameroon on 14 August; all Nigerian military forces have reportedly withdrawn from the region but Nigeria will continue to maintain a police and administrative presence in the southeastern "transition zone" for a period of up to two years; Nigeria pledges to provide for the resettlement of those

Bakassi residents who wish to remain Nigerian citizens; the ICJ ruled on an equidistance settlement of Cameroon-Equatorial Guinea-Nigeria maritime boundary in the Gulf of Guinea, but imprecisely defined coordinates in the ICJ decision and a sovereignty dispute between Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon over an

island at the mouth of the Ntem River all contribute to the delay in

implementation; a joint task force was established in 2004 that resolved disputes over and redrew the maritime and the 870-km land

boundary with Benin on the Okpara River; only Nigeria and Cameroon

have heeded the Lake Chad Commission's admonition to ratify the delimitation treaty which also includes the Chad-Niger and Niger-Nigeria boundaries

Niue

none

Norfolk Island

none

Northern Mariana Islands

none

Norway

Norway asserts a territorial claim in Antarctica (Queen Maud Land and its continental shelf); despite recent discussions, Russia and Norway continue to dispute their maritime limits in the Barents

Sea and Russia's fishing rights beyond Svalbard's territorial limits within the Svalbard Treaty zone

Oman

boundary agreement reportedly signed and ratified with UAE in

2003 for entire border, including Oman's Musandam Peninsula and Al

Madhah exclave, but details have not been made public

Pacific Ocean

some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

Pakistan

various talks and confidence-building measures cautiously have begun to defuse tensions over Kashmir, particularly since the October 2005 earthquake in the region; Kashmir nevertheless remains

the site of the world's largest and most militarized territorial dispute with portions under the de facto administration of China (Aksai Chin), India (Jammu and Kashmir), and Pakistan (Azad Kashmir

and Northern Areas); UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) has maintained a small group of peacekeepers

since 1949; India does not recognize Pakistan's ceding historic Kashmir lands to China in 1964; in 2004, India and Pakistan instituted a cease-fire in the Kashmir, and in 2005 restored bus service across the highly militarized Line of Control; Pakistan has taken its dispute on the impact of India's building the Baglihar Dam

on the Chenab River in Jammu and Kashmir to the World Bank for arbitration and in general the two states still dispute Indus River water sharing; to defuse tensions and prepare discussions on a maritime boundary, in 2004, India and Pakistan resurveyed a portion

of the disputed the Sir Creek estuary at the mouth of the Rann of Kutch; Pakistani maps continue to show the Junagadh claim in India's

Gujarat State; by 2005, Pakistan, with UN assistance, had repatriated 2.3 million Afghan refugees and had undertaken a

census

to count the remaining million or more, many of whom remain at their

own choosing; Pakistan has sent troops into remote tribal areas to control the border with Afghanistan and stem organized terrorist or

other illegal cross-border activities; regular meetings with Afghan and Coalition allies aim to resolve periodic claims of boundary encroachments

Palau

border delineation disputes being negotiated with Philippines, Indonesia

Palmyra Atoll

none

Panama

organized illegal narcotics operations in Colombia operate within the border region with Panama

Papua New Guinea

relies on assistance from Australia to keep out illegal cross-border activities from primarily Indonesia, including goods smuggling, illegal narcotics trafficking, and squatters and secessionists

Paracel Islands

occupied by China, also claimed by Taiwan and Vietnam

Paraguay

unruly region at convergence of Argentina-Brazil-Paraguay borders is locus of money laundering, smuggling, arms and illegal narcotics trafficking, and fundraising for extremist organizations

Peru

Chile and Ecuador rejected Peru's November 2005 unilateral law to shift the axis of their joint treaty-defined maritime boundary along the parallel of latitude to an equidistance line which favors Peru; organized illegal narcotics operations in Colombia have penetrated Peru's shared border; Peru does not support Bolivia's claim to restore maritime access through a sovereign corridor through Chile along the Peruvian border

Philippines

Philippines claims sovereignty over certain of the Spratly Islands, known locally as the Kalayaan (Freedom) Islands, also claimed by China, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Vietnam; the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea," has eased tensions in the Spratly Islands but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct" desired by several of the disputants; in March 2005, the national oil companies of China, the Philippines, and Vietnam signed a joint accord to conduct marine seismic activities in the Spratly Islands; Philippines retains a dormant claim to Malaysia's Sabah State in northern Borneo based on the Sultanate of Sulu's granting the Philippines Government power of attorney to pursue a sovereignty claim on his behalf

Pitcairn Islands

none

Poland

as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Poland must implement the strict Schengen border rules

Portugal

Portugal does not recognize Spanish sovereignty over the territory of Olivenza based on a difference of interpretation of the 1815 Congress of Vienna and the 1801 Treaty of Badajoz

Puerto Rico

increasing numbers of illegal migrants from the Dominican Republic cross the Mona Passage to Puerto Rico each year
looking for work

Qatar

none

Reunion

none

Romania

Romania and Ukraine have taken their dispute over Ukrainian-administered Zmiyinyy (Snake) Island and Black Sea maritime boundary to the ICJ for adjudication; Romania also opposes

Ukraine's reopening of a navigation canal from the Danube border through Ukraine to the Black Sea; Hungary amended the status law

extending special social and cultural benefits to ethnic Hungarians in Romania, to which Romania had objected

Russia

in 2005, China and Russia ratified the treaty to divide up the islands in the Amur, Ussuri, and Argun Rivers, representing the

final portion of their centuries-long border disputes; the sovereignty dispute over the islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan, and the Habomai group, known in Japan as the "Northern

Territories" and in Russia as the "Southern Kurils," occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, now administered by Russia, and claimed by

Japan, remains the primary sticking point to signing a peace treaty formally ending World War II hostilities; Russia and Georgia agree on delimiting all but small, strategic segments of the land boundary

and the maritime boundary; OSCE observers monitor volatile areas such as the Pankisi Gorge in the Akhmeti region and the Kodori Gorge

in Abkhazia; Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Russia signed equidistance

boundaries in the Caspian seabed but the littoral states have no

consensus on dividing the water column; Russia and Norway dispute

their maritime limits in the Barents Sea and Russia's fishing rights beyond Svalbard's territorial limits within the Svalbard Treaty zone; various groups in Finland advocate restoration of Karelia (Kareliya) and other areas ceded to the Soviet Union following the Second World War but the Finnish Government asserts no territorial

demands; in May 2005, Russia recalled its signatures to the 1996 border agreements with Estonia (1996) and Latvia (1997), when the

two Baltic states announced issuance of unilateral declarations referencing Soviet occupation and ensuing territorial losses; Russia demands better treatment of ethnic Russians in Estonia and Latvia; Estonian citizen groups continue to press for realignment of the boundary based on the 1920 Tartu Peace Treaty that would bring the

now divided ethnic Setu people and parts of the Narva region within

Estonia; Lithuania and Russia committed to demarcating their boundary in 2006 in accordance with the land and maritime treaty ratified by Russia in May 2003 and by Lithuania in 1999; Lithuania

operates a simplified transit regime for Russian nationals traveling from the Kaliningrad coastal exclave into Russia, while still conforming, as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, to strict Schengen border rules; delimitation of land boundary with Ukraine is complete, but states have renewed discussions on demarcation; the dispute over the maritime boundary

between Russia and Ukraine through the Kerch Strait and Sea of Azov

remains unresolved despite a December 2003 framework agreement and

on-going expert-level discussions; discussions toward economic and

political union with Belarus advance slowly; Kazakhstan and Russia

boundary delimitation ratified November 2005 and demarcation is underway; Russian Duma has not yet ratified 1990 Maritime Boundary

Agreement with the US in the Bering Sea

Rwanda

Tutsi, Hutu, Hema, Lendu, and other conflicting ethnic groups, associated political rebels, armed gangs, and various government forces continue fighting in Great Lakes region, transcending the boundaries of Burundi, Democratic Republic of the

Congo, Rwanda, and Uganda to gain control over populated areas and

natural resources - government heads pledge to end conflicts, but localized violence continues despite UN peacekeeping efforts; DROC

and Rwanda established a border verification mechanism in 2005 to

address accusations of Rwandan military supporting Congolese rebels

and the Congo providing rebel Rwandan "Interhamwe" forces the means

and bases to attack Rwandan forces; as of 2004, Rwandan refugees lived in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, and Zambia

Saint Helena

none

Saint Kitts and Nevis

joins other Caribbean states to counter

Venezuela's claim that Aves Island sustains human habitation, a criterion under UNCLOS, which permits Venezuela to extend its EEZ/continental shelf over a large portion of the Caribbean Sea

Saint Lucia

joins other Caribbean states to counter Venezuela's claim that Aves Island sustains human habitation, a criterion under

UNCLOS, which permits Venezuela to extend its EEZ/continental shelf

over a large portion of the Caribbean Sea

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

none

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines joins other Caribbean states to counter Venezuela's claim that Aves Island sustains human habitation, a criterion under UNCLOS, which permits Venezuela to extend its EEZ/continental shelf over a large portion of the Caribbean Sea

Samoa

none

San Marino

none

Sao Tome and Principe

none

Saudi Arabia

despite resistance from nomadic groups, the demarcation of the Saudi Arabia-Yemen boundary established under the 2000 Jeddah

Treaty is almost complete; Saudi Arabia still maintains the concrete-filled pipe as a security barrier along sections of the

border with Yemen in 2004 to stem illegal cross-border activities; Kuwait and Saudi Arabia continue discussions on a maritime boundary

with Iran; the United Arab Emirate 2006 Yearbook published a map and

text rescinding the 1974 boundary with Saudi Arabia, as stipulated in a treaty filed with the UN in 1993, on the grounds that the agreement was not formally ratified

Senegal

The Gambia and Guinea-Bissau attempt to stem Senegalese citizens from the Casamance region fleeing separatist violence, cross border raids, and arms smuggling

Serbia

the final status of the Serbian province of Kosovo remains unresolved and several thousand peacekeepers from the UN Interim

Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) have administered the region since 1999, with Kosovar Albanians overwhelmingly supporting

and Serbian officials opposing Kosovo independence; the international community had agreed to begin a process to determine

final status but contingency of solidifying multi-ethnic democracy in Kosovo has not been satisfied; ethnic Albanians in Kosovo refuse

demarcation of the boundary with Macedonia in accordance with the

2000 Macedonia-Serbia and Montenegro delimitation agreement; Serbia

and Montenegro delimited about half of the boundary with Bosnia and

Herzegovina, but sections with Serbia along the Drina River remain

in dispute

Seychelles

together with Mauritius, Seychelles claims the Chagos Archipelago (UK-administered British Indian Ocean Territory)

Sierra Leone

domestic fighting among disparate rebel groups, warlords, and youth gangs in Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone perpetuate insurgencies, street violence, looting, arms trafficking, ethnic conflicts, and refugees in border areas; UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) has maintained over 4,000 peacekeepers in Sierra Leone since 1999; Sierra Leone pressures Guinea to remove its forces from the town of Yenga occupied since 1998

Singapore

disputes persist with Malaysia over deliveries of fresh water to Singapore, Singapore's extensive land reclamation works, bridge construction, maritime boundaries, and Pedra Branca Island/Pulau Batu Putih - parties agree to ICJ arbitration on island dispute within three years; Indonesia and Singapore pledged in 2005

to finalize their 1973 maritime boundary agreement by defining unresolved areas north of Batam Island; piracy remains a problem in the Malacca Strait

Slovakia

Hungary amended its status law extending special social and cultural benefits to ethnic Hungarians in Slovakia, to which Slovakia had protested; consultations continue between Slovakia and

Hungary over Hungary's completion of its portion of the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric dam project along the

Danube; as a

member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Slovakia must implement the strict Schengen border rules

Slovenia

the Croatia-Slovenia land and maritime boundary agreement, which would have ceded most of Piran Bay and maritime access to Slovenia and several villages to Croatia, remains unratified and in dispute; as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Slovenia must implement the strict Schengen border rules to

curb illegal migration and commerce through southeastern Europe while encouraging close cross-border ties with Croatia

Solomon Islands

Australian Defense Force leads the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) at the invitation

of the Solomon Islands' Government to maintain civil and political order and reinforce regional security

Somalia

"Somaliland" secessionists provide port facilities to landlocked Ethiopia and establish commercial ties with regional states; "Puntland" and "Somaliland" "governments" seek support from

neighboring states in their secessionist aspirations and in conflicts with each other; Ethiopia has only an administrative line with the Oromo region of southern Somalia and maintains alliances

with local Somali clans opposed to the unrecognized Somali Interim

Government, which plans eventual relocation from Kenya to Mogadishu;

rival militia and clan fighting in southern Somalia periodically

spills over into Kenya

South Africa

South Africa has placed military along the border to stem the thousands of Zimbabweans fleeing to find work and escape

political persecution; managed dispute with Namibia over the location of the boundary in the Orange River

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Argentina, which claims the islands in its constitution and briefly occupied the islands by force in 1982, agreed in 1995 to no longer seek settlement by force

Southern Ocean

Antarctic Treaty defers claims (see Antarctica entry), but Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, NZ, Norway, and UK

assert claims (some overlapping), including the continental shelf in

the Southern Ocean; several states have expressed an interest in extending those continental shelf claims under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to include undersea ridges; the US and most other states do not recognize the land or maritime claims of other states and have made no claims themselves

(the US and Russia have reserved the right to do so); no formal claims exist in the waters in the sector between 90 degrees west and

150 degrees west

Spain

in 2003, Gibraltar residents voted overwhelmingly by referendum to remain a British colony and against a "total shared

sovereignty" arrangement while demanding participation in talks between the UK and Spain; Spain disapproves of UK plans to grant Gibraltar greater autonomy; Morocco protests Spain's control over the coastal enclaves of Ceuta, Melilla, and the islands of Penon de Velez de la Gomera, Penon de Alhucemas and Islas Chafarinas, and

surrounding waters; Morocco serves as the primary launching site of

illegal migration into Spain from North Africa; Portugal does not recognize Spanish sovereignty over the territory of Olivenza based on a difference of interpretation of the 1815 Congress of Vienna and

the 1801 Treaty of Badajoz

Spratly Islands

all of the Spratly Islands are claimed by China, Taiwan, and Vietnam; parts of them are claimed by Malaysia and the

Philippines; in 1984, Brunei established an exclusive fishing zone that encompasses Louisa Reef in the southern Spratly Islands but has

not publicly claimed the reef; claimants in November 2002 signed the

"Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea," which has eased tensions but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct"; in March 2005, the national oil companies of China, the

Philippines, and Vietnam signed a joint accord to conduct marine seismic activities in the Spratly Islands

Sri Lanka

none

Sudan

the effects of Sudan's almost constant ethnic and rebel

militia fighting since the mid-twentieth century have penetrated all

of its border states that provide shelter for fleeing refugees and cover to disparate domestic and foreign conflicting elements; since 2003, Janjawid armed militia and Sudanese military have driven about

200,000 Darfur region refugees into eastern Chad; large numbers of

Sudanese refugees have also fled to Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

southern Sudan provides shelter to Ugandans seeking periodic protection from soldiers of the Lord's Resistance Army; Sudan accuses Eritrea of supporting Sudanese rebel groups; efforts to demarcate the porous boundary with Ethiopia have been delayed by

civil and ethnic fighting in Sudan; Kenya's administrative boundary

extends into the southern Sudan, creating the "Ilemi Triangle"; Egypt and Sudan retain claims to administer triangular areas that extend north and south of the 1899 Treaty boundary along the 22nd

Parallel, but have withdrawn their military presence; Egypt is economically developing the "Hala'ib Triangle" north of the Treaty Line; periodic violent skirmishes with Sudanese residents over water

and grazing rights persist among related pastoral populations from the Central African Republic along the border

Suriname

area claimed by French Guiana between Riviere Litani and Riviere Marouini (both headwaters of the Lawa); Suriname claims a

triangle of land between the New and Kutari/Koetari rivers in a

historic dispute over the headwaters of the Courantyne; Guyana seeks

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) arbitration

to resolve the long-standing dispute with Suriname over the axis of the territorial sea boundary in potentially oil-rich waters

Svalbard

despite recent discussions, Russia and Norway dispute their maritime limits in the Barents Sea and Russia's fishing rights beyond Svalbard's territorial limits within the Svalbard Treaty zone

Swaziland

none

Sweden

none

Switzerland

none

Syria

Golan Heights is Israeli-occupied with the almost 1,000-strong UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) patrolling a buffer zone

since 1964; Lebanon claims Shaba'a farms in Golan Heights; international pressure prompts the removal of Syrian troops and intelligence personnel stationed in Lebanon since October 1976; 2004

Agreement and pending demarcation settles border dispute with Jordan

Taiwan

involved in complex dispute with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei over the Spratly Islands;

the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China

Sea" has eased tensions but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct" desired by several of the disputants; Paracel Islands are occupied by China, but claimed by Taiwan and Vietnam; in 2003,

China and Taiwan became more vocal in rejecting both Japan's claims

to the uninhabited islands of the Senkaku-shoto (Diaoyu Tai) and Japan's unilaterally declared exclusive economic zone in the East China Sea where all parties engage in hydrocarbon prospecting

Tajikistan

boundary agreements signed in 2002 cede 1,000 sq km of Pamir Mountain range to China in return for China relinquishing claims to 28,000 sq km of Tajikistani lands, but neither state has published maps of ceded areas and demarcation has not yet commenced;

talks continue with Uzbekistan to delimit border and remove minefields; disputes in Isfara Valley delay delimitation with Kyrgyzstan

Tanzania

disputes with Malawi over the boundary in Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) and the meandering Songwe River remain dormant

Thailand

separatist violence in Thailand's predominantly Muslim southern provinces prompt border closures and controls with Malaysia

to stem terrorist activities; southeast Asian states have enhanced border surveillance to check the spread of avian flu; talks continue on completion of demarcation with Thailand but disputes remain over

several areas along Mekong River and Thai squatters; despite

continuing border committee talks, significant differences remain with Burma over boundary alignment and the handling of ethnic rebels, refugees, and illegal cross-border activities; Cambodia and Thailand dispute sections of boundary with missing boundary markers;

Cambodia claims Thai encroachments into Cambodian territory and

obstructing access to Preah Vihear temple ruins awarded to Cambodia

by ICJ decision in 1962; ethnic Karens from Burma flee into Thailand

- to escape fighting between Karen rebels and Burmese troops - resulting in Thailand sheltering about 120,000 Burmese refugees in

2005; Karens also protest Thai support for a Burmese hydroelectric dam construction on the Salween River near the border;

environmentalists in Burma and Thailand remain concerned about China's construction of hydroelectric dams upstream on the Nujiang/Salween River in Yunnan Province

Togo

in 2001 Benin claimed Togo moved boundary monuments - joint commission continues to resurvey the boundary

Tokelau

none

Tonga

none

Trinidad and Tobago

Barbados will assert its claim before the UN

Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that the northern limit of

Trinidad and Tobago's maritime boundary with Venezuela extends

into

its waters; Guyana has also expressed its intention to challenge this boundary as it may extend into its waters as well

Tromelin Island
claimed by Mauritius

Tunisia
none

Turkey
complex maritime, air, and territorial disputes with Greece in the Aegean Sea; status of north Cyprus question remains; Syria and Iraq protest Turkish hydrological projects to control upper Euphrates waters; Turkey has expressed concern over the status of Kurds in Iraq; border with Armenia remains closed over Nagorno-Karabakh

Turkmenistan
cotton monoculture in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan creates water-sharing difficulties for Amu Darya river states; bilateral talks continue with Azerbaijan on dividing the seabed and
contested oilfields in the middle of the Caspian; demarcation of land boundary with Kazakhstan has started but Caspian seabed delimitation remains stalled

Turks and Caicos Islands have received Haitians fleeing economic and civil disorder

Tuvalu
none

Uganda
Uganda is subject to armed fighting among hostile ethnic groups, rebels, armed gangs, militias, and various government

forces; Ugandan refugees have fled the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)

into the southern Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

LRA forces have attacked Kenyan villages across the border

Ukraine

1997 boundary treaty with Belarus remains un-ratified due to unresolved financial claims, stalling demarcation and reducing border security; delimitation of land boundary with Russia is complete and parties have renewed discussions on demarcation; the

dispute over the maritime boundary between Russia and Ukraine through the Kerch Strait and Sea of Azov remains unresolved despite

a December 2003 framework agreement and ongoing expert-level discussions; Moldova and Ukraine have established joint customs posts to monitor transit through Moldova's break-away Transnistria

Region, which remains under OSCE supervision; in 2004 Ukraine and

Romania took their dispute over Ukrainian-administered Zmiyinyy (Snake) Island and Black Sea maritime boundary to the ICJ for adjudication; Romania opposes Ukraine's reopening of a navigation

canal from the Danube border through Ukraine to the Black Sea

United Arab Emirates

the United Arab Emirate 2006 Yearbook published

a map and text rescinding the 1974 boundary with Saudi Arabia, as

stipulated in a treaty filed with the UN in 1993, on the grounds that the agreement was not formally ratified; boundary agreement was

signed and ratified with Oman in 2003 for entire border, including

Oman's Musandam Peninsula and Al Madhah enclaves, but contents of the agreement and maps showing the alignment have not been published; Iran and UAE dispute Tunb Islands and Abu Musa Island, which Iran occupies

United Kingdom

in 2002, Gibraltar residents voted overwhelmingly by referendum to reject any "shared sovereignty" arrangement between

the UK and Spain; the Government of Gibraltar insists on equal participation in talks between the two countries; Spain disapproves

of UK plans to grant Gibraltar greater autonomy; Mauritius and Seychelles claim the Chagos Archipelago (British Indian Ocean Territory), and its former inhabitants since their eviction in 1965; most Chagossians reside in Mauritius, and in 2001 were granted UK

citizenship but no right to patriation in the UK; UK rejects sovereignty talks requested by Argentina, which still claims the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; territorial claim in Antarctica (British Antarctic Territory) overlaps Argentine claim and partially overlaps Chilean claim; Iceland, the UK, and Ireland dispute Denmark's claim that the

Faroe Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm

United States

prolonged drought, population growth, and outmoded practices and infrastructure in the border region strain water-sharing arrangements with Mexico; the US has stepped up efforts to stem nationals from Mexico, Central America, and other parts of the world from crossing illegally into the US from Mexico; illegal immigrants from the Caribbean, notably Haiti and the

Dominican Republic, attempt to enter the US through Florida by sea;

1990 Maritime Boundary Agreement in the Bering Sea still awaits Russian Duma ratification; managed maritime boundary disputes with

Canada at Dixon Entrance, Beaufort Sea, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and

around the disputed Machias Seal Island and North Rock; US and Canada seek greater cooperation in monitoring people and commodities

crossing the border; The Bahamas and US have not been able to agree

on a maritime boundary; US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay is leased

from Cuba and only mutual agreement or US abandonment of the area

can terminate the lease; Haiti claims US-administered Navassa Island; US has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other state; Marshall Islands claims Wake Island

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges
none

Uruguay

uncontested dispute with Brazil over certain islands in the Quarai/Cuareim and Invernada streams and the resulting tripoint with

Argentina

Uzbekistan

prolonged drought and cotton monoculture in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan creates water-sharing difficulties for Amu Darya river states; delimitation with Kazakhstan complete with demarcation

underway; border delimitation of 130 km of border with Kyrgyzstan is

hampered by serious disputes around enclaves and other areas

Vanuatu

Matthew and Hunter Islands east of New Caledonia claimed by Vanuatu and France

Venezuela

claims all of the area west of the Essequibo River in

Guyana, preventing any discussion of a maritime boundary; Guyana has

expressed its intention to join Barbados in asserting claims before the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that

Trinidad and Tobago's maritime boundary with Venezuela extends into

their waters; dispute with Colombia over Los Monjes islands and maritime boundary near the Gulf of Venezuela; Colombian-organized

illegal narcotics and paramilitary activities penetrate Venezuela's shared border region resulting in several thousand residents migrating away from the border; US, France, and the Netherlands recognize Venezuela's claim to give full effect to Aves Island, which creates a Venezuelan EEZ/continental shelf extending over a

large portion of the Caribbean Sea; Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines protest Venezuela's claim that Aves Island sustains human habitation and other states' recognition of it

Vietnam

southeast Asian states have enhanced border surveillance to check the spread of avian flu; Cambodia and Laos protest

Vietnamese

squatters and armed encroachments along border; after years of Cambodia claiming Vietnam had moved or destroyed boundary markers,

in 2005, after much domestic debate, Cambodia ratified an agreement

with Vietnam that settled all but a small portion of the land boundary; establishment of a maritime boundary with Cambodia is hampered by unresolved dispute over offshore islands; in 2004, Laotian-Vietnamese boundary commission agrees to erect missing markers in two adjoining provinces; demarcation of the China-Vietnam

boundary proceeds slowly and although the maritime boundary delimitation and fisheries agreements were ratified in June 2004, implementation has been delayed; China occupies Paracel Islands also

claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; involved in complex dispute with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, and possibly Brunei over the Spratly Islands; the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea" has eased tensions but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct" desired by several of the disputants; Vietnam continues to expand construction of facilities in the Spratly Islands; in March 2005, the national oil companies of China,

the Philippines, and Vietnam signed a joint accord to conduct marine

seismic activities in the Spratly Islands

Virgin Islands

none

Wake Island

claimed by Marshall Islands

Wallis and Futuna

none

West Bank

West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli-occupied with current status subject to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement - permanent status to be determined through further negotiation; Israel continues construction of a "seam line" separation barrier along parts of the Green Line and within the West Bank; Israel withdrew from four settlements in the northern West Bank in August 2005; since 1948, about 350 peacekeepers from the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), headquartered in Jerusalem, monitor ceasefires, supervise armistice agreements, prevent isolated incidents from escalating, and assist other UN personnel in the region

Western Sahara

Morocco claims and administers Western Sahara, whose sovereignty remains unresolved; UN-administered cease-fire has remained in effect since September 1991, administered by the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), but attempts to hold a referendum have failed and parties thus far have rejected all brokered proposals

World

stretching over 250,000 km, the world's 329 international land boundaries separate the 193 independent states and 73 dependencies, areas of special sovereignty, and other miscellaneous entities; ethnicity, culture, race, religion, and language have divided states into separate political entities as much as history, physical terrain, political fiat, or conquest, resulting in sometimes arbitrary and imposed boundaries; maritime states have claimed

limits and have so far established over 130 maritime boundaries and

joint development zones to allocate ocean resources and to provide

for national security at sea; boundary, borderland/resource, and territorial disputes vary in intensity from managed or dormant to violent or militarized; most disputes over the alignment of political boundaries are confined to short segments and are today less common and less hostile than borderland, resource, and territorial disputes; undemarcated, indefinite, porous, and unmanaged boundaries, however, encourage illegal cross-border activities, uncontrolled migration, and confrontation; territorial disputes may evolve from historical and/or cultural claims, or they may be brought on by resource competition; ethnic and cultural clashes continue to be responsible for much of the territorial fragmentation around the world; disputes over islands at sea or in rivers frequently form the source of territorial and boundary conflict; other sources of contention include access to water and mineral (especially petroleum) resources, fisheries, and arable land; nonetheless, most nations cooperate to clarify their international boundaries and to resolve territorial and resource disputes peacefully; regional discord today prevails not so much between the armed forces of independent states as between stateless

armed entities that detract from the sustenance and welfare of local

populations, leaving the community of nations to cope with resultant

refugees, hunger, disease, impoverishment, and environmental degradation

Yemen

Yemen protests Eritrea fishing around the Hanish Islands awarded to Yemen by the ICJ in 1999; Saudi Arabia still maintains

the concrete-filled pipe as a security barrier along sections of the border with Yemen in 2004 to stem illegal cross-border activities; Yemen protests Saudi erection of a concrete-filled pipe as a security barrier in 2004 to stem illegal cross-border activities in sections of the boundary

Zambia

in 2004 Zimbabwe dropped objections to plans between Botswana and Zambia to build a bridge over the Zambezi River, thereby de facto recognizing a short, but not clearly delimited, Botswana-Zambia boundary in the river

Zimbabwe

Botswana has built electric fences and South Africa has placed military along the border to stem the flow of thousands of Zimbabweans fleeing to find work and escape political persecution;

Namibia has supported and in 2004 Zimbabwe dropped objections to

plans between Botswana and Zambia to build a bridge over the Zambezi

River, thereby de facto recognizing a short, but not clearly delimited Botswana-Zambia boundary in the river

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2075 Ethnic groups (%)

Afghanistan

Pashtun 42%, Tajik 27%, Hazara 9%, Uzbek 9%, Aimak 4%,

Turkmen 3%, Baloch 2%, other 4%

Albania

Albanian 95%, Greek 3%, other 2% (Vlach, Roma (Gypsy), Serb, Macedonian, Bulgarian) (1989 est.)

note: in 1989, other estimates of the Greek population ranged from

1% (official Albanian statistics) to 12% (from a Greek organization)

Algeria

Arab-Berber 99%, European less than 1%

note: almost all Algerians are Berber in origin, not Arab; the minority who identify themselves as Berber live mostly in the mountainous region of Kabylie east of Algiers; the Berbers are also Muslim but identify with their Berber rather than Arab cultural heritage; Berbers have long agitated, sometimes violently, for autonomy; the government is unlikely to grant autonomy but has offered to begin sponsoring teaching Berber language in schools

American Samoa

native Pacific islander 92.9%, Asian 2.9%, white 1.2%, mixed 2.8%, other 0.2% (2000 census)

Andorra

Spanish 43%, Andorran 33%, Portuguese 11%, French 7%, other 6% (1998)

Angola

Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%, mestico (mixed European and native African) 2%, European 1%, other 22%

Anguilla

black (predominant) 90.1%, mixed, mulatto 4.6%, white 3.7%, other 1.5% (2001 Census)

Antigua and Barbuda

black, British, Portuguese, Lebanese, Syrian

Argentina

white (mostly Spanish and Italian) 97%, mestizo (mixed white and Amerindian ancestry), Amerindian, or other non-white groups 3%

Armenia

Armenian 97.9%, Yezidi (Kurd) 1.3%, Russian 0.5%, other 0.3% (2001 census)

Aruba

mixed white/Caribbean Amerindian 80%

Australia

Caucasian 92%, Asian 7%, aboriginal and other 1%

Austria

Austrians 91.1%, former Yugoslavs 4% (includes Croatians, Slovenes, Serbs, and Bosniaks), Turks 1.6%, German 0.9%, other or unspecified 2.4% (2001 census)

Azerbaijan

Azeri 90.6%, Dagestani 2.2%, Russian 1.8%, Armenian 1.5%, other 3.9% (1999 census)

note: almost all Armenians live in the separatist Nagorno-Karabakh region

Bahamas, The

black 85%, white 12%, Asian and Hispanic 3%

Bahrain

Bahraini 62.4%, non-Bahraini 37.6% (2001 census)

Bangladesh

Bengali 98%, tribal groups, non-Bengali Muslims (1998)

Barbados

black 90%, white 4%, Asian and mixed 6%

Belarus

Belarusian 81.2%, Russian 11.4%, Polish 3.9%, Ukrainian 2.4%, other 1.1% (1999 census)

Belgium

Fleming 58%, Walloon 31%, mixed or other 11%

Belize

mestizo 48.7%, Creole 24.9%, Maya 10.6%, Garifuna 6.1%, other 9.7%

Benin

African 99% (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba), Europeans 5,500

Bermuda

black 54.8%, white 34.1%, mixed 6.4%, other races 4.3%, unspecified 0.4% (2000 census)

Bhutan

Bhote 50%, ethnic Nepalese 35% (includes Lhotsampas - one of several Nepalese ethnic groups), indigenous or migrant tribes 15%

Bolivia

Quechua 30%, mestizo (mixed white and Amerindian ancestry) 30%, Aymara 25%, white 15%

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosniak 48%, Serb 37.1%, Croat 14.3%, other 0.6% (2000)

note: Bosniak has replaced Muslim as an ethnic term in part to

avoid

confusion with the religious term Muslim - an adherent of Islam

Botswana

Tswana (or Setswana) 79%, Kalanga 11%, Basarwa 3%, other, including Kgalagadi and white 7%

Brazil

white 53.7%, mulatto (mixed white and black) 38.5%, black 6.2%, other (includes Japanese, Arab, Amerindian) 0.9%, unspecified 0.7% (2000 census)

British Virgin Islands

black 83%, white, Indian, Asian and mixed

Brunei

Malay 67%, Chinese 15%, indigenous 6%, other 12%

Bulgaria

Bulgarian 83.9%, Turk 9.4%, Roma 4.7%, other 2% (including Macedonian, Armenian, Tatar, Circassian) (2001 census)

Burkina Faso

Mossi over 40%, Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, Fulani

Burma

Burman 68%, Shan 9%, Karen 7%, Rakhine 4%, Chinese 3%, Indian 2%, Mon 2%, other 5%

Burundi

Hutu (Bantu) 85%, Tutsi (Hamitic) 14%, Twa (Pygmy) 1%, Europeans 3,000, South Asians 2,000

Cambodia

Khmer 90%, Vietnamese 5%, Chinese 1%, other 4%

Cameroon

Cameroon Highlanders 31%, Equatorial Bantu 19%, Kirdi 11%, Fulani 10%, Northwestern Bantu 8%, Eastern Nigritic 7%, other African 13%, non-African less than 1%

Canada

British Isles origin 28%, French origin 23%, other European 15%, Amerindian 2%, other, mostly Asian, African, Arab 6%, mixed background 26%

Cape Verde

Creole (mulatto) 71%, African 28%, European 1%

Cayman Islands

mixed 40%, white 20%, black 20%, expatriates of various ethnic groups 20%

Central African Republic

Baya 33%, Banda 27%, Mandjia 13%, Sara 10%, Mboum 7%, M'Baka 4%, Yakoma 4%, other 2%

Chad

200 distinct groups; in the north and center: Arabs, Gorane (Toubou, Daza, Kreda), Zaghawa, Kanembou, Ouaddai, Baguirmi, Hadjerai, Fulbe, Kotoko, Hausa, Boulala, and Maba, most of whom are

Muslim; in the south: Sara (Ngambaye, Mbaye, Goulaye), Moundang,

Moussei, Massa, most of whom are Christian or animist; about 1,000

French citizens live in Chad

Chile

white and white-Amerindian 95%, Amerindian 3%, other 2%

China

Han Chinese 91.9%, Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Buyi, Korean, and other nationalities 8.1%

Christmas Island

Chinese 70%, European 20%, Malay 10%

note: no indigenous population (2001)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Europeans, Cocos Malays

Colombia

mestizo 58%, white 20%, mulatto 14%, black 4%, mixed black-Amerindian 3%, Amerindian 1%

Comoros

Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

over 200 African ethnic groups of

which the majority are Bantu; the four largest tribes - Mongo, Luba,

Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about

45% of the population

Congo, Republic of the

Kongo 48%, Sangha 20%, M'Bochi 12%, Teke 17%, Europeans and other 3%

Cook Islands

Cook Island Maori (Polynesian) 87.7%, part Cook Island Maori 5.8%, other 6.5% (2001 census)

Costa Rica

white (including mestizo) 94%, black 3%, Amerindian 1%, Chinese 1%, other 1%

Cote d'Ivoire

Akan 42.1%, Voltaiques or Gur 17.6%, Northern Mandes 16.5%, Krous 11%, Southern Mandes 10%, other 2.8% (includes 130,000 Lebanese and 14,000 French) (1998)

Croatia

Croat 89.6%, Serb 4.5%, other 5.9% (including Bosniak, Hungarian, Slovene, Czech, and Roma) (2001 census)

Cuba

mulatto 51%, white 37%, black 11%, Chinese 1%

Cyprus

Greek 77%, Turkish 18%, other 5% (2001)

Czech Republic

Czech 90.4%, Moravian 3.7%, Slovak 1.9%, other 4% (2001 census)

Denmark

Scandinavian, Inuit, Faroese, German, Turkish, Iranian, Somali

Djibouti

Somali 60%, Afar 35%, French, Arab, Ethiopian, and Italian 5%

Dominica

black, mixed black and European, European, Syrian, Carib Amerindian

Dominican Republic

mixed 73%, white 16%, black 11%

East Timor

Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian), Papuan, small Chinese minority

Ecuador

mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white) 65%, Amerindian 25%, Spanish and others 7%, black 3%

Egypt

Egyptian 98%, Berber, Nubian, Bedouin, and Beja 1%, Greek, Armenian, other European (primarily Italian and French) 1%

El Salvador

mestizo 90%, white 9%, Amerindian 1%

Equatorial Guinea

Bioko (primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos), Rio Muni (primarily Fang), Europeans less than 1,000, mostly Spanish

Eritrea

Tigrinya 50%, Tigre and Kunama 40%, Afar 4%, Saho (Red Sea coast dwellers) 3%, other 3%

Estonia

Estonian 67.9%, Russian 25.6%, Ukrainian 2.1%, Belarusian 1.3%, Finn 0.9%, other 2.2% (2000 census)

Ethiopia

Oromo 40%, Amhara and Tigre 32%, Sidamo 9%, Shankella 6%, Somali 6%, Afar 4%, Gurage 2%, other 1%

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

British

Faroe Islands

Scandinavian

Fiji

Fijian 51% (predominantly Melanesian with a Polynesian admixture), Indian 44%, European, other Pacific Islanders, overseas Chinese, and other 5% (1998 est.)

Finland

Finn 93.4%, Swede 5.7%, Russian 0.4%, Estonian 0.2%, Roma 0.2%, Sami 0.1%

France

Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, Basque minorities

French Guiana

black or mulatto 66%, white 12%, East Indian, Chinese, Amerindian 12%, other 10%

French Polynesia

Polynesian 78%, Chinese 12%, local French 6%, metropolitan French 4%

Gabon

Bantu tribes, including four major tribal groupings (Fang, Bapounou, Nzebi, Obamba); other Africans and Europeans, 154,000, including 10,700 French and 11,000 persons of dual nationality

Gambia, The

African 99% (Mandinka 42%, Fula 18%, Wolof 16%, Jola 10%, Serahuli 9%, other 4%), non-African 1%

Gaza Strip

Palestinian Arab and other 99.4%, Jewish 0.6%

Georgia

Georgian 83.8%, Azeri 6.5%, Armenian 5.7%, Russian 1.5%, other 2.5% (2002 census)

Germany

German 91.5%, Turkish 2.4%, other 6.1% (made up largely of Greek, Italian, Polish, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish)

Ghana

African 98.5% (includes Akan 44%, Moshi-Dagomba 16%, Ewe 13%,

Ga 8%, Gurma 3%, Yoruba 1%), European and other 1.5% (1998)

Gibraltar

Spanish, Italian, English, Maltese, Portuguese, German, North Africans

Greece

Greek 98%, Turkish and other 2%

note: the Greek Government states there are no ethnic divisions in Greece

Greenland

Greenlander 88% (Inuit and Greenland-born whites), Danish and others 12% (2000)

Grenada

black 82%, mixed black and European 13%, European and East Indian 5%, and trace of Arawak/Carib Amerindian

Guadeloupe

black or mulatto 90%, white 5%, East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese less than 5%

Guam

Chamorro 37.1%, Filipino 26.3%, other Pacific islander 11.3%, white 6.9%, other Asian 6.3%, other ethnic origin or race 2.3%,

mixed 9.8% (2000 census)

Guatemala

Mestizo (mixed Amerindian-Spanish - in local Spanish called Ladino) and European 59.4%, K'iche 9.1%, Kaqchikel 8.4%, Mam 7.9%, Q'eqchi 6.3%, other Mayan 8.6%, indigenous non-Mayan 0.2%, other 0.1% (2001 census)

Guernsey

UK and Norman-French descent with small percentages from other European countries

Guinea

Peuhl 40%, Malinke 30%, Soussou 20%, smaller ethnic groups 10%

Guinea-Bissau

African 99% (includes Balanta 30%, Fula 20%, Manjaca 14%, Mandinga 13%, Papel 7%), European and mulatto less than 1%

Guyana

East Indian 50%, black 36%, Amerindian 7%, white, Chinese, and mixed 7%

Haiti

black 95%, mulatto and white 5%

Holy See (Vatican City)

Italians, Swiss, other

Honduras

mestizo (mixed Amerindian and European) 90%, Amerindian 7%, black 2%, white 1%

Hong Kong

Chinese 95%, other 5%

Hungary

Hungarian 92.3%, Roma 1.9%, other or unknown 5.8% (2001 census)

Iceland

homogeneous mixture of descendants of Norse and Celts 94%, population of foreign origin 6%

India

Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3% (2000)

Indonesia

Javanese 45%, Sundanese 14%, Madurese 7.5%, coastal Malays 7.5%, other 26%

Iran

Persian 51%, Azeri 24%, Gilaki and Mazandarani 8%, Kurd 7%, Arab 3%, Lur 2%, Baloch 2%, Turkmen 2%, other 1%

Iraq

Arab 75%-80%, Kurdish 15%-20%, Turkoman, Assyrian or other 5%

Ireland

Celtic, English

Isle of Man

Manx (Norse-Celtic descent), Briton

Israel

Jewish 76.4% (of which Israel-born 67.1%, Europe/America-born 22.6%, Africa-born 5.9%, Asia-born 4.2%), non-Jewish 23.6% (mostly Arab) (2004)

Italy

Italian (includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and Albanian-Italians and Greek-Italians in the south)

Jamaica

black 90.9%, East Indian 1.3%, white 0.2%, Chinese 0.2%, mixed 7.3%, other 0.1%

Japan

Japanese 99%, others 1% (Korean 511,262, Chinese 244,241, Brazilian 182,232, Filipino 89,851, other 237,914)

note: up to 230,000 Brazilians of Japanese origin migrated to Japan

in the 1990s to work in industries; some have returned to Brazil (2004)

Jersey

Jersey 51.1%, British 34.8%, Irish, French, and other white 6.6%, Portuguese/Madeira 6.4%, other 1.1% (2001 census)

Jordan

Arab 98%, Circassian 1%, Armenian 1%

Kazakhstan

Kazakh (Qazaq) 53.4%, Russian 30%, Ukrainian 3.7%, Uzbek 2.5%, German 2.4%, Tatar 1.7%, Uygur 1.4%, other 4.9% (1999 census)

Kenya

Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii

6%, Meru 6%, other African 15%, non-African (Asian, European, and

Arab) 1%

Kiribati

Micronesian 98.8%, other 1.2% (2000 census)

Korea, North

racially homogeneous; there is a small Chinese community and a few ethnic Japanese

Korea, South

homogeneous (except for about 20,000 Chinese)

Kuwait

Kuwaiti 45%, other Arab 35%, South Asian 9%, Iranian 4%, other 7%

Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyz 64.9%, Uzbek 13.8%, Russian 12.5%, Dungan 1.1%, Ukrainian 1%, Uygur 1%, other 5.7% (1999 census)

Laos

Lao Loum (lowland) 68%, Lao Theung (upland) 22%, Lao Soung (highland) including the Hmong and the Yao 9%, ethnic Vietnamese/Chinese 1%

Latvia

Latvian 57.7%, Russian 29.6%, Belarusian 4.1%, Ukrainian 2.7%, Polish 2.5%, Lithuanian 1.4%, other 2% (2002)

Lebanon

Arab 95%, Armenian 4%, other 1%

note: many Christian Lebanese do not identify themselves as Arab but

rather as descendents of the ancient Canaanites and prefer to be called Phoenicians

Lesotho

Sotho 99.7%, Europeans, Asians, and other 0.3%,

Liberia

indigenous African 95% (including Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, Grebo, Mano, Krahn, Gola, Gbandi, Loma, Kissi, Vai, Dei, Bella, Mandingo, and Mende), Americo-Liberians 2.5% (descendants of immigrants from the US who had been slaves), Congo People 2.5% (descendants of immigrants from the Caribbean who had been slaves)

Libya

Berber and Arab 97%, Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, Tunisians

Liechtenstein

Alemannic 86%, Italian, Turkish, and other 14%

Lithuania

Lithuanian 83.4%, Polish 6.7%, Russian 6.3%, other or unspecified 3.6% (2001 census)

Luxembourg

Celtic base (with French and German blend), Portuguese, Italian, Slavs (from Montenegro, Albania, and Kosovo) and European (guest and resident workers)

Macau

Chinese 95.7%, Macanese (mixed Portuguese and Asian ancestry) 1%, other 3.3% (2001 census)

Macedonia

Macedonian 64.2%, Albanian 25.2%, Turkish 3.9%, Roma 2.7%, Serb 1.8%, other 2.2% (2002 census)

Madagascar

Malayo-Indonesian (Merina and related Betsileo), Cotiers (mixed African, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry -

Betsimisaraka, Tsimihety, Antaisaka, Sakalava), French, Indian, Creole, Comoran

Malawi

Chewa, Nyanja, Tumbuka, Yao, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, Ngonde, Asian, European

Malaysia

Malay 50.4%, Chinese 23.7%, Indigenous 11%, Indian 7.1%, others 7.8% (2004 est.)

Maldives

South Indians, Sinhalese, Arabs

Mali

Mande 50% (Bambara, Malinke, Soninke), Peul 17%, Voltaic 12%, Songhai 6%, Tuareg and Moor 10%, other 5%

Malta

Maltese (descendants of ancient Carthaginians and Phoenicians, with strong elements of Italian and other Mediterranean stock)

Marshall Islands

Micronesian

Martinique

African and African-white-Indian mixture 90%, white 5%, East Indian and Chinese less than 5%

Mauritania

mixed Maur/black 40%, Moor 30%, black 30%

Mauritius

Indo-Mauritian 68%, Creole 27%, Sino-Mauritian 3%, Franco-Mauritian 2%

Mayotte

NA

Mexico

mestizo (Amerindian-Spanish) 60%, Amerindian or predominantly Amerindian 30%, white 9%, other 1%

Micronesia, Federated States of
nine ethnic Micronesian and
Polynesian groups

Moldova

Moldovan/Romanian 78.2%, Ukrainian 8.4%, Russian 5.8%,
Gagauz 4.4%, Bulgarian 1.9%, other 1.3% (2004 census)
note: internal disputes with ethnic Slavs in the Transnistrian
region

Monaco

French 47%, Monegasque 16%, Italian 16%, other 21%

Mongolia

Mongol (mostly Khalkha) 94.9%, Turkic (mostly Kazakh) 5%,
other (including Chinese and Russian) 0.1% (2000)

Montenegro

Montenegrin 43%, Serbian 32%, Bosniak 8%, Albanian 5%,
other (Muslims, Croats, Roma) 12%

Montserrat

black, white

Morocco

Arab-Berber 99.1%, other 0.7%, Jewish 0.2%

Mozambique

African 99.66% (Makhuwa, Tsonga, Lomwe, Sena, and
others), Europeans 0.06%, Euro-Africans 0.2%, Indians 0.08%

Namibia

black 87.5%, white 6%, mixed 6.5%

note: about 50% of the population belong to the Ovambo tribe and 9%

to the Kavangos tribe; other ethnic groups includes Herero 7%, Damara 7%, Nama 5%, Caprivian 4%, Bushmen 3%, Baster 2%, Tswana 0.5%

Nauru

Nauruan 58%, other Pacific Islander 26%, Chinese 8%, European 8%

Nepal

Chhettri 15.5%, Brahman-Hill 12.5%, Magar 7%, Tharu 6.6%, Tamang 5.5%, Newar 5.4%, Muslim 4.2%, Kami 3.9%, Yadav 3.9%, other 32.7%, unspecified 2.8% (2001 census)

Netherlands

Dutch 83%, other 17% (of which 9% are non-Western origin mainly Turks, Moroccans, Antilleans, Surinamese, and Indonesians)
(1999 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

mixed black 85%, Carib Amerindian, white, East Asian

New Caledonia

Melanesian 42.5%, European 37.1%, Wallisian 8.4%, Polynesian 3.8%, Indonesian 3.6%, Vietnamese 1.6%, other 3%

New Zealand

European 69.8%, Maori 7.9%, Asian 5.7%, Pacific islander 4.4%, other 0.5%, mixed 7.8%, unspecified 3.8% (2001 census)

Nicaragua

mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white) 69%, white 17%, black 9%, Amerindian 5%

Niger

Hausa 56%, Djerma 22%, Fula 8.5%, Tuareg 8%, Beri Beri (Kanouri) 4.3%, Arab, Toubou, and Gourmantche 1.2%, about 1,200

French expatriates

Nigeria

Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, is composed of more than 250 ethnic groups; the following are the most populous and politically influential: Hausa and Fulani 29%, Yoruba 21%, Igbo (Ibo) 18%, Ijaw 10%, Kanuri 4%, Ibibio 3.5%, Tiv 2.5%

Niue

Niuen 78.2%, Pacific islander 10.2%, European 4.5%, mixed 3.9%, Asian 0.2%, unspecified 3% (2001 census)

Norfolk Island

descendants of the Bounty mutineers, Australian, New Zealander, Polynesian

Northern Mariana Islands

Asian 56.3%, Pacific islander 36.3%, Caucasian 1.8%, other 0.8%, mixed 4.8% (2000 census)

Norway

Norwegian, Sami 20,000

Oman

Arab, Baluchi, South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi), African

Pakistan

Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun (Pathan), Baloch, Muhajir
(immigrants from India at the time of partition and their
descendants)

Palau

Palauan (Micronesian with Malayan and Melanesian admixtures)
69.9%, Filipino 15.3%, Chinese 4.9%, other Asian 2.4%, white
1.9%,
Carolinian 1.4%, other Micronesian 1.1%, other or unspecified
3.2%
(2000 census)

Panama

mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white) 70%, Amerindian and
mixed (West Indian) 14%, white 10%, Amerindian 6%

Papua New Guinea

Melanesian, Papuan, Negrito, Micronesian, Polynesian

Paraguay

mestizo (mixed Spanish and Amerindian) 95%, other 5%

Peru

Amerindian 45%, mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white) 37%,
white
15%, black, Japanese, Chinese, and other 3%

Philippines

Tagalog 28.1%, Cebuano 13.1%, Ilocano 9%,
Bisaya/Binisaya 7.6%, Hiligaynon Ilonggo 7.5%, Bikol 6%, Waray
3.4%,
other 25.3% (2000 census)

Pitcairn Islands

descendants of the Bounty mutineers and their
Tahitian wives

Poland

Polish 96.7%, German 0.4%, Belarusian 0.1%, Ukrainian 0.1%, other and unspecified 2.7% (2002 census)

Portugal

homogeneous Mediterranean stock; citizens of black African descent who immigrated to mainland during decolonization number less

than 100,000; since 1990 East Europeans have entered Portugal

Puerto Rico

white (mostly Spanish origin) 80.5%, black 8%, Amerindian 0.4%, Asian 0.2%, mixed and other 10.9%

Qatar

Arab 40%, Indian 18%, Pakistani 18%, Iranian 10%, other 14%

Reunion

French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, Pakistani, Indian

Romania

Romanian 89.5%, Hungarian 6.6%, Roma 2.5%, Ukrainian 0.3%, German 0.3%, Russian 0.2%, Turkish 0.2%, other 0.4% (2002 census)

Russia

Russian 79.8%, Tatar 3.8%, Ukrainian 2%, Bashkir 1.2%, Chuvash 1.1%, other or unspecified 12.1% (2002 census)

Rwanda

Hutu 84%, Tutsi 15%, Twa (Pygmoid) 1%

Saint Helena

African descent 50%, white 25%, Chinese 25%

Saint Kitts and Nevis predominantly black; some British, Portuguese, and Lebanese

Saint Lucia

black 90%, mixed 6%, East Indian 3%, white 1%

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Basques and Bretons (French fishermen)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

black 66%, mixed 19%, East Indian 6%, Carib Amerindian 2%, other 7%

Samoa

Samoaan 92.6%, Euronesians 7% (persons of European and Polynesian blood), Europeans 0.4%

San Marino

Sammarinese, Italian

Sao Tome and Principe

mestico, angolares (descendants of Angolan slaves), forros (descendants of freed slaves), servicais (contract laborers from Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde), tongas (children of servicais born on the islands), Europeans (primarily Portuguese)

Saudi Arabia

Arab 90%, Afro-Asian 10%

Senegal

Wolof 43.3%, Pular 23.8%, Serer 14.7%, Jola 3.7%, Mandinka 3%, Soninke 1.1%, European and Lebanese 1%, other 9.4%

Serbia

Serb 66%, Albanian 17%, Hungarian 3.5%, other 13.5% (1991)

Seychelles

mixed French, African, Indian, Chinese, and Arab

Sierra Leone

20 African ethnic groups 90% (Temne 30%, Mende 30%, other 30%), Creole (Krio) 10% (descendants of freed Jamaican slaves

who were settled in the Freetown area in the late-18th century), refugees from Liberia's recent civil war, small numbers of Europeans, Lebanese, Pakistanis, and Indians

Singapore

Chinese 76.8%, Malay 13.9%, Indian 7.9%, other 1.4% (2000 census)

Slovakia

Slovak 85.8%, Hungarian 9.7%, Roma 1.7%, Ruthenian/Ukrainian 1%, other and unspecified 1.8% (2001 census)

Slovenia

Slovene 83.1%, Serb 2%, Croat 1.8%, Bosniak 1.1%, other or unspecified 12% (2002 census)

Solomon Islands

Melanesian 94.5%, Polynesian 3%, Micronesian 1.2%, other 1.1%, unspecified 0.2% (1999 census)

Somalia

Somali 85%, Bantu and other non-Somali 15% (including Arabs 30,000)

South Africa

black African 79%, white 9.6%, colored 8.9%, Indian/Asian 2.5% (2001 census)

Spain

composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

Sri Lanka

Sinhalese 73.8%, Sri Lankan Moors 7.2%, Indian Tamil 4.6%, Sri Lankan Tamil 3.9%, other 0.5%, unspecified 10% (2001 census provisional data)

Sudan

black 52%, Arab 39%, Beja 6%, foreigners 2%, other 1%

Suriname

Hindustani (also known locally as "East Indians"; their ancestors emigrated from northern India in the latter part of the 19th century) 37%, Creole (mixed white and black) 31%, Javanese 15%, "Maroons" (their African ancestors were brought to the country in the 17th and 18th centuries as slaves and escaped to the interior) 10%, Amerindian 2%, Chinese 2%, white 1%, other 2%

Svalbard

Norwegian 55.4%, Russian and Ukrainian 44.3%, other 0.3% (1998)

Swaziland

African 97%, European 3%

Sweden

indigenous population: Swedes with Finnish and Sami minorities; foreign-born or first-generation immigrants: Finns, Yugoslavs, Danes, Norwegians, Greeks, Turks

Switzerland

German 65%, French 18%, Italian 10%, Romansch 1%, other 6%

Syria

Arab 90.3%, Kurds, Armenians, and other 9.7%

Taiwan

Taiwanese (including Hakka) 84%, mainland Chinese 14%, aborigine 2%

Tajikistan

Tajik 79.9%, Uzbek 15.3%, Russian 1.1%, Kyrgyz 1.1%, other 2.6% (2000 census)

Tanzania

mainland - African 99% (of which 95% are Bantu consisting of more than 130 tribes), other 1% (consisting of Asian, European, and Arab); Zanzibar - Arab, African, mixed Arab and African

Thailand

Thai 75%, Chinese 14%, other 11%

Togo

African (37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe, Mina, and Kabre) 99%, European and Syrian-Lebanese less than 1%

Tokelau

Polynesian

Tonga

Polynesian, Europeans

Trinidad and Tobago

Indian (South Asian) 40%, African 37.5%, mixed 20.5%, other 1.2%, unspecified 0.8% (2000 census)

Tunisia

Arab 98%, European 1%, Jewish and other 1%

Turkey

Turkish 80%, Kurdish 20% (estimated)

Turkmenistan

Turkmen 85%, Uzbek 5%, Russian 4%, other 6% (2003)

Turks and Caicos Islands

black 90%, mixed, European, or North American 10%

Tuvalu

Polynesian 96%, Micronesian 4%

Uganda

Baganda 17%, Ankole 8%, Basoga 8%, Iteso 8%, Bakiga 7%, Langi 6%, Rwanda 6%, Bagisu 5%, Acholi 4%, Lugbara 4%, Batoro 3%, Bunyoro 3%, Alur 2%, Bagwere 2%, Bakonjo 2%, Jopodhola 2%, Karamojong 2%, Rundi 2%, non-African (European, Asian, Arab) 1%, other 8%

Ukraine

Ukrainian 77.8%, Russian 17.3%, Belarusian 0.6%, Moldovan 0.5%, Crimean Tatar 0.5%, Bulgarian 0.4%, Hungarian 0.3%, Romanian 0.3%, Polish 0.3%, Jewish 0.2%, other 1.8% (2001 census)

United Arab Emirates

Emirati 19%, other Arab and Iranian 23%, South Asian 50%, other expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians) 8% (1982)
note: less than 20% are UAE citizens (1982)

United Kingdom

white (of which English 83.6%, Scottish 8.6%, Welsh 4.9%, Northern Irish 2.9%) 92.1%, black 2%, Indian 1.8%, Pakistani 1.3%, mixed 1.2%, other 1.6% (2001 census)

United States

white 81.7%, black 12.9%, Asian 4.2%, Amerindian and Alaska native 1%, native Hawaiian and other Pacific islander 0.2% (2003 est.)

note: a separate listing for Hispanic is not included because the US Census Bureau considers Hispanic to mean a person of Latin American

descent (including persons of Cuban, Mexican, or Puerto Rican origin) living in the US who may be of any race or ethnic group (white, black, Asian, etc.)

Uruguay

white 88%, mestizo 8%, black 4%, Amerindian (practically nonexistent)

Uzbekistan

Uzbek 80%, Russian 5.5%, Tajik 5%, Kazakh 3%, Karakalpak 2.5%, Tatar 1.5%, other 2.5% (1996 est.)

Vanuatu

Ni-Vanuatu 98.5%, other 1.5% (1999 Census)

Venezuela

Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Arab, German, African, indigenous people

Vietnam

Kinh (Viet) 86.2%, Tay 1.9%, Thai 1.7%, Muong 1.5%, Khme 1.4%, Hoa 1.1%, Nun 1.1%, Hmong 1%, others 4.1% (1999 census)

Virgin Islands

black 76.2%, white 13.1%, Asian 1.1%, other 6.1%, mixed 3.5% (2000 census)

Wallis and Futuna

Polynesian

West Bank

Palestinian Arab and other 83%, Jewish 17%

Western Sahara

Arab, Berber

Yemen

predominantly Arab; but also Afro-Arab, South Asians, Europeans

Zambia

African 98.7%, European 1.1%, other 0.2%

Zimbabwe

African 98% (Shona 82%, Ndebele 14%, other 2%), mixed and Asian 1%, white less than 1%

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@2076 Exchange rates

Afghanistan

afghanis per US dollar - 541 (2005), 48 (2004), 49 (2003), 41 (2002), 66 (2001)

note: in 2002, the afghani was revalued and the currency stabilized

at about 50 afghanis to the dollar; before 2002, the market rate varied widely from the official rate

Albania

leke per US dollar - 102.649 (2005), 102.78 (2004), 121.863 (2003), 140.155 (2002), 143.485 (2001)

Algeria

Algerian dinars per US dollar - 73.276 (2005), 72.061 (2004), 77.395 (2003), 79.682 (2002), 77.215 (2001)

American Samoa

the US dollar is used

Andorra

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Angola

kwanza per US dollar - 88.6 (2005), 83.541 (2004), 74.606 (2003), 43.53 (2002), 22.058 (2001)

Anguilla

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7 (2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)

note: fixed rate since 1976

Antigua and Barbuda

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7 (2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)

note: fixed rate since 1976

Argentina

Argentine pesos per US dollar - 2.9037 (2005), 2.9233 (2004), 2.9006 (2003), 3.0633 (2002), 0.9995 (2001)

Armenia

drams per US dollar - 457.69 (2005), 533.45 (2004), 578.76 (2003), 573.35 (2002), 555.08 (2001)

Aruba

Aruban guilders/florins per US dollar - 1.79 (2005), 1.79 (2004), 1.79 (2003), 1.79 (2002), 1.79 (2001)

Australia

Australian dollars per US dollar - 1.3095 (2005), 1.3598 (2004), 1.5419 (2003), 1.8406 (2002), 1.9334 (2001)

Austria

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijani manats per US dollar - 4,727.1 (2005), 4,913.48 (2004), 4,910.73 (2003), 4,860.82 (2002), 4,656.58 (2001)

note: on 1 January 2006 Azerbaijan revalued its currency, with 5,000

old manats equal to 1 new manat

Bahamas, The

Bahamian dollars per US dollar - 1 (2005), 1 (2004), 1 (2003), 1 (2002), 1 (2001)

Bahrain

Bahraini dinars per US dollar - 0.376 (2005), 0.376 (2004), 0.376 (2003), 0.376 (2002), 0.376 (2001)

Bangladesh

taka per US dollar - 64.328 (2005), 59.513 (2004), 58.15 (2003), 57.888 (2002), 55.807 (2001)

Barbados

Barbadian dollars per US dollar - 2 (2005), 2 (2004), 2 (2003), 2 (2002), 2 (2001)

Belarus

Belarusian rubles per US dollar - 2,150 (2005), 2,160.26 (2004), 2,051.27 (2003), 1,790.92 (2002), 1,390 (2001)

Belgium

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Belize

Belizean dollars per US dollar - 2 (2005), 2 (2004), 2 (2003), 2 (2002), 2 (2001)

Benin

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar - 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Bermuda

Bermudian dollar per US dollar - 1.0000 (fixed rate pegged to the US dollar)

Bhutan

ngultrum per US dollar - 44.101 (2005), 45.317 (2004), 46.583 (2003), 48.61 (2002), 47.186 (2001)

Bolivia

bolivianos per US dollar - 8.0661 (2005), 7.9363 (2004), 7.6592 (2003), 7.17 (2002), 6.6069 (2001)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

marka per US dollar - 1.5727 (2005), 1.5752 (2004), 1.7329 (2003), 2.0782 (2002), 2.1857 (2001)
note: the marka is pegged to the euro

Botswana

pulas per US dollar - 5.1104 (2005), 4.6929 (2004), 4.9499

(2003), 6.3278 (2002), 5.8412 (2001)

Brazil

reals per US dollar - 2.4344 (2005), 2.9251 (2004), 3.0771 (2003), 2.9208 (2002), 2.3577 (2001)

British Virgin Islands

the US dollar is used

Brunei

Bruneian dollars per US dollar - 1.6644 (2005), 1.6902 (2004), 1.7422 (2003), 1.7906 (2002), 1.7917 (2001)

Bulgaria

leva per US dollar - 1.5741 (2005), 1.5751 (2004), 1.7327 (2003), 2.077 (2002), 2.1847 (2001)

Burkina Faso

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar - 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Burma

kyats per US dollar - 5.761 (2005), 5.7459 (2004), 6.0764 (2003), 6.5734 (2002), 6.6841 (2001)

note: these are official exchange rates; unofficial exchange rates ranged in 2004 from 815 kyat/US dollar to nearly 970 kyat/US dollar,
and by year-end 2005, the unofficial exchange rate was 1,075 kyat/US dollar

Burundi

Burundi francs per US dollar - 1,138 (2005), 1,100.91 (2004), 1,082.62 (2003), 930.75 (2002), 830.35 (2001)

Cambodia

riels per US dollar - 4,092.5 (2005), 4,016.25 (2004),
3,973.33 (2003), 3,912.08 (2002), 3,916.33 (2001)

Cameroon

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XAF) per US dollar
- 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002),
733.04
(2001)

Canada

Canadian dollars per US dollar - 1.2118 (2005), 1.301 (2004),
1.4011 (2003), 1.5693 (2002), 1.5488 (2001)

Cape Verde

Cape Verdean escudos (CVE) per US dollar - 88.67 (2005),
88.808 (2004), 97.703 (2003), 117.168 (2002), 123.228 (2001)

Cayman Islands

Caymanian dollars per US dollar - 0.82 (29 October
2001), 0.83 (3 November 1995), 0.85 (22 November 1993)

Central African Republic

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs
(XAF) per US dollar - 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003),
696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Chad

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XAF) per US dollar -
527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002),
733.04
(2001)

Chile

Chilean pesos per US dollar - 560.09 (2005), 609.37 (2004),
691.43 (2003), 688.94 (2002), 634.94 (2001)

China

yuan per US dollar - 8.1943 (2005), 8.2768 (2004), 8.277 (2003), 8.277 (2002), 8.2771 (2001)

Christmas Island

Australian dollars per US dollar - 1.3095 (2005), 1.3598 (2004), 1.5419 (2003), 1.8406 (2002), 1.9334 (2001)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Australian dollars per US dollar - 1.3095 (2005), 1.3598 (2004), 1.5419 (2003), 1.8406 (2002), 1.9334 (2001)

Colombia

Colombian pesos per US dollar - 2,320.75 (2005), 2,628.61 (2004), 2,877.65 (2003), 2,504.24 (2002), 2,299.63 (2001)

Comoros

Comoran francs (KMF) per US dollar - 395.6 (2005), 396.21 (2004), 435.9 (2003), 522.74 (2002), 549.78 (2001)

note: the Comoran franc is pegged to the euro at a rate of 491.9677

Comoran francs per euro

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Congolese francs per US dollar - 437.86 (2005), 401.04 (2004), 405.34 (2003), 346.49 (2002), 206.62 (2001)

Congo, Republic of the

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XAF) per US dollar - 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Cook Islands

New Zealand dollars per US dollar - 1.4203 (2005),
1.5087 (2004), 1.7221 (2003), 2.1622 (2002), 2.3788 (2001)

Costa Rica

Costa Rican colones per US dollar - 477.79 (2005), 437.91
(2004), 398.66 (2003), 359.82 (2002), 328.87 (2001)

Cote d'Ivoire

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US
dollar - 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99
(2002),
733.04 (2001)

Croatia

kuna per US dollar - 5.9473 (2005), 6.0358 (2004), 6.7035
(2003), 7.8687 (2002), 8.34 (2001)

Cuba

Convertible pesos per US dollar - 0.93

note: Cuba has three currencies in circulation: the Cuban peso
(CUP), the convertible peso (CUC), and the US dollar (USD),
although

the dollar is being withdrawn from circulation; in April 2005 the
official exchange rate changed from \$1 per CUC to \$1.08 per CUC
(0.93 CUC per \$1), both for individuals and enterprises;
individuals

can buy 24 Cuban pesos (CUP) for each CUC sold, or sell 25 Cuban
pesos for each CUC bought; enterprises, however, must exchange
CUP

and CUC at a 1:1 ratio.

Cyprus

Cypriot pounds per US dollar - 0.4641 (2005), 0.4686 (2004),
0.5174 (2003), 0.6107 (2002), 0.6431 (2001), Turkish lira per US
dollar - 1.36 (2005), 1.426 million (2004), 1.501 million (2003),

1.507 million (2002), 1.226 million (2001)

Czech Republic

koruny per US dollar - 23.957 (2005), 25.7 (2004),
28.209 (2003), 32.739 (2002), 38.035 (2001)

Denmark

Danish kroner per US dollar - 5.9969 (2005), 5.9911 (2004),
6.5877 (2003), 7.8947 (2002), 8.3228 (2001)

Djibouti

Djiboutian francs per US dollar - 177.72 (2005), 177.72
(2004), 177.72 (2003), 177.72 (2002), 177.72 (2001)

Dominica

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7
(2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)

Dominican Republic

Dominican pesos per US dollar - 30.409 (2005),
42.12 (2004), 30.831 (2003), 18.61 (2002), 16.952 (2001)

East Timor

the US dollar is used

Ecuador

25,000 (2005), 25,000 (2004), 25,000 (2003), 25,000 (2002),
25,000 (2001)

Egypt

Egyptian pounds per US dollar - 5.78 (2005), 6.1962 (2004),
5.8509 (2003), 4.4997 (2002), 3.973 (2001)

El Salvador

the US dollar became El Salvador's currency in 2001

Equatorial Guinea

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XAF) per

US dollar - 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Eritrea

nakfa (ERN) per US dollar - 14.5 (2005), 13.788 (2004), 13.878 (2003), 13.958 (2002), 11.31 (2001)

Estonia

krooni per US dollar - 12.584 (2005), 12.596 (2004), 13.856 (2003), 16.612 (2002), 17.478 (2001), note - the krooni is pegged to the euro

Ethiopia

birr per US dollar - 8.68 (2005), 8.6356 (2004), 8.5997 (2003), 8.5678 (2002), 8.4575 (2001)

note: since 24 October 2001 exchange rates are determined on a daily basis via interbank transactions regulated by the Central Bank

European Union

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Falkland pounds per US dollar - 0.55 (2005), 0.5462 (2004), 0.6125 (2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001)

note: the Falkland pound is at par with the British pound

Faroe Islands

Danish kroner per US dollar - 5.9969 (2005), 5.9911 (2004), 6.5877 (2003), 7.8947 (2002), 8.3228 (2001)

Fiji

Fijian dollars per US dollar - 1.691 (2005), 1.7331 (2004), 1.8958 (2003), 2.1869 (2002), 2.2766 (2001)

Finland

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

France

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

French Guiana

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

French Polynesia

Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique francs (XPF) per US dollar - 95.89 (2005), 96.04 (2004), 105.66 (2003), 126.71 (2002), 133.26 (2001)
note: pegged at the rate of 119.25 XPF to the euro

Gabon

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XAF) per US dollar - 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Gambia, The

dalasi per US dollar - 30.38 (2005), 30.03 (2004), 27.306 (2004), 19.918 (2003), 15.687 (2002), 15.687 (2001)

Gaza Strip

new Israeli shekels per US dollar - 4.4877 (2005), 4.482 (2004), 4.5541 (2003), 4.7378 (2002), 4.2057 (2001)

Georgia

lari per US dollar - 1.8127 (2005), 1.9167 (2004), 2.1457 (2003), 2.1957 (2002), 2.073 (2001)

Germany

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Ghana

cedis per US dollar - 9,072.5 (2005), 9,004.6 (2004), 8,677.4 (2003), 7,932.7 (2002), 7,170.8 (2001)

Gibraltar

Gibraltar pounds per US dollar - 0.55 (2005), 0.5462 (2004), 0.6125 (2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001)

note: the Gibraltar pound is at par with the British pound

Greece

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Greenland

Danish kroner per US dollar - 5.9969 (2005), 5.9911 (2004), 6.5877 (2003), 7.8947 (2002), 8.3228 (2001)

Grenada

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7 (2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)

Guadeloupe

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 j(2001)

Guam

the US dollar is used

Guatemala

quetzales per US dollar - 7.6339 (2005), 7.9465 (2004),
7.9409 (2003), 7.8217 (2002), 7.8586 (2001)

Guernsey

Guernsey pounds per US dollar - 0.55 (2005), 0.5462 (2004),
0.6125 (2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001)

note: the Guernsey pound is at par with the British pound

Guinea

Guinean francs per US dollar - 2,550 (2005), 2,225 (2004),
1,984.9 (2003), 1,975.8 (2002), 1,950.6 (2001)

Guinea-Bissau

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US
dollar - 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99
(2002),
733.04 (2001)

note: since 1 January 1999, the XOF franc has been pegged to the
euro at a rate of 655.957 XOF francs per euro

Guyana

Guyanese dollars per US dollar - 200.79 (2005), 198.31
(2004), 193.88 (2003), 190.67 (2002), 187.32 (2001)

Haiti

gourdes per US dollar - 40.449 (2005), 38.352 (2004), 42.367
(2003), 29.251 (2002), 24.429 (2001)

Holy See (Vatican City)

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054
(2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Honduras

lempiras per US dollar - 18.92 (2005), 18.206 (2004),
17.345 (2003), 16.433 (2002), 15.474 (2001)

Hong Kong

Hong Kong dollars per US dollar - 7.7773 (2005), 7.788 (2004), 7.7868 (2003), 7.7989 (2002), 7.7988 (2001)

Hungary

forints per US dollar - 199.58 (2005), 202.75 (2004), 224.31 (2003), 257.89 (2002), 286.49 (2001)

Iceland

Icelandic kronur per US dollar - 62.982 (2005), 70.192 (2004), 76.709 (2003), 91.662 (2002), 97.425 (2001)

India

Indian rupees per US dollar - 44.101 (2005), 45.317 (2004), 46.583 (2003), 48.61 (2002), 47.186 (2001)

Indonesia

Indonesian rupiahs per US dollar - 9,704.7 (2005), 8,938.9 (2004), 8,577.1 (2003), 9,311.2 (2002), 10,260.9 (2001)

Iran

rials per US dollar - 8,964 (2005), 8,614 (2004), 8,193.9 (2003), 6,907 (2002), 1,753.6 (2001)

note: Iran has been using a managed floating exchange rate regime since unifying multiple exchange rates in March 2002

Iraq

New Iraqi dinars per US dollar - 1,475 (2005), 1,890 (second half, 2003), 0.3109 (2001)

Ireland

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Isle of Man

Manx pounds per US dollar - 0.55 (2005), 0.5462 (2004),

0.6125 (2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001)

Israel

new Israeli shekels per US dollar - 4.4877 (2005), 4.482 (2004), 4.5541 (2003), 4.7378 (2002), 4.2057 (2001)

Italy

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Jamaica

Jamaican dollars per US dollar - 62.51 (2005), 61.197 (2004), 57.741 (2003), 48.416 (2002), 45.996 (2001)

Japan

yen per US dollar - 110.22 (2005), 108.19 (2004), 115.93 (2003), 125.39 (2002), 121.53 (2001)

Jersey

Jersey pounds per US dollar - 0.55 (2005), 0.5462 (2004), 0.6125 (2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001)

note: the Jersey pound is at par with the British pound

Jordan

Jordanian dinars per US dollar - 0.709 (2005), 0.709 (2004), 0.709 (2003), 0.709 (2002), 0.709 (2001)

Kazakhstan

tenge per US dollar - 132.88 (2005), 136.04 (2004), 149.58 (2003), 153.28 (2002), 146.74 (2001)

Kenya

Kenyan shillings per US dollar - 75.554 (2005), 79.174 (2004), 75.936 (2003), 78.749 (2002), 78.563 (2001)

Kiribati

Australian dollars per US dollar - 1.3095 (2005), 1.3598

(2004), 1.5419 (2003), 1.8406 (2002), 1.9334 (2001)

Korea, North

official: North Korean won per US dollar - 170

(December 2004), 150 (December 2002), 2.15 (December 2001);

market:

North Korean won per US dollar - 300-600 (December 2002)

Korea, South

South Korean won per US dollar - 1,024.1 (2005),

1,145.3 (2004), 1,191.6 (2003), 1,251.1 (2002), 1,291 (2001)

Kuwait

Kuwaiti dinars per US dollar - 0.292 (2005), 0.2947 (2004),

0.298 (2003), 0.3039 (2002), 0.3067 (2001)

Kyrgyzstan

soms per US dollar - 41.012 (2005), 42.65 (2004), 43.648

(2003), 46.937 (2002), 48.378 (2001)

Laos

kip per US dollar - 10,820 (2005), 10,585.5 (2004), 10,569

(2003), 10,056.3 (2002), 8,954.6 (2001)

Latvia

lati per US dollar - 0.5647 (2005), 0.5402 (2004), 0.5715

(2003), 0.6182 (2002), 0.6279 (2001)

Lebanon

Lebanese pounds per US dollar - 1,507.5 (2005), 1,507.5

(2004), 1,507.5 (2003), 1,507.5 (2002), 1,507.5 (2001)

Lesotho

maloti per US dollar - 6.3593 (2005), 6.4597 (2004), 7.5648

(2003), 10.5407 (2002), 8.6092 (2001)

Liberia

Liberian dollars per US dollar - NA (2005), 54.906 (2004), 59.379 (2003), 61.754 (2002), 48.583 (2001)

Libya

Libyan dinars per US dollar - 1.3084 (2005), 1.305 (2004), 1.2929 (2003), 1.2707 (2002), 0.6051 (2001)

Liechtenstein

Swiss francs per US dollar - 1.2452 (2005), 1.2435 (2004), 1.3467 (2003), 1.5586 (2002), 1.6876 (2001)

Lithuania

litai per US dollar - 2.774 (2005), 2.7806 (2004), 3.0609 (2003), 3.677 (2002), 4 (2001)

Luxembourg

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Macau

patacas per US dollar - 8.011 (2005), 8.022 (2004), 8.021 (2003), 8.033 (2002), 8.034 (2001)

Macedonia

Macedonian denars per US dollar - 48.92 (2005), 49.41 (2004), 54.322 (2003), 64.35 (2002), 68.037 (2001)

Madagascar

Malagasy ariary per US dollar - 2,003 (2005), 1,868.9 (2004), 1,238.3 (2003), 1,366.4 (2002), 1,317.7 (2001)

Malawi

Malawian kwachas per US dollar - 108.894 (2005), 108.898 (2004), 97.433 (2003), 76.687 (2002), 72.197 (2001)

Malaysia

ringgits per US dollar - 3.8 (2005), 3.8 (2004), 3.8

(2003), 3.8 (2002), 3.8 (2001)

Maldives

rufiyaa per US dollar - 12.8 (2005), 12.8 (2004), 12.8 (2003), 12.8 (2002), 12.24 (2001)

Mali

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar - 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Malta

Maltese liri per US dollar - 0.34578 (2005), 0.34466 (2004), 0.37723 (2003), 0.43362 (2002), 0.45004 (2001)

Marshall Islands

the US dollar is used

Martinique

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Mauritania

ouguiyas per US dollar - NA (2005), NA (2004), 263.03 (2003), 271.74 (2002), 255.63 (2001)

Mauritius

Mauritian rupees per US dollar - 29.496 (2005), 27.499 (2004), 27.902 (2003), 29.962 (2002), 29.129 (2001)

Mayotte

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Mexico

Mexican pesos per US dollar - 10.898 (2005), 11.286 (2004),

10.789 (2003), 9.656 (2002), 9.342 (2001)

Micronesia, Federated States of
the US dollar is used

Moldova

lei per US dollar - 12.6 (2005), 12.33 (2004), 13.945
(2003), 13.571 (2002), 12.865 (2001)

Monaco

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886
(2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Mongolia

togros/tugriks per US dollar - 1,187.17 (2005), 1,185.3
(2004), 1,146.5 (2003), 1,110.3 (2002), 1,097.7 (2001)

Montenegro

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8089 (2004), 0.886
(2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Montserrat

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7
(2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)
note: fixed rate since 1976

Morocco

Moroccan dirhams per US dollar - 8.865 (2005), 8.868 (2004),
9.574 (2003), 11.021 (2002), 11.303 (2001)

Mozambique

meticaïs per US dollar - 23,061 (2005), 22,581 (2004),
23,782 (2003), 23,678 (2002), 20,704 (2001)

Namibia

Namibian dollars per US dollar - 6.3593 (2005), 6.4597
(2004), 7.5648 (2003), 10.5407 (2002), 8.6092 (2001)

Nauru

Australian dollars per US dollar - 1.3095 (2005), 1.3598 (2004), 1.5419 (2003), 1.8406 (2002), 1.9334 (2001)

Nepal

Nepalese rupees per US dollar - 71.368 (2005), 73.674 (2004), 76.141 (2003), 77.877 (2002), 74.949 (2001)

Netherlands

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Netherlands Antilles

Netherlands Antillean guilders per US dollar - 1.79 (2005), 1.79 (2004), 1.79 (2003), 1.79 (2002), 1.79 (2001)

New Caledonia

Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique francs (XPF) per US dollar - 95.89 (2005), 96.04 (2004), 105.66 (2003), 126.71 (2002), 133.26 (2001)

New Zealand

New Zealand dollars per US dollar - 1.4203 (2005), 1.5087 (2004), 1.7221 (2003), 2.1622 (2002), 2.3788 (2001)

Nicaragua

gold cordobas per US dollar - 16.733 (2005), 15.937 (2004), 15.105 (2003), 14.251 (2002), 13.372 (2001)

Niger

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar - 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Nigeria

nairas per US dollar - 132.59 (2005), 132.89 (2004), 129.22 (2003), 120.58 (2002), 111.23 (2001)

Niue

New Zealand dollars per US dollar - 1.4203 (2005), 1.5087 (2004), 1.7221 (2003), 2.1622 (2002), 2.3788 (2001)

Norfolk Island

Australian dollars per US dollar - 1.3095 (2005), 1.3598 (2004), 1.5419 (2003), 1.8406 (2002), 1.9334 (2001)

Northern Mariana Islands

the US dollar is used

Norway

Norwegian kroner per US dollar - 6.4425 (2005), 6.7408 (2004), 7.0802 (2003), 7.9838 (2002), 8.9917 (2001)

Oman

Omani rials per US dollar - 0.3845 (2005), 0.3845 (2004), 0.3845 (2003), 0.3845 (2002), 0.3845 (2001)

Pakistan

Pakistani rupees per US dollar - 59.515 (2005), 58.258 (2004), 57.752 (2003), 59.724 (2002), 61.927 (2001)

Palau

the US dollar is used

Panama

balboas per US dollar - 1 (2005), 1 (2004), 1 (2003), 1 (2002), 1 (2001)

Papua New Guinea

kina per US dollar - 3.08 (2005), 3.2225 (2004), 3.5635 (2003), 3.8952 (2002), 3.3887 (2001)

Paraguay

guarani per US dollar - 6,178 (2005), 5,974.6 (2004),
6,424.3 (2003), 5,716.3 (2002), 4,105.9 (2001)

Peru

nuevo sol per US dollar - 3.2958 (2005), 3.4132 (2004), 3.4785
(2003), 3.5165 (2002), 3.5068 (2001)

Philippines

Philippine pesos per US dollar - 55.086 (2005), 56.04
(2004), 54.203 (2003), 51.604 (2002), 50.993 (2001)

Pitcairn Islands

New Zealand dollars per US dollar - 1.4203 (2005),
1.5087 (2004), 1.7221 (2003), 2.1622 (2002), 2.3788 (2001)

Poland

zlotych per US dollar - 3.2355 (2005), 3.6576 (2004), 3.8891
(2003), 4.08 (2002), 4.0939 (2001)
note: zlotych is the plural form of zloty

Portugal

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886
(2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Puerto Rico

the US dollar is used

Qatar

Qatari rials per US dollar - 3.64 (2005), 3.64 (2004), 3.64
(2003), 3.64 (2002), 3.64 (2001)

Reunion

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886
(2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Romania

lei per US dollar - 3 (2005), 3 (2004), 3 (2003), 3 (2002),
3 (2001)

Russia

Russian rubles per US dollar - 28.284 (2005), 28.814 (2004),
30.692 (2003), 31.349 (2002), 29.169 (2001)

Rwanda

Rwandan francs per US dollar - 610 (2005), 574.62 (2004),
537.66 (2003), 476.33 (2002), 442.8 (2001)

Saint Helena

Saint Helenian pounds per US dollar - 0.55 (2005),
0.5462 (2004), 0.6125 (2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001)
note: the Saint Helenian pound is on par with the British pound

Saint Kitts and Nevis

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7
(2005), 2.7 (2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)

Saint Lucia

East Caribbean dollars per US dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7
(2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005),
0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

East Caribbean dollars per US
dollar - 2.7 (2005), 2.7 (2004), 2.7 (2003), 2.7 (2002), 2.7 (2001)

Samoa

tala per US dollar - 2.7103 (2005), 2.7807 (2004), 2.9732
(2003), 3.3763 (2002), 3.478 (2001)

San Marino

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Sao Tome and Principe

dobras per US dollar - 9,900.4 (2005), (2004), 9,347.6 (2003), 9,088.3 (2002), 8,842.1 (2001)

Saudi Arabia

Saudi riyals per US dollar - 3.747 (2005), 3.75 (2004), 3.75 (2003), 3.75 (2002), 3.75 (2001)

Senegal

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar - 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Serbia

new Yugoslav dinars per US dollar - 58.6925 (2005)

Seychelles

Seychelles rupees per US dollar - 5.5 (2005), 5.5 (2004), 5.4007 (2003), 5.48 (2002), 5.8575 (2001)

Sierra Leone

leones per US dollar - 2,889.6 (2005), 2,701.3 (2004), 2,347.9 (2003), 2,099 (2002), 1,986.2 (2001)

Singapore

Singapore dollars per US dollar - 1.6644 (2005), 1.6902 (2004), 1.7422 (2003), 1.7906 (2002), 1.7917 (2001)

Slovakia

koruny per US dollar - 31.018 (2005), 32.257 (2004), 36.773 (2003), 45.327 (2002), 48.355 (2001)

Slovenia

tolars per US dollar - 192.71 (2005), 192.38 (2004), 207.11 (2003), 240.25 (2002), 242.75 (2001)

Solomon Islands

Solomon Islands dollars per US dollar - 7.5299 (2005), 7.4847 (2004), 7.5059 (2003), 6.7488 (2002), 5.278 (2001)

Somalia

Somali shillings per US dollar - 11,000 (November 2000), 2,620 (January 1999), 7,500 (November 1997 est.), 7,000 (January 1996 est.), 5,000 (1 January 1995)

note: the Republic of Somaliland, a self-declared independent country not recognized by any foreign government, issues its own currency, the Somaliland shilling

South Africa

rand per US dollar - 6.3593 (2005), 6.4597 (2004), 7.5648 (2003), 10.5407 (2002), 8.6092 (2001)

Spain

euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001)

Sri Lanka

Sri Lankan rupees per US dollar - 100.498 (2005), 101.194 (2004), 96.521 (2003), 95.662 (2002), 89.383 (2001)

Sudan

Sudanese dinars per US dollar - 243.61 (2005), 257.91 (2004), 260.98 (2003), 263.31 (2002), 258.7 (2001)

Suriname

Surinamese dollars per US dollar - 2.7317 (2005),
Surinamese guilders per US dollar - 2.7336 (2004), 2.6013 (2003),

2.3468 (2002), 2.1785 (2001)

note: during 1998, the exchange rate splintered into four distinct rates; in January 1999 the government floated the guilder, but subsequently fixed it when the black-market rate plunged; in January

2004, the government introduced the Surinamese dollar as replacement

for the guilder, tied to a US dollar-dominated currency basket

Svalbard

Norwegian kroner per US dollar - 6.4425 (2005), 6.7408 (2004), 7.0802 (2003), 7.9838 (2002), 8.9917 (2001)

Swaziland

emalangi per US dollar - 6.3593 (2005), 6.4597 (2004), 7.5648 (2003), 10.5407 (2002), 8.6092 (2001)

Sweden

Swedish kronor per US dollar - 7.4731 (2005), 7.3489 (2004), 8.0863 (2003), 9.7371 (2002), 10.3291 (2001)

Switzerland

Swiss francs per US dollar - 1.2452 (2005), 1.2435 (2004), 1.3467 (2003), 1.5586 (2002), 1.6876 (2001)

Syria

Syrian pounds per US dollar - (public sector rate): 11.225 (2005), 11.225 (2004), 11.225 (2003), 11.225 (2002), 11.225 (2001),

(parallel market rate in 'Amman and Beirut): NA (2005), NA (2004),

52.8 (2003), 52.4 (2002), 50.4 (2001), (official rate for repaying loans): 11.25 (2004)

Taiwan

new Taiwan dollars per US dollar - 31.71 (2005), 34.418

(2004), 34.575 (2003), 33.8 (2002), 33.09 (2001)

Tajikistan

Tajikistani somoni per US dollar - 3.1166 (2005), 2.9705 (2004), 3.0614 (2003), 2.7641 (2002), 2.3722 (2001)

Tanzania

Tanzanian shillings per US dollar - 1,128.93 (2005), 1,089.33 (2004), 1,038.42 (2003), 966.58 (2002), 876.41 (2001)

Thailand

baht per US dollar - 40.22 (2005), 40.222 (2004), 41.485 (2003), 42.96 (2002), 44.432 (2001)

Togo

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (XOF) per US dollar - 527.47 (2005), 528.29 (2004), 581.2 (2003), 696.99 (2002), 733.04 (2001)

Tokelau

New Zealand dollars per US dollar - 1.4203 (2005), 1.5087 (2004), 1.7221 (2003), 2.1622 (2002), 2.3788 (2001)

Tonga

pa'anga per US dollar - 1.96 (2005), 1.9716 (2004), 2.142 (2003), 2.1952 (2002), 2.1236 (2001)

Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago dollars per US dollar - 6.2842 (2005), 6.299 (2004), 6.2951 (2003), 6.2487 (2002), 6.2332 (2001)

Tunisia

Tunisian dinars per US dollar - 1.2974 (2005), 1.2455

(2004), 1.2885 (2003), 1.4217 (2002), 1.4387 (2001)

Turkey

Turkish liras per US dollar - 1.3436 (2005), 1.4255 (2004), 1.5009 (2003), 1.5072 (2002), 1.2256 (2001)

note: on 1 January 2005 the old Turkish Lira (TRL) was converted to new Turkish Lira (YTL) at a rate of 1,000,000 old to 1 new Turkish Lira

Turkmenistan

in recent years the unofficial rate has hovered around 24,000 to 25,000 Turkmen manats to the dollar; the official rate has consistently been 5,200 manat to the dollar

Turks and Caicos Islands
the US dollar is used

Tuvalu

Tuvaluan dollars or Australian dollars per US dollar - 1.3095 (2005), 1.3598 (2004), 1.5419 (2003), 1.8406 (2002), 1.9334 (2001)

Uganda

Ugandan shillings per US dollar - 1,780.7 (2005), 1,810.3 (2004), 1,963.7 (2003), 1,797.6 (2002), 1,755.7 (2001)

Ukraine

hryvnia per US dollar - 5.1247 (2005), 5.3192 (2004), 5.3327 (2003), 5.3266 (2002), 5.3722 (2001)

United Arab Emirates

Emirati dirhams per US dollar - 3.6725 (2005), 3.6725 (2004), 3.6725 (2003), 3.6725 (2002), 3.6725 (2001)

note: officially pegged to the US dollar since February 2002

United Kingdom

British pounds per US dollar - 0.55 (2005), 0.5462 (2004), 0.6125 (2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001)

United States

British pounds per US dollar - 0.5500 (2005), 0.5462 (2004), 0.6125 (2003), 0.6672 (2002), 0.6947 (2001); Canadian dollars per US dollar - 1.2118 (2005), 1.3010 (2004), 1.4011 (2003), 1.5693 (2002), 1.5488 (2001); Japanese yen per US dollar - 110.22 (2005), 108.19 (2004), 115.93 (2003), 125.39 (2002), 121.53 (2001); euros per US dollar - 0.8041 (2005), 0.8054 (2004), 0.8866 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001); Chinese yuan per US dollar - 8.1943 (2005), 8.2768 (2004), 8.2770 (2003), 8.2770 (2002), 8.2271 (2001)

Uruguay

Uruguayan pesos per US dollar - 24.479 (2005), 28.704 (2004), 28.209 (2003), 21.257 (2002), 13.319 (2001)

Uzbekistan

Uzbekistani soum per US dollar - 1,020 (2005), 971.265 (2004), 771.029 (2002), 423.832 (2002), 236.61 (2001)

Vanuatu

vatu per US dollar - NA (2005), 111.79 (2004), 122.19 (2003), 139.2 (2002), 145.31 (2001)

Venezuela

bolivares per US dollar - 2,089.8 (2005), 1,891.3 (2004),

1,607 (2003), 1,161 (2002), 723.7 (2001)

Vietnam

dong per US dollar - 15,746 (2005), (2004), 15,510 (2003), 15,280 (2002), 14,725 (2001)

Virgin Islands

the US dollar is used

Wallis and Futuna

Comptoirs Francais du Pacifique francs (XPF) per
US dollar - 95.89 (2005), 96.04 (2004), 105.66 (2003), 126.71
(2002), 133.26 (2001)

West Bank

new Israeli shekels per US dollar - 4.4877 (2005), 4.482
(2004), 4.5541 (2003), 4.7378 (2002), 4.2057 (2001)

Western Sahara

Moroccan dirhams per US dollar - 8.865 (2005), 8.868
(2004), 9.5744 (2003), 11.0206 (2002), 11.303 (2001)

Yemen

Yemeni rials per US dollar - 192.67 (2005), 184.78 (2004),
183.45 (2003), 175.63 (2002), 168.67 (2001)

Zambia

Zambian kwacha per US dollar - 4,463.5 (2005), 4,778.9
(2004), 4,733.3 (2003), 4,398.6 (2002), 3,610.9 (2001)

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwean dollars per US dollar - 4,303.28 (2005),
5,068.66 (2004), 697.424 (2003), 55.036 (2002), 55.052 (2001)
note: these are official exchange rates; non-official rates vary
significantly

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2077 Executive branch

Afghanistan

chief of state: President of the Islamic Republic of
Afghanistan Hamid KARZAI (since 7 December 2004); Vice
Presidents

Ahmad Zia MASOOD and Abdul Karim KHALILI (since 7
December 2004);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of
government; former King ZAHIR Shah holds the honorific, "Father
of

the Country," and presides symbolically over certain occasions, but
lacks any governing authority; the honorific is not hereditary
head of government: President of the Islamic Republic of
Afghanistan

Hamid KARZAI (since 7 December 2004); Vice Presidents Ahmad
Zia

MASOOD and Abdul Karim KHALILI (since 7 December 2004);
note - the

president is both chief of state and head of government
cabinet: 27 ministers; note - under the new constitution, ministers
are appointed by the president and approved by the National
Assembly

elections: the president and two vice presidents are elected by
direct vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); if no
candidate receives 50% or more of the vote in the first round of
voting, the two candidates with the most votes will participate in a
second round; a president can only be elected for two terms;
election last held 9 October 2004 (next to be held in 2009)
election results: Hamid KARZAI elected president; percent of vote -

Hamid KARZAI 55.4%, Yunus QANOONI 16.3%, Ustad Mohammad MOHAQQEQ 11.6%, Abdul Rashid DOSTAM 10.0%, Abdul Latif PEDRAM 1.4%, Masooda JALAL 1.2%

Akrotiri

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Administrator Air Vice-Marshal Richard LACEY

(since 26 April 2006); note - reports to the British Ministry of Defence

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the administrator is appointed by the monarch

Albania

chief of state: President of the Republic Alfred MOISIU (since 24 July 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Sali BERISHA (since 10 September 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers proposed by the prime minister, nominated by the president, and approved by parliament

elections: president elected by the People's Assembly for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 24 June 2002 (next to be held June 2007); prime minister appointed by

the president

election results: Alfred MOISIU elected president; People's Assembly

vote by number - total votes 116, for 97, against 19

Algeria

chief of state: President Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA (since 28 April 1999)

head of government: Prime Minister Abdelaziz BELKHADEM
cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president
elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term
(eligible for a second term); election last held 8 April 2004 (next
to be held in April 2009); prime minister appointed by the
president

election results: Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA reelected president for
second term; percent of vote - Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA 85%, Ali
BENFLIS

6.4%, Abdellah DJABALLAH 5%

American Samoa

chief of state: President George W. BUSH of the US
(since 20 January 2001); Vice President Richard B. CHENEY (since
20

January 2001)

head of government: Governor Togiola TULAFONO (since 7 April
2003)

cabinet: Cabinet made up of 12 department directors

elections: under the US Consitution, residents of unincorporated
territories, such as American Samoa, do not vote in elections for
US

president and vice president; governor and lieutenant governor
elected on the same ticket by popular vote for four-year terms
(eligible for a second term); election last held 2 and 16 November
2004 (next to be held November 2008)

election results: Togiola TULAFONO elected governor; percent of
vote

- Togiola TULAFONO 55.7%, Afoa Moega LUTU 44.3%

Andorra

chief of state: French Coprince Jacques CHIRAC (since 17 May
1995), represented by Philippe MASSONI (since 26 July 2002);
Spanish

Coprince Bishop Joan Enric VIVES i SICILIA (since 12 May 2003),

represented by Nemesi MARQUES i OSTE (since NA)

head of government: Executive Council President Albert PINTAT SANTOLARIA (since 27 May 2005)

cabinet: Executive Council or Govern designated by the Executive Council president

elections: Executive Council president elected by the General Council and formally appointed by the coprinces for a four-year term; election last held 24 April 2005 (next to be held April-May 2009)

election results: Albert PINTAT SANTOLARIA elected executive council

president; percent of General Council vote - NA

Angola

chief of state: President Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS (since 21 September 1979); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS (since 21

September 1979); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government; Fernando de Piedade Dias DOS SANTOS was appointed Prime Minister on 6 December 2002

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by universal ballot for a five-year term (eligible for a second consecutive or discontinuous term) under

the 1992 constitution; President DOS SANTOS originally elected (in

1979) without opposition under a one-party system and stood for reelection in Angola's first multiparty elections 29-30 September 1992 (next to be held September 2006 or 2007)

election results: Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS 49.6%, Jonas SAVIMBI

40.1%, making a run-off election necessary; the run-off was not

held

and SAVIMBI's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

(UNITA) repudiated the results of the first election; the civil war resumed leaving DOS SANTOS in his current position as the president

Anguilla

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952);

represented by Governor Andrew N. GEORGE (since 10 July 2006)

head of government: Chief Minister Osbourne FLEMING (since 3 March

2000)

cabinet: Executive Council appointed by the governor from among the

elected members of the House of Assembly

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed chief minister by the governor

Antigua and Barbuda

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6

February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir James B. CARLISLE (since 10 June 1993)

head of government: Prime Minister Winston Baldwin SPENCER (since 24 March 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general chosen

by the monarch on the advice of the prime minister; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime

minister

by the governor general

Argentina

chief of state: President Nestor KIRCHNER (since 25 May 2003); Vice President Daniel SCIOLI (since 25 May 2003); note - the

president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Nestor KIRCHNER (since 25 May 2003);

Vice President Daniel SCIOLI (since 25 May 2003); note - the

president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket

by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term);

election last held 27 April 2003 (next election to be held in 2007)

election results: results of the presidential election of 27 April

2003: Carlos Saul MENEM 24.3%, Nestor KIRCHNER 22%, Ricardo Lopez

MURPHY 16.4%, Adolfo Rodriguez SAA 14.4%, Elisa CARRIO 14.2%, other

8.7%; the subsequent runoff election slated for 25 May 2003 was awarded to KIRCHNER by default after MENEM withdrew his candidacy on

the eve of the election

Armenia

chief of state: President Robert KOCHARIAN (since 30 March 1998)

head of government: Prime Minister Andranik MARGARYAN (since 12 May 2000)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term

(eligible for a second term); election last held 19 February and 5

March 2003 (next to be held in 2008); prime minister appointed by the president and confirmed with the majority support of the National Assembly; the prime minister and Council of Ministers must resign if the National Assembly refuses to accept their program election results: Robert KOCHARIAN reelected president; percent of vote - Robert KOCHARIAN 67.5%, Stepan DEMIRCHYAN 32.5%

Aruba

chief of state: Queen BEATRIX of the Netherlands (since 30 April 1980), represented by Governor General Fredis REFUNJOL (since 11 May 2004)
head of government: Prime Minister Nelson O. ODUBER (since 30 October 2001)
cabinet: Council of Ministers elected by the Staten
elections: the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed for a six-year term by the monarch; prime minister and deputy prime minister elected by the Staten for four-year terms; election last held 2005 (next to be held by 2009)
election results: Nelson O. ODUBER elected prime minister; percent of legislative vote - NA

Australia

chief of state: Queen of Australia ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Maj. Gen. (Ret.) Michael JEFFERY (since 11 August 2003)
head of government: Prime Minister John Winston HOWARD (since 11 March 1996); Deputy Prime Minister Mark VAILE (since 6 July 2005)

cabinet: prime minister nominates, from among members of Parliament,

candidates who are subsequently sworn in by the governor general to

serve as government ministers

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the monarch on the recommendation of the prime minister; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or leader of a majority coalition is sworn in as prime minister by the governor general

note: government coalition - Liberal Party and National Party

Austria

chief of state: President Heinz FISCHER (since 8 July 2004)

head of government: Chancellor Wolfgang SCHUESSEL (OeVP) (since 4

February 2000); Vice Chancellor Hubert GORBACH (since 21 October 2003)

cabinet: Council of Ministers chosen by the president on the advice of the chancellor

elections: president elected by direct popular vote for a six-year term (eligible for a second term); presidential election last held 25 April 2004 (next to be held April 2010); chancellor traditionally

chosen by the president from the plurality party in the National Council; vice chancellor chosen by the president on the advice of the chancellor

election results: Heinz FISCHER elected president; percent of vote - Heinz FISCHER (SPOe) 52.4%, Benita FERRERO-WALDNER (OeVP) 47.6%

note: government coalition - OeVP and FPÖe

Azerbaijan

chief of state: President Ilham ALIYEV (since 31 October

2003)

head of government: Prime Minister Artur RASIZADE (since 4 November

2003); First Deputy Prime Minister Abbas ABBASOV (since 10 November

2003)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president and confirmed by the National Assembly

elections: president elected by popular vote to a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 15 October 2003 (next to be held October 2008); prime minister and first deputy prime ministers appointed by the president and confirmed by the National Assembly

election results: Ilham ALIYEV elected president; percent of vote - Ilham ALIYEV 76.8%, Isa GAMBAR 14%

Bahamas, The

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Arthur D. HANNA (since 1

February 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Perry CHRISTIE (since 3 May 2002)

and Deputy Prime Minister Cynthia PRATT (since 7 May 2002)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the prime minister's recommendation

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general; the prime minister recommends the deputy prime minister

Bahrain

chief of state: King HAMAD bin Isa al-Khalifa (since 6 March 1999); Heir Apparent Crown Prince SALMAN bin Hamad (son of

the

monarch, born 21 October 1969)

head of government: Prime Minister KHALIFA bin Salman al-Khalifa

(since 1971); Deputy Prime Ministers ALI bin Khalifa bin Salman al-Khalifa, MUHAMMAD bin Mubarak al-Khalifa, Jawad al-ARAIKH

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarchy is hereditary; prime minister appointed by the monarch

Bangladesh

chief of state: President Iajuddin AHMED (since 6 September 2002); note - the president's duties are normally ceremonial, but with the 13th amendment to the constitution ("Caretaker Government Amendment"), the president's role becomes

significant at times when Parliament is dissolved and a caretaker government is installed - at presidential direction - to supervise the elections

head of government: Prime Minister Khaleda ZIA (since 10 October 2001)

cabinet: Cabinet selected by the prime minister and appointed by the

president

elections: president elected by National Parliament for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election scheduled for 16 September 2002 was not held since Iajuddin AHMED was the only presidential candidate; he was sworn in on 6 September 2002 (next

election to be held by 2007); following legislative elections, the leader of the party that wins the most seats is usually appointed prime minister by the president

election results: Iajuddin AHMED declared by the Election Commission

elected unopposed as president; percent of National Parliament vote

- NA

Barbados

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Clifford Straughn HUSBANDS (since 1 June 1996)

head of government: Prime Minister Owen Seymour ARTHUR (since 7

September 1994); Deputy Prime Minister Mia MOTTLEY (since 26 May

2003)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the advice of

the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general; the prime minister recommends the deputy prime minister

Belarus

chief of state: President Aleksandr LUKASHENKO (since 20 July 1994)

head of government: Prime Minister Sergei SIDORSKIY (since 19 December 2003); First Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir SEMASHKO (since

December 2003)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; first election took place 23 June and 10 July 1994; according to the

1994 constitution, the next election should have been held in 1999,

however, Aleksandr LUKASHENKO extended his term to 2001 via a

November 1996 referendum; subsequent election held 9 September 2001;

an October 2004 referendum ended presidential term limits allowing

president to run in a third election held on 19 March 2006; prime minister and deputy prime ministers appointed by the president
election results: Aleksandr LUKASHENKO reelected president; percent

of vote - Aleksandr LUKASHENKO 82.6%, Aleksandr MILINKEVICH 6%,

Aleksandr KOZULIN 2.3%; note - election marred by electoral fraud

Belgium

chief of state: King ALBERT II (since 9 August 1993); Heir

Apparent Prince PHILIPPE, son of the monarch

head of government: Prime Minister Guy VERHOFSTADT (since 13 July 1999)

cabinet: Council of Ministers formally appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarchy is hereditary and constitutional;

following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime

minister by the monarch and then approved by parliament

note: government coalition - VLD, MR, PS, SP.A-Spirit

Belize

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),

represented by Governor General Sir Colville YOUNG, Sr. (since 17 November 1993)

head of government: Prime Minister Said Wilbert MUSA (since 28

August 1998); Deputy Prime Minister John BRICENO (since 1 September

1998)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the advice of

the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general; prime

minister recommends the deputy prime minister

Benin

chief of state: President YAYI Boni (since 6 April 2006); note

- the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President YAYI Boni (since 6 April 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president reelected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); runoff election held 19 March 2006 (next to be held March 2011)

election results: YAYI Boni elected president; percent of vote - YAYI Boni 74.5%, Adrien HOUNGBEDJI 25.5%

Bermuda

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),

represented by Governor Sir John VEREKER (since 11 April 2002)

head of government: Premier Ewart BROWN (since 30 October 2006);

Deputy Premier Paula COX

cabinet: Cabinet nominated by the premier, appointed by the governor

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually

appointed premier by the governor

Bhutan

chief of state: King Jigme Singye WANGCHUCK (since 24 July 1972)

head of government: Chairman of the Council of Ministers Sangay NGEDUP (since 5 September 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers (Lhengye Shungtsog) nominated by the

monarch, approved by the National Assembly; members serve fixed,

five-year terms; note - there is also a Royal Advisory Council (Lodoi Tsokde), members nominated by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary, but democratic reforms in July 1998 grant the National Assembly authority to remove the monarch with two-thirds vote

Bolivia

chief of state: President Juan Evo MORALES Ayma (since 22 January 2006); Vice President Alvaro GARCIA Linera (since 22 January

2006); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Juan Evo MORALES Ayma (since 22

January 2006); Vice President Alvaro GARCIA Linera (since 22 January

2006); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for a single five-year term; election last held 18 December 2005 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: Juan Evo MORALES Ayma elected president; percent

of vote - Juan Evo MORALES Ayma 53.7%; Jorge Fernando QUIROGA

Ramirez 28.6%; Samuel DORIA MEDINA Arana 7.8%; Michiaki NAGATANI

Morishit 6.5%; Felipe QUISPE Huanca 2.2%; Guildo ANGULA Cabrera 0.7%

Bosnia and Herzegovina

chief of state: Chairman of the Presidency

Nebojsa RADMANOVIC (chairman since 6 November 2006; presidency

member since 1 October 2006 - Serb); other members of the three-member presidency rotating (every eight months): Zeljko KOMSIC

(since 1 October 2006 - Croat) and Haris SILAJDZIC (since 1 October

2006 - Bosniak)

head of government: Chairman of the Council of Ministers Adnan TERZIC (since 20 December 2002)

cabinet: Council of Ministers nominated by the council chairman; approved by the National House of Representatives

elections: the three members of the presidency (one Bosniak, one Croat, one Serb) are elected by popular vote for a four-year term (eligible for a second term, but then ineligible for four years);

the member with the most votes becomes the chairman unless he or she

was the incumbent chairman at the time of the election, but the chairmanship rotates every eight months; election last held 1 October 2006 (next to be held in 2010); the chairman of the Council

of Ministers is appointed by the presidency and confirmed by the National House of Representatives

election results: percent of vote - Nebojsa RADMANOVIC with 53.3% of

the Serb vote; Zeljko KOMSIC received 39.6% of the Croat vote;
Haris

SILAJDZIC received 62.8% of the Bosniak vote

note: President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Niko
LOZANCIC (since 27 January 2003); Vice Presidents Sahbaz
DZIHANOVIC

(since in 2003) and Desnica RADIVOJEVIC (since in 2003);
President

of the Republika Srpska: Milan JELIC (since 9 November 2006)

Botswana

chief of state: President Festus G. MOGAE (since 1 April
1998) and Vice President Seretse Ian KHAMA (since 13 July
1998);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of
government

head of government: President Festus G. MOGAE (since 1 April
1998)

and Vice President Seretse Ian KHAMA (since 13 July 1998); note

-
the president is both the chief of state and head of government
cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president indirectly elected for a five-year term
(eligible for a second term); election last held 20 October 2004
(next to be held in 2009); vice president appointed by the
president

election results: Festus G. MOGAE elected president; percent of
National Assembly vote - 52%

Brazil

chief of state: President Luiz Inacio LULA DA SILVA (since 1
January 2003); Vice President Jose ALENCAR (since 1 January
2003);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of
government

head of government: President Luiz Inacio LULA DA SILVA (since 1 January 2003); Vice President Jose ALENCAR (since 1 January 2003)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for a single four-year term; election last held 1 October 2006 with runoff 29 October 2006 (next to be held 3 October 2010 and, if necessary, 31 October 2010)

election results: Luiz Inacio LULA DA SILVA (PT) reelected president

- 60.83%, Geraldo ALCKMIN (PSDB) 39.17%

British Indian Ocean Territory

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II

(since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Commissioner Tony CROMBIE (since January 2004);

Administrator Tony HUMPHRIES (since February 2005); note - both

reside in the UK

cabinet: NA

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; commissioner and administrator appointed by the monarch

British Virgin Islands

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6

February 1952), represented by Governor David PEAREY (since 18 April 2006)

head of government: Chief Minister Dr. Orlando D. SMITH (since 17

June 2003)

cabinet: Executive Council appointed by the governor from

members of

the Legislative Council

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed chief minister by the governor

Brunei

chief of state: Sultan and Prime Minister Sir HASSANAL

Bolkiah (since 5 October 1967); note - the monarch is both the chief

of state and head of government

head of government: Sultan and Prime Minister Sir HASSANAL Bolkiah

(since 5 October 1967); note - the monarch is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Council of Cabinet Ministers appointed and presided over by

the monarch; deals with executive matters; note - there is also a Religious Council (members appointed by the monarch) that advises on

religious matters, a Privy Council (members appointed by the monarch) that deals with constitutional matters, and the Council of

Succession (members appointed by the monarch) that determines the

succession to the throne if the need arises

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary

Bulgaria

chief of state: President Georgi PURVANOV (since 22 January 2002); Vice President Angel MARIN (since 22 January 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Sergei STANISHEV (since 16 August

2005); Deputy Prime Ministers Ivaylo KALFIN, Daniel VULCHEV,

and

Emel ETEM (since 16 August 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers nominated by the prime minister and elected by the National Assembly

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term);

election last held 22 and 29 October 2006 (next to be held in 2011);

chairman of the Council of Ministers (prime minister) nominated by

the president and elected by the National Assembly; deputy prime ministers nominated by the prime minister and elected by the National Assembly

election results: Georgi PURVANOV reelected president; percent of vote - Georgi PURVANOV 77.3%, Volen SIDEROV 22.7%; Sergei STANISHEV

elected prime minister, result of legislative vote - 168 to 67

Burkina Faso

chief of state: President Blaise COMPAORE (since 15 October 1987)

head of government: Prime Minister Paramanga Ernest YONLI (since 6 November 2000)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 13 November 2005

(next to be held in 2010); in April 2000, the constitution was amended reducing the presidential term from seven to five years, enforceable as of 2005; prime minister appointed by the president with the consent of the legislature

election results: Blaise COMPAORE reelected president; percent of popular vote - Blaise COMPAORE 80.3%, Benewende Stanislas

SANKARA

4.9%

Burma

chief of state: Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) Sr. Gen. THAN SHWE (since 23 April 1992)

head of government: Prime Minister, Gen SOE WIN (since 19 October 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet is overseen by the SPDC; military junta, so named 15 November 1997, assumed power 18 September 1988 under the name

State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC)

elections: none

Burundi

chief of state: President Pierre NKURUNZIZA (since 26 August 2005); First Vice President Martin NDUWIMANA - Tutsi (since 29 August 2005); Second Vice President Marina BARAMPAMA - Hutu (since 8 September 2006)

head of government: President Pierre NKURUNZIZA (since 26 August 2005); First Vice President Martin NDUWIMANA - Tutsi (since 29 August 2005); Second Vice President Marina BARAMPAMA - Hutu (since 8 September 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by president

elections: the president is elected by popular vote to a five-year term (eligible for a second term); note - the constitution adopted in February 2005 permits the post-transition president to be elected

by a two-thirds majority of the parliament; vice presidents nominated by the president, endorsed by parliament

election results: Pierre NKURUNZIZA was elected president by the

parliament by a vote of 151 to 9; note - the constitution adopted in

February 2005 permits the post-transition president to be elected by

a two-thirds majority of the legislature

Cambodia

chief of state: King Norodom SIHAMONI (since 29 October 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister HUN SEN (since 14 January 1985)

and Deputy Prime Ministers SAR KHENG (since 3 February 1992); SOK

AN, LU LAY SRENG, TEA BANH, HOR NAMHONG, NHEK BUNCHHAY (since 16

July 2004); KEV PUT REAKSMEI (since 24 October 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers in theory appointed by the monarch; in

practice named by the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is chosen by a Royal Throne Council;

following legislative elections, a member of the majority party or majority coalition is named prime minister by the Chairman of the National Assembly and appointed by the king

Cameroon

chief of state: President Paul BIYA (since 6 November 1982)

head of government: Prime Minister Ephraim INONI (since 8 December 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from proposals submitted

by the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 11 October 2004

(next to be held by October 2011); prime minister appointed by

the

president

election results: President Paul BIYA reelected; percent of vote -
Paul BIYA 70.9%, John FRU NDI 17.4%, Adamou Ndam NJOYA
4.5%, Garga
Haman ADJI 3.7%

Canada

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),
represented by Governor General Michaelle JEAN (since 27
September
2005)
head of government: Prime Minister Stephen HARPER (since 6
February
2006)

cabinet: Federal Ministry chosen by the prime minister usually
from

among the members of his own party sitting in Parliament
elections: none; the monarchy is hereditary; governor general
appointed by the monarch on the advice of the prime minister for
a

five-year term; following legislative elections, the leader of the
majority party or the leader of the majority coalition in the House
of Commons is automatically designated prime minister by the
governor general

Cape Verde

chief of state: President Pedro Verona PIRES (since 22
March 2001)
head of government: Prime Minister Jose Maria Pereira NEVES
(since 1
February 2001)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the
recommendation of the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term

(eligible for a second term); election last held 12 February 2006 (next to be held February 2011); prime minister nominated by the National Assembly and appointed by the president
election results: Pedro PIRES reelected president; percent of vote - Pedro PIRES (PAICV) 51.2%, Carlos VIEGA (MPD) 48.8%

Cayman Islands

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952); Governor Stuart JACK (since 23 November 2005)
head of government: Leader of Government Business Kurt TIBBETTS (since 18 May 2005)
cabinet: Executive Council (three members appointed by the governor, four members elected by the Legislative Assembly)
elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the governor is appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or coalition is appointed by the governor
Leader of Government Business

Central African Republic

chief of state: President Francois BOZIZE (since 15 March 2003 coup)
head of government: Prime Minister Elie DOTE (since 13 June 2005);
note - Celestin GAOMBALET resigned 11 June 2005
cabinet: Council of Ministers
elections: under the new constitution, the president elected to a five-year term (eligible for a second term); elections last held 13 March and 8 May 2005 (next to be held in 2010); prime minister appointed by the political party with a parliamentary majority
election results: Francois BOZIZE elected president; percent of second round balloting - Francois BOZIZE (KNK) 64.6%, Martin ZIGUELE (MLPC) 35.4%

Chad

chief of state: President Lt. Gen. Idriss DEBY Itno (since 4 December 1990)

head of government: Prime Minister Pascal YOADIMNADJI (since 3

February 2005)

cabinet: Council of State, members appointed by the president on the

recommendation of the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote to serve five-year term; if no candidate receives at least 50% of the total vote, the two candidates receiving the most votes must stand for a second round of voting; last held 3 May 2006 (next to be held by May 2011);

prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Lt. Gen. Idriss DEBY Itno reelected president;

percent of vote - Lt. Gen. Idriss DEBY 64.7%, Delwa Kassire

COUMAKOYE 15.1%, Albert Pahimi PADACKE 7.8%, Mahamat ABDOULAYE 7.1%,

Brahim KOULAMALLAH 5.3%; note - a June 2005 national referendum

altered the constitution removing presidential term limits and permitting Lt. Gen. Idriss DEBY Itno to run for reelection

Chile

chief of state: President Michelle BACHELET Jeria (since 11 March 2006); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Michelle BACHELET Jeria (since 11 March 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a single four-year term; election last held 11 December 2005, with runoff election held

15 January 2006 (next to be held December 2009)

election results: Michelle BACHELET Jeria elected president;
percent

of vote - Michelle BACHELET Jeria 53.5%; Sebastian PINERA
Echenique
46.5%

China

chief of state: President HU Jintao (since 15 March 2003) and

Vice President ZENG Qinghong (since 15 March 2003)

head of government: Premier WEN Jiabao (since 16 March 2003);

Executive Vice Premier HUANG Ju (since 17 March 2003), Vice
Premiers

WU Yi (17 March 2003), ZENG Peiyan (since 17 March 2003), and
HUI

Liangyu (since 17 March 2003)

cabinet: State Council appointed by the National People's Congress
(NPC)

elections: president and vice president elected by the National
People's Congress for a five-year term (eligible for a second term);

elections last held 15-17 March 2003 (next to be held mid-March
2008); premier nominated by the president, confirmed by the
National

People's Congress

election results: HU Jintao elected president by the 10th National
People's Congress with a total of 2,937 votes (four delegates voted
against him, four abstained, and 38 did not vote); ZENG Qinghong
elected vice president by the 10th National People's Congress with

a

total of 2,578 votes (177 delegates voted against him, 190
abstained, and 38 did not vote); two seats were vacant

Christmas Island

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6

February 1952), represented by the Australian governor general

head of government: Administrator Neil LUCAS (since 30 January 2006)

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; administrator appointed

by the governor general of Australia and represents the monarch and

Australia

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6

February 1952), represented by the Australian governor general

head of government: Administrator (nonresident) Neil LUCAS (since 30

January 2006)

cabinet: NA

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; administrator appointed

by the governor general of Australia and represents the monarch and

Australia

Colombia

chief of state: President Alvaro URIBE Velez (since 7

August 2002); Vice President Francisco SANTOS (since 7 August 2002);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Alvaro URIBE Velez (since 7 August

2002); Vice President Francisco SANTOS (since 7 August 2002)

cabinet: Cabinet consists of a coalition of the two dominant parties - the PL and PSC - and independents

elections: president and vice president elected by popular vote for a four-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 28 May 2006 (next to be held in May 2010)

election results: President Alvaro URIBE Velez reelected president;
percent of vote - Alvaro URIBE Velez 62%, Carlos GAVIRIA Diaz
22%,
Horacio SERPA Uribe 12%, other 4%

Comoros

chief of state: President Ahmed Abdallah SAMBI (since 26 May
2006);
head of government: President Ahmed Abdallah SAMBI (since 26
May
2006);
cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president
elections: as defined by the 2001 constitution, the presidency
rotates every four years among the elected presidents from the
three
main islands in the Union; election last held 14 May 2006 (next to
be held by May 2010); prime minister appointed by the president;
note - the post of Prime Minister has been vacant since May 2002
election results: Ahmed Abdallah SAMBI elected president; percent
of
vote - Ahmed Abdallah SAMBI 58.0%, Ibrahim HALIDI 28.3%,
Mohamed
DJAANFAMI 13.7%

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

chief of state: President Joseph
KABILA (since 26 January 2001); note - following the
assassination
of his father, Laurent Desire KABILA, on 16 January 2001, Joseph
KABILA succeeded to the presidency; the president is both the
chief
of state and head of government
head of government: President Joseph KABILA (since 26 January
2001);
note - following the assassination of his father, Laurent Desire

KABILA, on 16 January 2001, Joseph KABILA succeeded to the presidency; the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: National Executive Council appointed by the president

elections: under the new constitution the president is elected by popular vote to a five-year term (eligible for a second term);

elections last held 30 July 2006 with a second round held on 29 October 2006 (next to be held in 2011)

election results: results of 29 October 2006 elections (second round); Joseph KABILA 58%, Jean-Pierre BEMBA Gombo 42%

note: Joseph KABILA succeeded his father, Laurent Desire KABILA, following the latter's assassination in January 2001; negotiations with rebel leaders led to the establishment of a transitional government in July 2003 with free elections held on 30 July 2006 and

29 October 2006 where the popular vote confirmed Joseph KABILA as president

Congo, Republic of the

chief of state: President Denis

SASSOU-NGUESSO (since 25 October 1997, following the civil war in

which he toppled elected president Pascal LISSOUBA); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO (since 25 October

1997, following the civil war in which he toppled elected president

Pascal LISSOUBA); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 10 March 2002

(next

to be held in 2009)

election results: Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO reelected president;
percent

of vote - Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO 89.4%, Joseph Kignoumbi Kia
MBOUNGOU

2.7%

Cook Islands

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February
1952), represented by Frederick GOODWIN (since 9 February
2001); New

Zealand High Commissioner John BRYAN (since 6 September
2005),

representative of New Zealand

head of government: Prime Minister Jim MARURAI (since 14
December

2004); Deputy Prime Minister Terepai MAOATE (since 9 August
2005)

cabinet: Cabinet chosen by the prime minister; collectively
responsible to Parliament

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the UK representative
is

appointed by the monarch; the New Zealand high commissioner is
appointed by the New Zealand Government; following legislative
elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the
majority coalition usually becomes prime minister

Coral Sea Islands

administered from Canberra by the Department of
the Environment, Sport, and Territories

Costa Rica

chief of state: President Oscar ARIAS Sanchez (since 8

May 2006); First Vice President Laura CHINCHILLA (since 8 May

2006);

Second Vice President Kevin CASAS Zamora (since 8 May 2006);
note -

the president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Oscar ARIAS Sanchez (since 8 May 2006); First Vice President Laura CHINCHILLA (since 8 May 2006);

Second Vice President Kevin CASAS Zamora (since 8 May 2006)
cabinet: Cabinet selected by the president
elections: president and vice presidents elected on the same ticket by popular vote for a single four-year term; election last held 5 February 2006 (next to be held February 2010)
election results: Oscar ARIAS Sanchez elected president; percent of vote - Oscar ARIAS Sanchez (PLN) 40.9%; Otto SOLIS (PAC) 39.8%, Otto

GUEVARA Guth (PML) 8%, Ricardo TOLEDO (PUSC) 3%; note - official

results pending the resolution of election challenges

Cote d'Ivoire

chief of state: President Laurent GBAGBO (since 26 October 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Charles Konan BANNY (since 7

December 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president
elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (no term limits); election last held 26 October 2000 (next to be held by October 2006, after the government postponed the election);

prime minister appointed by the president
election results: Laurent GBAGBO elected president; percent of vote

- Laurent GBAGBO 59.4%, Robert GUEI 32.7%, Francis WODIE

5.7%, other

2.2%

Croatia

chief of state: President Stjepan (Stipe) MESIC (since 18 February 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Ivo SANADER (since 9 December

2003); Deputy Prime Ministers Jadranka KOSOR (since 23 December

2003) and Damir POLANCEC (since 15 February 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers named by the prime minister and approved by the parliamentary Assembly

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 16 January 2005

(next to be held January 2010); the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime

minister by the president and then approved by the Assembly

election results: Stjepan MESIC reelected president; percent of vote - Stjepan MESIC 66%, Jadranka KOSOR (HDZ) 34% in the second

round

Cuba

chief of state: President of the Council of State and President of the Council of Ministers Fidel CASTRO Ruz (prime minister from

February 1959 until 24 February 1976 when office was abolished; president since 2 December 1976); First Vice President of the

Council of State and First Vice President of the Council of

Ministers Gen. Raul CASTRO Ruz (since 2 December 1976); note - the

president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President of the Council of State and President

of the Council of Ministers Fidel CASTRO Ruz (prime minister

from

February 1959 until 24 February 1976 when office was abolished;
president since 2 December 1976); First Vice President of the
Council of State and First Vice President of the Council of
Ministers Gen. Raul CASTRO Ruz (since 2 December 1976)
cabinet: Council of Ministers proposed by the president of the
Council of State and appointed by the National Assembly or the
31-member Council of State, elected by the Assembly to act on its
behalf when it is not in session
elections: president and vice presidents elected by the National
Assembly for a term of five years; election last held 6 March 2003
(next to be held in 2008)
election results: Fidel CASTRO Ruz reelected president; percent of
legislative vote - 100%; Raul CASTRO Ruz elected vice president;
percent of legislative vote - 100%

Cyprus

chief of state: President Tassos PAPADOPOULOS (since 1 March
2003); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of
government; post of vice president is currently vacant; under the
1960 constitution, the post is reserved for a Turkish Cypriot
head of government: President Tassos PAPADOPOULOS (since 1
March
2003); note - post of vice president is currently vacant; under the
1960 constitution, the post is reserved for a Turkish Cypriot
cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed jointly by the president
and
vice president
elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term;
election last held 16 February 2003 (next to be held February
2008)
election results: Tassos PAPADOPOULOS elected president;
percent of
vote - Tassos PAPADOPOULOS 51.5%, Glafkos KLIRIDIS 38.8%,

Alekos

MARKIDIS 6.6%

note: Mehmet Ali TALAT became "president" of north Cyprus, 24 April

2005, after "presidential" elections on 17 April 2005; results -

Mehmet Ali TALAT 55.6%, Dervis EROGLU 22.7%; Ferdi Sabit SOYER is

"prime minister"; there is a Council of Ministers (cabinet) in north Cyprus, appointed by the "prime minister"

Czech Republic

chief of state: President Vaclav KLAUS (since 7 March 2003)

note: the Czech Republic's first president Vaclav HAVEL stepped down

from office on 2 February 2003 having served exactly 10 years;

parliament finally elected a successor on 28 February 2003 after two

inconclusive elections in January 2003

head of government: Prime Minister Mirek TOPOLANEK (since 4 September 2006), Deputy Prime Minister Petr NECAS (since 4 September 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister

elections: president elected by Parliament for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); last successful election held 28

February 2003 (after earlier elections held 15 and 24 January 2003

were inconclusive; next election to be held January 2008); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Vaclav KLAUS elected president on 28 February

2003; Vaclav KLAUS 142 votes, Jan SOKOL 124 votes (third

round;

combined votes of both chambers of parliament)

Denmark

chief of state: Queen MARGRETHE II (since 14 January 1972);

Heir Apparent Crown Prince FREDERIK, elder son of the monarch
(born

26 May 1968)

head of government: Prime Minister Anders Fogh RASMUSSEN
(since 27

November 2001)

cabinet: Council of State appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; following legislative
elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the
majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the
monarch

Dhekelia

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Administrator Air Vice-Marshal Richard
LACEY

(since 26 April 2006); note - reports to the British Ministry of
Defence

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the administrator is
appointed by the monarch

Djibouti

chief of state: President Ismail Omar GUELLEH (since 8 May
1999)

head of government: Prime Minister Mohamed Dileita DILEITA
(since 4
March 2001)

cabinet: Council of Ministers responsible to the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a six-year term
(eligible for a second term); election last held 8 April 2005 (next

to be held by April 2011); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Ismail Omar GUELLEH reelected president; percent

of vote - Ismail Omar GUELLEH 100%

Dominica

chief of state: President Nicholas J. O. LIVERPOOL (since October 2003)

head of government: Prime Minister Roosevelt SKERRIT (since 8 January 2004); note - assumed post after death of Prime Minister Pierre CHARLES

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister

elections: president elected by the House of Assembly for a five-year term; election last held 1 October 2003 (next to be held

October 2008); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Nicholas LIVERPOOL elected president; percent of legislative vote - NA%

Dominican Republic

chief of state: President Leonel FERNANDEZ Reyna (since 16 August 2004); Vice President Rafael ALBURQUERQUE de Castro

(since 16 August 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Leonel FERNANDEZ Reyna (since 16

August 2004); Vice President Rafael ALBURQUERQUE de Castro (since 16

August 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet nominated by the president

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term);

election last held 16 May 2004 (next to be held in May 2008)

election results: Leonel FERNANDEZ elected president; percent of vote - Leonel FERNANDEZ (PLD) 57.1%, Rafael Hipolito MEJIA Dominguez (PRD) 33.7%, Eduardo ESTRELLA (PRSC) 8.7%

East Timor

chief of state: President Kay Rala Xanana GUSMAO (since 20 May 2002); note - the president plays a largely symbolic role but

is able to veto legislation, dissolve parliament, and call national elections; he formerly used the name Jose Alexandre GUSMAO head of government: Prime Minister Jose RAMOS-HORTA (since 10 July

2006); First Deputy Prime Minister Estanislau Maria Alexio da SILVA

(since 10 July 2006); Second Deputy Prime Minister Rui Maria do ARAUJO (since 10 July 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 14 April 2002 (next to be held in May 2007)

election results: Kay Rala Xanana GUSMAO elected president; percent

of vote - Kay Rala Xanana GUSMAO 82.7%, Francisco Xavier do AMARAL

17.3%

Ecuador

chief of state: President Alfredo PALACIO (since 20 April 2005); Vice President Nicanor Alejandro SERRANO Aguilar (since 5 May

2005); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government; former President Lucio GUTIERREZ was removed from office

by congress effective 20 April 2005

head of government: President Alfredo PALACIO (since 20 April 2005);

Vice President Nicanor Alejandro SERRANO Aguilar (since 5 May 2005)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: the president and vice president are elected on the same ticket by popular vote for a four-year term (may not serve consecutive terms); election last held 15 October 2006 with a runoff

election scheduled for 26 November 2006 (next to be held October 2010)

election results: results of the 15 October 2006 election; percent of vote - Alvaro NOBOA 26.8%; Rafael CORREA 22.8%; Gilmar GUTIERREZ

17.4%; Leon ROLDOS Aguilera 14.8%; Cynthia VITERI 9.6%; note - a

runoff election will be held 26 November 2006 between NOBOA and CORREA

Egypt

chief of state: President Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK (since 14 October 1981)

head of government: Prime Minister Ahmed NAZIF (since 9 July 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for six-year term (no term limits); note - a national referendum in May 2005 approved a constitutional amendment that changed the presidential election to a

multicandidate popular vote; previously the president was nominated

by the People's Assembly and the nomination was validated by a national, popular referendum; last referendum held 26 September

1999; first election under terms of constitutional amendment held
7

September 2005; next election scheduled for 2011
election results: Hosni MUBARAK reelected president; percent of
vote
- Hosni MUBARAK 88.6%, Ayman NOUR 7.6%, Noman GOMAA
2.9%

El Salvador

chief of state: President Elias Antonio SACA Gonzalez
(since 1 June 2004); Vice President Ana Vilma DE ESCOBAR
(since 1

June 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head
of government

head of government: President Elias Antonio SACA Gonzalez
(since 1

June 2004); Vice President Ana Vilma DE ESCOBAR (since 1 June
2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers selected by the president

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket
by popular vote for a single five-year term; election last held 21
March 2004 (next to be held March 2009)

election results: Elias Antonio SACA Gonzalez elected president;
percent of vote - Elias Antonio SACA Gonzalez (ARENA) 57.7%,
Schafik

HANDAL (FMLN) 35.6%, Hector SILVA (CDU-PDC) 3.9%, other
2.8%

Equatorial Guinea

chief of state: President Brig. Gen. (Ret.)

Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO (since 3 August 1979 when
he seized

power in a military coup)

head of government: Prime Minister Ricardo Mangué Obama
NFUBEA

(since 14 August 2006); First Deputy Prime Minister Marcelino Oyono

NTUTUMU (since 15 June 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (no term limits); election last held 15 December 2002 (next to be held December 2009); prime minister and deputy prime ministers appointed by the president

election results: Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO reelected president;

percent of vote - Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO 97.1%, Celestino

Bonifacio BACALE 2.2%; elections marred by widespread fraud

Eritrea

chief of state: President ISAIAS Afworki (since 8 June 1993); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government and is head of the State Council and National Assembly

head of government: President ISAIAS Afworki (since 8 June 1993);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government and is head of the State Council and National Assembly

cabinet: State Council is the collective executive authority; members appointed by the president

elections: president elected by the National Assembly for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 8 June 1993 (next election date uncertain as the National Assembly did

not hold a presidential election in December 2001 as anticipated)

election results: ISAIAS Afworki elected president; percent of National Assembly vote - ISAIAS Afworki 95%

Estonia

chief of state: President Toomas Hendrik ILVES (since 9 October 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Andrus ANSIP (since 12 April 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister, approved by Parliament

elections: president elected by Parliament for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); if a candidate does not secure two-thirds of the votes after three rounds of balloting in the Parliament, then an electoral assembly (made up of Parliament plus

members of local governments) elects the president, choosing between

the two candidates with the largest percentage of votes; election last held 23 September 2006 (next to be held fall of 2011); prime minister nominated by the president and approved by Parliament

election results: Toomas Hendrik ILVES elected president on 23 September 2006 by a 345-member electoral assembly; ILVES received

174 votes to incumbent Arnold RUUTEL's 162; remaining 9 ballots left

blank or invalid

Ethiopia

chief of state: President GIRMA Woldegiorgis (since 8 October 2001)

head of government: Prime Minister MELES Zenawi (since NA August 1995)

cabinet: Council of Ministers as provided for in the December 1994

constitution; ministers are selected by the prime minister and approved by the House of People's Representatives

elections: president elected by the House of People's

Representatives for a six-year term (eligible for a second term);
election last held 8 October 2001 (next to be held October 2007);
prime minister designated by the party in power following
legislative elections
election results: GIRMA Woldegiorgis elected president; percent of
vote by the House of People's Representatives - 100%

European Union

chief of union: President of the European Commission

Jose Manuel DURAO BARROSO (since 22 November 2004)

cabinet: European Commission (composed of 25 members, one
from each

member country; each commissioner responsible for one or more
policy

areas)

elections: the president of the European Commission is designated
by

member governments; the president-designate then chooses the
other

Commission members; the European Parliament confirms the
entire

Commission for a five-year term; election last held 18 November
2004

(next to be held 2009)

election results: European Parliament approved the European
Commission by an approval vote of 449 to 149 with 82
abstentions

note: the European Council brings together heads of state and
government and the president of the European Commission and
meets at

least twice a year; its aim is to provide the impetus for the major
political issues relating to European integration and to issue
general policy guidelines

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH

II (since 6 February 1952) head of government: Governor Alan HUCKLE (since 25 August 2006); Chief Executive Chris SIMPKINS (since March 2003); Financial Secretary Derek F. HOWATT (since NA) cabinet: Executive Council; three members elected by the Legislative Council, two ex officio members (chief executive and the financial secretary), and the governor elections: none; the monarchy is hereditary; governor appointed by the monarch

Faroe Islands

chief of state: Queen MARGRETHE II of Denmark (since 14 January 1972), represented by High Commissioner Birgit KLEIS,

chief administrative officer (since 1 November 2001)

head of government: Prime Minister Joannes EIDESGAARD (since 3

February 2004)

cabinet: Landsstyri appointed by the prime minister

elections: the monarch is hereditary; high commissioner appointed by

the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually elected prime minister by the Faroese Parliament; election last held

20 January 2004 (next to be held no later than January 2008)

election results: Joannes EIDESGAARD elected prime minister; percent

of parliamentary vote - NA

Fiji

chief of state: President Ratu Josefa ILOILOVATU Uluivuda (since 18 July 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Laisenia QARASE (since 10 September 2000)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister from among the members of Parliament and is responsible to Parliament

elections: president elected by the Great Council of Chiefs for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); prime minister appointed by the president; election last held 8 March 2006 (next to

be held in 2011)

election results: Ratu Josefa ILOILOVATU Uluivuda elected president

by the Great Council of Chiefs; percent of vote - NA

Finland

chief of state: President Tarja HALONEN (since 1 March 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Matti VANHANEN (since 24 June

2003) and Deputy Prime Minister Eero HEINALUOMA (since 24 September

2005)

cabinet: Council of State or Valtioneuvosto appointed by the president, responsible to parliament

elections: president elected by popular vote for a six-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 15 January 2006

(next to be held January 2012); the president appoints the prime minister and deputy prime minister from the majority party or the majority coalition after parliamentary elections and the parliament must approve the appointment

election results: percent of vote - Tarja HALONEN (SDP) 46.3%, Sauli

NIINISTO (Kok) 24.1%, Matti Vanhanen (Kesk) 18.6%, Heidi HAUTALA

(VIHR) 3.5%; a runoff election between HALONEN and NIINISTO was held

29 January 2006 - HOLONEN 51.8%, NIINISTO 48.2%

note: government coalition - Kesk, SDP, and SFP

France

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC (since 17 May 1995)

head of government: Prime Minister Dominique DE VILLEPIN
(since 31

May 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the
suggestion of the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term
(changed from seven-year term in October 2000); election last
held

21 April and 5 May 2002 (next to be held, first round April 2007,
second round May 2007); prime minister nominated by the
National

Assembly majority and appointed by the president

election results: Jacques CHIRAC reelected president; percent of
vote, second ballot - Jacques CHIRAC (RPR) 81.96%, Jean-Marie
LE PEN

(FN) 18.04%

French Guiana

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France

(since 17 May 1995), represented by Prefect Jean-Pierre
LAFLAQUIERE

(since 19 July 2006)

head of government: President of the General Council Pierre
DESERT

(since 26 March 2004); President of the Regional Council Antoine
KARAM (since 22 March 1992)

cabinet: NA

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year
term; prefect appointed by the French president on the advice of
the

French Ministry of Interior; presidents of the General and Regional
Councils are appointed by the members of those councils

French Polynesia

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France

(since 17 May 1995), represented by High Commissioner of the Republic Anne BOQUET (since September 2005)

head of government: President of French Polynesia Oscar TEMARU (since 3 March 2005); President of the Territorial Assembly Antony

GEROS (since 9 May 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; president submits a list of members of the Territorial Assembly for approval by them to serve as ministers

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; high commissioner appointed by the French president on the advice of the French Ministry of Interior; president of the territorial government and the president of the Territorial Assembly

are elected by the members of the assembly for five-year terms (no term limits)

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

chief of state: President

Jacques CHIRAC of France (since 17 May 1995), represented by Senior

Administrator Michel CHAMPON

Gabon

chief of state: President El Hadj Omar BONGO Ondimba (since 2 December 1967)

head of government: Prime Minister Jean Eyeghe NDONG (since 20

January 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister in consultation with the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (no term limits); election last held 27 November 2005 (next to be held in 2012); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: President El Hadj Omar BONGO Ondimba

reelected;

percent of vote - El Hadj Omar BONGO Ondimba 79.2%, Pierre MAMBOUNDOU 13.6%, Zacharie MYBOTO 6.6%

Gambia, The

chief of state: President Yahya A. J. J. JAMMEH (since 18 October 1996); note - from 1994 to 1996 he was chairman of the

Junta); Vice President Isatou NJIE-SAIDY (since 20 March 1997); note

- the president is both the chief of state and head of government head of government: President Yahya A. J. J. JAMMEH (since 18 October 1996); note - from 1994 to 1996 he was chairman of the Junta); Vice President Isatou NJIE-SAIDY (since 20 March 1997) cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (no term limits); election last held 22 September 2006 (next to be held in 2011)

election results: Yahya A. J. J. JAMMEH reelected president; percent

of vote - Yahya A. J. J. JAMMEH 67.3%, Ousainou DARBOE 26.6%

Georgia

chief of state: President Mikheil SAKASHVILI (since 25 January 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government for the power ministries: state security (includes interior) and defense

head of government: President Mikheil SAKASHVILI (since 25 January

2004); Prime Minister Zurab NOGHAIDELIDZE (since 17 February 2005);

note - the president is the chief of state and head of government for the power ministries: state security (includes interior) and defense; the prime minister is head of the remaining ministries of

government

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 4 January 2004 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: Mikheil SAAKASHVILI elected president; percent of vote - Mikheil SAAKASHVILI 96.3%, Temur SHASHIASHVILI 1.9%

Germany

chief of state: President Horst KOEHLER (since 1 July 2004)

head of government: Chancellor Angela MERKEL (since 22 November 2005)

cabinet: Cabinet or Bundesminister (Federal Ministers) appointed by

the president on the recommendation of the chancellor

elections: president elected for a five-year term (eligible for a second term) by a Federal Convention, including all members of the

Federal Assembly and an equal number of delegates elected by the state parliaments; election last held 23 May 2004 (next to be held 23 May 2009); chancellor elected by an absolute majority of the Federal Assembly for a four-year term; election last held 22 November 2005 (next to be held November 2009)

election results: Horst KOEHLER elected president; received 604 votes of the Federal Convention against 589 for Gesine SCHWAN; Angela MERKEL elected chancellor; vote by Federal Assembly 397 to 202 with 12 abstentions

Ghana

chief of state: President John Agyekum KUFUOR (since 7 January 2001); Vice President Alhaji Aliu MAHAMA (since 7 January 2001);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of

government

head of government: President John Agyekum KUFUOR (since 7 January

2001); Vice President Alhaji Aliu MAHAMA (since 7 January 2001);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Council of Ministers; president nominates members subject

to approval by Parliament

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket

by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term);

election last held 7 December 2004 (next to be held December 2008)

election results: John Agyekum KUFUOR reelected president in

election; percent of vote - John KUFUOR 53.4%, John Atta MILLS 43.7%

Gibraltar

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February

1952), represented by Governor Sir Robert FULTON (since 27 October 2006)

head of government: Chief Minister Peter CARUANA (since 17 May 1996)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed from among the 15 elected members of the House of Assembly by the governor in consultation

with the chief minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor appointed by

the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually

appointed chief minister by the governor

Greece

chief of state: President Karolos PAPOULIAS (since 12 March 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Konstandinos (Kostas) KARAMANLIS

(since 7 March 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister

elections: president elected by parliament for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 8 February 2005

(next to be held by February 2010); according to the Greek Constitution, presidents may only serve two terms; president appoints leader of the party securing plurality of vote in election to become prime minister and form a government

election results: Karolos PAPOULIAS elected president; number of parliamentary votes, 279 out of 300

Greenland

chief of state: Queen MARGRETHE II of Denmark (since 14 January 1972), represented by High Commissioner Soren MOLLER (since April 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Hans ENOKSEN (since 14 December 2002)

cabinet: Home Rule Government is elected by the parliament (Landstinget) on the basis of the strength of parties

elections: the monarchy is hereditary; high commissioner appointed

by the monarch; prime minister is elected by parliament (usually the

leader of the majority party); election last held 3 December 2002 (next to be held December 2006)

election results: Hans ENOKSEN elected prime minister

note: government coalition - Siumut and Inuit Ataqatigiit

Grenada

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Daniel WILLIAMS (since 9 August 1996)

head of government: Prime Minister Keith MITCHELL (since 22 June 1995)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the advice of

the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general

Guadeloupe

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France (since 17 May 1995), represented by Prefect Jean-Jacques BROT (since 12

June 2006)

head of government: President of the General Council Jacques GILLOT

(since 26 March 2001); President of the Regional Council Victorin LUREL (since 2 April 2004)

cabinet: NA

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; prefect appointed by the French president on the advice of the

French Ministry of Interior; the presidents of the General and Regional Councils are elected by the members of those councils

election results: NA

Guam

chief of state: President George W. BUSH of the US (since 20 January 2001); Vice President Richard B. CHENEY (since 20 January 2001)

head of government: Governor Felix P. CAMACHO (since 6 January 2003)

and Lieutenant Governor Kaleo MOYLAN (since 6 January 2003)

cabinet: heads of executive departments; appointed by the governor

with the consent of the Guam legislature

elections: under the US Constitution, residents of unincorporated territories, such as Guam, do not vote in elections for US president and vice president; governor and lieutenant governor elected on the

same ticket by popular vote for four-year term (can serve two consecutive terms, then must wait a full term before running again);

election last held 7 November 2006 (next to be held November 2010)

election results: Felix P. CAMACHO reelected governor; Dr. Michael

W. CRUZ elected lieutenant governor; percent of vote - NA

Guatemala

chief of state: President Oscar Jose Rafael BERGER Perdomo

(since 14 January 2004); Vice President Eduardo STEIN Barillas

(since 14 January 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Oscar Jose Rafael BERGER Perdomo

(since 14 January 2004); Vice President Eduardo STEIN Barillas

(since 14 January 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a four-year term

(may not serve consecutive terms); election last held 9 November 2003; runoff held 28 December 2003 (next to be held September 2007)

election results: Oscar BERGER Perdomo elected president; percent of

vote - Oscar BERGER Perdomo (GANA) 54.1%, Alvarado COLOM (UNE) 45.9%

Guernsey

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Lieutenant Governor Sir Fabian MALBON (since 28 October 2005)

head of government: Chief Minister Laurie MORGAN (since 1 May 2004)

cabinet: Policy Council elected by the States of Deliberation

elections: the monarch is hereditary; lieutenant governor appointed

by the monarch; chief minister is elected by States of Deliberation

election results: Laurie MORGAN elected chief minister, percent of vote of the States of Deliberation NA

Guinea

chief of state: President Lansana CONTE (head of military government since 5 April 1984, elected president 19 December 1993)

head of government: vacant; note - Prime Minister Cellou Dalein DIALLO was dismissed on 5 April 2006

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (no term limits); candidate must receive a majority of the votes cast to be elected president; election last held 21 December 2003 (next to be held December 2010); the prime minister is appointed by

the president

election results: Lansana CONTE reelected president; percent of

vote

- Lansana CONTE (PUP) 95.3%, Mamadou Boye BARRY (UPR) 4.6%

Guinea-Bissau

chief of state: President Joao Bernardo 'Nino' VIEIRA
(since 1 October 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Aristides GOMES (since 2 November 2005)

cabinet: NA

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (no term limits); election last held 24 July 2005 (next to be held in 2010); prime minister appointed by the president after consultation with party leaders in the legislature

election results: Joao Bernardo VIEIRA elected president; percent of

vote, second ballot - Joao Bernardo VIEIRA 52.4%, Malan Bacai SANHA 47.6%

Guyana

chief of state: President Bharrat JAGDEO (since 11 August 1999); note - assumed presidency after resignation of President Janet JAGAN and reelected in 2001, and again in 2006

head of government: Prime Minister Samuel HINDS (since October 1992,

except for a period as chief of state after the death of President Cheddi JAGAN on 6 March 1997)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president, responsible to the legislature

elections: president elected by popular vote as leader of a party list in parliamentary elections, which must be held at least every five years (no term limits); elections last held 28 August 2006 (next to be held by August 2011); prime minister appointed by the

president

election results: President Bharrat JAGDEO reelected; percent of vote 54.6%

Haiti

chief of state: President Rene PREVAL (since 14 May 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Jacques-Edouard ALEXIS (since 30 May 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet chosen by the prime minister in consultation with the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (may not serve consecutive terms); election last held 7 February 2006 (next to be held in 2011); prime minister appointed by the president, ratified by the National Assembly

election results: Rene PREVAL elected president; percent of vote - Rene PREVAL 51%

Holy See (Vatican City)

chief of state: Pope BENEDICT XVI (since 19 April 2005)

head of government: Secretary of State Cardinal Tarcisio BERTONE (since 15 September 2006)

cabinet: Pontifical Commission appointed by the pope

elections: pope elected for life by the College of Cardinals; election last held 19 April 2005 (next to be held after the death of the current pope); secretary of state appointed by the pope

election results: Joseph RATZINGER elected Pope BENEDICT XVI

Honduras

chief of state: President Manuel ZELAYA Rosales (since 27 January 2006); First Vice President Elvin Ernesto SANTOS Ordonez

(since 27 January 2006); Second Vice President (vacant); Third

Vice

President (vacant); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Manuel ZELAYA Rosales (since 27 January 2006); First Vice President Elvin Ernesto SANTOS

Ordóñez

(since 27 January 2006); Second Vice President (vacant); Third Vice

President (vacant)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a four-year term;

election last held 27 November 2005 (next to be held November 2009)

election results: Manuel ZELAYA Rosales (PL) elected president - 49.8%, Porfirio "Pepe" LOBO Sosa (PN) 46.1%, other 4.1%

Hong Kong

chief of state: President of China HU Jintao (since 15

March 2003)

head of government: Chief Executive Donald TSANG (since 24 June 2005)

cabinet: Executive Council consists of 14 official members and 15 non-official members

elections: previous chief executive TUNG Chee-hwa was elected to second five-year term in March 2002 by 800-member election committee

dominated by pro-Beijing forces, resignation accepted 12 March 2005;

Donald TSANG acted as chief executive between 12 March 2005 and 25

May 2005; Henry TANG acted as chief executive between 25 May 2005

and 24 June 2005; TSANG was elected on 16 June 2005 to fill final

two years of TUNG's term (next election to be held in March 2007)

Hungary

chief of state: Laszlo SOLYOM (since 5 August 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Ferenc GYURCSANY (since 29 September 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers elected by the National Assembly on the recommendation of the president

elections: president elected by the National Assembly for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 6-7

June 2005 (next to be held by June 2010); prime minister elected by

the National Assembly on the recommendation of the president;

election last held 29 September 2004

election results: Laszlo SOLYOM elected president by a simple majority in the third round of voting, 185 to 182; Ferenc GYURCSANY

elected prime minister; result of legislative vote - 197 to 12

note: to be elected, the president must win two-thirds of

legislative vote in the first two rounds or a simple majority in the third round

Iceland

chief of state: President Olafur Ragnar GRIMSSON (since 1 August 1996)

head of government: Prime Minister Geir H. HAARDE (since 7 June 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister

elections: president, largely a ceremonial post, is elected by popular vote for a four-year term (no term limits); election last held 26 June 2004 (next to be held June 2008); following legislative

elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually the prime minister

election results: Olafur Ragnar GRIMSSON 85.6%, Baldur

AGUSTSSON

12.5%, Astthor MAGNUSSON 1.9%

Iles Eparses

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France

(since 17 May 1995), represented by Senior Administrator Michel CHAMPON

India

chief of state: President A.P.J. Abdul KALAM (since 25 July 2002); Vice President Bhairon Singh SHEKHAWAT (since 19 August 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Manmohan SINGH (since 22 May 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president on the recommendation of

the prime minister

elections: president elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both houses of Parliament and the legislatures of

the states for a five-year term (no term limits); election last held July 2002 (next to be held 18 July 2007); vice president elected by

both houses of Parliament for a five-year term; election last held 12 August 2002 (next to be held August 2007); prime minister chosen

by parliamentary members of the majority party following legislative

elections; election last held April - May 2004 (next to be held May 2009)

election results: Abdul KALAM elected president; percent of electoral college vote - 89.6%; Bhairon Singh SHEKHAWAT elected vice

president; percent of Parliament vote - 59.8%

Indonesia

chief of state: President Susilo Bambang YUDHOYONO (since 20 October 2004) and Vice President Muhammad Yusuf KALLA (since 20

October 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Susilo Bambang YUDHOYONO (since 20

October 2004) and Vice President Muhammad Yusuf KALLA (since 20

October 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president and vice president were elected for five-year terms (eligible for a second term) by direct vote of the citizenry;

last held 20 September 2004 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: Susilo Bambang YUDHOYONO elected president receiving 60.6% of vote; MEGAWATI Sukarnoputri received 39.4%

Iran

chief of state: Supreme Leader Ali Hoseini-KHAMENEI (since 4 June 1989)

head of government: President Mahmud AHMADI-NEJAD (since 3 August

2005); First Vice President Parviz DAVUDI (since 11 September 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers selected by the president with legislative approval; the Supreme Leader has some control over appointments to the more sensitive ministries

note: also considered part of the Executive branch of government are

three oversight bodies: 1) Assembly of Experts, a popularly elected body of 86 religious scholars constitutionally charged with determining the succession of the Supreme Leader, reviewing his

performance, and deposing him if deemed necessary; 2) Expediency

Council or Council for the Discernment of Expediency is a policy advisory and implementation board consisting of permanent and temporary members representing all major government factions, some

of whom are appointed by the Supreme Leader; the Council exerts supervisory authority over the executive, judicial, and legislative branches and resolves legislative issues on which the Majles and the

Council of Guardians disagree; 3) Council of Guardians or Council of

Guardians of the Constitution is a 12-member board of clerics and jurists serving six-year terms that determines whether proposed legislation is both constitutional and faithful to Islamic law; the Council also vets candidates for suitability and supervises national elections

elections: Supreme Leader appointed for life by the Assembly of Experts; president elected by popular vote for a four-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 17 June 2005 with a two-candidate runoff on 24 June 2005 (next to be held in 2009) election results: Mahmud AHMADI-NEJAD elected president; percent of

vote - Mahmud AHMADI-NEJAD 62%, Ali Akbar Hashemi RAFSANJANI 36%

Iraq

chief of state: President Jalal TALABANI (since 6 April 2005);

Vice Presidents Adil ABD AL-MAHDI and Tariq al-HASHIMI (since 22

April 2006); note - the president and vice presidents comprise the Presidency Council)

head of government: Prime Minister Nuri al-MALIKI (since 20 May 2006); Deputy Prime Ministers Barham SALIH and Salam al-ZUBAI

(since

20 May 2006)

cabinet: 37 ministers appointed by the Presidency Council, plus Prime Minister Nuri al-MALIKI, and Deputy Prime Ministers Barham

SALIH and Salam al-ZUBAI

elections: held 15 December 2005 to elect a 275-member Council of

Representatives

Ireland

chief of state: President Mary MCALEESE (since 11 November 1997)

head of government: Prime Minister Bertie AHERN (since 26 June 1997)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president with previous nomination

by the prime minister and approval of the House of Representatives

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 31 October 1997 (next scheduled for October 2011); note - Mary MCALEESE appointed to

a second term when no other candidate qualified for the 2004 presidential election; prime minister (taoiseach) nominated by the House of Representatives and appointed by the president
election results: Mary MCALEESE elected president; percent of vote -

Mary MCALEESE 44.8%, Mary BANOTTI 29.6%

note: government coalition - Fianna Fail and the Progressive Democrats

Isle of Man

chief of state: Lord of Mann Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Lieutenant Governor Sir Paul K.

HADDACKS (since 17 October 2005)

head of government: Chief Minister Donald GELLING (since 14 December 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

elections: the monarch is hereditary; lieutenant governor appointed

by the monarch for a five-year term; the chief minister is elected by the Tynwald; election last held 14 December 2004 (next to be held

December 2006)

election results: Donald GELLING elected chief minister by the Tynwald; note - Richard CORKILL resigned 2 December 2004

Israel

chief of state: President Moshe KATZAV (since 31 July 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Ehud OLMERT (since May 2006);

Deputy Prime Minister Tzipora "Tzipi" LIVNI (since May 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet selected by prime minister and approved by the Knesset

elections: president is largely a ceremonial role and is elected by the Knesset for a seven-year term (no term limits); election last held 31 July 2000 (next to be held mid-2007); following legislative

elections, the president assigns a Knesset member - traditionally the leader of the largest party - the task of forming a governing coalition

election results: Moshe KATZAV elected president by the 120-member

Knesset with a total of 60 votes, other candidate, Shimon PERES, received 57 votes (there were three abstentions); Ariel SHARON continued as prime minister after Likud Party victory in January 2003 Knesset elections; Likud won 38 seats and then formed

coalition

government with Shinui, the National Religious Party, and the National Union; controversy surrounding SHARON's disengagement plan

ultimately led to the formation of a Likud-Labor-United Torah Judaism (UTJ) coalition government in January 2005

Italy

chief of state: President Giorgio NAPOLITANO (since 15 May 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister (referred to in Italy as the president of the Council of Ministers) Romano PRODI (since 17 May 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers nominated by the prime minister and approved by the president

elections: president elected by an electoral college consisting of both houses of parliament and 58 regional representatives for a seven-year term (no term limits); election last held 10 May 2006 (next to be held May 2013); prime minister appointed by the president and confirmed by parliament

election results: Giorgio NAPOLITANO elected president on the fourth

round of voting; electoral college vote - 543

Jamaica

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Kenneth O. HALL (since 15 February 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Portia SIMPSON-MILLER (since 30 March 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the advice of

the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the monarch on the recommendation of the prime minister; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition in the House of Representatives is appointed prime minister by the governor general; the deputy prime minister is recommended by the prime minister

Japan

chief of state: Emperor AKIHITO (since 7 January 1989)

head of government: Prime Minister Shinzo ABE (since 26 September 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister

elections: Diet designates prime minister; constitution requires that prime minister commands parliamentary majority; following legislative elections, leader of majority party or leader of majority coalition in House of Representatives usually becomes prime

minister; monarch is hereditary

election results: ABE was elected prime minister with 339 of 476 votes cast in the House of Representatives and 136 of 240 votes cast

in the House of Councilors.

Jersey

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Lieutenant Governor Andrew RIDGEWAY (since 14

June 2006); Bailiff Philip Martin BAILHACHE (since February 1995)

cabinet: committees appointed by the Assembly of the States

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; lieutenant governor and

bailiff appointed by the monarch

Jordan

chief of state: King ABDALLAH II (since 7 February 1999);

Prince HUSSEIN (born 1994), eldest son of King ABDALLAH, is first in

line to inherit the throne

head of government: Prime Minister Marouf al-BAKHIT (since 24 November 2005); Deputy Prime Minister Ziad FARIZ (since 24 November

2005)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister in consultation with the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; prime minister appointed by the monarch

Kazakhstan

chief of state: President Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV

(chairman of the Supreme Soviet from 22 February 1990, elected president 1 December 1991)

head of government: Prime Minister Daniyal AKHMETOV (since 13 June

2003); Deputy Prime Minister Karim MASIMOV (since 19 January 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (no term limits); election last held 4 December 2005 (next to be held in 2012); prime minister and first deputy prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV reelected president;

percent of vote - Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV 91.1%, Zharmakhan A.

TUYAKBAI 6.6%, Alikhan M. BAIMENOV 1.6%

note: President NAZARBAYEV arranged a referendum in 1995 that

extended his term of office and expanded his presidential powers:
only he can initiate constitutional amendments, appoint and
dismiss

the government, dissolve Parliament, call referenda at his
discretion, and appoint administrative heads of regions and cities

Kenya

chief of state: President Mwai KIBAKI (since 30 December 2002); Vice President Moody AWORI (since 25 September 2003);

note -

the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Mwai KIBAKI (since 30 December 2002);

Vice President Moody AWORI (since 25 September 2003); note - the

president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); in addition to receiving the largest number of votes in absolute terms, the presidential candidate must also win 25% or more of the vote in at least five of Kenya's seven provinces and one area to avoid a runoff; election last held 27 December 2002 (next to be held December 2007); vice president appointed by the president

election results: President Mwai KIBAKI elected; percent of vote - Mwai KIBAKI 63%, Uhuru KENYATTA 30%

Kiribati

chief of state: President Anote TONG (since 10 July 2003);

Vice President Teima ONORIO; note - the president is both the chief

of state and head of government

head of government: President Anote TONG (since 10 July 2003); Vice

President Teima ONORIO

cabinet: 12-member cabinet appointed by the president from among the

members of the House of Parliament

elections: the House of Parliament chooses the presidential candidates from among its members and then those candidates

compete

in a general election; president is elected by popular vote for a four-year term (eligible for two more terms); election last held 4 July 2003 (next to be held not later than July 2007); vice president

appointed by the president

election results: Anote TONG 47.4%, Harry TONG 43.5%, Banuera BERINA

9.1%

Korea, North

chief of state: KIM Jong Il (since July 1994); note -

on 3 September 2003, rubberstamp Supreme People's Assembly (SPA)

reelected KIM Jong Il chairman of the National Defense Commission, a

position accorded nation's "highest administrative authority"; SPA

reelected KIM Yong Nam president of its Presidium also with responsibility of representing state and receiving diplomatic credentials; SPA appointed PAK Pong Ju premier

head of government: Premier PAK Pong Ju (since 3 September 2003);

Vice Premiers KWAK Pom Gi (since 5 September 1998), JON Sung Hun

(since 3 September 2003), RO Tu Chol (since 3 September 2003)

cabinet: Naegak (cabinet) members, except for Minister of People's Armed Forces, are appointed by SPA

elections: last held in September 2003 (next to be held in September 2008)

election results: KIM Jong Il and KIM Yong Nam were only nominees

for positions and ran unopposed

Korea, South

chief of state: President ROH Moo-hyun (since 25 February 2003)

head of government: Prime Minister HAN Myeong-sook (since 20 April

2006); Deputy Prime Ministers KIM Woo-sik (since 10 February 2006);

KWON O-kyu (since 18 July 2006); KIM Shin-il (since 20 September

2006)

cabinet: State Council appointed by the president on the prime minister's recommendation

elections: president elected by popular vote for a single five-year term; election last held 19 December 2002 (next to be held in December 2007); prime minister appointed by president with consent

of National Assembly; deputy prime ministers appointed by president

on prime minister's recommendation

election results: ROH Moo-hyun elected president; percent of vote

-
ROH Moo-hyun (MDP) 48.9%; LEE Hoi-chang (GNP) 46.6%; other 4.5%

Kuwait

chief of state: Amir SABAHA al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah (since 29 January 2006); Crown Prince NAWAF al-Ahmad al-Sabah

head of government: Prime Minister NASIR al-Muhammad al-Ahmad

al-Sabah (since 7 February 2006) First Deputy Prime Minister JABIR

Mubarak al-Hamad al-Sabah (since 9 February 2006); Deputy Prime

Ministers MUHAMMAD al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah (since 9 February

2006) and Ismail al-SHATTI (since 10 July 2006)
cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister and approved by the amir
elections: none; the amir is hereditary; prime minister and deputy prime ministers appointed by the amir

Kyrgyzstan

chief of state: President Kurmanbek BAKIYEV (since 14 August 2005); note - former President Askar AKAYEV resigned effective 11 April 2005 following widespread protests that forced him to flee the country on 24 March 2005
head of government: Prime Minister Feliks KULOV (since 1 September 2005); First Deputy Prime Minister Daniyar USENOV (since 10 May 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister; note - the new constitution of

November 2006 calls for the legislature to appoint the prime minister and members of the Cabinet after the elections of 2010
elections: Kurmanbek BAKIYEV elected by popular vote for a five-year

term (eligible for a second term); election last held 10 July 2005 (next scheduled for 2010); prime minister nominated by the president

for approval by Parliament; note - the new constitution of November

2006 calls for the legislature to appoint the prime minister and members of the Cabinet after the elections of 2010
election results: Kurmanbek BAKIYEV elected president; percent of vote - Kurmanbek BAKIYEV 88.6%, Tursunbai BAKIR-UULU 3.9%, other

candidates 7.5%; Feliks KULOV approved as prime minister 55-8

Laos

chief of state: President Lt. Gen. CHOUMMALI Saignason (since 8 June 2006) and Vice President BOUN-GNANG Volachit (since 8 June 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister BOUASONE Boupnavanh (since 8 June

2006); Deputy Prime Minister Maj. Gen. ASANG Laoli (since May 2002),

Deputy Prime Minister Maj. Gen. DOUANGCHAI Phichit [since 8 June

2006], Deputy Prime Minister SOMSAVAT Lengsavat (since 26 February

1998), and Deputy Prime Minister THONGLOUN Sisolit (since 27 March

2001)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president, approved by the National Assembly

elections: president and vice president elected by the National Assembly for five-year terms; election last held 8 June 2006 (next to be held in 2011); prime minister nominated by the president and

elected by the National Assembly for a five-year term

election results: CHOUMMALI Saignason elected president; BOUN-GNANG

Volachit elected vice president; percent of National Assembly vote

-

100%; BOUASONE Boupnavanh elected prime minister; percent of National Assembly vote - 97%

Latvia

chief of state: President Vaira VIKE-FREIBERGA (since 8 July 1999)

head of government: Prime Minister Aigars KALVITIS (since 2 December 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers nominated by the prime minister and appointed by the Parliament

elections: president reelected by Parliament for a four-year term (no term limits); election last held 20 June 2003 (next to be held by June 2007); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Vaira VIKE-FREIBERGA reelected president;

parliamentary vote - Vaira VIKE-FREIBERGA 88 of 94 votes cast

Lebanon

chief of state: President Emile LAHUD (since 24 November 1998)

head of government: Prime Minister Fuad SINIORA (since 30 June 2005); Deputy Prime Minister Elias MURR (since April 2005)

cabinet: Cabinet chosen by the prime minister in consultation with the president and members of the National Assembly

elections: president elected by the National Assembly for a six-year term (may not serve consecutive terms); election last held 15

October 1998 (next to be held in 2007 based on three-year extension); note - on 3 September 2004 the National Assembly voted

96 to 29 to extend Emile LAHUD's six-year term by three years; the

prime minister and deputy prime minister appointed by the president

in consultation with the National Assembly; by agreement, the president is a Maronite Christian, the prime minister is a Sunni Muslim, and the speaker of the legislature is a Shi'a Muslim

election results: for 15 October 1998 election: Emile LAHUD elected

president; National Assembly vote - 118 votes in favor, 0 against, 10 abstentions

Lesotho

chief of state: King LETSIE III (since 7 February 1996);

note - King LETSIE III formerly occupied the throne from

November

1990 to February 1995, while his father was in exile

head of government: Prime Minister Pakalitha MOSISILI (since 23

May

1998)

cabinet: Cabinet

elections: none - according to the constitution, the leader of the majority party in the Assembly automatically becomes prime minister;

the monarch is hereditary, but, under the terms of the constitution,

which came into effect after the March 1993 election, the monarch is

a "living symbol of national unity" with no executive or legislative powers; under traditional law the college of chiefs has the power to

depose the monarch, determine who is next in the line of succession,

or who shall serve as regent in the event that the successor is not of mature age

Liberia

chief of state: President Ellen JOHNSON-SIRLEAF (since 16

January 2006); note - the President is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Ellen JOHNSON-SIRLEAF (since 6 January

2006); note - the President is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate

elections: president elected by popular vote for a six-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 8 November 2005 (next to be held NA 2011)

election results: Ellen JOHNSON-SIRLEAF elected president;
percent

of vote, second round - Ellen JOHNSON-SIRLEAF (UP) 59.6%,
George

WEAH (CDC) 40.4%

note: a UN-brokered cease-fire among warring factions and the
Liberian Government resulted in the August 2003 resignation of
former president, Charles TAYLOR; a jointly agreed upon
replacement,

Chairman Gyude BRYANT, assumed office as head of the National
Transitional Government on 14 October 2003; free elections were
held

11 October 2005, with a runoff election between the two leading
candidates on 8 November 2005

Libya

chief of state: Revolutionary Leader Col. Muammar Abu Minyar
al-QADHAFI (since 1 September 1969); note - holds no official
title,

but is de facto chief of state

head of government: Secretary of the General People's Committee
(Prime Minister) al-Baghdadi Ali al-MAHMUDI (since 5 March
2006)

cabinet: General People's Committee established by the General
People's Congress

elections: national elections are indirect through a hierarchy of
people's committees; head of government elected by the General
People's Congress; election last held 2 March 2000 (next to be held
NA)

election results: NA

Liechtenstein

chief of state: Prince HANS ADAM II (since 13 November
1989, assumed executive powers 26 August 1984); Heir Apparent
Prince

ALOIS, son of the monarch (born 11 June 1968); note - on 15 August

2004, HANS ADAM transferred the official duties of the ruling prince

to ALOIS, but HANS ADAM retains status of chief of state

head of government: Head of Government Ottmar HASLER (since 5 April

2001) and Deputy Head of Government Rita KIEBER-BECK (since 5 April

2001)

cabinet: Cabinet elected by the Parliament, confirmed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; following legislative

elections, the leader of the majority party in the Landtag is

usually appointed the head of government by the monarch and the

leader of the largest minority party in the Landtag is usually

appointed the deputy head of government by the monarch

Lithuania

chief of state: President Valdas ADAMKUS (since 12 July 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Gediminas KIRKILAS (since 4 July

2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the nomination of the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term

(eligible for a second term); election last held 13 and 27 June 2004

(next to be held June 2009); prime minister appointed by the

president on the approval of the Parliament

election results: Valdas ADAMKUS elected president; percent of vote

- Valdas ADAMKUS 52.2%, Kazimiera PRUNSKIENE 47.8%;

Gediminas

KIRKILAS approved by Parliament 85-13, with 5 abstentions

Luxembourg

chief of state: Grand Duke HENRI (since 7 October 2000);

Heir Apparent Prince GUILLAUME (son of the monarch, born 11 November 1981)

head of government: Prime Minister Jean-Claude JUNCKER (since 1 January 1995) and Vice Prime Minister Jean ASSELBORN (since 31 July 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers recommended by the prime minister and

appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; following popular elections to the Chamber of Deputies, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the monarch; the deputy prime minister is appointed by the monarch; they are responsible to the Chamber of Deputies

note: government coalition - CSV and LSAP

Macau

chief of state: President of China HU Jintao (since 15 March 2003)

head of government: Chief Executive Edmund HO Hau-wah (since 20 December 1999)

cabinet: Executive Council consists of one government secretary, three legislators, four businessmen, one pro-Beijing unionist, and one pro-Beijing educator

elections: chief executive chosen by a 300-member Election Committee

for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 29 August 2004 (next to be held in 2009)
election results: Edmund HO Hau-wah reelected received 296 votes;
three members submitted blank ballots; one member was absent

Macedonia

chief of state: President Branko CRVENKOVSKI (since 12 May 2004)
head of government: Prime Minister Nikola GRUEVSKI (since 28 August 2006)
cabinet: Council of Ministers elected by the majority vote of all the deputies in the Assembly; note - current cabinet formed by the government coalition parties VMRO/DPMNE, NSDP, PDSH/DPA, and several small parties
elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); two-round election last held 14 April and 28 April 2004 (next to be held by April 2009); prime minister elected by the Assembly following legislative elections
election results: Branko CRVENKOVSKI elected president on second-round ballot; percent of vote - Branko CRVENKOVSKI 62.7%,
Sasko KEDEV 37.3%

Madagascar

chief of state: President Marc RAVALOMANANA (since 6 May 2002)
head of government: Prime Minister Jacques SYLLA (27 May 2002)
cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister
elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 16 December 2001 (next to be held December 2006); prime minister appointed by the

president

election results: percent of vote - Marc RAVALOMANANA (TIM) 50.5%,

Didier RATSIRAKA (AREMA) 37.7%

Malawi

chief of state: President Bingu wa MUTHARIKA (since 24 May 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Bingu wa MUTHARIKA (since 24 May

2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: 46-member Cabinet named by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 20 May 2004 (next to be held May 2009)

election results: Bingu wa MUTHARIKA elected president; percent of

vote - Bingu wa MUTHARIKA (UDF) 35.9%, John TEMBO (MCP) 27.1%,

Gwandaguluwe CHAKUAMBA (MC) 25.7%, Brown MPINGANJIRA (NDA) 8.7%,

Justin MALEWEZI (independent) 2.5%

Malaysia

chief of state: Paramount Ruler Sultan MIZAN Zainal Abidin (since 13 December 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister ABDULLAH bin Ahmad Badawi (since

31 October 2003); Deputy Prime Minister Mohamed NAJIB bin Abdul

Razak (since 7 January 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister from among the members of Parliament with consent of the paramount ruler

elections: paramount ruler elected by and from the hereditary rulers

of nine of the states for five-year terms; election last held 3

November 2006 (next to be held in 2011); prime minister designated

from among the members of the House of Representatives; following

legislative elections, the leader of the party that wins a plurality of seats in the House of Representatives becomes prime minister

election results: Sultan MIZAN Zainal Abidin elected paramount ruler

Maldives

chief of state: President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM (since 11 November 1978); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM (since 11

November 1978); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president nominated by the Majlis and then the nomination

must be ratified by a national referendum (at least a 51% approval margin is required); president elected for a five-year term;

election last held 17 October 2003 (next to be held NA 2008)

election results: President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM reelected in referendum held 17 October 2003; percent of popular vote - Maumoon

Abdul GAYOOM 90.3%

Mali

chief of state: President Amadou Toumani TOURE (since 8 June 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Ousmane Issoufi MAIGA

(since 30

April 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term

(eligible for a second term); election last held 12 May 2002 (next

to be held April 2007); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Amadou Toumani TOURE elected president;

percent of

vote - Amadou Toumani TOURE 64.4%, Soumaila CISSE 35.6%

Malta

chief of state: President Edward FENECH ADAMI (since 4 April

2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Lawrence GONZI (since 23
March

2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president on the advice of the
prime minister

elections: president elected by the House of Representatives for a

five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 29

March 2004 (next to be held by April 2009); following legislative

elections, the leader of the majority party or leader of a majority

coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the president for a

five-year term; the deputy prime minister is appointed by the

president on the advice of the prime minister

election results: Eddie FENECH ADAMI elected president; House of
Representatives vote - 33 out of 65 votes

Marshall Islands

chief of state: President Kessai Hesa NOTE (since 5

January 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and

head of government

head of government: President Kessai Hesa NOTE (since 5 January
2004)

cabinet: Cabinet selected by the president from among the

members of
the legislature
elections: president elected by Parliament from among its own
members for a four-year term; election last held 17 November
2003
(next to be held November 2007)
election results: Kessai Hesa NOTE elected president; percent of
Parliament vote - 100%

Martinique
chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France (since
17 May 1995); Prefect Yves DASSONVILLE (since 14 January
2004); note
- took office 8 February 2004
head of government: President of the General Council Claude LISE
(since 22 March 1992); President of the Regional Council Alfred
MARIE-JEANNE (since NA March 1998)
cabinet: NA
elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year
term; prefect appointed by the French president on the advice of
the
French Ministry of Interior; the presidents of the General and
Regional Councils are elected by the members of those councils for
six-year terms

Mauritania
chief of state: Col. Ely Ould Mohamed VALL, whose
Military Council for Justice and Democracy deposed longtime
President Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed TAYA in a coup on 3 August
2005
head of government: Prime Minister Sidi Mohamed Ould
BOUBAKAR (since
8 August 2005)
cabinet: Council of Ministers
elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term

(eligible for a second consecutive term); note - passage of a constitutional reform referendum in July 2006 limits president to two five-year terms; election last held 7 November 2003 (next to be

held 11 March 2007); prime minister appointed by the president election results: President Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed TAYA reelected

for a third term with 60.8% of the vote

Mauritius

chief of state: President Sir Anerood JUGNAUTH (since 7 October 2003) and Vice President Abdool Raouf BUNDHUN (since 25

February 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Navinchandra RAMGOOLAM (since 5

July 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister

elections: president and vice president elected by the National Assembly for five-year terms (eligible for a second term); election last held 25 February 2002 (next to be held in 2007); prime minister

and deputy prime minister appointed by the president, responsible to

the National Assembly

election results: Karl OFFMANN elected president and Raouf BUNDHUN

elected vice president; percent of vote by the National Assembly - NA%; note - Karl OFFMANN stepped down on 30 September 2003

Mayotte

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France (since 17 May 1995), represented by Prefect Jean-Paul KIHIL (since 17 January

2005)

head of government: President of the General Council Said Omar OILI

(since 8 April 2004)

cabinet: NA

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; prefect appointed by the French president on the advice of the

French Ministry of the Interior; president of the General Council elected by the members of the General Council for a six-year term; next election to be held in 2010

Mexico

chief of state: President Felipe de Jesus CALDERON Hinojosa (since 1 December 2006); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Felipe de Jesus CALDERON Hinojosa

(since 1 December 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president; note - appointment of attorney general requires consent of the Senate

elections: president elected by popular vote for a single six-year term; election last held 2 July 2006 (next to be held 1 July 2012)

election results: Felipe CALDERON elected president; percent of vote

- Felipe CALDERON (PAN) 35.89%, Andres Manuel Lopez OBRADOR (PRD)

35.31%, Roberto MADRAZO (PRI) 22.26%, other 6.54%

Micronesia, Federated States of

chief of state: President Joseph J.

URUSEMAL (since 11 May 2003); Vice President Redley KILLION (11 May

2003); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Joseph J. URUSEMAL (since 11 May

2003); Vice President Redley KILLION (11 May 2003)

cabinet: Cabinet includes the vice president and the heads of the eight executive departments

elections: president and vice president elected by Congress from among the four senators at large for a four-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 11 May 2003 (next to be held May

2007); note - a proposed constitutional amendment to establish popular elections for president and vice president failed

election results: Joseph J. URUSEMAL elected president; percent of Congress vote - NA%; Redley KILLION elected vice president; percent of Congress vote - NA%

Moldova

chief of state: President Vladimir VORONIN (since 4 April 2001)

head of government: Prime Minister Vasile TARLEV (since 15 April

2001), First Deputy Prime Minister Zinaida GRECIANII (since 10 October 2005)

cabinet: Cabinet selected by president, subject to approval of Parliament

elections: president elected by Parliament for a four-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 4 April 2005 (next to be held in 2009); note - prime minister designated by the president, upon consultation with Parliament; within 15 days from designation, the prime minister-designate must request a vote of confidence from the Parliament regarding his/her work program and

entire cabinet; prime minister designated 15 April 2001, cabinet received a vote of confidence 19 April 2001

election results: Vladimir VORONIN reelected president;
parliamentary votes - Vladimir VORONIN 75, Gheorghe DUCA 1;
Vasile
TARLEV designated prime minister; parliamentary votes of
confidence
- 75 of 101

Monaco

chief of state: Prince ALBERT II (since 6 April 2005)
head of government: Minister of State Jean-Paul PROUST (since 1
June
2005)
cabinet: Council of Government is under the authority of the
monarch
elections: none; the monarchy is hereditary; minister of state
appointed by the monarch from a list of three French national
candidates presented by the French Government

Mongolia

chief of state: President Nambaryn ENKHBAYAR (since 24 June
2005)
head of government: Prime Minister Miegombyn ENKHBOLD
(since 25
January 2006); Deputy Prime Minister Mendsaikhan
ENKHSAIKHAN (since
28 January 2006)
cabinet: Cabinet nominated by the prime minister in consultation
with the president and confirmed by the State Great Hural
(parliament)
elections: presidential candidates nominated by political parties
represented in State Great Hural and elected by popular vote for a
four-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 22
May 2005 (next to be held in May 2009); following legislative
elections, leader of majority party or majority coalition is usually
elected prime minister by State Great Hural

election results: Nambaryn ENKHBAYAR elected president;
percent of

vote - Nambaryn ENKHBAYAR (MPRP) 53.44%, Mendsaikhanin
ENKHSAIKHAN

(DP) 20.05%, Bazarsadyn JARGALSAIKHAN (MRP) 13.92%,
Badarchyn

ERDENEBAT (M-MNSDP) 12.59%; Miegombyn ENKHBOLD
elected prime

minister by the State Great Hural 56 to 10

Montenegro

chief of state: President Filip VUJANOVIC (since 11 May
2003)

head of government: Prime Minister Zeljko STURANOVIC (since
10

November 2006)

cabinet: Ministries act as cabinet

elections: president elected by direct vote for five-year term
(eligible for a second term); election last held 11 May 2003 (next
to be held in 2008); prime minister proposed by president,
accepted

by Assembly

election results: Filip VUJANOVIC elected on the third round; Filip
VUJANOVIC 63.3%, Miodrag ZIVKOVIC 30.8%

Montserrat

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February
1952), represented by Governor Deborah BARNES-JONES (since
10 May
2004)

head of government: Chief Minister Lowell LEWIS (since 2 June
2006)

cabinet: Executive Council consists of the governor, the chief
minister, three other ministers, the attorney general, and the
finance secretary

elections: the monarch is hereditary; governor appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party usually becomes chief minister

Morocco

chief of state: King MOHAMED VI (since 30 July 1999)

head of government: Prime Minister Driss JETTOU (since 9 October 2002)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; prime minister appointed by the monarch following legislative elections

Mozambique

chief of state: President Armando GUEBUZA (since 2 February 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Luisa DIOGO (since 17 February 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 1-2 December 2004 (next to be held December 2009); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Armando GUEBUZA elected president; percent of vote

- Armando GUEBUZA 63.7%, Afonso DHLAKAMA 31.7%

Namibia

chief of state: President Hifikepunye POHAMBIA (since 21 March 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Nahas ANGULA (since 21 March 2005)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from among the

members

of the National Assembly

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 15 November 2004 (next to be held November 2009)

election results: Hifikepunye POHAMBA elected president; percent of

vote - Hifikepunye POHAMBA 76.4%, Den ULENGA 7.3%, Katuutire KAURA

5.1%, Kuaima RIRUAKO 4.2%, Justus GAROEB 3.8%, other 3.2%

Nauru

chief of state: President Ludwig SCOTTY (since 22 June 2004);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Ludwig SCOTTY (since 22 June 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from among the members

of Parliament

elections: president elected by Parliament for a three-year term;

election last held 23 October 2004 (next to be held NA 2007)

election results: Ludwig SCOTTY was unopposed in the parliamentary

elections for president

Nepal

chief of state: King GYANENDRA Bir Bikram Shah (since 4 June 2001)

head of government: Prime Minister Girija Prasad KOIRALA (since 30

April 2006); Deputy Prime Ministers Khadga Prasad OLI (since 2 May

2006) and Amik SHERCHAN since June 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet historically appointed by the monarch on the

recommendation of the prime minister; note - the prime minister selected the Cabinet in May 2006 in consultation with the political parties

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; note - following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or leader of a majority coalition historically has been appointed prime minister by the monarch

Netherlands

chief of state: Queen BEATRIX (since 30 April 1980);

Heir Apparent WILLEM-ALEXANDER (born 27 April 1967), son of the monarch

head of government: Prime Minister Jan Peter BALKENENDE (since 22

July 2002) and Deputy Prime Ministers Gerrit ZALM (since 27 May

2003) and Laurens Jan BRINKHORST (since 31 March 2005); note - Prime

Minister BALKENENDE tendered his resignation on 30 June 2006

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarchy is hereditary; following Second Chamber elections, the leader of the majority party or leader of a majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the monarch; vice prime ministers appointed by the monarch

note: there is also a Council of State composed of the monarch, heir

apparent, and councilors that provides consultations to the cabinet on legislative and administrative policy

Netherlands Antilles

chief of state: Queen BEATRIX of the

Netherlands (since 30 April 1980), represented by Governor General

Frits GOEDGEDRAG (since 1 July 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Emily de JONGH-ELHAGE
(since 26

March 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers elected by the Staten (legislature)

elections: the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed
by

the monarch for a six-year term; following legislative elections,
the leader of the majority party is usually elected prime minister
by the Staten; election last held 27 January 2006 (next to be held
by 2007)

note: government coalition - PAR, PNP, DP St. Maarten, UP
Bonaire,

WIPM Saba, DP Statia

New Caledonia

chief of state: President of France Jacques CHIRAC

(since 17 May 1995), represented by High Commissioner Michel
MATHIEU

(since 15 July 2005)

head of government: President of the Government Marie-Noelle
THEMEREAU (since 10 June 2004)

cabinet: Consultative Committee consists of eight members chosen
from leading figures on the island to advise the High
Commissioner

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year
term; high commissioner appointed by the French president on the
advice of the French Ministry of Interior; president of the
government elected by the members of the Territorial Congress for
a

five-year term (no term limits); note - last election held 29 June
2004 when Marie-Noelle THEMEREAU was elected on the third
vote with

8 votes for and 3 abstentions

New Zealand

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Anand SATYANAND (since 23

August 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Helen CLARK (since 10 December

1999) and Deputy Prime Minister Michael CULLEN (since NA July 2002)

cabinet: Executive Council appointed by the governor general on the

recommendation of the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of a majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general; deputy

prime minister appointed by the governor general

Nicaragua

chief of state: President Enrique BOLANOS Geyer (since 10 January 2002); Vice President Alfredo GOMEZ Urcuyo (since 10 October

2005); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government; Alfredo GOMEZ Urcuyo was elected Vice President by the

deputies of the National Assembly after Vice President Jose RIZO Castellon resigned on 27 September 2005

head of government: President Enrique BOLANOS Geyer (since 10 January 2002); Vice President Alfredo GOMEZ Urcuyo (since 10 October

2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term);

election last held 5 November 2006 (next to be held by November 2011)

election results: Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra (FSLN) elected president -

38.07%, Eduardo MONTEALEGRE (ALN) 29%, Jose RIZO (PLC) 26.21%,

Edmundo JARQUIN (MRS) 6.44%; note - ORTEGA will take office 10

January 2007

Niger

chief of state: President Mamadou TANDJA (since 22 December 1999); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Mamadou TANDJA (since 22 December

1999); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government; Prime Minister Hama AMADOU (since 31 December 1999) was

appointed by the president and shares some executive responsibilities with the president

cabinet: 26-member Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); second round last held 4 December 2004

(next to be held December 2009); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Mamadou TANDJA reelected president; percent of vote - Mamadou TANDJA 65.5%, Mahamadou ISSOUFOU 34.5%

Nigeria

chief of state: President Olusegun OBASANJO (since 29 May 1999); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Olusegun OBASANJO (since 29

May 1999);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Federal Executive Council

elections: president is elected by popular vote for a four-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 19 April 2003 (next to be held April 2007)

election results: Olusegun OBASANJO elected president; percent of vote - Olusegun OBASANJO (PDP) 61.9%, Muhammadu BUHARI (ANPP) 31.2%,

Chukwuemeka Odumegwu OJUKWU (APGA) 3.3%, other 3.6%

Niue

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General of New Zealand Anand SATYANAND

(since 23 August 2006); the UK and New Zealand are represented by

New Zealand High Commissioner John BRYAN (since NA May 2000)

head of government: Premier Young VIVIAN (since 1 May 2002)

cabinet: Cabinet consists of the premier and three ministers

elections: the monarch is hereditary; premier elected by the Legislative Assembly for a three-year term; election last held 12 May 2005 (next to be held May 2008)

election results: Young VIVIAN reelected premier; percent of Legislative Assembly vote - Young VIVIAN (NPP) 85%, O'Love JACOBSEN

(independent) 15%

Norfolk Island

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952); the UK and Australia are represented by Administrator Grant

TAMBLING (since 1 November 2003)

head of government: Assembly President and Chief Minister
Geoffrey

Robert GARDNER (since 5 December 2001)

cabinet: Executive Council is made up of four of the nine members
of

the Legislative Assembly; the council devises government policy
and

acts as an advisor to the administrator

elections: the monarch is hereditary; administrator appointed by
the

governor general of Australia; chief minister elected by the

Legislative Assembly for a term of not more than three years;

election last held 20 October 2004 (next to be held by December
2007)

election results: Geoffrey Robert GARDNER elected chief minister;

percent of Legislative Assembly vote - 17.2%

Northern Mariana Islands

chief of state: President George W. BUSH of

the US (since 20 January 2001); Vice President Richard B.
CHENEY

(since 20 January 2001)

head of government: Governor Benigno R. FITIAL (since 9 January
2006); Lieutenant Governor Timothy P. VILLAGOMEZ (since 9
January

2006)

cabinet: the cabinet consists of the heads of the 10 principal
departments under the executive branch who are appointed by the
governor with the advice and consent of the Senate; other
members

include Special Assistants to the governor and office heads

appointed by and reporting directly to the governor

elections: under the US Constitution, residents of unincorporated
territories, such as the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana

Islands, do not vote in elections for US president and vice president; governor and lieutenant governor elected on the same ticket by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term); election last held 5 November 2005 (next to be held November

2009)

election results: Benigno R. FITIAL elected governor in a four-way race; percent of vote - Benigno R. FITIAL (Covenant Party) 28.07%,

Heinz HOFSCHNEIDER (Independent) 27.34%, Juan BABAUTA (Republican)

26.6%, Froilan TENORIO (Democrat) 17.99%

Norway

chief of state: King HARALD V (since 17 January 1991); Heir Apparent Crown Prince HAAKON MAGNUS, son of the monarch (born 20

July 1973)

head of government: Prime Minister Jens STOLTENBERG (since 17 October 2005)

cabinet: State Council appointed by the monarch with the approval of parliament

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; following parliamentary

elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the monarch with the approval of the parliament

Oman

chief of state: Sultan and Prime Minister QABOOS bin Said al-Said (sultan since 23 July 1970 and prime minister since 23 July

1972); note - the monarch is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: Sultan and Prime Minister QABOOS bin Said al-Said (sultan since 23 July 1970 and prime minister since 23 July

1972); note - the monarch is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary

Pakistan

note: following a military takeover on 12 October 1999, Chief of Army Staff and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, General Pervez MUSHARRAF, suspended Pakistan's constitution and assumed the additional title of Chief Executive; on

12 May 2000, Pakistan's Supreme Court unanimously validated the October 1999 coup and granted MUSHARRAF executive and legislative

authority for three years from the coup date; on 20 June 2001, MUSHARRAF named himself as president and was sworn in, replacing

Mohammad Rafiq TARAR; in a referendum held on 30 April 2002, MUSHARRAF's presidency was extended by five more years; on 1 January

2004, MUSHARRAF won a vote of confidence in the Senate, National

Assembly, and four provincial assemblies

chief of state: President General Pervez MUSHARRAF (since 20 June 2001)

head of government: Prime Minister Shaukat AZIZ (since 28 August 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister

elections: the president is elected by Parliament for a five-year

term; note - in a referendum held on 30 April 2002, MUSHARRAF's

presidency was extended by five more years (next to be held in 2007); the prime minister is selected by the National Assembly (next

to be held in 2007)

election results: AZIZ elected by the National Assembly on 27 August

2004 with 191 of the votes

Palau

chief of state: President Tommy Esang REMENGESAU, Jr. (since 19 January 2001) and Vice President Camsek CHIN (since 1 January

2005); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Tommy Esang REMENGESAU, Jr. (since 19

January 2001) and Vice President Camsek CHIN (since 1 January 2005)

cabinet: NA

elections: president and vice president elected on separate tickets by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term);

election last held 2 November 2004 (next to be held November 2008)

election results: Tommy Esang REMENGESAU, Jr. reelected president;

percent of vote - Tommy Esang REMENGESAU, Jr. 64%, Polycarp BASILIUS

33%; Elias Camsek CHIN elected vice president; percent of vote - Elias Camsek CHIN 70%, Sandra PIERANTOZZI 29%

Panama

chief of state: President Martin TORRIJOS Espino (since 1 September 2004); First Vice President Samuel LEWIS Navarro

(since 1

September 2004); Second Vice President Ruben AROSEMENA Valdes (since

1 September 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Martin TORRIJOS Espino (since 1

September 2004); First Vice President Samuel LEWIS Navarro (since 1

September 2004); Second Vice President Ruben AROSEMENA Valdes (since

1 September 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president and vice presidents elected on the same ticket by popular vote for five-year terms (eligible for two more terms);

election last held 2 May 2004 (next to be held 3 May 2009); note - beginning in 2009, Panama will have only one vice president.

election results: Martin TORRIJOS Espino elected president; percent

of vote - Martin TORRIJOS Espino 47.5%, Guillermo ENDARA Galimany

30.6%, Jose Miguel ALEMAN 17%, Ricardo MARTINELLI 4.9%

note: government coalition - PRD (Democratic Revolutionary Party),

PP (Popular Party)

Papua New Guinea

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6

February 1952), represented by governor general Sir Paulius MATANE

(since 29 June 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Sir Michael SOMARE (since 2 August 2002); deputy prime minister Don Polye (since 5 July 2006)

cabinet: National Executive Council appointed by the governor general on the recommendation of the prime minister
elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the National Executive Council; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition usually is appointed prime minister by the governor general

Paraguay

chief of state: President Nicanor DUARTE FRUTOS (since 15 August 2003); Vice President Luis CASTIGLIONI Joria (since 15 August

2003); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Nicanor DUARTE FRUTOS (since 15 August

2003); Vice President Luis CASTIGLIONI Joria (since 15 August 2003)

cabinet: Council of Ministers nominated by the president

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for a single five-year term; election last held 27 April 2003 (next to be held April 2008)

election results: Nicanor DUARTE FRUTOS elected president; percent

of vote - Nicanor DUARTE FRUTOS 37.1%, Julio Cesar Ramon FRANCO

Gomez 23.9%, Pedro Nicolas Maraa FADUL Niella 21.3%, Guillermo

SANCHEZ Guffanti 13.5%, other 4.2%

Peru

chief of state: President Alan GARCIA Perez (since 28 July 2006); First Vice President Luis GIAMPIETRI Rojas; Second Vice President Lourdes MENDOZA del Solar (since 28 July 2006); note - the

president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Alan GARCIA Perez (since 28 July 2006); First Vice President Luis GIAMPIETRI Rojas; Second Vice President Lourdes MENDOZA del Solar (since 28 July 2006)
note: Prime Minister Jorge DEL CASTILLO Galvez (since 28 August 2006) does not exercise executive power; this power is in the hands

of the president

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); presidential and congressional elections held 9 April 2006, with runoff election held 4 June 2006; next to be held April 2011

election results: Alan GARCIA elected president in runoff election; percent of vote - Alan GARCIA 52.5%, Ollanta HUMALA Tasso 47.5%

Philippines

chief of state: President Gloria MACAPAGAL-ARROYO (since 20 January 2001); note - president is both chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Gloria MACAPAGAL-ARROYO (since 20

January 2001); note - president is both chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president with consent of Commission of Appointments

elections: president and vice president (Manuel "Noli" DE CASTRO)

elected on separate tickets by popular vote for a single six-year term; election last held 10 May 2004 (next to be held in May 2010)

election results: results of the election - Gloria MACAPAGAL-ARROYO

elected president; percent of vote - Gloria MACAPAGAL-ARROYO 40%,
Fernando POE 37%, three others 23%

Pitcairn Islands

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6
February 1952), represented by UK High Commissioner to New
Zealand

and Governor (nonresident) of the Pitcairn Islands George
FERGUSON

(since April 2006); Commissioner (nonresident) Leslie JAKES
(since

September 2003) serves as liaison between the governor and the
Island Council

head of government: Governor George FERGUSON (since April
2006);

Mayor and Chairman of the Island Council Jay WARREN (since 15
December 2004)

cabinet: NA

elections: the monarchy is hereditary; governor and commissioner
appointed by the monarch; island mayor elected by popular vote
for a

three-year term; election last held December 2004 (next to be held
December 2007)

election results: Jay WARREN elected mayor and chairman of the
Island Council

Poland

chief of state: President Lech KACZYNSKI (since 23 December
2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Jaroslaw KACZYNSKI (since
10 July

2006); Deputy Prime Ministers Ludwik DORN (since 23 November
2005),

Roman GIERTYCH (since 5 May 2006), Zyta GILOWSKA (since 22

September

2006), Andrzej LEPPER (since 16 October 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers responsible to the prime minister and the Sejm; the prime minister proposes, the president appoints, and the Sejm approves the Council of Ministers

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 9 and 23 October 2005 (next to be held October 2010); prime minister and deputy

prime

ministers appointed by the president and confirmed by the Sejm

election results: Lech KACZYNSKI elected president; percent of popular vote - Lech KACZYNSKI 54%, Donald Tusk 46%

Portugal

chief of state: President Anibal CAVACO Silva (since 9 March 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Jose SOCRATES (since 12 March 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister

note: there is also a Council of State that acts as a consultative body to the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 22 January 2006 (next to be held January 2011); following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or leader of a majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the president

election results: Anibal CAVACO Silva elected president; percent of vote - Anibal CAVACO Silva 50.6%, Manuel ALEGRE 20.7%, Mario SOARES

14.3%, Jeronimo de SOUSA 8.5%, Francisco LOUCA 5.3%

Puerto Rico

chief of state: President George W. BUSH of the US

(since 20 January 2001); Vice President Richard B. CHENEY (since 20

January 2001)

head of government: Governor Anibal ACEVEDO-VILA (since 2 January

2005)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor with the consent of the

legislature

elections: under the US Consitution, residents of unincorporated territories, such as Puerto Rico, do not vote in elections for US president and vice president; governor elected by popular vote for a

four-year term (no term limits); election last held 2 November 2004

(next to be held November 2008)

election results: Anibal ACEVEDO-VILA (PPD) elected governor; percent of vote - 48.4%

Qatar

chief of state: Amir HAMAD bin Khalifa al-Thani (since 27 June 1995 when, as crown prince, he ousted his father, Amir KHALIFA bin

Hamad al-Thani, in a bloodless coup); Crown Prince TAMIM bin Hamad

bin Khalifa al-Thani, fourth son of the monarch (selected Heir Apparent by the monarch on 5 August 2003); note - Amir HAMAD also

holds the positions of Minister of Defense and Commander-in-chief of

the Armed Forces

head of government: Prime Minister ABDALLAH bin Khalifa al-Thani,

brother of the monarch (since 30 October 1996); Deputy Prime

Minister MUHAMMAD bin Khalifa al-Thani, brother of the monarch

(since 20 January 1998); First Deputy Prime Minister HAMAD bin Jasim

bin Jabir al-Thani (since 16 September 2003, also Foreign Minister since 1992); Second Deputy Prime Minister Abdallah bin Hamad al-ATIIYAH (since 16 September 2003, also Electricity and Water Minister since 1999 and Energy and Industry Minister since 1992)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the monarch

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary

note: in April 2003, Qatar held nationwide elections for a 29-member

Central Municipal Council (CMC), which has consultative powers aimed

at improving the provision of municipal services; the first election for the CMC was held in March 1999

Reunion

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France (since 17 May 1995), represented by Prefect Pierre-Henry MACCIONI (since 28

August 2006)

head of government: President of the General Council Nassimah DINDAR

(since NA March 2004) and President of the Regional Council Paul VERGES (since NA March 1993)

cabinet: NA

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; prefect appointed by the French president on the advice of the

French Ministry of the Interior; the presidents of the General and Regional Councils are elected by the members of those councils

Romania

chief of state: President Traian BASESCU (since 20 December

2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Calin Popescu-TARICEANU
(since 29

December 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term

(eligible for a second term); election last held 28 November 2004,

with runoff between the top two candidates held 12 December
2004

(next to be held November-December 2009); prime minister
appointed

by the president with the consent of the Parliament

election results: percent of vote - Traian BASESCU 51.23%, Adrian
NASTASE 48.77%

Russia

chief of state: President Vladimir Vladimirovich PUTIN

(acting president 31 December 1999-6 May 2000, president since
7 May
2000)

head of government: Premier Mikhail Yefimovich FRADKOV (since
5

March 2004); First Deputy Premier Dmitriy Anatolyevich
MEDVEDEV

(since 14 November 2005), Deputy Premiers Aleksandr
Dmitriyevich

ZHUKOV (since 9 March 2004) and Sergey Borisovich IVANOV
(since 14

November 2005)

cabinet: Ministries of the Government or "Government" composed
of

the premier and his deputies, ministers, and selected other
individuals; all are appointed by the president

note: there is also a Presidential Administration (PA) that provides

staff and policy support to the president, drafts presidential decrees, and coordinates policy among government agencies; a Security Council also reports directly to the president
elections: president elected by popular vote for a four-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 14 March 2004 (next

to be held March 2008); note - no vice president; if the president dies in office, cannot exercise his powers because of ill health, is impeached, or resigns, the premier serves as acting president until a new presidential election is held, which must be within three months; premier appointed by the president with the approval of the

Duma

election results: Vladimir Vladimirovich PUTIN reelected president;

percent of vote - Vladimir Vladimirovich PUTIN 71.2%, Nikolay KHARITONOV 13.7%, other (no candidate above 5%) 15.1%

Rwanda

chief of state: President Paul KAGAME (since 22 April 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Bernard MAKUZA (since 8 March 2000)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: President elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (eligible for a second term); elections last held 25 August 2003 (next to be held NA 2008)

election results: Paul KAGAME elected president in first direct popular vote; Paul KAGAME 95.05%, Faustin TWAGIRAMUNGU 3.62%,

Jean-Nepomuscene NAYINZIRA 1.33%

Saint Helena

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)

head of government: Governor and Commander in Chief Michael CLANCY

(since 15 October 2004)

cabinet: Executive Council consists of the governor, three ex-officio officers, and five elected members of the Legislative Council

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor is appointed by the monarch

Saint Kitts and Nevis

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Cuthbert Montraville

SEBASTIAN (since 1 January 1996)

head of government: Prime Minister Dr. Denzil DOUGLAS (since 6 July 1995) and Deputy Prime Minister Sam CONDOR (since 6 July 1995)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general in consultation with the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the governor general is appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or leader of a majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general; deputy prime minister appointed by the governor general

Saint Lucia

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Dame Pearlette LOUISY (since September 1997)

head of government: Prime Minister Sir John COMPTON (since 15 December 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the advice

of

the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the governor general is appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of a majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general; deputy prime minister appointed by the governor general

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC

of France (since 17 May 1995), represented by Prefect Yves FAUQUEUR

(since 28 August 2006)

head of government: President of the General Council Marc PLANTAGENEST (since NA)

cabinet: NA

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; election last held, 21 April 2002 (first round) and 5 May 2002

(second round) (next to be held in 2007); prefect appointed by the French president on the advice of the French Ministry of Interior; president of the General Council is elected by the members of the council

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II

(since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir Fredrick Nathaniel BALLANTYNE (since 2 September 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Ralph E. GONSALVES (since 29 March 2001)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the governor general is appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general; deputy prime minister appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister

Samoa

chief of state: Chief Tanumafili II MALIETOA (cochief of state from 1 January 1962 until becoming sole chief of state 5 April 1963)

head of government: Prime Minister Sailele Malielegaoi
TUILA'EPA

(since 1996); note - TUILA'EPA served as deputy prime minister from

1992 and assumed the duties of acting prime minister in 1996, when

former Prime Minister TOFILAU Eti Alesana resigned in poor health;

TUILA'EPA was confirmed as prime minister (November 1998) after

TOFILAU died; Deputy Prime Minister MISA Telefoni (since 2001)

cabinet: Cabinet consists of 12 members, appointed by the chief of state on the prime minister's advice

elections: upon the death of Chief Tanumafili II MALIETOA, a new chief of state will be elected by the Legislative Assembly to serve a five-year term (no term limits); following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party is usually appointed prime minister

by the chief of state with the approval of the Legislative Assembly

San Marino

chief of state: Cochiefs of State Captain Regent Antonio

CARATTONI and Captain Regent Roberto GIORGETTI (for the period 1

October 2006-31 March 2007)

head of government: Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs Fiorenzo STOLFI (since 27 July 2006)

cabinet: Congress of State elected by the Great and General Council

for a five-year term

elections: cochiefs of state (captains regent) elected by the Great and General Council for a six-month term; election last held in September 2006 (next to be held March 2007); secretary of state for

foreign and political affairs elected by the Great and General Council for a five-year term; election last held 13 December 2003 (next to be held NA)

election results: Antonio CARATTONI and Roberto GIORGETTI elected

captains regent; percent of legislative vote - NA; Fabio BERARDI

elected secretary of state for foreign and political affairs;

percent of legislative vote - NA

note: the popularly elected parliament (Grand and General Council)

selects two of its members to serve as the Captains Regent (cochiefs

of state) for a six-month period; they preside over meetings of the Grand and General Council and its cabinet (Congress of State), which

has 10 other members, all selected by the Grand and General Council;

assisting the captains regent are 10 secretaries of state; the secretary of state for Foreign Affairs has assumed some of the prerogatives of a prime minister

Sao Tome and Principe

chief of state: President Fradique DE MENEZES

(since 3 September 2001)

head of government: Prime Minister Tome Soares da VERA CRUZ

(since

21 April 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the proposal of the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 30 July 2006 (next to be held July 2011); prime minister chosen by the National Assembly and approved by the president

election results: Fradique DE MENEZES elected president; percent of

vote - Fradique DE MENEZES 60%, Patrice TROVOADA 38.5%

Saudi Arabia

chief of state: King and Prime Minister ABDALLAH bin

Abd al-Aziz Al Saud (since 1 August 2005); Heir Apparent Crown Prince SULTAN bin Abd al- Aziz Al Saud (half brother of the monarch,

born 5 January 1928) note - the monarch is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: King and Prime Minister ABDALLAH bin Abd al-Aziz

Al Saud (since 1 August 2005); Heir Apparent Crown Prince SULTAN bin

Abd al- Aziz Al Saud (half brother of the monarch, born 5 January 1928) note - the monarch is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Council of Ministers is appointed by the monarch and includes many royal family members

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary

Senegal

chief of state: President Abdoulaye WADE (since 1 April 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Macky SALL (since 21 April 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister in

consultation with the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term) under new constitution; election last held under prior constitution (seven-year terms) 27 February and 19

March 2000 (next to be held 27 February 2007); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Abdoulaye WADE elected president; percent of vote

in the second round of voting - Abdoulaye WADE (PDS) 58.49%, Abdou DIOUF (PS) 41.51%

Serbia

chief of state: President Boris TADIC (since 11 July 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Vojislav KOSTUNICA (since 3 March 2004)

cabinet: Federal Ministries act as cabinet

elections: president elected by direct vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 27 June 2004 (next to be held June 2009); prime minister elected by the Assembly
election results: Boris TADIC elected president in the second round of voting; Boris TADIC received 53% of the vote

Seychelles

chief of state: President James MICHEL (since 14 April 2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President James MICHEL (since 14 April 2004);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term

(eligible for two more terms); election last held 28-30 July 2006
(next to be held in 2011)

election results: President James MICHEL elected president;
percent

of vote - James MICHEL (SPPF) 53.73%, Wavel RAMKALAWAN
(SNP) 45.71%,

Philippe BOULLE 0.56%; note - this was the first election in which
President James MICHEL participated; he was originally sworn in
as

president after former president France Albert RENE stepped down
in
April 2004

Sierra Leone

chief of state: President Ahmad Tejan KABBAH (since 29
March 1996, reinstated 10 March 1998); note - the president is
both

the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Ahmad Tejan KABBAH (since 29
March

1996, reinstated 10 March 1998); note - the president is both the
chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Ministers of State appointed by the president with the
approval of the House of Representatives; the cabinet is
responsible

to the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term
(eligible for a second term); election last held 14 May 2002 (next
to be held 28 July 2007)

election results: Ahmad Tejan KABBAH reelected president;
percent of

vote - Ahmad Tejan KABBAH (SLPP) 70.6%, Ernest KOROMA
(APC) 22.4%

Singapore

chief of state: President S. R. NATHAN (since 1 September 1999)

note: uses S. R. NATHAN but his full name and the one used in formal

communications is Sellapan RAMANATHAN

head of government: Prime Minister LEE Hsien Loong (since 12 August

2004); Deputy Prime Minister Shunmugan JAYAKUMAR (since 12 August

2004); Deputy Prime Minister WONG Kan Seng (since 1 September 2005);

Senior Minister GOH Chok Tong (since 12 August 2004); Minister Mentor LEE Kuan Yew (since 12 August 2004)

cabinet: appointed by president, responsible to parliament

elections: president elected by popular vote for six-year term; last appointed 17 August 2005 - see note (next election to be held by August 2011); following legislative elections, leader of majority party or leader of majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by president; deputy prime ministers appointed by president

election results: Sellapan Rama (S. R.) NATHAN appointed president

in August 2005 after Presidential Elections Committee disqualified three other would-be candidates; scheduled election not held

Slovakia

chief of state: President Ivan GASPAROVIC (since 15 June 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Robert FICO (since 4 July 2006);

Deputy Prime Ministers Dusan CAPLOVIC, Robert KALINAK, Stefan

HARABIN, Jan MIKOLAJ (since 4 July 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president on the

recommendation of

the prime minister

elections: president elected by direct, popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 3 April and 17 April 2004 (next to be held April 2009); following National Council

elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of a majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the president

election results: Ivan GASPAREVIC elected president in runoff; percent of vote - Ivan GASPAREVIC 59.9%, Vladimir MECIAR 40.1%

Slovenia

chief of state: President Janez DRNOVSEK (since 22 December 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Janez JANSKA (since 9 November 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers nominated by the prime minister and elected by the National Assembly

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 10 November and 1 December 2002 (next to be held in the fall of 2007); following National Assembly elections, the leader of the majority party or the

leader of a majority coalition is usually nominated to become prime

minister by the president and elected by the National Assembly; election last held 9 November 2004 (next National Assembly elections

to be held October 2008)

election results: Janez DRNOVSEK elected president; percent of vote

- Janez DRNOVSEK 56.5%, Barbara BREZIGAR 43.5%; Janez JANSKA elected
prime minister; National Assembly vote - 57 to 27

Solomon Islands

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Nathaniel WAENA (since 7 July 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Manasseh SOGAVARE (since 4 May 2006); note - Prime Minister Snyder RINI, elected on 18 April 2006

and sworn in on 20 April 2006, resigned on 26 April prior to no confidence vote in parliament; SOGAVARE elected on 4 May
cabinet: Cabinet consists of 20 members appointed by the governor

general on the advice of the prime minister from among the members of Parliament

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by the monarch on the advice of Parliament for up to five

years (eligible for a second term); following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of a majority coalition is usually elected prime minister by Parliament; deputy prime minister appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister from among the members of Parliament

Somalia

chief of state: Transitional Federal President Abdullahi YUSUF Ahmed (since 14 October 2004); note - a transitional governing

entity with a five-year mandate, known as the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs), was established in October 2004; the TFI

relocated to Somalia in June 2004, but its members remain divided

between Mogadishu and Jowhar inside Somalia, and the government

continues to struggle to establish effective governance in the country

head of government: Prime Minister Ali Mohamed GEDI (since 24 December 2004)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister and approved by the

Transitional Federal Assembly

election results: Abdullahi YUSUF Ahmed, the former leader of the semi-autonomous Puntland region of Somalia, was elected president by

the Transitional Federal Assembly

South Africa

chief of state: President Thabo MBEKI (since 16 June 1999); Executive Deputy President Phumzile MLAMBO-NGCUKA (since 23

June 2005); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Thabo MBEKI (since 16 June 1999);

Executive Deputy President Phumzile MLAMBO-NGCUKA (since 23 June

2005); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president

elections: president elected by the National Assembly for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 24 April 2004 (next to be held April 2009)

election results: Thabo MBEKI elected president; percent of National

Assembly vote - 100% (by acclamation)

Spain

chief of state: King JUAN CARLOS I (since 22 November 1975);

Heir Apparent Prince FELIPE, son of the monarch, born 30 January 1968

head of government: President of the Government and Prime Minister

Jose Luis RODRIGUEZ ZAPATERO (since 17 April 2004); First Vice

President and Deputy Prime Minister (and Minister of the Presidency)

Maria Teresa FERNANDEZ DE LA VEGA (since 18 April 2004) and Second

Vice President (and Minister of Economy and Finance) Pedro SOLBES

(since 18 April 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers designated by the president

note: there is also a Council of State that is the supreme consultative organ of the government, but its recommendations are

non-binding

elections: the monarchy is hereditary; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the majority coalition is usually proposed president by the monarch and

elected by the National Assembly; election last held 14 March 2004

(next to be held March 2008); vice presidents appointed by the monarch on the proposal of the president

election results: Jose Luis RODRIGUEZ ZAPATERO (PSOE) elected president; percent of National Assembly vote - 52.29%

Sri Lanka

chief of state: President Mahinda RAJAPAKSE (since 19

November 2005); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government; Ratnasiri WICKREMANAYAKE (since 21 November

2005) holds the ceremonial title of prime minister

head of government: President Mahinda RAJAPAKSE (since 19 November

2005)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president in consultation with the

prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a six-year term

(eligible for a second term); election last held 17 November 2005 (next to be held 2011)

election results: Mahinda RAJAPAKSE elected president; percent of

vote - Mahinda RAJAPAKSE 50.3%, Ranil WICKREMESINGHE 48.4%, other

1.3%

Sudan

chief of state: President Umar Hassan Ahmad al-BASHIR (since 16 October 1993); First Vice President Salva KIIR (since 4 August 2005), Vice President Ali Osman TAHA (since 20 September 2005); note

- the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Umar Hassan Ahmad al-BASHIR (since 16

October 1993); First Vice President Salva KIIR (since 4 August 2005), Vice President Ali Osman TAHA (since 20 September 2005); note

- the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president; note - the National Congress Party or NCP (formerly the National Islamic Front

or NIF) dominates al-BASHIR's cabinet

elections: election last held 13-23 December 2000; next to be held no later than July 2009 under terms of the 2005 Comprehensive

Peace

Agreement

election results: Umar Hassan Ahmad al-BASHIR reelected president;

percent of vote - Umar Hassan Ahmad al-BASHIR 86.5%, Ja'afar Muhammed NUMAYRI 9.6%, three other candidates received a combined

vote of 3.9%; election widely viewed as rigged; all popular opposition parties boycotted elections because of a lack of guarantees for a free and fair election

note: al-BASHIR assumed power as chairman of Sudan's Revolutionary

Command Council for National Salvation (RCC) in June 1989 and served

concurrently as chief of state, chairman of the RCC, prime minister,

and minister of defense until mid-October 1993 when he was appointed

president by the RCC; he was elected president by popular vote for the first time in March 1996

Suriname

chief of state: President Runaldo Ronald VENETIAAN (since 12 August 2000); Vice President Ram SARDJOE (since 3 August 2005);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Runaldo Ronald VENETIAAN (since 12

August 2000); Vice President Ram SARDJOE (since 3 August 2005); note

- the president is both the chief of state and head of government
cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president
elections: president and vice president elected by the National
Assembly or, if no presidential or vice presidential candidate
receives a two-thirds constitutional majority in the National
Assembly after two votes, by a simple majority in the larger
United

People's Assembly (893 representatives from the national, local,
and

regional councils), for five-year terms (no term limits); election
last held 25 May 2005 (next to be held in 2010)
election results: Runaldo Ronald VENETIAAN reelected president;
percent of vote - Runaldo Ronald VENETIAAN 62.9%, Rabin
PARMESSAR

35.4%, other 1.7%; note - after two votes in the parliament failed
to secure a two-thirds majority for a candidate, the vote then went
to a special session of the United People's Assembly on 3 August
2005

Svalbard

chief of state: King HARALD V of Norway (since 17 January
1991)

head of government: Governor Odd Olsen INGERO (since 8 June
2001)

and Assistant Governor Rune Baard HANSEN (since NA)

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor and assistant
governor responsible to the Polar Department of the Ministry of
Justice

Swaziland

chief of state: King MSWATI III (since 25 April 1986)

head of government: Prime Minister Absalom Themba DLAMINI
(since 14
November 2003)

cabinet: Cabinet recommended by the prime minister and

confirmed by
the monarch
elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; prime minister
appointed
by the monarch

Sweden

chief of state: King CARL XVI GUSTAF (since 19 September 1973); Heir Apparent Princess VICTORIA Ingrid Alice Desiree, daughter of the monarch (born 14 July 1977)
head of government: Prime Minister Fredrik REINFELDT (since 5 October 2006)
cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister
elections: the monarchy is hereditary; following legislative elections, the prime minister is elected by the parliament; election last held 17 September 2006 (next to be held in September 2010)
election results: Fredrik REINFELDT elected prime minister with 175
out of 349 votes

Switzerland

chief of state: President Moritz LEUENBERGER (since 8 January 2006); Vice President Micheline CALMY-REY (since 8 January 2006); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Moritz LEUENBERGER (since 8 January 2006); Vice President Micheline CALMY-REY (since 8 January 2006)
cabinet: Federal Council or Bundesrat (in German), Conseil Federal (in French), Consiglio Federale (in Italian) elected by the Federal Assembly usually from among its own members for a four-year term

elections: president and vice president elected by the Federal Assembly from among the members of the Federal Council for a one-year term (they may not serve consecutive terms); election last

held 7 December 2005 (next to be held December 2006)

election results: Moritz LUENBERGER elected president; percent of Federal Assembly vote - NA; Micheline CALMY-REY elected vice president; percent of legislative vote - NA

Syria

chief of state: President Bashar al-ASAD (since 17 July 2000);

Vice President Farouk al-SHARA (since 11 February 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister Muhammad Naji al-UTRI (since 10

September 2003); Deputy Prime Minister Abdallah al-DARDARI (since 14

June 2005)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president approved by popular referendum for a seven-year

term (no term limits); referendum last held 10 July 2000 - after the

death of President Hafiz al-ASAD, father of Bashar al-ASAD - (next to be held 2007); vice president appointed by the president; prime minister and deputy prime ministers appointed by the president
election results: Bashar al-ASAD approved as president; percent of vote - Bashar al-ASAD 97.29%

note: Hafiz al-ASAD died on 10 June 2000; on 20 June, the Ba'th Party nominated Bashar al-ASAD for president and presented his name

to the People's Council on 25 June; he was approved by a popular referendum on 10 July

Taiwan

chief of state: President CHEN Shui-bian (since 20 May 2000)

and Vice President Annette LU (LU Hsiu-lien) (since 20 May 2000)
head of government: Premier (President of the Executive Yuan) SU
Tseng-chang (since 25 January 2006) and Vice Premier (Vice
President

of the Executive Yuan) TSAI Ing-wen (since 25 January 2006)
cabinet: Executive Yuan appointed by the president
elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket
by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term);
election last held 20 March 2004 (next to be held in March 2008);
premier appointed by the president; vice premiers appointed by
the

president on the recommendation of the premier

election results: CHEN Shui-bian re-elected president; percent of
vote - CHEN Shui-bian (DPP) 50.1%, LIEN Chan (KMT) 49.9%

Tajikistan

chief of state: President Emomali RAHMONOV (since 6
November 1994; head of state and Supreme Assembly chairman
since 19

November 1992)

head of government: Prime Minister Oqil OQILOV (since 20
January
1999)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president, approved
by the Supreme Assembly

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term
(eligible for a second term); election last held 6 November 2006
(next to be held November 2013); prime minister appointed by the
president

election results: Emomali RAHMONOV reelected president;
percent of

vote - Emomali RAHMONOV 76.4%, Olimzon BOBOYEV 7.2%,
other 16.4%

Tanzania

chief of state: President Jakaya KIKWETE (since 21 December 2005); Vice President Dr. Ali Mohammed SHEIN (since 5 July 2001);

note - the president is both chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Jakaya KIKWETE (since 21 December

2005); Vice President Dr. Ali Mohammed SHEIN (since 5 July 2001);

note - the president is both chief of state and head of government
note: Zanzibar elects a president who is head of government for matters internal to Zanzibar; Amani Abeid KARUME was reelected to

that office on 30 October 2005

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from among the members

of the National Assembly

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ballot by popular vote for five-year terms (eligible for a second term);

election last held 14 December 2005(next to be held in December 2010); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Jakaya KIKWETE elected president; percent of vote

- Jakaya KIKWETE 80.3%, Ibrahim LIPUMBA 11.7%, Freeman MBOWE 5.9%

Thailand

chief of state: King PHUMIPHON Adunyadet (since 9 June 1946)

head of government: Interim Prime Minister SURAYUT Chulanon (since 1

October 2006); Interim Deputy Prime Ministers KHOSIT Panpiamrat

(since 9 October 2006); PRIDIYATHON Thewakun (since 9 October 2006)

note: Prime Minister THAKSIN Chinnawat was overthrown on 19

September 2006 in a coup led by General SONTI Boonyaratglin
cabinet: Council of Ministers

note: there is also a Privy Council

elections: none; monarch is hereditary; according to 1997

constitution, prime minister was designated from among members
of

House of Representatives; following national elections for House of
Representatives, leader of party that could organize a majority
coalition usually was appointed prime minister by king

Togo

chief of state: President Faure GNASSINGBE (since 6 February
2005); note - Gnassingbe EYADEMA died on 5 February 2005 and
was

succeeded by his son, Faure GNASSINGBE; popular elections in
April

2005 validated the succession

head of government: Prime Minister Yawovi AGBOYIBO (since 16
September 2006)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president and the
prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term
(no term limits); election last held 24 April 2005 (next to be held
NA); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: Faure GNASSINGBE elected president; percent of
vote - Faure GNASSINGBE 60.2%, Emmanuel Akitani BOB 38.3%,
Nicolas

LAWSON 1%, Harry OLYMPIO 0.5%

Tokelau

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952),
represented by Governor General of New Zealand Anand
SATYANAND

(since 23 August 2006); New Zealand is represented by
Administrator

David PAYTON (since 17 October 2006)
head of government: Kolouei O'BRIEN (2006); note - position rotates annually among the three Faipule (village leaders)
cabinet: the Council for the Ongoing Government of Tokelau, consisting of three Faipule (village leaders) and three Pulemuku (village mayors), functions as a cabinet
elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; administrator appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade in New Zealand; the head of government is chosen from the Council of Faipule and serves a one-year term

Tonga
chief of state: King George TUPOU V (since 11 September 2006)
head of government: Prime Minister Dr. Feleti SEVELE (since 11 February 2006); Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Viliami TANGI (since 16 May 2006)
cabinet: Cabinet currently consists of 14 members, 10 appointed by the monarch for life; 4 appointed from among the elected members of the Legislative Assembly, including 2 each from the nobles and peoples representatives serving three year terms
note: there is also a Privy Council that consists of the monarch, the cabinet, and two governors
elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; prime minister and deputy prime minister appointed by the monarch

Trinidad and Tobago

chief of state: President George Maxwell RICHARDS (since 17 March 2003)

head of government: Prime Minister Patrick MANNING (since 24

December 2001)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed from among the members of Parliament

elections: president elected by an electoral college, which consists of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 14 February 2003 (next to be held in 2008); the president usually appoints as prime minister the leader of the majority party in the House of Representatives

election results: George Maxwell RICHARDS elected president; percent

of electoral college vote - 43%

Tunisia

chief of state: President Zine el Abidine BEN ALI (since 7 November 1987)

head of government: Prime Minister Mohamed GHANNOUCHI (since 17

November 1999)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (no term limits); election last held 24 October 2004 (next to be held October 2009); prime minister appointed by the president

election results: President Zine El Abidine BEN ALI reelected for a fourth term; percent of vote - Zine El Abidine BEN ALI 94.5%, Mohamed BOUCHIHA 3.8%, Mohamed Ali HALOUANI 1%

Turkey

chief of state: President Ahmet Necdet SEZER (since 16 May 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN (14 March

2003)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the nomination of the prime minister

elections: president elected by the National Assembly for a single seven-year term; election last held 5 May 2000 (next to be held May

2007); prime minister appointed by the president from among members

of parliament

election results: Ahmed Necdet SEZER elected president on the third

ballot; percent of National Assembly vote - 60%

note: president must have a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly on the first two ballots and a simple majority on the third

ballot

Turkmenistan

chief of state: President and Chairman of the Cabinet

of Ministers Saparmurat NIYAZOV (since 27 October 1990, when the

first direct presidential election occurred); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President and Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers Saparmurat NIYAZOV (since 27 October 1990, when the first

direct presidential election occurred)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president

note: NIYAZOV's term in office was extended indefinitely on 28 December 1999 during a session of the People's Council (Halk Maslahaty); in November 2005, the People's Council voted down NIYAZOV's suggestion to hold presidential elections in 2009

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term;

election last held 21 June 1992; note - President NIYAZOV was

unanimously approved as president for life by the People's Council on 28 December 1999; deputy chairmen of the Cabinet of Ministers are

appointed by the president

election results: Saparmurat NIYAZOV elected president without opposition; percent of vote - Saparmurat NIYAZOV 99.5%

Turks and Caicos Islands

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6

February 1952), represented by Governor Richard TAUWHARE (since 11

July 2005)

head of government: Premier Michael Eugene MISICK (since 15 August

2003); note - the office of premier was created in the new constitution

cabinet: Cabinet consists of the governor, the premier, six ministers appointed by the governor from among the members of the

Legislative Council, and the attorney general

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; governor appointed by the monarch; following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party is appointed premier by the governor

Tuvalu

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Filoimea TELITO (since 15 April 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Apisai IELEMIA (since 14 August 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the recommendation of the prime minister

elections: the monarch is hereditary; governor general appointed by

the monarch on the recommendation of the prime minister; prime minister and deputy prime minister elected by and from the members

of Parliament; election last held 14 August 2006 (next to be held following parliamentary elections in 2010)

election results: Apisai IELEMIA elected Prime Minister in a Parliamentary election on 14 August 2006

Uganda

chief of state: President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI (since seizing power 26 January 1986); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI (since

seizing power 29 January 1986); Prime Minister Apollo NSIBAMBI (since 5 April 1999); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government; the prime minister assists the president in

the supervision of the cabinet

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from among elected legislators

elections: president reelected by popular vote for a five-year term; election last held 23 February 2006 (next to be held in 2011)

election results: Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI elected president;

percent of vote - Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI 59.3%, Kizza BESIGYE 37.4%, other 3.3%

Ukraine

chief of state: President Viktor A. YUSHCHENKO (since 23 January 2005)

head of government: Prime Minister Viktor YANUKOVYCH (since 4 August

2006); First Deputy Prime Minister - Mykola AZAROV (since 5 August

2006)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers selected by the prime minister; the only exceptions are the foreign and defense ministers, who are

chosen by the president

note: there is also a National Security and Defense Council or NSDC

originally created in 1992 as the National Security Council; the NSDC staff is tasked with developing national security policy on domestic and international matters and advising the president; a Presidential Secretariat helps draft presidential edicts and provides policy support to the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); note - a special repeat runoff

presidential election between Viktor YUSHCHENKO and Viktor YANUKOVYCH took place on 26 December 2004 after the earlier

21

November 2004 contest - won by Mr. YANUKOVYCH - was invalidated by

the Ukrainian Supreme Court because of widespread and significant

violations; under constitutional reforms that went into effect 1

January 2006, the majority in parliament takes the lead in naming the prime minister

election results: Viktor YUSHCHENKO elected president; percent of

vote - Viktor YUSHCHENKO 51.99%, Viktor YANUKOVYCH 44.2%

United Arab Emirates

chief of state: President KHALIFA bin Zayid

al-Nuhayyan (since 3 November 2004), ruler of Abu Zaby (Abu Dhabi)

(since 4 November 2004); Vice President and Prime Minister MUHAMMAD

bin Rashid al-Maktum (since 5 January 2006)

head of government: Prime Minister and Vice President MUHAMMAD bin

Rashid al-Maktum (since 5 January 2006); Deputy Prime Ministers

SULTAN bin Zayid al-Nuhayyan (since 20 November 1990) and
HAMDAN bin

Zayid al-Nuhayyan (since 20 October 2003)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

note: there is also a Federal Supreme Council (FSC) composed of
the

seven emirate rulers; the FSC is the highest constitutional
authority in the UAE; establishes general policies and sanctions
federal legislation; meets four times a year; Abu Zaby (Abu Dhabi)
and Dubayy (Dubai) rulers have effective veto power

elections: president and vice president elected by the FSC for
five-year terms (no term limits); election last held 3 November
2004

upon the death of the UAE's Founding Father and first President
ZAYID bin Sultan Al Nuhayyan (next to be held 2009); prime
minister

and deputy prime minister appointed by the president

election results: KHALIFA bin Zayid al-Nuhayyan elected president
by

a unanimous vote of the FSC; MUHAMMAD bin Rashid al-Maktum
unanimously reaffirmed vice president

United Kingdom

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February
1952); Heir Apparent Prince CHARLES (son of the queen, born 14
November 1948)

head of government: Prime Minister Anthony (Tony) BLAIR (since
2 May

1997)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the prime minister

elections: none; the monarchy is hereditary; following legislative
elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of the
majority coalition is usually the prime minister

United States

chief of state: President George W. BUSH (since 20 January 2001); Vice President Richard B. CHENEY (since 20 January

2001); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President George W. BUSH (since 20 January 2001); Vice President Richard B. CHENEY (since 20 January 2001)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president with Senate approval
elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by a college of representatives who are elected directly from each state; president and vice president serve four-year terms (eligible for a second term); election last held 2 November 2004 (next to be held 4 November 2008)

election results: George W. BUSH reelected president; percent of popular vote - George W. BUSH (Republican Party) 50.9%, John KERRY

(Democratic Party) 48.1%, other 1.0%

Uruguay

chief of state: President Tabare VAZQUEZ Rosas (since 1 March 2005) and Vice President Rodolfo NIN NOVOA (since 1 March

2005); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Tabare VAZQUEZ Rosas (since 1 March 2005) and Vice President Rodolfo NIN NOVOA (since 1 March 2005);

note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president with parliamentary approval

elections: president and vice president elected on the same ticket by popular vote for five-year terms (may not serve consecutive

terms); election last held 31 October 2004 (next to be held October 2009)

election results: Tabare VAZQUEZ elected president; percent of vote

- Tabare VAZQUEZ 50.5%, Jorge LARRANAGA 35.1%, Guillermo STIRLING 10.3%; other 4.1%

Uzbekistan

chief of state: President Islom KARIMOV (since 24 March 1990, when he was elected president by the then Supreme Soviet)

head of government: Prime Minister Shavkat MIRZIYAYEV (since 11 December 2003)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the president with approval of the Supreme Assembly

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term (eligible for a second term; previously was a five-year term, extended by constitutional amendment in 2002); election last held 9

January 2000 (next to be held in 2007); prime minister, ministers, and deputy ministers appointed by the president

election results: Islom KARIMOV reelected president; percent of vote

- Islom KARIMOV 91.9%, Abdulkhafiz JALALOV 4.2%

Vanuatu

chief of state: President Kalkot Matas KELEKELE (since 16 August 2004)

head of government: Prime Minister Ham LINI (since 11 December 2004); Deputy Prime Minister Sato KILMAN (since 11 December 2004)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the prime minister, responsible to Parliament

elections: president elected for a five-year term by an electoral college consisting of Parliament and the presidents of the regional councils; election for president last held 16 August 2004 (next to be held in 2009); following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or majority coalition is usually elected prime minister by Parliament from among its members; election for prime

minister last held 29 July 2004 (next to be held following general elections in 2008)

election results: Kalkot Matas KELEKELE elected president, with 49

votes out of 56, after several ballots on 16 August 2004

Venezuela

chief of state: President Hugo CHAVEZ Frias (since 3 February 1999); Vice President Jose Vicente RANGEL Vale (since 28

April 2002); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Hugo CHAVEZ Frias (since 3 February

1999); Vice President Jose Vicente RANGEL Vale (since 28 April 2002)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections: president elected by popular vote for a six-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 3 December 2006 (next to be held December 2012)

note: in 1999, a National Constituent Assembly drafted a new constitution that increased the presidential term to six years; an election was subsequently held on 30 July 2000 under the terms of

this new constitution

election results: Hugo CHAVEZ Frias reelected president; percent of

vote - Hugo CHAVEZ Frias 63%, Manuel ROSALES 37%

Vietnam

chief of state: President Nguyen Minh TRIET (since 27 June 2006); Vice President Truong My HOA (since 25 July 2002)

head of government: Prime Minister Nguyen Tan DUNG (since 27 June

2006); Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Sinh HUNG (since 28 June 2006),

Deputy Prime Minister Pham Gia KHIEM (since 28 June 2006), and

Deputy Prime Minister Truong Vinh TRONG (since 28 June 2006)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by president based on proposal of prime

minister and confirmed by National Assembly

elections: president elected by the National Assembly from among its

members for five-year term; election last held 27 June 2006; prime

minister appointed by the president from among the members of the

National Assembly; deputy prime ministers appointed by the prime

minister; appointment of prime minister and deputy prime ministers

confirmed by National Assembly

election results: Nguyen Minh TRIET elected president; percent of National Assembly vote - 94%; Nguyen Tan DUNG elected prime minister; percent of National Assembly vote - 92%

Virgin Islands

chief of state: President George W. BUSH of the US

(since 20 January 2001); Vice President Richard B. CHENEY (since 20

January 2001)

head of government: Governor Dr. Charles Wesley TURNBULL
(since 5

January 1999)

cabinet: NA

elections: under the US Constitution, residents of unincorporated territories, such as the Virgin Islands, do not vote in elections for US president and vice president; governor and lieutenant governor elected on the same ticket by popular vote for four-year terms (eligible for a second term); election last held 7 and 21 November 2006 (next to be held November 2010)

election results: John DeJONGH elected governor and takes office
in

January 2007; percent of vote - John DeJONGH 57.3%, Kenneth MAPP

42.7%

Wallis and Futuna

chief of state: President Jacques CHIRAC of France

(since 17 May 1995), represented by High Administrator Richard DIDIER (since 19 July 2006)

head of government: President of the Territorial Assembly
Patalione

KANIMOVA (since January 2001)

cabinet: Council of the Territory consists of three kings and three members appointed by the high administrator on the advice of the Territorial Assembly

note: there are three traditional kings with limited powers

elections: French president elected by popular vote for a five-year term; high administrator appointed by the French president on the advice of the French Ministry of the Interior; the presidents of the Territorial Government and the Territorial Assembly are elected by the members of the assembly

Western Sahara

none

Yemen

chief of state: President Ali Abdallah SALIH (since 22 May 1990, the former president of North Yemen, assumed office upon the

merger of North and South Yemen); Vice President Maj. Gen. Abd al-Rab Mansur al-HADI (since 3 October 1994)

head of government: Prime Minister Abd al-Qadir BA JAMAL; Deputy

Prime Ministers Rashid Muhammad al-ALIMI, Alawi Salah al-SALAMI,

Ahmad Muhammad Abdallah al-SUFAN

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister

elections: president elected by popular vote for a seven-year term;

election last held 20 September 2006 (next to be held September 2013); vice president appointed by the president; prime minister and

deputy prime ministers appointed by the president

election results: Ali Abdallah SALIH elected president; percent of vote - Ali Abdallah SALIH 77.2%, Faisal bin SHAMLAN 21.8%

Zambia

chief of state: President Levy MWANAWASA (since 2 January 2002); Vice President Rupiah BANDA (since 9 October 2006); note

- the president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Levy MWANAWASA (since 2 January 2002);

Vice President Rupiah BANDA (since 9 October 2006); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from among the members

of the National Assembly

elections: president elected by popular vote for a five-year term

(eligible for a second term); election last held 28 September 2006 (next to be held 2011); vice president appointed by the president
election results: Levy MWANAWASA reelected president; percent of

vote - Levy MWANAWASA 43.0%, Michael SATA 29.4%, Hakainde HICHILEMA

25.3%, Godfrey MIYANDA 1.6%, Winright NGONDO 0.8%

Zimbabwe

chief of state: Executive President Robert Gabriel MUGABE (since 31 December 1987); Vice President Joseph MSIKA (since December 1999) and Vice President Joyce MUJURU (since 6 December

2004); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government

head of government: Executive President Robert Gabriel MUGABE (since

31 December 1987); Vice President Joseph MSIKA (since December 1999)

and Vice President Joyce MUJURU (since 6 December 2004); note - the

president is both the chief of state and head of government

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president; responsible to the House of Assembly

elections: presidential candidates nominated with a nomination paper

signed by at least 10 registered voters (at least one from each province) and elected by popular vote for a six-year term (no term limits); election last held 9-11 March 2002 (next to be held March 2008); co-vice presidents appointed by the president

election results: Robert Gabriel MUGABE reelected president; percent

of vote - Robert Gabriel MUGABE 56.2%, Morgan TSVANGIRAI 41.9%

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@2078 Exports

Afghanistan

\$471 million; note - not including illicit exports or reexports (2005 est.)

Albania

\$650.1 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Algeria

\$49.59 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

American Samoa

\$445.6 million (FY04 est.)

Andorra

\$145 million f.o.b. (2004)

Angola

\$26.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Anguilla

\$14.56 million (2005 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

\$46.81 million (2004 est.)

Argentina

\$40 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Armenia

\$800 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Aruba

\$80 million f.o.b.; note - includes oil reexports (2004 est.)

Australia

\$103 billion (2005 est.)

Austria

\$122.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

\$6.117 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The

\$469.3 million (2004 est.)

Bahrain

\$11.17 billion (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

\$9.372 billion (2005 est.)

Barbados

\$209 million (2004 est.)

Belarus

\$16.14 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Belgium

\$269.6 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Belize

\$349.9 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Benin

\$826.9 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Bermuda

\$1.469 billion (2004 est.)

Bhutan

\$154 million f.o.b. (2000 est.)

Bolivia

\$2.371 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

\$2.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Botswana

\$3.68 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Brazil

\$115.1 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

\$25.3 million (2002)

Brunei

\$4.514 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Bulgaria

\$11.67 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Burkina Faso

\$395 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Burma

\$3.111 billion f.o.b.

note: official export figures are grossly underestimated due to the value of timber, gems, narcotics, rice, and other products smuggled

to Thailand, China, and Bangladesh (2004)

Burundi

\$52 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Cambodia

\$2.663 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Cameroon

\$3.236 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Canada

\$364.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Cape Verde

\$73.35 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Cayman Islands

\$2.52 million (2004)

Central African Republic

\$131 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Chad

\$3.016 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Chile

\$38.03 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

China

\$752.2 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Christmas Island

\$NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

\$NA

Colombia

\$19.3 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Comoros

\$34 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

\$1.108 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

\$2.209 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Cook Islands

\$5.222 million (2005)

Costa Rica

\$7.005 billion (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

\$6.49 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Croatia

\$10.3 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Cuba

\$2.388 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: \$1.237 billion f.o.b.; north Cyprus: \$69 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Czech Republic

\$78.37 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Denmark

\$84.95 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Djibouti

\$250 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Dominica

\$74 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Dominican Republic

\$5.818 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

East Timor

\$10 million; note - excludes oil (2005 est.)

Ecuador

\$9.224 billion (2005 est.)

Egypt

\$14.33 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

El Salvador

\$3.586 billion (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

\$6.727 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Eritrea

\$33.58 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Estonia

\$7.439 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

\$612 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

European Union

\$1.318 trillion; note - external exports, excluding intra-EU trade (2004)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

\$125 million (2004 est.)

Faroe Islands

\$533 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Fiji

\$719.6 million f.o.b. (2005)

Finland

\$67.88 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

France

\$443.4 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

French Guiana

\$137.5 million f.o.b. (2003)

French Polynesia

\$211 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Gabon

\$5.813 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Gambia, The

\$140.3 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Gaza Strip

\$270 million f.o.b.; note - includes West Bank (2003)

Georgia

\$1.4 billion (2005 est.)

Germany

\$1.016 trillion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Ghana

\$2.911 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Gibraltar

\$271 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Greece

\$18.54 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Greenland
\$480 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Grenada
\$40 million (2004 est.)

Guadeloupe
\$147.8 million f.o.b. (2002)

Guam
\$45 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Guatemala
\$3.94 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Guernsey
\$NA

Guinea
\$612.1 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Guinea-Bissau
\$116 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Guyana
\$587.2 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Haiti
\$390.7 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Honduras
\$1.726 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Hong Kong
\$286.3 billion f.o.b., including reexports (2005 est.)

Hungary
\$61.75 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Iceland

\$3.215 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

India

\$76.23 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Indonesia

\$83.64 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Iran

\$55.42 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Iraq

\$17.78 billion f.o.b. (2004)

Ireland

\$102 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Isle of Man

\$NA

Israel

\$40.14 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Italy

\$371.9 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Jamaica

\$1.608 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Japan

\$550.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Jersey

\$NA

Jordan

\$4.226 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

\$30.09 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Kenya

\$3.173 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Kiribati

\$17 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Korea, North

\$1.275 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Korea, South

\$288.2 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Kuwait

\$44.43 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

\$759 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Laos

\$379 million (2005 est.)

Latvia

\$4.86 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Lebanon

\$1.782 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Lesotho

\$602.8 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Liberia

\$910 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Libya

\$30.79 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Liechtenstein

\$2.47 billion (1996)

Lithuania

\$11.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Luxembourg

\$13.39 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Macau

\$3.465 billion f.o.b.; note - includes reexports (2004)

Macedonia

\$2.047 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Madagascar

\$951 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Malawi

\$364 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Malaysia

\$147.1 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Maldives

\$123 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Mali

\$323 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Malta

\$2.744 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands

\$9.1 million f.o.b. (2000)

Martinique

\$404.2 million f.o.b. (2002)

Mauritania

\$784 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Mauritius

\$1.949 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Mayotte

\$4.85 million f.o.b. (2004)

Mexico

\$213.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

\$14 million (f.o.b.) (2004 est.)

Moldova

\$1.04 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Monaco

\$656.5 million \$NA

note: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monegasque trade duties; also participates in EU market system through customs union with France

Mongolia

\$852 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Montenegro

\$171.3 million (2003)

Montserrat

\$700,000 (2001)

Morocco

\$9.472 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Mozambique

\$1.69 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Namibia

\$2.04 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Nauru

\$64,000 f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Nepal

\$822 million f.o.b.; note - does not include unrecorded border trade with India (2005 est.)

Netherlands

\$365.1 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

\$2.076 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

New Caledonia

\$999 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

New Zealand

\$22.21 billion (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

\$1.55 billion f.o.b.; note - includes free trade zones (2005 est.)

Niger

\$222 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Nigeria

\$52.16 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Niue

\$201,400 (2004)

Norfolk Island

\$1.5 million f.o.b. (FY91/92)

Northern Mariana Islands
\$NA

Norway
\$111.2 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Oman
\$19.01 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Pakistan
\$14.85 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Palau
\$5.882 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Panama
\$7.481 billion f.o.b.; note - includes the Colon Free Zone
(2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea
\$2.833 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Paraguay
\$3.13 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Peru
\$15.95 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Philippines
\$41.25 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Pitcairn Islands
\$NA

Poland
\$92.72 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Portugal

\$38.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Puerto Rico

\$46.9 billion f.o.b. (2001)

Qatar

\$24.9 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Reunion

\$248.5 million f.o.b. (2002)

Romania

\$31.2 billion f.o.b. (2005)

Russia

\$245 billion (2005 est.)

Rwanda

\$98 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Saint Helena

\$19 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

\$70 million (2004 est.)

Saint Lucia

\$82 million (2004 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

\$7 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

\$37 million (2004 est.)

Samoa

\$94 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

San Marino

trade data are included with the statistics for Italy

Sao Tome and Principe

\$8 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Saudi Arabia

\$165 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Senegal

\$1.526 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Serbia

\$4.553 billion (excluding Kosovo and Montenegro) (2005 est.)

Seychelles

\$312.1 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Sierra Leone

\$185 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Singapore

\$204.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Slovakia

\$30.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Slovenia

\$18.53 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands

\$171 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Somalia

\$241 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

South Africa

\$50.91 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Spain

\$194.3 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka

\$6.442 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Sudan

\$6.989 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Suriname

\$881 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Svalbard

\$NA

Swaziland

\$1.991 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Sweden

\$126.6 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Switzerland

\$148.6 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Syria

\$6.344 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Taiwan

\$189.4 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

\$950 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Tanzania

\$1.581 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Thailand

\$105.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Togo
\$768 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Tokelau
\$0 f.o.b. (2002)

Tonga
\$34 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago
\$9.161 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Tunisia
\$10.3 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Turkey
\$72.49 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan
\$4.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands
\$169.2 million (2000)

Tuvalu
\$1 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Uganda
\$768 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Ukraine
\$38.22 billion (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates
\$103.1 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

United Kingdom
\$372.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

United States

\$927.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Uruguay

\$3.55 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan

\$5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Vanuatu

\$34.11 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Venezuela

\$52.73 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Vietnam

\$32.23 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands

\$4.234 billion \$NA

Wallis and Futuna

\$47,450 f.o.b. (2004)

West Bank

\$270 million f.o.b.; note - includes Gaza Strip (2003)

Western Sahara

\$NA

World

\$10.33 trillion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Yemen

\$6.387 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Zambia

\$1.947 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe
\$1.644 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2079 Debt - external

Afghanistan
\$8 billion in bilateral debt, mostly to Russia;
Afghanistan has \$500 million in debt to Multilateral Development
Banks (2004)

Albania
\$1.55 billion (2004)

Algeria
\$19.45 billion (2005 est.)

American Samoa
\$NA

Andorra
\$NA

Angola
\$9.401 billion (2005 est.)

Anguilla
\$8.8 million (1998)

Antigua and Barbuda \$427.3 million; note - data are for public

external debt, not total external debt (2000)

Argentina

\$118.2 billion (2005 est.)

Armenia

\$1.819 billion (20 September 2005)

Aruba

\$478.6 million (2005 est.)

Australia

\$323.4 billion (2005 est.)

Austria

\$510.6 billion (30 June 2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

\$1.873 billion (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The

\$342.6 million (2004 est.)

Bahrain

\$6.814 billion (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

\$20.63 billion (2005 est.)

Barbados

\$668 million (2003)

Belarus

\$4.662 billion (30 June 2005 est.)

Belgium

\$980.1 billion (30 June 2005 est.)

Belize

\$1.362 billion (June 2004 est.)

Benin

\$1.6 billion (2000)

Bermuda

\$160 million (FY99/00)

Bhutan

\$593 million (2004)

Bolivia

\$6.309 billion (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

\$3.116 billion (2005 est.)

Botswana

\$519 million (2005 est.)

Brazil

\$188 billion (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

\$36.1 million (1997)

Brunei

\$0 \$NA

Bulgaria

\$15.32 billion (2005 est.)

Burkina Faso

\$1.85 billion (2003)

Burma

\$6.99 billion (2005 est.)

Burundi

\$1.2 billion (2003)

Cambodia

\$800 million (2003 est.)

Cameroon

\$9.168 billion (2005 est.)

Canada

\$439.8 billion (30 November 2005)

Cape Verde

\$325 million (2002)

Cayman Islands

\$70 million (1996)

Central African Republic

\$1.06 billion (2002 est.)

Chad

\$1.5 billion (2003 est.)

Chile

\$47.45 billion (2005 est.)

China

\$252.8 billion (2005 est.)

Colombia

\$32.35 billion (2005 est.)

Comoros

\$232 million (2000 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

\$10.6 billion (2003 est.)

Congo, Republic of the
\$5 billion (2000 est.)

Cook Islands
\$141 million (1996 est.)

Costa Rica
\$5.049 billion (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire
\$13.43 billion (2005 est.)

Croatia
\$30.62 billion (2005 est.)

Cuba
\$12.56 billion (convertible currency); another \$15-20 billion
owed to Russia (2005 est.)

Cyprus
Republic of Cyprus: \$10.53 billion; north Cyprus: \$NA (2005
est.)

Czech Republic
\$49.14 billion (2005 est.)

Denmark
\$352.9 billion (30 June 2005)

Djibouti
\$394 million (2004 est.)

Dominica
\$213 million (2004)

Dominican Republic
\$7.687 billion (2005 est.)

East Timor

\$0

Ecuador

\$18.09 billion (2005 est.)

Egypt

\$35.26 billion (2005 est.)

El Salvador

\$8.087 billion (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

\$353 million (2005 est.)

Eritrea

\$311 million (2000 est.)

Estonia

\$11.03 billion (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

\$5.101 billion (2005 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

\$NA

Faroe Islands

\$64 million (1999)

Fiji

\$127 million (2004 est.)

Finland

\$211.7 billion (30 June 2005)

France

\$2.826 trillion (30 June 2005)

French Guiana
\$800.3 million (2003)

French Polynesia
\$NA

Gabon
\$3.903 billion (2005 est.)

Gambia, The
\$628.8 million (2003 est.)

Gaza Strip
\$0; note - includes West Bank (2002)

Georgia
\$2.04 billion (2004)

Germany
\$3.626 trillion (30 June 2005)

Ghana
\$6.999 billion (2005 est.)

Gibraltar
\$NA (2000 est.)

Greece
\$75.18 billion (2005 est.)

Greenland
\$25 million (1999)

Grenada
\$347 million (2004)

Guadeloupe
\$NA

Guam

\$NA

Guatemala

\$5.503 billion (2005 est.)

Guernsey

\$NA

Guinea

\$3.46 billion (2003 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

\$941.5 million (2000 est.)

Guyana

\$1.2 billion (2002)

Haiti

\$1.313 billion (2005 est.)

Honduras

\$5.795 billion (2005 est.)

Hong Kong

\$72.04 billion (2005 est.)

Hungary

\$66.22 billion (2005 est.)

Iceland

\$3.073 billion (2002)

India

\$125.5 billion (2005 est.)

Indonesia

\$135 billion (2005 est.)

Iran

\$19.06 billion (2005 est.)

Iraq

\$92.33 billion (2005 est.)

Ireland

\$1.049 trillion (30 June 2005)

Isle of Man

\$NA

Israel

\$75.55 billion (2005 est.)

Italy

\$922.5 billion (2005 est.)

Jamaica

\$7.162 billion (2005 est.)

Japan

\$1.545 trillion (31 December 2004)

Jersey

\$NA

Jordan

\$8.528 billion (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

\$41.66 billion (2005 est.)

Kenya

\$7.391 billion (2005 est.)

Kiribati

\$10 million (1999 est.)

Korea, North
\$12 billion (1996 est.)

Korea, South
\$153.9 billion (2005 est.)

Kuwait
\$16.12 billion (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan
\$2.428 billion (31 December 2004 est.)

Laos
\$2.49 billion (2001)

Latvia
\$10.8 billion (1 January 2006)

Lebanon
\$26 billion (2005 est.)

Lesotho
\$735 million (2002)

Liberia
\$3.2 billion (2005 est.)

Libya
\$4.267 billion (2005 est.)

Liechtenstein
\$0 (2001)

Lithuania
\$11.7 billion (2 February 2006)

Luxembourg
\$NA

Macau

\$3.1 billion (2004)

Macedonia

\$2.19 billion (2005 est.)

Madagascar

\$4.6 billion (2002)

Malawi

\$3.287 billion (2005 est.)

Malaysia

\$52 billion (2005 est.)

Maldives

\$304 million (2004 est.)

Mali

\$2.8 billion (2002)

Malta

\$188.8 million (2005)

Marshall Islands

\$86.5 million (FY99/00 est.)

Martinique

\$180 million (1994)

Mauritania

\$2.5 billion (2000)

Mauritius

\$3.246 billion (2005 est.)

Mayotte

\$NA

Mexico

\$137.2 billion (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

\$60.8 million (FY05 est.)

Moldova

\$1.986 billion (2005 est.)

Monaco

\$18 billion (2000 est.)

Mongolia

\$1.36 billion (2004)

Montenegro

NA

Montserrat

\$8.9 million (1997)

Morocco

\$15.61 billion (2005 est.)

Mozambique

\$5.456 billion (2005 est.)

Namibia

\$712.9 million (2005 est.)

Nauru

\$33.3 million (2002)

Nepal

\$3.34 billion (March 2005)

Netherlands

\$1.645 trillion (30 June 2005)

Netherlands Antilles

\$2.68 billion (2004)

New Caledonia

\$79 million (1998 est.)

New Zealand

\$42.84 billion (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

\$3.188 billion (2005 est.)

Niger

\$2.1 billion (2003 est.)

Nigeria

\$32.45 billion (2005 est.)

Niue

\$418,000 (2002 est.)

Norfolk Island

\$NA

Northern Mariana Islands

\$NA

Norway

\$281 billion; note - Norway is a net external creditor (30 June 2005)

Oman

\$4.361 billion (2005 est.)

Pakistan

\$38.8 billion (2005 est.)

Palau

\$0 (FY99/00)

Panama

\$9.758 billion (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

\$1.882 billion (2005 est.)

Paraguay

\$3.45 billion (2005 est.)

Peru

\$30.94 billion (2005 est.)

Philippines

\$65.71 billion (2005 est.)

Poland

\$101.5 billion (2005 est.)

Portugal

\$287.8 billion (2005 est.)

Puerto Rico

\$NA

Qatar

\$21.13 billion (2005 est.)

Reunion

\$NA

Romania

\$35.68 billion (2005 est.)

Russia

\$215.3 billion (2005 est.)

Rwanda
\$1.4 billion (2004 est.)

Saint Helena
\$NA

Saint Kitts and Nevis
\$314 million (2004)

Saint Lucia
\$257 million (2004)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
\$NA

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
\$223 million (2004)

Samoa
\$177 million (2004)

San Marino
\$NA

Sao Tome and Principe
\$318 million (2002)

Saudi Arabia
\$36.78 billion (2005 est.)

Senegal
\$3.529 billion (2005 est.)

Serbia
\$15.43 billion (including Montenegro) (2005 est.)

Seychelles
\$508 million (2005 est.)

Sierra Leone
\$1.61 billion (2003 est.)

Singapore
\$23.76 billion (2005 est.)

Slovakia
\$26.94 billion (2005 est.)

Slovenia
\$18.97 billion (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands
\$166 million (2004)

Somalia
\$3 billion (2001 est.)

South Africa
\$29.97 billion (2005 est.)

Spain
\$970.7 billion (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka
\$11.05 billion (2005 est.)

Sudan
\$27.34 billion (2005 est.)

Suriname
\$504.3 million (2005 est.)

Swaziland
\$357 million (2003 est.)

Sweden
\$516.1 billion (30 June 2005)

Switzerland
\$856 billion (30 June 2005)

Syria
\$8.566 billion; note - excludes military debt and debt to
Russia (2005 est.)

Taiwan
\$87.5 billion (2005 est.)

Tajikistan
\$888 million (2004 est.)

Tanzania
\$8.178 billion (2005 est.)

Thailand
\$52.46 billion (2005 est.)

Togo
\$2 billion (2005)

Tokelau
\$0

Tonga
\$80.7 million (2004)

Trinidad and Tobago
\$2.767 billion (2005 est.)

Tunisia
\$16.09 billion (2005 est.)

Turkey
\$170.1 billion (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

\$2.4 billion to \$5 billion (2001 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands
\$NA

Tuvalu
\$NA

Uganda
\$4.973 billion (2005 est.)

Ukraine
\$23.93 billion (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates
\$34.47 billion (2005 est.)

United Kingdom
\$7.107 trillion (30 June 2005)

United States
\$8.837 trillion (30 June 2005 est.)

Uruguay
\$13.24 billion (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan
\$5.032 billion (2005 est.)

Vanuatu
\$81.2 million (2004)

Venezuela
\$41.51 billion (2005 est.)

Vietnam
\$20.16 billion (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands

\$NA

Wallis and Futuna

\$3.67 million \$NA

West Bank

\$0; note - includes Gaza Strip (2002)

Western Sahara

\$NA

World

\$36.89 trillion

note: this figure is the sum total of all countries' external debt,
both public and private (2004 est.)

Yemen

\$5.347 billion (2005 est.)

Zambia

\$4.641 billion (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe

\$5.216 billion (2005 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2080 Fiscal year

Afghanistan

21 March - 20 March

Albania
calendar year

Algeria
calendar year

American Samoa
1 October - 30 September

Andorra
calendar year

Angola
calendar year

Anguilla
1 April - 31 March

Antigua and Barbuda
1 April - 31 March

Argentina
calendar year

Armenia
calendar year

Aruba
calendar year

Australia
1 July - 30 June

Austria
calendar year

Azerbaijan
calendar year

Bahamas, The
1 July - 30 June

Bahrain
calendar year

Bangladesh
1 July - 30 June

Barbados
1 April - 31 March

Belarus
calendar year

Belgium
calendar year

Belize
1 April - 31 March

Benin
calendar year

Bermuda
1 April - 31 March

Bhutan
1 July - 30 June

Bolivia
calendar year

Bosnia and Herzegovina
calendar year

Botswana

1 April - 31 March

Brazil

calendar year

British Virgin Islands

1 April - 31 March

Brunei

calendar year

Bulgaria

calendar year

Burkina Faso

calendar year

Burma

1 April - 31 March

Burundi

calendar year

Cambodia

calendar year

Cameroon

1 July - 30 June

Canada

1 April - 31 March

Cape Verde

calendar year

Cayman Islands

1 April - 31 March

Central African Republic
calendar year

Chad
calendar year

Chile
calendar year

China
calendar year

Christmas Island
1 July - 30 June

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
1 July - 30 June

Colombia
calendar year

Comoros
calendar year

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
calendar year

Congo, Republic of the
calendar year

Cook Islands
1 April - 31 March

Costa Rica
calendar year

Cote d'Ivoire
calendar year

Croatia
calendar year

Cuba
calendar year

Cyprus
calendar year

Czech Republic
calendar year

Denmark
calendar year

Djibouti
calendar year

Dominica
1 July - 30 June

Dominican Republic
calendar year

East Timor
1 July - 30 June

Ecuador
calendar year

Egypt
1 July - 30 June

El Salvador
calendar year

Equatorial Guinea
calendar year

Eritrea
calendar year

Estonia
calendar year

Ethiopia
8 July - 7 July

European Union
NA

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
1 April - 31 March

Faroe Islands
calendar year

Fiji
calendar year

Finland
calendar year

France
calendar year

French Guiana
calendar year

French Polynesia
calendar year

Gabon
calendar year

Gambia, The
calendar year

Gaza Strip
calendar year

Georgia
calendar year

Germany
calendar year

Ghana
calendar year

Gibraltar
1 July - 30 June

Greece
calendar year

Greenland
calendar year

Grenada
calendar year

Guadeloupe
calendar year

Guam
1 October - 30 September

Guatemala
calendar year

Guernsey
calendar year

Guinea
calendar year

Guinea-Bissau
calendar year

Guyana
calendar year

Haiti
1 October - 30 September

Holy See (Vatican City)
calendar year

Honduras
calendar year

Hong Kong
1 April - 31 March

Hungary
calendar year

Iceland
calendar year

India
1 April - 31 March

Indonesia
calendar year; note - previously was 1 April - 31 March,
but starting with 2001, has been changed to calendar year

Iran
21 March - 20 March

Iraq
calendar year

Ireland

calendar year

Isle of Man

1 April - 31 March

Israel

calendar year

Italy

calendar year

Jamaica

1 April - 31 March

Japan

1 April - 31 March

Jersey

1 April - 31 March

Jordan

calendar year

Kazakhstan

calendar year

Kenya

1 July - 30 June

Kiribati

NA

Korea, North

calendar year

Korea, South

calendar year

Kuwait

1 April - 31 March

Kyrgyzstan

calendar year

Laos

1 October - 30 September

Latvia

calendar year

Lebanon

calendar year

Lesotho

1 April - 31 March

Liberia

calendar year

Libya

calendar year

Liechtenstein

calendar year

Lithuania

calendar year

Luxembourg

calendar year

Macau

calendar year

Macedonia

calendar year

Madagascar
calendar year

Malawi
1 July - 30 June

Malaysia
calendar year

Maldives
calendar year

Mali
calendar year

Malta
calendar year

Marshall Islands
1 October - 30 September

Martinique
calendar year

Mauritania
calendar year

Mauritius
1 July - 30 June

Mayotte
calendar year

Mexico
calendar year

Micronesia, Federated States of
1 October - 30 September

Moldova
calendar year

Monaco
calendar year

Mongolia
calendar year

Montenegro
calendar year

Montserrat
1 April - 31 March

Morocco
calendar year

Mozambique
calendar year

Namibia
1 April - 31 March

Nauru
1 July - 30 June

Nepal
16 July - 15 July

Netherlands
calendar year

Netherlands Antilles
calendar year

New Caledonia
calendar year

New Zealand

1 July - 30 June

Nicaragua

calendar year

Niger

calendar year

Nigeria

calendar year

Niue

1 April - 31 March

Norfolk Island

1 July - 30 June

Northern Mariana Islands

1 October - 30 September

Norway

calendar year

Oman

calendar year

Pakistan

1 July - 30 June

Palau

1 October - 30 September

Panama

calendar year

Papua New Guinea

calendar year

Paraguay
calendar year

Peru
calendar year

Philippines
calendar year

Pitcairn Islands
1 April - 31 March

Poland
calendar year

Portugal
calendar year

Puerto Rico
1 July - 30 June

Qatar
1 April - 31 March

Reunion
calendar year

Romania
calendar year

Russia
calendar year

Rwanda
calendar year

Saint Helena
1 April - 31 March

Saint Kitts and Nevis
calendar year

Saint Lucia
1 April - 31 March

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
calendar year

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
calendar year

Samoa
June 1 - May 31

San Marino
calendar year

Sao Tome and Principe
calendar year

Saudi Arabia
1 March - 28 February

Senegal
calendar year

Seychelles
calendar year

Sierra Leone
calendar year

Singapore
1 April - 31 March

Slovakia
calendar year

Slovenia
calendar year

Solomon Islands
calendar year

Somalia
NA

South Africa
1 April - 31 March

Spain
calendar year

Sri Lanka
calendar year

Sudan
calendar year

Suriname
calendar year

Swaziland
1 April - 31 March

Sweden
calendar year

Switzerland
calendar year

Syria
calendar year

Taiwan
1 July - 30 June (up to FY98/99); 1 July 1999 - 31 December

2000 for FY00; calendar year (after FY00)

Tajikistan
calendar year

Tanzania
1 July - 30 June

Thailand
1 October - 30 September

Togo
calendar year

Tokelau
1 April - 31 March

Tonga
1 July - 30 June

Trinidad and Tobago
1 October - 30 September

Tunisia
calendar year

Turkey
calendar year

Turkmenistan
calendar year

Turks and Caicos Islands
calendar year

Tuvalu
calendar year

Uganda

1 July - 30 June

Ukraine

calendar year

United Arab Emirates

calendar year

United Kingdom

6 April - 5 April

United States

1 October - 30 September

Uruguay

calendar year

Uzbekistan

calendar year

Vanuatu

calendar year

Venezuela

calendar year

Vietnam

calendar year

Virgin Islands

1 October - 30 September

Wallis and Futuna

calendar year

West Bank

calendar year

Western Sahara
calendar year

Yemen
calendar year

Zambia
calendar year

Zimbabwe
calendar year

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2081 Flag description

Afghanistan
three equal vertical bands of black (hoist), red, and green, with a gold emblem centered on the red band; the emblem features a temple-like structure encircled by a wreath on the left and right and by a bold Islamic inscription above

Akrotiri
the flag of the UK is used

Albania
red with a black two-headed eagle in the center

Algeria
two equal vertical bands of green (hoist side) and white; a red, five-pointed star within a red crescent centered over the

two-color boundary; the crescent, star, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam (the state religion)

American Samoa

blue, with a white triangle edged in red that is based on the outer side and extends to the hoist side; a brown and white American bald eagle flying toward the hoist side is carrying two traditional Samoan symbols of authority, a staff and a war club

Andorra

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red with the national coat of arms centered in the yellow band; the coat of arms features a quartered shield; similar to the flags of Chad and Romania, which do not have a national coat of arms in the center, and the flag of Moldova, which does bear a national emblem

Angola

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and black with a centered yellow emblem consisting of a five-pointed star within half a cogwheel crossed by a machete (in the style of a hammer and sickle)

Anguilla

blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Anguillan coat of arms centered in the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms depicts three orange dolphins in an interlocking circular design on a white background with blue wavy water below

Antigua and Barbuda

red, with an inverted isosceles triangle based

on the top edge of the flag; the triangle contains three horizontal bands of black (top), light blue, and white, with a yellow rising sun in the black band

Argentina

three equal horizontal bands of light blue (top), white, and light blue; centered in the white band is a radiant yellow sun with a human face known as the Sun of May

Armenia

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue, and orange

Aruba

blue, with two narrow, horizontal, yellow stripes across the lower portion and a red, four-pointed star outlined in white in the upper hoist-side corner

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

the flag of Australia is used

Australia

blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and a large seven-pointed star in the lower hoist-side quadrant known as the Commonwealth or Federation Star, representing

the federation of the colonies of Australia in 1901; the star depicts one point for each of the six original states and one representing all of Australia's internal and external territories; on the fly half is a representation of the Southern Cross constellation in white with one small five-pointed star and four larger, seven-pointed stars

Austria

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and red

Azerbaijan

three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), red, and green; a crescent and eight-pointed star in white are centered in red band

Bahamas, The

three equal horizontal bands of aquamarine (top), gold, and aquamarine, with a black equilateral triangle based on the hoist side

Bahrain

red, the traditional color for flags of Persian Gulf states, with a white serrated band (five white points) on the hoist side; the five points represent the five pillars of Islam

Baker Island

the flag of the US is used

Bangladesh

green field with a large red disk shifted slightly to the hoist side of center; the red disk represents the rising sun and the sacrifice to achieve independence; the green field symbolizes the lush vegetation of Bangladesh

Barbados

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), gold, and blue with the head of a black trident centered on the gold band; the trident head represents independence and a break with the past (the colonial coat of arms contained a complete trident)

Bassas da India

the flag of France is used

Belarus

red horizontal band (top) and green horizontal band one-half the width of the red band; a white vertical stripe on the hoist side bears Belarusian national ornamentation in red

Belgium

three equal vertical bands of black (hoist side), yellow, and red; the design was based on the flag of France

Belize

blue with a narrow red stripe along the top and the bottom edges; centered is a large white disk bearing the coat of arms; the coat of arms features a shield flanked by two workers in front of a mahogany tree with the related motto SUB UMBRA FLOREO (I Flourish in the Shade) on a scroll at the bottom, all encircled by a green garland

Benin

two equal horizontal bands of yellow (top) and red (bottom) with a vertical green band on the hoist side

Bermuda

red, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Bermudian coat of arms (white and green shield with a red lion holding a scrolled shield showing the sinking of the ship Sea Venture off Bermuda in 1609) centered on the outer half of the flag

Bhutan

divided diagonally from the lower hoist side corner; the upper triangle is yellow and the lower triangle is orange; centered along the dividing line is a large black and white dragon facing away from the hoist side

Bolivia

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), yellow, and green with the coat of arms centered on the yellow band; similar to the flag of Ghana, which has a large black five-pointed star centered in the yellow band

Bosnia and Herzegovina

a wide medium blue vertical band on the fly side with a yellow isosceles triangle abutting the band and the top of the flag; the remainder of the flag is medium blue with seven full five-pointed white stars and two half stars top and bottom along the hypotenuse of the triangle

Botswana

light blue with a horizontal white-edged black stripe in the center

Bouvet Island

the flag of Norway is used

Brazil

green with a large yellow diamond in the center bearing a blue celestial globe with 27 white five-pointed stars (one for each state and the Federal District) arranged in the same pattern as the night sky over Brazil; the globe has a white equatorial band with the motto ORDEM E PROGRESSO (Order and Progress)

British Indian Ocean Territory white with six blue wavy horizontal stripes; the flag of the UK is in the upper hoist-side quadrant; the striped section bears a palm tree and yellow crown centered on the outer half of the flag

British Virgin Islands

blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Virgin Islander coat of arms centered

in

the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms depicts a woman flanked

on either side by a vertical column of six oil lamps above a scroll bearing the Latin word VIGILATE (Be Watchful)

Brunei

yellow with two diagonal bands of white (top, almost double width) and black starting from the upper hoist side; the national emblem in red is superimposed at the center; the emblem includes

a

swallow-tailed flag on top of a winged column within an upturned crescent above a scroll and flanked by two upraised hands

Bulgaria

three equal horizontal bands of white (top), green, and red; note - the national emblem, formerly on the hoist side of the white stripe, has been removed

Burkina Faso

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and green with a yellow five-pointed star in the center; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Burma

red with a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing, 14 white five-pointed stars encircling a cogwheel containing a stalk of rice; the 14 stars represent the seven administrative divisions and seven states

Burundi

divided by a white diagonal cross into red panels (top and bottom) and green panels (hoist side and fly side) with a white disk

superimposed at the center bearing three red six-pointed stars outlined in green arranged in a triangular design (one star above,

two stars below)

Cambodia

three horizontal bands of blue (top), red (double width), and blue with a white three-towered temple representing Angkor Wat

outlined in black in the center of the red band; only national flag to incorporate an actual building in its design

Cameroon

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), red, and yellow with a yellow five-pointed star centered in the red band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Canada

two vertical bands of red (hoist and fly side, half width), with white square between them; an 11-pointed red maple leaf is centered in the white square; the official colors of Canada are red and white

Cape Verde

three horizontal bands of light blue (top, double width), white (with a horizontal red stripe in the middle third), and light blue; a circle of 10 yellow five-pointed stars is centered on the hoist end of the red stripe and extends into the upper and lower blue bands

Cayman Islands

blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Caymanian coat of arms centered on the outer half

of the flag; the coat of arms includes a pineapple and turtle above a shield with three stars (representing the three islands) and a scroll at the bottom bearing the motto HE HATH FOUNDED IT UPON THE SEAS

Central African Republic

four equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, green, and yellow with a vertical red band in center; there is a yellow five-pointed star on the hoist side of the blue band

Chad

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; similar to the flag of Romania; also similar to the flags of Andorra and Moldova, both of which have a national coat of arms centered in the yellow band; design was based on the flag of France

Chile

two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red; there is a blue square the same height as the white band at the hoist-side end

of the white band; the square bears a white five-pointed star in the center representing a guide to progress and honor; blue symbolizes the sky, white is for the snow-covered Andes, and red stands for the

blood spilled to achieve independence; design was influenced by the

US flag

China

red with a large yellow five-pointed star and four smaller yellow five-pointed stars (arranged in a vertical arc toward the middle of the flag) in the upper hoist-side corner

Christmas Island

territorial flag; divided diagonally from upper hoist to lower fly; the upper triangle is green with a yellow image of the Golden Bosun Bird superimposed, while the lower triangle is

blue with the Southern Cross constellation, representing Australia,

superimposed; a centered yellow disk displays a green map of the island; the flag of Australia is used for official purposes

Clipperton Island
the flag of France is used

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
the flag of Australia is used

Colombia
three horizontal bands of yellow (top, double-width), blue, and red; similar to the flag of Ecuador, which is longer and bears the Ecuadorian coat of arms superimposed in the center

Comoros
four equal horizontal bands of yellow (top), white, red, and blue with a green isosceles triangle based on the hoist; centered within the triangle is a white crescent with the convex side facing the hoist and four white, five-pointed stars placed vertically in a line between the points of the crescent; the horizontal bands and the four stars represent the four main islands of the archipelago - Mwali, Njazidja, Nzwani, and Mayotte (a territorial collectivity of France, but claimed by Comoros); the crescent, stars, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
sky blue field divided diagonally
from the lower hoist corner to upper fly corner by a red stripe bordered by two narrow yellow stripes; a yellow, five-pointed star appears in the upper hoist corner

Congo, Republic of the
divided diagonally from the lower hoist side
by a yellow band; the upper triangle (hoist side) is green and the lower triangle is red; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Cook Islands

blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and a large circle of 15 white five-pointed stars (one for every island) centered in the outer half of the flag

Coral Sea Islands

the flag of Australia is used

Costa Rica

five horizontal bands of blue (top), white, red (double width), white, and blue, with the coat of arms in a white elliptical disk on the hoist side of the red band; above the coat of arms a light blue ribbon contains the words, AMERICA CENTRAL, and just below it near the top of the coat of arms is a white ribbon with the words, REPUBLICA COSTA RICA

Cote d'Ivoire

three equal vertical bands of orange (hoist side), white, and green; similar to the flag of Ireland, which is longer and has the colors reversed - green (hoist side), white, and orange; also similar to the flag of Italy, which is green (hoist side), white, and red; design was based on the flag of France

Croatia

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and blue superimposed by the Croatian coat of arms (red and white checkered)

Cuba

five equal horizontal bands of blue (top, center, and bottom) alternating with white; a red equilateral triangle based on the hoist side bears a white, five-pointed star in the center

Cyprus

white with a copper-colored silhouette of the island (the

name Cyprus is derived from the Greek word for copper) above two

green crossed olive branches in the center of the flag; the branches symbolize the hope for peace and reconciliation between the Greek

and Turkish communities

note: the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" flag has a horizontal red stripe at the top and bottom between which is a red crescent and red star on a white field

Czech Republic

two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red

with a blue isosceles triangle based on the hoist side (identical to the flag of the former Czechoslovakia)

Denmark

red with a white cross that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side, and that design element of the Dannebrog (Danish flag) was subsequently adopted by the other Nordic countries of Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden

Dhekelia

the flag of the UK is used

Djibouti

two equal horizontal bands of light blue (top) and light

green with a white isosceles triangle based on the hoist side bearing a red five-pointed star in the center

Dominica

green, with a centered cross of three equal bands - the vertical part is yellow (hoist side), black, and white and the horizontal part is yellow (top), black, and white; superimposed in the center of the cross is a red disk bearing a sisserou parrot encircled by 10 green, five-pointed stars edged in yellow; the 10

stars represent the 10 administrative divisions (parishes)

Dominican Republic

a centered white cross that extends to the edges

divides the flag into four rectangles - the top ones are blue (hoist side) and red, and the bottom ones are red (hoist side) and blue; a small coat of arms featuring a shield supported by an olive branch (left) and a palm branch (right) is at the center of the cross;

above the shield a blue ribbon displays the motto, DIOS, PATRIA, LIBERTAD (God, Fatherland, Liberty), and below the shield, REPUBLICA

DOMINICANA appears on a red ribbon

East Timor

red, with a black isosceles triangle (based on the hoist side) superimposed on a slightly longer yellow arrowhead that extends to the center of the flag; there is a white star in the center of the black triangle

Ecuador

three horizontal bands of yellow (top, double width), blue, and red with the coat of arms superimposed at the center of the flag; similar to the flag of Colombia, which is shorter and does not bear a coat of arms

Egypt

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black; the national emblem (a gold Eagle of Saladin facing the hoist side with a shield superimposed on its chest above a scroll bearing the name of the country in Arabic) centered in the white band; design is

based on the Arab Liberation flag and similar to the flag of Syria, which has two green stars, Iraq, which has three green stars (plus an Arabic inscription) in a horizontal line centered in the white band, and Yemen, which has a plain white band

El Salvador

three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and blue with the national coat of arms centered in the white band; the

coat of arms features a round emblem encircled by the words REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL; similar to the flag

of Nicaragua, which has a different coat of arms centered in the white band - it features a triangle encircled by the words REPUBLICA

DE NICARAGUA on top and AMERICA CENTRAL on the bottom; also similar

to the flag of Honduras, which has five blue stars arranged in an X pattern centered in the white band

Equatorial Guinea

three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and red with a blue isosceles triangle based on the hoist side and the coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms has six yellow six-pointed stars (representing the mainland and

five offshore islands) above a gray shield bearing a silk-cotton tree and below which is a scroll with the motto UNIDAD, PAZ, JUSTICIA (Unity, Peace, Justice)

Eritrea

red isosceles triangle (based on the hoist side) dividing the flag into two right triangles; the upper triangle is green, the lower one is blue; a gold wreath encircling a gold olive branch is centered on the hoist side of the red triangle

Estonia

pre-1940 flag restored by Supreme Soviet in May 1990 - three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), black, and white

Ethiopia

three equal horizontal bands of green (top), yellow, and red with a yellow pentagram and single yellow rays emanating from

the angles between the points on a light blue disk centered on the three bands; Ethiopia is the oldest independent country in Africa, and the three main colors of her flag were so often adopted by other

African countries upon independence that they became known as the

pan-African colors

Europa Island

the flag of France is used

European Union

on a blue field, 12 five-pointed gold stars arranged in a circle, representing the union of the peoples of Europe; the number of stars is fixed

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Falkland Island coat of arms centered on the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms contains a white ram (sheep raising was once the major economic activity) above the sailing ship Desire (whose crew discovered the islands) with a scroll at the bottom bearing the motto DESIRE THE RIGHT

Faroe Islands

white with a red cross outlined in blue extending to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted toward the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

Fiji

light blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Fijian shield centered on the outer half of the flag; the shield depicts a yellow lion above a white field quartered

by the cross of Saint George featuring stalks of sugarcane, a palm tree, bananas, and a white dove

Finland

white with a blue cross extending to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

France

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), white, and red; known as the "Le drapeau tricolore" (French Tricolor), the origin of the flag dates to 1790 and the French Revolution; the design and/or colors are similar to a number of other flags, including those of Belgium, Chad, Ireland, Cote d'Ivoire, Luxembourg, and Netherlands; the official flag for all French dependent areas

French Guiana

the flag of France is used

French Polynesia

two narrow red horizontal bands encase a wide white band; centered on the white band is a disk with blue and white wave

pattern on the lower half and gold and white ray pattern on the upper half; a stylized red, blue and white ship rides on the wave pattern; the French flag is used for official occasions

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

the flag of France is used

Gabon

three equal horizontal bands of green (top), yellow, and blue

Gambia, The

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue with

white edges, and green

Georgia

white rectangle, in its central portion a red cross connecting all four sides of the flag; in each of the four corners is a small red bolnur-katskhuri cross; the five-cross flag appears to date back to the 14th century

Germany

three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and gold

Ghana

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), yellow, and green with a large black five-pointed star centered in the yellow band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia; similar to the flag of Bolivia, which has a coat of arms centered in the yellow band

Gibraltar

two horizontal bands of white (top, double width) and red with a three-towered red castle in the center of the white band; hanging from the castle gate is a gold key centered in the red band

Glorioso Islands

the flag of France is used

Greece

nine equal horizontal stripes of blue alternating with white; there is a blue square in the upper hoist-side corner bearing a white cross; the cross symbolizes Greek Orthodoxy, the established religion of the country

Greenland

two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red with a large disk slightly to the hoist side of center - the top half of the disk is red, the bottom half is white

Grenada

a rectangle divided diagonally into yellow triangles (top and bottom) and green triangles (hoist side and outer side), with a red border around the flag; there are seven yellow, five-pointed stars with three centered in the top red border, three centered in the bottom red border, and one on a red disk superimposed at the center of the flag; there is also a symbolic nutmeg pod on the hoist-side triangle (Grenada is the world's second-largest producer of nutmeg, after Indonesia); the seven stars represent the seven administrative divisions

Guadeloupe

unofficial, local flag based upon the arms of the city of Pointe-a-Pitre; the field is divided horizontally with a narrow, blue stripe along the top edge charged with three gold fleurs-de-lis; the wider, lower portion of the field is black and charged with green sugar cane leaves - representing one of Guadeloupe's main crops - surmounted by a gold radiant sun representing the tropical climate; the only official flag is the national flag of France

Guam

territorial flag is dark blue with a narrow red border on all four sides; centered is a red-bordered, pointed, vertical ellipse containing a beach scene, outrigger canoe with sail, and a palm tree

with the word GUAM superimposed in bold red letters; US flag is the

national flag

Guatemala

three equal vertical bands of light blue (hoist side), white, and light blue with the coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms includes a green and red quetzal (the national bird) and a scroll bearing the inscription LIBERTAD 15

DE

SEPTIEMBRE DE 1821 (the original date of independence from Spain)

all superimposed on a pair of crossed rifles and a pair of crossed swords and framed by a wreath

Guernsey

white with the red cross of Saint George (patron saint of England) extending to the edges of the flag and a yellow equal-armed

cross of William the Conqueror superimposed on the Saint George cross

Guinea

three equal vertical bands of red (hoist side), yellow, and green; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Guinea-Bissau

two equal horizontal bands of yellow (top) and green with a vertical red band on the hoist side; there is a black five-pointed star centered in the red band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Guyana

green, with a red isosceles triangle (based on the hoist side) superimposed on a long, yellow arrowhead; there is a narrow,

black border between the red and yellow, and a narrow, white border

between the yellow and the green

Haiti

two equal horizontal bands of blue (top) and red with a centered white rectangle bearing the coat of arms, which contains a

palm tree flanked by flags and two cannons above a scroll bearing

the motto L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE (Union Makes Strength)

Heard Island and McDonald Islands
the flag of Australia is used

Holy See (Vatican City)
two vertical bands of yellow (hoist side)
and white with the arms of the Holy See, consisting of the crossed
keys of Saint Peter surmounted by the three-tiered papal tiara,
centered in the white band

Honduras
three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and blue
with five blue, five-pointed stars arranged in an X pattern centered
in the white band; the stars represent the members of the former
Federal Republic of Central America - Costa Rica, El Salvador,
Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua; similar to the flag of El
Salvador, which features a round emblem encircled by the words
REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL
centered in the white
band; also similar to the flag of Nicaragua, which features a
triangle encircled by the word REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA on top
and
AMERICA CENTRAL on the bottom, centered in the white band

Hong Kong
red with a stylized, white, five-petal bauhinia flower in
the center

Howland Island
the flag of the US is used

Hungary
three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and green

Iceland

blue with a red cross outlined in white extending to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

Iles Eparses
the flag of France is used

India
three equal horizontal bands of saffron (subdued orange) (top), white, and green with a blue chakra (24-spoked wheel) centered in the white band; similar to the flag of Niger, which has a small orange disk centered in the white band

Indonesia
two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; similar to the flag of Monaco, which is shorter; also similar to the flag of Poland, which is white (top) and red

Iran
three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and red; the national emblem (a stylized representation of the word Allah in the shape of a tulip, a symbol of martyrdom) in red is centered in the white band; ALLAH AKBAR (God is Great) in white Arabic script is repeated 11 times along the bottom edge of the green band and 11 times along the top edge of the red band

Iraq
three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with three green five-pointed stars in a horizontal line centered in the white band; the phrase ALLAHU AKBAR (God is Great) in green Arabic script - Allahu to the right of the middle star and Akbar to the left of the middle star - was added in January 1991 during the Persian Gulf crisis; similar to the flag of Syria, which has two

stars but no script, Yemen, which has a plain white band, and that of Egypt which has a gold Eagle of Saladin centered in the white band; design is based upon the Arab Liberation colors

Ireland

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and orange; similar to the flag of Cote d'Ivoire, which is shorter and has the colors reversed - orange (hoist side), white, and green; also similar to the flag of Italy, which is shorter and has colors of green (hoist side), white, and red

Isle of Man

red with the Three Legs of Man emblem (Trinacria), in the center; the three legs are joined at the thigh and bent at the knee; in order to have the toes pointing clockwise on both sides of the flag, a two-sided emblem is used

Israel

white with a blue hexagram (six-pointed linear star) known as the Magen David (Shield of David) centered between two equal horizontal blue bands near the top and bottom edges of the flag

Italy

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and red; similar to the flag of Ireland, which is longer and is green (hoist side), white, and orange; also similar to the flag of the Cote d'Ivoire, which has the colors reversed - orange (hoist side), white, and green

note: inspired by the French flag brought to Italy by Napoleon in 1797

Jamaica

diagonal yellow cross divides the flag into four triangles - green (top and bottom) and black (hoist side and outer side)

Jan Mayen

the flag of Norway is used

Japan

white with a large red disk (representing the sun without rays) in the center

Jarvis Island

the flag of the US is used

Jersey

white with a diagonal red cross extending to the corners of the flag; in the upper quadrant, surmounted by a yellow crown, a red

shield with the three lions of England in yellow

Johnston Atoll

the flag of the US is used

Jordan

three equal horizontal bands of black (top), representing the Abbassid Caliphate, white, representing the Umayyad Caliphate, and

green, representing the Fatimid Caliphate; a red isosceles triangle on the hoist side, representing the Great Arab Revolt of 1916, and bearing a small white seven-pointed star symbolizing the seven verses of the opening Sura (Al-Fatiha) of the Holy Koran; the seven points on the star represent faith in One God, humanity, national spirit, humility, social justice, virtue, and aspirations; design is based on the Arab Revolt flag of World War I

Juan de Nova Island
the flag of France is used

Kazakhstan
sky blue background representing the endless sky and a gold sun with 32 rays soaring above a golden steppe eagle in the center; on the hoist side is a "national ornamentation" in gold

Kenya
three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and green; the red band is edged in white; a large warrior's shield covering crossed spears is superimposed at the center

Kingman Reef
the flag of the US is used

Kiribati
the upper half is red with a yellow frigate bird flying over a yellow rising sun, and the lower half is blue with three horizontal wavy white stripes to represent the ocean

Korea, North
three horizontal bands of blue (top), red (triple width), and blue; the red band is edged in white; on the hoist side of the red band is a white disk with a red five-pointed star

Korea, South
white with a red (top) and blue yin-yang symbol in the center; there is a different black trigram from the ancient I Ching (Book of Changes) in each corner of the white field

Kuwait
three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and red with a black trapezoid based on the hoist side; design, which dates to 1961, based on the Arab revolt flag of World War I

Kyrgyzstan

red field with a yellow sun in the center having 40 rays representing the 40 Kyrgyz tribes; on the obverse side the rays run counterclockwise, on the reverse, clockwise; in the center of the sun is a red ring crossed by two sets of three lines, a stylized representation of the roof of the traditional Kyrgyz yurt

Laos

three horizontal bands of red (top), blue (double width), and red with a large white disk centered in the blue band

Latvia

three horizontal bands of maroon (top), white (half-width), and maroon

Lebanon

three horizontal bands consisting of red (top), white (middle, double width), and red (bottom) with a green cedar tree centered in the white band

Lesotho

three horizontal stripes of blue (top), white, and green in the proportions of 3:4:3; the colors represent rain, peace, and prosperity respectively; centered in the white stripe is a black Basotho hat representing the indigenous people; the flag was unfurled in October 2006 to celebrate 40 years of independence

Liberia

11 equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white; there is a white five-pointed star on a blue square in the upper hoist-side corner; the design was based on the US flag

Libya

plain green; green is the traditional color of Islam (the state religion)

Liechtenstein

two equal horizontal bands of blue (top) and red with a gold crown on the hoist side of the blue band

Lithuania

three equal horizontal bands of yellow (top), green, and red

Luxembourg

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and light blue; similar to the flag of the Netherlands, which uses a darker blue and is shorter; design was based on the flag of France

Macau

light green with a lotus flower above a stylized bridge and water in white, beneath an arc of five gold, five-pointed stars: one large in center of arc and four smaller

Macedonia

a yellow sun with eight broadening rays extending to the edges of the red field

Madagascar

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and green with a vertical white band of the same width on hoist side

Malawi

three equal horizontal bands of black (top), red, and green with a radiant, rising, red sun centered in the black band

Malaysia

14 equal horizontal stripes of red (top) alternating with white (bottom); there is a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing a yellow crescent and a yellow 14-pointed star; the crescent and the star are traditional symbols of Islam; the design was based on the flag of the US

Maldives

red with a large green rectangle in the center bearing a vertical white crescent; the closed side of the crescent is on the hoist side of the flag

Mali

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), yellow, and red; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Malta

two equal vertical bands of white (hoist side) and red; in the upper hoist-side corner is a representation of the George Cross, edged in red

Marshall Islands

blue with two stripes radiating from the lower hoist-side corner - orange (top) and white; there is a white star with four large rays and 20 small rays on the hoist side above the two stripes

Martinique

unofficial flag, derives from the civil ensign flown by French merchant ships and dates to 1766; a blue field quartered by a white cross; in the center of each rectangle is a white, coiled snake representing the venomous Fer-de-lance; the flag of France is used for official occasions

Mauritania

green with a yellow five-pointed star above a yellow, horizontal crescent; the closed side of the crescent is down; the crescent, star, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam

Mauritius

four equal horizontal bands of red (top), blue, yellow,

and green

Mayotte

unofficial, local flag with the coat of arms of Mayotte centered on a white field, above which the name of the island appears in red capital letters; the main elements of the coat of arms, flanked on either side by a seahorse, appear above a scroll with the motto RA HACHIRI (We are Vigilant); the only official flag

is the national flag of France

Mexico

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and red; the coat of arms (an eagle perched on a cactus with a snake in its beak) is centered in the white band

Micronesia, Federated States of

light blue with four white

five-pointed stars centered; the stars are arranged in a diamond pattern

Midway Islands

the flag of the US is used

Moldova

same color scheme as Romania - three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; emblem in center of flag is of a Roman eagle of gold outlined in black with a red beak and talons carrying a yellow cross in its beak and a green olive branch in its right talons and a yellow scepter in its left talons; on its breast is a shield divided horizontally red over blue with a stylized ox head, star, rose, and crescent all in black-outlined yellow

Monaco

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; similar to the flag of Indonesia which is longer and the flag of Poland which

is white (top) and red

Mongolia

three equal, vertical bands of red (hoist side), blue, and red; centered on the hoist-side red band in yellow is the national emblem ("soyombo" - a columnar arrangement of abstract and geometric representation for fire, sun, moon, earth, water, and the yin-yang symbol)

Montenegro

a red field bordered by a narrow golden-yellow stripe with the Montenegrin coat of arms centered

Montserrat

blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Montserratian coat of arms centered in the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms features a woman standing beside a yellow harp with her arm around a black cross

Morocco

red with a green pentacle (five-pointed, linear star) known as Sulayman's (Solomon's) seal in the center of the flag; red and green are traditional colors in Arab flags, although the use of red is more commonly associated with the Arab states of the Persian gulf; design dates to 1912

Mozambique

three equal horizontal bands of green (top), black, and yellow with a red isosceles triangle based on the hoist side; the black band is edged in white; centered in the triangle is a yellow five-pointed star bearing a crossed rifle and hoe in black superimposed on an open white book

Namibia

a large blue triangle with a yellow sunburst fills the upper

left section and an equal green triangle (solid) fills the lower right section; the triangles are separated by a red stripe that is contrasted by two narrow white-edge borders

Nauru

blue with a narrow, horizontal, yellow stripe across the center and a large white 12-pointed star below the stripe on the hoist side; the star indicates the country's location in relation to the Equator (the yellow stripe) and the 12 points symbolize the 12 original tribes of Nauru

Navassa Island

the flag of the US is used

Nepal

red with a blue border around the unique shape of two overlapping right triangles; the smaller, upper triangle bears a white stylized moon and the larger, lower triangle bears a white 12-pointed sun

Netherlands

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and blue; similar to the flag of Luxembourg, which uses a lighter blue and is longer; one of the oldest flags in constant use, originating with WILLIAM I, Prince of Orange, in the latter half of the 16th century

Netherlands Antilles

white, with a horizontal blue stripe in the center superimposed on a vertical red band, also centered; five white, five-pointed stars are arranged in an oval pattern in the center of the blue band; the five stars represent the five main islands of Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten

New Caledonia

the flag of France is used

New Zealand

blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant with four red five-pointed stars edged in white centered in the outer half of the flag; the stars represent the Southern Cross constellation

Nicaragua

three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and blue with the national coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms features a triangle encircled by the words REPUBLICA DE

NICARAGUA on the top and AMERICA CENTRAL on the bottom; similar to

the flag of El Salvador, which features a round emblem encircled by

the words REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL centered in

the white band; also similar to the flag of Honduras, which has five

blue stars arranged in an X pattern centered in the white band

Niger

three equal horizontal bands of orange (top), white, and green with a small orange disk (representing the sun) centered in the white band; similar to the flag of India, which has a blue spoked wheel centered in the white band

Nigeria

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and green

Niue

yellow with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side

quadrant; the flag of the UK bears five yellow five-pointed stars - a large one on a blue disk in the center and a smaller one on each arm of the bold red cross

Norfolk Island

three vertical bands of green (hoist side), white, and green with a large green Norfolk Island pine tree centered in the slightly wider white band

Northern Mariana Islands

blue, with a white, five-pointed star superimposed on the gray silhouette of a latte stone (a traditional foundation stone used in building) in the center, surrounded by a wreath

Norway

red with a blue cross outlined in white that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

Oman

three horizontal bands of white, red, and green of equal width with a broad, vertical, red band on the hoist side; the national emblem (a khanjar dagger in its sheath superimposed on two crossed swords in scabbards) in white is centered near the top of the vertical band

Pakistan

green with a vertical white band (symbolizing the role of religious minorities) on the hoist side; a large white crescent and star are centered in the green field; the crescent, star, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam

Palau

light blue with a large yellow disk (representing the moon)

shifted slightly to the hoist side

Palmyra Atoll

the flag of the US is used

Panama

divided into four, equal rectangles; the top quadrants are white (hoist side) with a blue five-pointed star in the center and plain red; the bottom quadrants are plain blue (hoist side) and white with a red five-pointed star in the center

Papua New Guinea

divided diagonally from upper hoist-side corner; the upper triangle is red with a soaring yellow bird of paradise centered; the lower triangle is black with five, white, five-pointed stars of the Southern Cross constellation centered

Paraguay

three equal, horizontal bands of red (top), white, and blue with an emblem centered in the white band; unusual flag in that the

emblem is different on each side; the obverse (hoist side at the left) bears the national coat of arms (a yellow five-pointed star within a green wreath capped by the words REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY,

all within two circles); the reverse (hoist side at the right) bears the seal of the treasury (a yellow lion below a red Cap of Liberty and the words Paz y Justicia (Peace and Justice) capped by the words

REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY, all within two circles)

Peru

three equal, vertical bands of red (hoist side), white, and red with the coat of arms centered in the white band; the coat of arms features a shield bearing a vicuna, cinchona tree (the source of quinine), and a yellow cornucopia spilling out gold coins, all

framed by a green wreath

Philippines

two equal horizontal bands of blue (top; representing peace and justice) and red (representing courage); a white equilateral triangle based on the hoist side represents equality; the center of the triangle displays a yellow sun with eight primary rays, each representing one of the first eight provinces that sought independence from Spain; each corner of the triangle contains a small, yellow, five-pointed star representing the three major geographical divisions of the country: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao;

the design of the flag dates to 1897; in wartime the flag is flown upside down with the red band at the top

Pitcairn Islands

blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Pitcairn Islander coat of arms centered on the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms is yellow, green, and light blue with a shield featuring a yellow anchor

Poland

two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red; similar to the flags of Indonesia and Monaco which are red (top) and white

Portugal

two vertical bands of green (hoist side, two-fifths) and red (three-fifths) with the Portuguese coat of arms centered on the dividing line

Puerto Rico

five equal horizontal bands of red (top and bottom) alternating with white; a blue isosceles triangle based on the hoist side bears a large, white, five-pointed star in the center; design initially influenced by the US flag, but similar to the Cuban flag, with the colors of the bands and triangle reversed

Qatar

maroon with a broad white serrated band (nine white points) on the hoist side

Reunion

unofficial, local flag designed to emphasize solidarity among the people of Reunion; the field is divided vertically with three narrow stripes of blue, white, and red along the hoist edge representing the French national flag; the remainder of the field is divided diagonally into four triangles colored (clockwise from the hoist side) blue, golden yellow, red, and green; in the center, the apexes of the triangles are surmounted by a white disk; the only official flag is the national flag of France

Romania

three equal vertical bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, and red; the national coat of arms that used to be centered in the yellow band has been removed; now similar to the flag of Chad, also resembles the flags of Andorra and Moldova

Russia

three equal horizontal bands of white (top), blue, and red

Rwanda

three horizontal bands of sky blue (top, double width), yellow, and green, with a golden sun with 24 rays near the fly end of the blue band

Saint Helena

blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the Saint Helenian shield centered on the outer half of the flag; the shield features a rocky coastline and three-masted sailing ship

Saint Kitts and Nevis

divided diagonally from the lower hoist side
by a broad black band bearing two white, five-pointed stars; the
black band is edged in yellow; the upper triangle is green, the
lower triangle is red

Saint Lucia

blue, with a gold isosceles triangle below a black
arrowhead; the upper edges of the arrowhead have a white border

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

a yellow sailing ship facing the hoist
side rides on a dark blue background with yellow wavy lines
under
the ship; on the hoist side, a vertical band is divided into three
parts: the top part (called ikkurina) is red with a green diagonal
cross extending to the corners overlaid by a white cross dividing
the rectangle into four sections; the middle part has a white
background with an ermine pattern; the third part has a red
background with two stylized yellow lions outlined in black, one
above the other; these three heraldic arms represent settlement by
colonists from the Basque Country (top), Brittany, and Normandy;
the
flag of France is used for official occasions

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

three vertical bands of blue (hoist
side), gold (double width), and green; the gold band bears three
green diamonds arranged in a V pattern

Samoa

red with a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side quadrant
bearing five white five-pointed stars representing the Southern
Cross constellation

San Marino

two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and light blue
with the national coat of arms superimposed in the center; the
coat
of arms has a shield (featuring three towers on three peaks)
flanked
by a wreath, below a crown and above a scroll bearing the word
LIBERTAS (Liberty)

Sao Tome and Principe

three horizontal bands of green (top), yellow
(double width), and green with two black five-pointed stars placed
side by side in the center of the yellow band and a red isosceles
triangle based on the hoist side; uses the popular pan-African
colors of Ethiopia

Saudi Arabia

green, a traditional color in Islamic flags, with the
Shahada or Muslim creed in large white Arabic script (translated
as
"There is no god but God; Muhammad is the Messenger of God")
above a

white horizontal saber (the tip points to the hoist side); design
dates to the early twentieth century and is closely associated with
the Al Saud family which established the kingdom in 1932

Senegal

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), yellow,
and red with a small green five-pointed star centered in the yellow
band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

Serbia

three equal horizontal stripes of red (top), blue, and white;
charged with the coat of arms of Serbia shifted slightly to the
hoist side

Seychelles

five oblique bands of blue (hoist side), yellow, red, white, and green (bottom) radiating from the bottom of the hoist side

Sierra Leone

three equal horizontal bands of light green (top), white, and light blue

Singapore

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; near the hoist side of the red band, there is a vertical, white crescent (closed portion is toward the hoist side) partially enclosing five white five-pointed stars arranged in a circle

Slovakia

three equal horizontal bands of white (top), blue, and red superimposed with the coat of arms of Slovakia (consisting of a red shield bordered in white and bearing a white Cross of Lorraine surmounting three blue hills); the coat of arms is centered vertically and offset slightly to the hoist side

Slovenia

three equal horizontal bands of white (top), blue, and red, with the Slovenian seal (a shield with the image of Triglav, Slovenia's highest peak, in white against a blue background at the center; beneath it are two wavy blue lines depicting seas and rivers, and above it are three six-pointed stars arranged in an inverted triangle, which are taken from the coat of arms of the Counts of Celje, the great Slovene dynastic house of the late 14th and early 15th centuries); the seal is located in the upper hoist side of the flag centered in the white and blue bands

Solomon Islands

divided diagonally by a thin yellow stripe from the lower hoist-side corner; the upper triangle (hoist side) is blue

with five white five-pointed stars arranged in an X pattern; the lower triangle is green

Somalia

light blue with a large white five-pointed star in the center; blue field influenced by the flag of the UN

South Africa

two equal width horizontal bands of red (top) and blue separated by a central green band which splits into a horizontal Y, the arms of which end at the corners of the hoist side; the Y embraces a black isosceles triangle from which the arms are separated by narrow yellow bands; the red and blue bands are separated from the green band and its arms by narrow white stripes

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands coat of arms centered on the outer half of the flag; the coat of arms features a shield with a golden lion centered; the shield is supported by a fur seal on the left and a penguin on the right; a reindeer appears above the shield, and below

it on a scroll is the motto LEO TERRAM PROPRIAM PROTEGAT (Let the Lion Protect its Own Land)

Spain

three horizontal bands of red (top), yellow (double width), and red with the national coat of arms on the hoist side of the yellow band; the coat of arms includes the royal seal framed by the

Pillars of Hercules, which are the two promontories (Gibraltar and Ceuta) on either side of the eastern end of the Strait of Gibraltar

Sri Lanka

yellow with two panels; the smaller hoist-side panel has two equal vertical bands of green (hoist side) and orange; the other

panel is a large dark red rectangle with a yellow lion holding a sword, and there is a yellow bo leaf in each corner; the yellow field appears as a border around the entire flag and extends between

the two panels

Sudan

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with a green isosceles triangle based on the hoist side

Suriname

five horizontal bands of green (top, double width), white, red (quadruple width), white, and green (double width); there is a large, yellow, five-pointed star centered in the red band

Svalbard

the flag of Norway is used

Swaziland

three horizontal bands of blue (top), red (triple width), and blue; the red band is edged in yellow; centered in the red band

is a large black and white shield covering two spears and a staff decorated with feather tassels, all placed horizontally

Sweden

blue with a golden yellow cross extending to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

Switzerland

red square with a bold, equilateral white cross in the

center that does not extend to the edges of the flag

Syria

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black, colors associated with the Arab Liberation flag; two small green five-pointed stars in a horizontal line centered in the white band; former flag of the United Arab Republic where the two stars represented the constituent states of Syria and Egypt; similar to the flag of Yemen, which has a plain white band, Iraq, which has three green stars (plus an Arabic inscription) in a horizontal line centered in the white band, and that of Egypt, which has a gold Eagle of Saladin centered in the white band; the current design dates to 1980

Taiwan

red with a dark blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing a white sun with 12 triangular rays

Tajikistan

three horizontal stripes of red (top), a wider stripe of white, and green; a gold crown surmounted by seven gold, five-pointed stars is located in the center of the white stripe

Tanzania

divided diagonally by a yellow-edged black band from the lower hoist-side corner; the upper triangle (hoist side) is green and the lower triangle is blue

Thailand

five horizontal bands of red (top), white, blue (double width), white, and red

Togo

five equal horizontal bands of green (top and bottom) alternating with yellow; there is a white five-pointed star on a red square in the upper hoist-side corner; uses the popular pan-African

colors of Ethiopia

Tokelau

the flag of New Zealand is used

Tonga

red with a bold red cross on a white rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner

Trinidad and Tobago

red with a white-edged black diagonal band from the upper hoist side to the lower fly side

Tromelin Island

the flag of France is used

Tunisia

red with a white disk in the center bearing a red crescent nearly encircling a red five-pointed star; the crescent and star are traditional symbols of Islam

Turkey

red with a vertical white crescent (the closed portion is toward the hoist side) and white five-pointed star centered just outside the crescent opening

Turkmenistan

green field with a vertical red stripe near the hoist side, containing five tribal guls (designs used in producing carpets) stacked above two crossed olive branches similar to the olive branches on the UN flag; a white crescent moon representing Islam with five white stars representing the regions or velayats of Turkmenistan appear in the upper corner of the field just to the fly side of the red stripe

Turks and Caicos Islands

blue, with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant and the colonial shield centered on the outer half of the flag; the shield is yellow and contains a conch shell, lobster, and cactus

Tuvalu

light blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant; the outer half of the flag represents a map of the country with nine yellow five-pointed stars symbolizing the nine islands

Uganda

six equal horizontal bands of black (top), yellow, red, black, yellow, and red; a white disk is superimposed at the center and depicts a red-crested crane (the national symbol) facing the hoist side

Ukraine

two equal horizontal bands of azure (top) and golden yellow represent grain fields under a blue sky

United Arab Emirates

three equal horizontal bands of green (top), white, and black with a wider vertical red band on the hoist side

United Kingdom

blue field with the red cross of Saint George (patron saint of England) edged in white superimposed on the diagonal red

cross of Saint Patrick (patron saint of Ireland), which is superimposed on the diagonal white cross of Saint Andrew (patron saint of Scotland); properly known as the Union Flag, but commonly

called the Union Jack; the design and colors (especially the Blue Ensign) have been the basis for a number of other flags including other Commonwealth countries and their constituent states or

provinces, and British overseas territories

United States

13 equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white; there is a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing 50 small, white, five-pointed stars arranged in nine offset horizontal rows of six stars (top and bottom) alternating with rows of five stars; the 50 stars represent the 50 states, the 13 stripes represent the 13 original colonies; known as Old Glory; the design and colors have been the basis for a number of other flags, including Chile, Liberia, Malaysia, and Puerto Rico

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

the flag of the US is used

Uruguay

nine equal horizontal stripes of white (top and bottom) alternating with blue; there is a white square in the upper hoist-side corner with a yellow sun bearing a human face known as the Sun of May with 16 rays that alternate between triangular and wavy

Uzbekistan

three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and green separated by red fimbriations with a white crescent moon and 12 white stars in the upper hoist-side quadrant

Vanuatu

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and green with a black isosceles triangle (based on the hoist side) all separated by a black-edged yellow stripe in the shape of a horizontal Y (the two

points of the Y face the hoist side and enclose the triangle); centered in the triangle is a boar's tusk encircling two crossed namele leaves, all in yellow

Venezuela

three equal horizontal bands of yellow (top), blue, and red with the coat of arms on the hoist side of the yellow band and an arc of eight white five-pointed stars centered in the blue band

Vietnam

red with a large yellow five-pointed star in the center

Virgin Islands

white, with a modified US coat of arms in the center between the large blue initials V and I; the coat of arms shows a yellow eagle holding an olive branch in one talon and three arrows

in the other with a superimposed shield of vertical red and white stripes below a blue panel

Wake Island

the flag of the US is used

Wallis and Futuna

unofficial, local flag has a red field with four white isosceles triangles in the middle, representing the three native kings of the islands and the French administrator; the apexes

of the triangles are oriented inward and at right angles to each other; the flag of France, outlined in white on two sides, is in the upper hoist quadrant; the flag of France is the only official flag

Yemen

three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black; similar to the flag of Syria, which has two green stars, and of Iraq, which has three green stars (plus an Arabic inscription), in a

horizontal line centered in the white band; also similar to the flag of Egypt, which has a heraldic eagle centered in the white band

Zambia

green with a panel of three vertical bands of red (hoist side), black, and orange below a soaring orange eagle, on the outer edge of the flag

Zimbabwe

seven equal horizontal bands of green, yellow, red, black, red, yellow, and green with a white isosceles triangle edged in black with its base on the hoist side; a yellow Zimbabwe bird representing the long history of the country is superimposed on a red five-pointed star in the center of the triangle, which symbolizes peace; green symbolizes agriculture, yellow - mineral wealth, red - blood shed to achieve independence, and black stands for the native people

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2085 Roadways (km)

Afghanistan

total: 34,789 km

paved: 8,231 km

unpaved: 26,558 km (2003)

Albania

total: 18,000 km
paved: 7,020 km
unpaved: 10,980 km (2002)

Algeria

total: 104,000 km
paved: 71,656 km
unpaved: 32,344 km (1999)

American Samoa

total: 185 km (2004)

Andorra

total: 269 km
paved: 198 km
unpaved: 71 km

Angola

total: 51,429 km
paved: 5,349 km
unpaved: 46,080 km (2001)

Anguilla

total: 105 km
paved: 65 km
unpaved: 40 km (2002)

Antigua and Barbuda

total: 1,165 km
paved: 384 km
unpaved: 781 km (2002)

Argentina

total: 229,144 km
paved: 68,809 km (including 734 km of expressways)
unpaved: 160,335 km (2004)

Armenia

total: 7,633 km

paved: 7,633 km (includes 1,561 km of expressways) (2003)

Aruba

total: 800 km

paved: 513 km

unpaved: 287 km

Australia

total: 810,641 km

paved: 336,962 km

unpaved: 473,679 km (2004)

Austria

total: 133,718 km

paved: 133,718 km (including 1,677 km of expressways) (2003)

Azerbaijan

total: 27,016 km

paved: 12,698 km (including 128 km of expressways)

unpaved: 14,318 km (2003)

Bahamas, The

total: 2,693 km

paved: 1,546 km

unpaved: 1,147 km (1999)

Bahrain

total: 3,498 km

paved: 2,768 km

unpaved: 730 km (2003)

Bangladesh

total: 239,226 km

paved: 22,726 km

unpaved: 216,500 km (2003)

Barbados

total: 1,600 km

paved: 1,600 km (2003)

Belarus

total: 93,055 km

paved: 93,055 km (2003)

Belgium

total: 149,757 km

paved: 117,110 km (including 1,747 km of expressways)

unpaved: 32,647 km (2003)

Belize

total: 2,872 km

paved: 488 km

unpaved: 2,384 km (1999)

Benin

total: 16,000 km

paved: 1,400 km

unpaved: 14,600 km (2005)

Bermuda

total: 447 km

paved: 447 km

note: public roads - 225 km; private roads - 222 km (2002)

Bhutan

total: 8,050 km

paved: 4,991 km

unpaved: 3,059 km (2003)

Bolivia

total: 60,762 km

paved: 4,314 km (including 11 km of expressways)

unpaved: 56,448 km (2003)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

total: 21,846 km

paved: 11,425 km (4,686 km of interurban roads)

unpaved: 10,421 km (2005)

Botswana

total: 25,233 km

paved: 8,867 km

unpaved: 16,366 km (2003)

Brazil

total: 1,724,929 km

paved: 94,871 km

unpaved: 1,630,058 km (2000)

British Indian Ocean Territory

total: NA

paved: short section of paved road between port and airfield on Diego Garcia

British Virgin Islands

total: 177 km

paved: 177 km (2002)

Brunei

total: 2,525 km

paved: 2,338 km

unpaved: 187 km (2000)

Bulgaria

total: 102,016 km

paved: 93,855 km (including 328 km of expressways)

unpaved: 8,161 km (2003)

Burkina Faso

total: 12,506 km

paved: 2,001 km

unpaved: 10,505 km (1999)

Burma

total: 27,000 km

paved: 3,200 km

unpaved: 23,800 km (2005)

Burundi

total: 14,480 km

paved: 1,028 km

unpaved: 13,452 km (1999)

Cambodia

total: 12,323 km

paved: 1,996 km

unpaved: 10,327 km (2000)

Cameroon

total: 80,932 km

paved: 5,398 km

unpaved: 75,534 km (2002)

Canada

total: 1,042,300 km

paved: 415,600 km (including 17,000 km of expressways)

unpaved: 626,700 km (2005)

Cape Verde

total: 1,350 km

paved: 932 km

unpaved: 418 km (2000)

Cayman Islands total: 785 km paved: 785 km (2002)

Central African Republic
total: 23,810 km (1999)

Chad
total: 33,400 km
paved: 267 km
unpaved: 33,133 km (1999)

Chile
total: 79,605 km
paved: 16,080 km (including 407 km of expressways)
unpaved: 63,525 km (2001)

China
total: 1,809,829 km
paved: 1,447,682 km (with at least 29,745 km of expressways)
unpaved: 362,147 km (2003)

Christmas Island
total: 142 km
paved: 32 km
unpaved: 110 km (2006)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
total: 22 km
paved: 10 km
unpaved: 12 km (2006)

Colombia
total: 110,000 km
paved: 26,000 km
unpaved: 84,000 km (2000)

Comoros

total: 880 km
paved: 673 km
unpaved: 207 km (1999)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the total: 157,000 km (including 30 km of expressways) (1999)

Congo, Republic of the
total: 12,800 km
paved: 1,242 km
unpaved: 11,558 km (1999)

Cook Islands
total: 320 km
paved: 33 km
unpaved: 287 km (2003)

Costa Rica
total: 35,889 km
paved: 8,075 km
unpaved: 27,814 km (2003)

Cote d'Ivoire
total: 80,000 km
paved: 6,500 km
unpaved: 73,500 km
note: includes intercity and urban roads; another 20,000 km of dirt roads are in poor condition and 150,000 km of dirt roads are impassable (2006)

Croatia
total: 28,344 km
paved: 24,186 km (including 742 km of expressways)
unpaved: 4,158 km (2004)

Cuba

total: 60,858 km

paved: 29,820 km (including 638 km of expressway)

unpaved: 31,038 km (1999)

Cyprus

total: 14,496 km (Republic of Cyprus: 12,146 km; north

Cyprus: 2,350 km)

paved: Republic of Cyprus: 7,845 km (including 276 km of expressways); north Cyprus: 1,370 km

unpaved: Republic of Cyprus: 4,301 km; north Cyprus: 980 km (2005/1996 est.)

Czech Republic

total: 127,747 km

paved: 127,747 km (including 518 km of expressways) (2003)

Denmark

total: 72,257 km

paved: 72,257 km (including 1,032 km of expressways) (2005)

Djibouti

total: 2,890 km

paved: 364 km

unpaved: 2,526 km (1999)

Dominica

total: 780 km

paved: 393 km

unpaved: 387 km (1999)

Dominican Republic

total: 12,600 km

paved: 6,224 km

unpaved: 6,376 km (1999)

East Timor

total: 5,000 km

paved: 2,500 km

unpaved: 2,500 km (2005)

Ecuador

total: 43,197 km

paved: 7,287 km

unpaved: 35,910 km (2003)

Egypt

total: 64,000 km

paved: 49,984 km

unpaved: 14,016 km (1999)

El Salvador

total: 10,029 km

paved: 1,986 km

unpaved: 8,043 km (1999)

Equatorial Guinea

total: 2,880 km (1999)

Eritrea

total: 4,010 km

paved: 874 km

unpaved: 3,136 km (1999)

Estonia

total: 56,849 km

paved: 13,303 km (including 99 km of expressways)

unpaved: 45,546 km (2003)

Ethiopia

total: 33,856 km

paved: 4,367 km

unpaved: 29,489 km (2003)

European Union total: 4,634,810 km (including 56,704 km of expressways) paved: 4,161,318 km unpaved: 473,492 km (1999-2000)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) total: 440 km paved: 50 km unpaved: 390 km (2003)

Faroe Islands total: 458 km note: no roads between towns (2003)

Fiji

total: 3,440 km

paved: 1,692 km

unpaved: 1,748 km (1999)

Finland

total: 78,189 km

paved: 50,633 km (including 653 km of expressways)

unpaved: 27,556 km (2006)

France

total: 891,290 km

paved: 891,290 km (including 10,390 km of expressways) (2003)

French Guiana

total: 817 km (1998)

French Polynesia

total: 2,590 km

paved: 1,735 km

unpaved: 855 km (1999)

Gabon

total: 32,333 km

paved: 6,247 km

unpaved: 26,086 km (2003)

Gambia, The

total: 3,742 km

paved: 723 km

unpaved: 3,019 km (2003)

Gaza Strip

note: see entry for West Bank

Georgia total: 20,247 km paved: 7,973 km unpaved: 12,274 km (2003)

Germany total: 231,581 km paved: 231,581 km (including 12,200 km of expressways) (2005)

Ghana

total: 42,623 km

paved: 3,267 km

unpaved: 39,356 km (2004)

Gibraltar

total: 29 km

paved: 29 km (2002)

Greece

total: 116,470 km

paved: 106,920 km (including 880 km of expressways)

unpaved: 9,550 km (1999)

Greenland

total: NA

note: while there are short roads in towns, there are no roads between towns; inter-town transport takes place either by sea or air

(2005)

Grenada total: 1,127 km paved: 687 km unpaved: 440 km (1999)

Guadeloupe

total: 947 km (2002)

Guam

total: 977 km (2004)

Guatemala

total: 14,095 km

paved: 4,863 km (including 75 km of expressways)

unpaved: 9,232 km (1999)

Guernsey

total: NA

Guinea

total: 44,348 km

paved: 4,342 km

unpaved: 40,006 km (2003)

Guinea-Bissau

total: 4,400 km

paved: 453 km

unpaved: 3,947 km (1999)

Guyana

total: 7,970 km

paved: 590 km

unpaved: 7,380 km (1999)

Haiti

total: 4,160 km

paved: 1,011 km

unpaved: 3,149 km (1999)

Honduras

total: 13,603 km

paved: 2,775 km
unpaved: 10,828 km (1999)

Hong Kong
total: 1,955 km
paved: 1,955 km (2005)

Hungary
total: 159,568 km
paved: 70,050 km (30,874 km of interurban roads including 626
km of
expressways)
unpaved: 89,518 km (2005)

Iceland
total: 13,028 km
paved/oiled gravel: 4,241 km (does not include urban roads)
unpaved: 8,787 km (2005)

India
total: 3,851,440 km
paved: 2,411,001 km
unpaved: 1,440,439 km (2002)

Indonesia
total: 368,360 km
paved: 213,649 km
unpaved: 154,711 km (2002)

Iran
total: 178,152 km
paved: 118,115 km (including 751 km of expressways)
unpaved: 60,037 km (2002)

Iraq
total: 45,550 km

paved: 38,399 km

unpaved: 7,151 km (1999)

Ireland

total: 95,736 km

paved: 95,736 km (including 125 km of expressways) (2002)

Isle of Man

total: 800 km

paved: 800 km (1999)

Israel

total: 17,364 km

paved: 17,364 km (including 126 km of expressways) (2004)

Italy

total: 479,688 km

paved: 479,688 km (including 6,478 km of expressways) (2004)

Jamaica

total: 18,700 km

paved: 13,009 km

unpaved: 5,610 km (1999)

Japan

total: 1.183 million km

paved: 925,000 km (including 6,946 km of expressways)

unpaved: 258,000 km (2003)

Jersey

total: 577 km

Jordan total: 7,364 km paved: 7,364 km (2003)

Kazakhstan total: 258,029 km paved: 247,347 km unpaved:
10,682 km (2003)

Kenya

total: 63,000 km (interurban roads)

paved: 7,623 km

unpaved: 55,377 km

note: there also are 100,000 km of rural roads and 14,500 km of urban roads for a national total of 177,500 km (2004)

Kiribati

total: 670 km (1999)

Korea, North

total: 31,200 km

paved: 1,997 km

unpaved: 29,203 km (1999 est.)

Korea, South

total: 97,252 km

paved: 74,641 km (including 3,060 km of expressways)

unpaved: 22,611 km (2004)

Kuwait

total: 4,450 km

paved: 3,587 km

unpaved: 863 km (1999)

Kyrgyzstan

total: 18,500 km

paved: 16,854 km

unpaved: 1,646 km (1999)

Laos

total: 32,620 km

paved: 4,590 km

unpaved: 28,030 km (2002)

Latvia total: 69,919 km paved: 69,919 km (2003)

Lebanon

total: 7,300 km

paved: 6,198 km

unpaved: 1,102 km (1999)

Lesotho

total: 5,940 km

paved: 1,087 km

unpaved: 4,853 km (1999)

Liberia

total: 10,600 km

paved: 657 km

unpaved: 9,943 km (1999)

Libya

total: 83,200 km

paved: 47,590 km

unpaved: 35,610 km (1999)

Liechtenstein

total: 380 km

paved: 380 km (2006)

Lithuania

total: 79,497 km

paved: 70,549 km (including 417 km of expressways)

unpaved: 8,948 km (2005)

Luxembourg

total: 5,210 km

paved: 5,210 km (including 147 km of expressways) (2002)

Macau

total: 368 km

paved: 368 km (2005)

Macedonia

total: 8,684 km

paved: 5,540 km

unpaved: 3,144 km (1999)

Madagascar

total: 49,827 km

paved: 5,780 km

unpaved: 44,047 km (1999)

Malawi

total: 28,400 km

paved: 5,254 km

unpaved: 23,146 km (1999)

Malaysia

total: 71,814 km

paved: 55,943 km

unpaved: 15,871 km (2001)

Maldives

total: 88 km

paved roads: 88 km - 60 km in Male; 14 km on Addu Atolis; 14 km on

Laamu

note: village roads are mainly compacted coral (2006)

Mali

total: 15,100 km

paved: 1,827 km

unpaved: 13,273 km (1999)

Malta

total: 2,227 km

paved: 2,014 km

unpaved: 213 km (2004)

Marshall Islands total: 64.5 km paved: 64.5 km note: paved roads on major islands (Majuro, Kwajalein), otherwise stone-, coral-, or laterite-surfaced roads and tracks (2002)

Martinique total: 2,105 km (including 261 km of expressways) (2000)

Mauritania total: 7,660 km paved: 866 km unpaved: 6,794 km (1999)

Mauritius total: 2,020 km paved: 2,020 km (including 75 km of expressways) (2005)

Mayotte

total: 93 km

paved: 72 km

unpaved: 21 km

Mexico

total: 349,038 km

paved: 116,928 km (including 6,979 km of expressways)

unpaved: 232,110 km (2003)

Micronesia, Federated States of

total: 240 km

paved: 42 km

unpaved: 198 km (1999)

Midway Islands

total: NA

Moldova

total: 12,730 km

paved: 10,973 km

unpaved: 1,757 km (2003)

Monaco total: 50 km paved: 50 km (1999)

Mongolia

total: 49,250 km

paved: 1,724 km

unpaved: 47,526 km (2002)

Montenegro

total: 7,353 km

paved: 4,274 km

unpaved: 3,079 km (2005)

Montserrat

total: 227 km

note: volcanic eruptions that began in 1995 destroyed most of the road system (2003)

Morocco

total: 57,694 km

paved: 32,551 km (including 417 km of expressways)

unpaved: 25,143 km (2002)

Mozambique

total: 30,400 km

paved: 5,685 km

unpaved: 24,715 km (1999)

Namibia

total: 42,237 km

paved: 5,406 km

unpaved: 36,831 km (2002)

Nauru

total: 30 km

paved: 24 km

unpaved: 6 km (1999 est.)

Nepal

total: 15,905 km
paved: 8,573 km
unpaved: 7,332 km (2003)

Netherlands

total: 134,000 km (including 3,270 km of expressways)
(2004)

New Caledonia

total: 5,432 km (2000)

New Zealand

total: 92,662 km
paved: 59,109 km (including 169 km of expressways)
unpaved: 33,553 km (2003)

Nicaragua

total: 19,036 km
paved: 2,299 km
unpaved: 16,737 km (2005)

Niger

total: 10,100 km
paved: 798 km
unpaved: 9,302 km (1999)

Nigeria

total: 194,394 km
paved: 60,068 km
unpaved: 134,326 km (1999)

Niue

total: 234 km
paved: 86 km
unpaved: 148 km (2001)

Norfolk Island

total: 80 km

paved: 53 km

unpaved: 27 km (2002)

Northern Mariana Islands

total: 536 km (2004)

Norway

total: 92,513 km

paved: 71,832 km (including 664 km of expressways)

unpaved: 20,681 km (2005)

Oman

total: 34,965 km

paved: 9,673 km (including 550 km of expressways)

unpaved: 25,292 km (2001)

Pakistan

total: 255,856 km

paved: 157,975 km (including 367 km of expressways)

unpaved: 97,881 km (2004)

Palau

total: 61 km

paved: 36 km

unpaved: 25 km

Panama

total: 11,643 km

paved: 4,028 km

unpaved: 7,615 km (2000)

Papua New Guinea

total: 19,600 km

paved: 686 km

unpaved: 18,914 km (1999)

Paraguay

total: 29,500 km

paved: 14,986 km

unpaved: 14,514 km (1999)

Peru

total: 78,672 km

paved: 10,314 km (including 276 km of expressways)

unpaved: 68,358 km (2003)

Philippines

total: 200,037 km

paved: 19,804 km

unpaved: 180,233 km (2003)

Pitcairn Islands

total: 6 km

unpaved: 6 km (dirt roads)

Poland

total: 423,997 km

paved: 295,356 km (including 405 km of expressways)

unpaved: 128,641 km (2004)

Portugal

total: 72,600 km

paved: 62,436 km (including 1,700 km of expressways)

unpaved: 10,164 km (2002)

Puerto Rico

total: 25,645 km

paved: 24,363 km (including 426 km of expressways)

unpaved: 1,282 km (2004)

Qatar

total: 1,230 km

paved: 1,107 km

unpaved: 123 km (1999)

Reunion

total: 1,214 km (including 88 km of four-lane roads) (2001)

Romania

total: 198,817 km

paved: 60,043 km (including 228 km of expressways)

unpaved: 138,774 km (2003)

Russia

total: 871,000 km

paved: 738,000 km (including 29,000 km of expressways)

unpaved: 133,000 km

note: includes public and departmental roads (2004)

Rwanda

total: 12,000 km

paved: 996 km

unpaved: 11,004 km (1999)

Saint Helena

total: 198 km (Saint Helena 138 km, Ascension 40 km,

Tristan da Cunha 20 km)

paved: 168 km (Saint Helena 118km, Ascension 40 km, Tristan da
Cunha

10 km)

unpaved: 30 km (Saint Helena 20 km, Ascension 0 km, Tristan da
Cunha

10 km) (2002)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

total: 320 km

paved: 138 km
unpaved: 182 km (1999 est)

Saint Lucia
total: 910 km
paved: 48 km
unpaved: 862 km (2000)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
total: 829 km
paved: 580 km
unpaved: 249 km (2003)

Samoa
total: 790 km
paved: 332 km
unpaved: 458 km (1999)

San Marino total: 104 km paved: 104 km (2003)

Sao Tome and Principe
total: 320 km
paved: 218 km
unpaved: 102 km (1999)

Saudi Arabia
total: 152,044 km
paved: 45,461 km
unpaved: 106,583 km (2000)

Senegal
total: 13,576 km
paved: 3,972 km (including 7 km of expressways)
unpaved: 9,604 km (2003)

Serbia

total: 37,887 km
paved: 23,937 km
unpaved: 13,950 km (2002)

Seychelles
total: 458 km
paved: 440 km
unpaved: 18 km (2003)

Sierra Leone
total: 11,300 km
paved: 904 km
unpaved: 10,396 km (2002)

Singapore
total: 3,234 km
paved: 3,234 km (including 150 km of expressways) (2005)

Slovakia
total: 42,993 km
paved: 37,533 km (including 316 km of expressways)
unpaved: 5,460 km (2003)

Slovenia total: 38,400 km paved: 38,400 km (including 477 km
of expressways) (2003)

Solomon Islands
total: 1,360 km
paved: 34 km
unpaved: 1,326 km (1999)

Somalia
total: 22,100 km
paved: 2,608 km
unpaved: 19,492 km (1999)

South Africa

total: 362,099 km

paved: 73,506 km

unpaved: 288,593 km (2002)

Spain

total: 666,292 km

paved: 659,629 km (including 12,009 km of expressways)

unpaved: 6,663 km (2003)

Sri Lanka

total: 97,287 km

paved: 78,802 km

unpaved: 18,485 km (2003)

Sudan

total: 11,900 km

paved: 4,320 km

unpaved: 7,580 km (1999)

Suriname

total: 4,492 km

paved: 1,168 km

unpaved: 3,324 km (2002)

Swaziland

total: 3,594 km

paved: 1,078 km

unpaved: 2,516 km (2002)

Sweden

total: 424,981 km

paved: 132,339 km (including 1,544 km of expressways)

unpaved: 292,642 km (2003)

Switzerland

total: 71,297 km

paved: 71,297 km (including 1,726 of expressways) (2004)

Syria

total: 91,795 km

paved: 18,451 km

unpaved: 73,344 km (2003)

Taiwan

total: 37,299 km

paved: 35,621 km (including 1,789 km of expressways)

unpaved: 1,678 km (2002)

Tajikistan

total: 27,767 km (2000)

Tanzania

total: 78,891 km

paved: 6,808 km

unpaved: 72,083 km (2003)

Thailand

total: 57,403 km

paved: 56,542 km

unpaved: 861 km (2000)

Togo

total: 7,520 km

paved: 2,376 km

unpaved: 5,144 km (1999)

Tonga

total: 680 km

paved: 184 km

unpaved: 496 km (1999)

Trinidad and Tobago

total: 8,320 km

paved: 4,252 km

unpaved: 4,068 km (1999)

Tunisia

total: 18,997 km

paved: 12,424 km (including 142 km of expressways)

unpaved: 6,573 km (2001)

Turkey

total: 347,553 km

paved: 154,807 km (including 1,886 km of expressways)

unpaved: 192,747 km (2004)

Turkmenistan

total: 24,000 km

paved: 19,488 km

unpaved: 4,512 km (1999)

Turks and Caicos Islands

total: 121 km

paved: 24 km

unpaved: 97 km (2003)

Tuvalu

total: 8 km

paved: 8 km (2002)

Uganda

total: 70,746 km

paved: 16,272 km

unpaved: 54,474 km (2003)

Ukraine

total: 169,447 km

paved: 164,772 km (including 15 km of expressways)

unpaved: 4,675 km (2004)

United Arab Emirates

total: 1,088 km

paved: 1,088 km (including 253 km of expressways) (1999)

United Kingdom

total: 387,674 km

paved: 387,674 km (including 3,523 km of expressways) (2004)

United States

total: 6,407,637 km

paved: 4,164,964 km (including 74,950 km of expressways)

unpaved: 2,242,673 km (2004)

Uruguay

total: 77,732 km

paved: 7,743 km

unpaved: 69,989 km (2004)

Uzbekistan

total: 81,600 km

paved: 71,237 km

unpaved: 10,363 km (1999)

Vanuatu

total: 1,070 km

paved: 256 km

unpaved: 814 km (1999)

Venezuela

total: 96,155 km

paved: 32,308 km

unpaved: 63,847 km (1999)

Vietnam

total: 222,179 km

paved: 42,167 km

unpaved: 180,012 km (2004)

Virgin Islands

total: 1,257 km (2004)

West Bank

total: 4,158 km

paved: 4,158 km

note: includes Gaza Strip (2003)

World

total: 32,345,165 km

paved: 19,403,061 km

unpaved: 12,942,104 km (2002)

Yemen

total: 71,300 km

paved: 6,200 km

unpaved: 65,100 km (2005)

Zambia

total: 91,440 km

paved: 20,117 km

unpaved: 71,323 km (2001)

Zimbabwe

total: 97,440 km

paved: 18,514 km

unpaved: 78,926 km (2002)

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@2086 Illicit drugs

Afghanistan

world's largest producer of opium; cultivation dropped 48% to 107,400 hectares in 2005; better weather and lack of widespread disease returned opium yields to normal levels, meaning potential opium production declined by only 10% to 4,475 metric tons; if the entire poppy crop were processed, it is estimated that 526 metric tons of heroin could be processed; source of hashish; many narcotics-processing labs throughout the country; drug trade source of instability and some antigovernment groups profit from the trade; 80-90% of the heroin consumed in Europe comes from Afghan opium; vulnerable to narcotics money laundering through informal financial networks

Albania

increasingly active transshipment point for Southwest Asian opiates, hashish, and cannabis transiting the Balkan route and - to a far lesser extent - cocaine from South America destined for Western Europe; limited opium and growing cannabis production; ethnic Albanian narcotrafficking organizations active and expanding in Europe; vulnerable to money laundering associated with regional trafficking in narcotics, arms, contraband, and illegal aliens

Angola

used as a transshipment point for cocaine destined for Western Europe and other African states

Anguilla

transshipment point for South American narcotics destined for the US and Europe

Antigua and Barbuda

considered a minor transshipment point for narcotics bound for the US and Europe; more significant as an offshore financial center

Argentina

used as a transshipment country for cocaine headed for Europe; some money-laundering activity, especially in the Tri-Border

Area; domestic consumption of drugs in urban centers is increasing

Armenia

illicit cultivation of small amount of cannabis for domestic consumption; minor transit point for illicit drugs - mostly opium and hashish - moving from Southwest Asia to Russia and to a lesser extent the rest of Europe

Aruba

transit point for US- and Europe-bound narcotics with some accompanying money-laundering activity

Australia

Tasmania is one of the world's major suppliers of licit opiate products; government maintains strict controls over areas of opium poppy cultivation and output of poppy straw concentrate

Austria

transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and South American cocaine destined for Western Europe

Azerbaijan

limited illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy, mostly for CIS consumption; small government eradication program;

transit point for Southwest Asian opiates bound for Russia and to a lesser extent the rest of Europe

Bahamas, The

transshipment point for cocaine and marijuana bound for US and Europe; offshore financial center

Bangladesh

transit country for illegal drugs produced in neighboring countries

Barbados

one of many Caribbean transshipment points for narcotics bound for Europe and the US; offshore financial center

Belarus

limited cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis, mostly for the domestic market; transshipment point for illicit drugs to and via Russia, and to the Baltics and Western Europe; a small and lightly regulated financial center; new anti-money-laundering legislation does not meet international standards; few investigations or prosecutions of money-laundering activities

Belgium

growing producer of synthetic drugs; transit point for US-bound ecstasy; source of precursor chemicals for South American

cocaine processors; transshipment point for cocaine, heroin,

hashish, and marijuana entering Western Europe; despite a strengthening of legislation, the country remains vulnerable to money laundering related to narcotics, automobiles, alcohol, and tobacco

Belize

transshipment point for cocaine; small-scale illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade; money-laundering activity related to narcotics trafficking and offshore sector

Benin

transshipment point for narcotics associated with Nigerian trafficking organizations and most commonly destined for Western Europe and the US; vulnerable to money laundering due to a poorly regulated financial infrastructure

Bolivia

world's third-largest cultivator of coca (after Colombia and Peru) with an estimated 26,500 hectares under cultivation in August

2005, an 8% increase from 2004; intermediate coca products and cocaine exported mostly to or through Brazil, Argentina, and Chile to European drug markets; cultivation steadily increasing despite eradication and alternative crop programs; money-laundering activity

related to narcotics trade, especially along the borders with Brazil and Paraguay

Bosnia and Herzegovina

minor transit point for marijuana and opiate trafficking routes to Western Europe; remains highly vulnerable to money-laundering activity given a primarily cash-based and unregulated economy, weak law enforcement, and instances of corruption

Brazil

illicit producer of cannabis; trace amounts of coca cultivation in the Amazon region, used for domestic consumption; government has a large-scale eradication program to control cannabis; important transshipment country for Bolivian, Colombian, and Peruvian cocaine headed for Europe; also used by traffickers as

a way station for narcotics air transshipments between Peru and Colombia; upsurge in drug-related violence and weapons smuggling;

important market for Colombian, Bolivian, and Peruvian cocaine; illicit narcotics proceeds earned in Brazil are often laundered through the financial system; significant illicit financial activity in the Tri-Border Area

British Virgin Islands

transshipment point for South American narcotics destined for the US and Europe; large offshore financial center makes it vulnerable to money laundering

Brunei

drug trafficking and illegally importing controlled substances are serious offenses in Brunei and carry a mandatory death penalty

Bulgaria

major European transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and, to a lesser degree, South American cocaine for the European market; limited producer of precursor chemicals; some money

laundering of drug-related proceeds through financial institutions

Burma

remains world's second largest producer of illicit opium

(estimated production in 2004 - 292 metric tons, down 40% from 2003

due to eradication efforts and drought; cultivation in 2004 - 30,900

hectares, a 34% decline from 2003); lack of government will to take

on major narcotrafficking groups and lack of serious commitment against money laundering continues to hinder the overall antidrug effort; major source of methamphetamine and heroin for regional consumption; currently under Financial Action Task Force countermeasures due to continued failure to address its inadequate money-laundering controls (2005)

Cambodia

narcotics-related corruption reportedly involving some in the government, military, and police; possible small-scale heroin and methamphetamine production; vulnerable to money laundering due

to its cash-based economy and porous borders

Canada

illicit producer of cannabis for the domestic drug market and export to US; use of hydroponics technology permits growers to plant

large quantities of high-quality marijuana indoors; transit point for ecstasy entering the US market; vulnerable to narcotics money laundering because of its mature financial services sector

Cape Verde

used as a transshipment point for illicit drugs moving from Latin America and Asia destined for Western Europe; the lack of

a well-developed financial system limits the country's utility as a money-laundering center

Cayman Islands

offshore financial center; vulnerable to drug transshipment to the US and Europe

Chile

important transshipment country for cocaine destined for Europe; economic prosperity and increasing trade have made Chile more attractive to traffickers seeking to launder drug profits, especially through the Iquique Free Trade Zone, but a new anti-money-laundering law improves controls; imported precursors passed on to Bolivia; domestic cocaine consumption is rising

China

major transshipment point for heroin produced in the Golden Triangle; growing domestic drug abuse problem; source country for chemical precursors and methamphetamine

Colombia

illicit producer of coca, opium poppy, and cannabis; world's leading coca cultivator (cultivation of coca in 2004 was 114,100 hectares, virtually unchanged from 2003, but down one-third from its peak of 169,800 ha); producing a potential of 430 mt of pure cocaine; the world's largest producer of coca derivatives; supplying most of the US market and the great majority of cocaine to other international drug markets; important supplier of heroin to the US market; opium poppy cultivation fell 50% between 2003 and 2004 to 2,100 hectares yielding a potential 3.8 metric tons of pure heroin, mostly for the US market; in 2004, aerial eradication treated over 130,000 hectares of coca but aggressive replanting on the part of growers means Colombia remains a key producer; a significant portion of non-US narcotics proceeds are either

laundered or invested in Colombia through the black market peso exchange

Congo, Democratic Republic of the illicit producer of cannabis, mostly for domestic consumption; while rampant corruption and inadequate supervision leaves the banking system vulnerable to money laundering, the lack of a well-developed financial system limits the country's utility as a money-laundering center

Costa Rica

transshipment country for cocaine and heroin from South America; illicit production of cannabis on small, scattered plots; domestic cocaine consumption, particularly crack cocaine, is rising

Cote d'Ivoire

illicit producer of cannabis, mostly for local consumption; transshipment point for Southwest and Southeast Asian

heroin to Europe and occasionally to the US, and for Latin American

cocaine destined for Europe and South Africa; while rampant corruption and inadequate supervision leave the banking system vulnerable to money laundering, the lack of a developed financial system limits the country's utility as a major money-laundering center

Croatia

transit point along the Balkan route for Southwest Asian heroin to Western Europe; has been used as a transit point for maritime shipments of South American cocaine bound for Western Europe

Cuba

territorial waters and air space serve as transshipment zone for US and European-bound drugs; established the death penalty for

certain drug-related crimes in 1999

Cyprus

minor transit point for heroin and hashish via air routes and container traffic to Europe, especially from Lebanon and Turkey; some cocaine transits as well; despite a strengthening of anti-money-laundering legislation, remains vulnerable to money laundering; reporting of suspicious transactions in offshore sector remains weak

Czech Republic

transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and minor transit point for Latin American cocaine to Western Europe; producer of synthetic drugs for local and regional markets; susceptible to money laundering related to drug trafficking, organized crime

Dominica

transshipment point for narcotics bound for the US and Europe; minor cannabis producer; anti-money-laundering enforcement is weak, making the country particularly vulnerable to money laundering

Dominican Republic

transshipment point for South American drugs destined for the US and Europe; has become a transshipment point for ecstasy from the Netherlands and Belgium destined for US and Canada; substantial money-laundering activity; Colombian narcotics traffickers favor the Dominican Republic for illicit financial transactions

East Timor

NA

Ecuador

significant transit country for cocaine originating in Colombia and Peru; importer of precursor chemicals used in production of illicit narcotics; attractive location for cash-placement by drug traffickers laundering money because of dollarization and weak anti-money-laundering regime; increased activity on the northern frontier by trafficking groups and Colombian insurgents

Egypt

transit point for Southwest Asian and Southeast Asian heroin and opium moving to Europe, Africa, and the US; transit stop for Nigerian couriers; concern as money-laundering site due to lax enforcement of financial regulations

El Salvador

transshipment point for cocaine; small amounts of marijuana produced for local consumption; domestic cocaine abuse on the rise

Estonia

transshipment point for opiates and cannabis from Southwest Asia and the Caucasus via Russia, cocaine from Latin America to Western Europe and Scandinavia, and synthetic drugs from Western Europe to Scandinavia; increasing domestic drug abuse problem; possible precursor manufacturing and/or trafficking; potential money laundering related to organized crime and drug trafficking is a concern, as is possible use of the gambling sector to launder funds

Ethiopia

transit hub for heroin originating in Southwest and Southeast Asia and destined for Europe and North America, as

well as

cocaine destined for markets in southern Africa; cultivates qat (khat) for local use and regional export, principally to Djibouti and Somalia (legal in all three countries); the lack of a well-developed financial system limits the country's utility as a money-laundering center

France

transshipment point for and consumer of South American cocaine, Southwest Asian heroin, and European synthetics

French Guiana

small amount of marijuana grown for local consumption; minor transshipment point to Europe

Georgia

limited cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy, mostly for domestic consumption; used as transshipment point for opiates via Central Asia to Western Europe and Russia

Germany

source of precursor chemicals for South American cocaine processors; transshipment point for and consumer of Southwest Asian

heroin, Latin American cocaine, and European-produced synthetic drugs; major financial center

Ghana

illicit producer of cannabis for the international drug trade; major transit hub for Southwest and Southeast Asian heroin and, to a

lesser extent, South American cocaine destined for Europe and the US; widespread crime and money laundering problem, but the lack of a

well-developed financial infrastructure limits the country's utility as a money-laundering center

Greece

a gateway to Europe for traffickers smuggling cannabis and heroin from the Middle East and Southwest Asia to the West and precursor chemicals to the East; some South American cocaine transits or is consumed in Greece; money laundering related to drug trafficking and organized crime

Grenada

small-scale cannabis cultivation; lesser transshipment point for marijuana and cocaine to US

Guatemala

major transit country for cocaine and heroin; in 2004, reemerged as a potential source of opium, growing 330 hectares of opium poppy, with potential pure heroin production of 1.4 metric tons; 76% of opium poppy cultivation in western highlands along Mexican border; marijuana cultivation for mostly domestic consumption; proximity to Mexico makes Guatemala a major staging area for drugs (particularly for cocaine); money laundering is a serious problem; corruption is a major problem

Guyana

transshipment point for narcotics from South America - primarily Venezuela - to Europe and the US; producer of cannabis; rising money laundering related to drug trafficking and human smuggling

Haiti

Caribbean transshipment point for cocaine en route to the US and Europe; substantial money-laundering activity; Colombian narcotics traffickers favor Haiti for illicit financial transactions; pervasive corruption

Honduras

transshipment point for drugs and narcotics; illicit producer of cannabis, cultivated on small plots and used principally for local consumption; corruption is a major problem; some money-laundering activity

Hong Kong
makes strenuous law enforcement efforts, but faces difficult challenges in controlling transit of heroin and methamphetamine to regional and world markets; modern banking system provides conduit for money laundering; rising indigenous use of synthetic drugs, especially among young people

Hungary
transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and cannabis and for South American cocaine destined for Western Europe; limited producer of precursor chemicals, particularly for amphetamine and methamphetamine; improving, but remains vulnerable to money laundering related to organized crime and drug trafficking

India
world's largest producer of licit opium for the pharmaceutical trade, but an undetermined quantity of opium is diverted to illicit international drug markets; transit point for illicit narcotics produced in neighboring countries; illicit producer of methaqualone; vulnerable to narcotics money laundering through the hawala system

Indonesia
illicit producer of cannabis largely for domestic use; producer of methamphetamine and ecstasy

Iran

despite substantial interdiction efforts, Iran remains a key transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin to Europe; domestic

narcotics consumption remains a persistent problem and according to

official Iranian statistics there are at least 2 million drug users in the country; lacks anti-money-laundering laws

Ireland

transshipment point for and consumer of hashish from North Africa to the UK and Netherlands and of European-produced synthetic

drugs; minor transshipment point for heroin and cocaine destined for

Western Europe; despite recent legislation, narcotics-related money

laundering - using bureaux de change, trusts, and shell companies involving the offshore financial community - remains a concern

Israel

increasingly concerned about cocaine and heroin abuse; drugs arrive in country from Lebanon and, increasingly, from Jordan; money-laundering center

Italy

important gateway for and consumer of Latin American cocaine and Southwest Asian heroin entering the European market; money laundering by organized crime and from smuggling

Jamaica

transshipment point for cocaine from South America to North America and Europe; illicit cultivation of cannabis; government has

an active manual cannabis eradication program; corruption is a

major

concern; substantial money-laundering activity; Colombian narcotics traffickers favor Jamaica for illicit financial transactions

Kazakhstan

significant illicit cultivation of cannabis for CIS markets, as well as limited cultivation of opium poppy and ephedra (for the drug ephedrine); limited government eradication of illicit crops; transit point for Southwest Asian narcotics bound for Russia and the rest of Europe

Kenya

widespread harvesting of small plots of marijuana; transit country for South Asian heroin destined for Europe and North America; Indian methaqualone also transits on way to South Africa; significant potential for money-laundering activity given the country's status as a regional financial center; massive corruption, and relatively high levels of narcotics-associated activities

Korea, North

for years, from the 1970s into the 2000s, citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of (North) Korea (DPRK), many of them diplomatic employees of the government, were apprehended abroad while trafficking in narcotics, including two in Turkey in December 2004; police investigations in Taiwan and Japan in recent years have linked North Korea to large illicit shipments of heroin and methamphetamine, including an attempt by the North Korean merchant

ship Pong Su to deliver 150 kg of heroin to Australia in April 2003

Kyrgyzstan

limited illicit cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy for CIS markets; limited government eradication of illicit crops; transit point for Southwest Asian narcotics bound for Russia and the rest of Europe

Laos

estimated cultivation in 2004 - 10,000 hectares, a 45% decrease from 2003; estimated potential production in 2004 - 49 metric tons, a significant decrease from 200 metric tons in 2003 (2005)

Latvia

transshipment point for opiates and cannabis from Central and Southwest Asia to Western Europe and Scandinavia and Latin American cocaine and some synthetics from Western Europe to CIS; despite improved legislation, vulnerable to money laundering due to nascent enforcement capabilities and comparatively weak regulation of offshore companies and the gaming industry; CIS organized crime (including counterfeiting, corruption, extortion, stolen cars, and prostitution) accounts for most laundered proceeds

Lebanon

cannabis cultivation dramatically reduced to 2,500 hectares in 2002; opium poppy cultivation minimal; small amounts of Latin American cocaine and Southwest Asian heroin transit country on way to European markets and for Middle Eastern consumption

Liberia

transshipment point for Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin

and South American cocaine for the European and US markets; corruption, criminal activity, arms-dealing, and diamond trade provide significant potential for money laundering, but the lack of well-developed financial system limits the country's utility as a major money-laundering center

Liechtenstein
has strengthened money-laundering controls, but money laundering remains a concern due to Liechtenstein's sophisticated offshore financial services sector

Lithuania
transshipment point for opiates and other illicit drugs from Southwest Asia, Latin America, and Western Europe to Western Europe and Scandinavia; limited production of methamphetamine and ecstasy; susceptible to money laundering despite changes to banking legislation

Macedonia
major transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin and hashish; minor transit point for South American cocaine destined for Europe; although not a financial center and most criminal activity is thought to be domestic, money laundering is a problem due to a mostly cash-based economy and weak enforcement (no arrests or prosecutions for money laundering to date)

Madagascar
illicit producer of cannabis (cultivated and wild varieties) used mostly for domestic consumption; transshipment point for heroin

Malaysia

regional transit point for some illicit drugs; drug trafficking prosecuted vigorously and carries severe penalties

Malta

minor transshipment point for hashish from North Africa to Western Europe

Martinique

transshipment point for cocaine and marijuana bound for the US and Europe

Mauritius

minor consumer and transshipment point for heroin from South Asia; small amounts of cannabis produced and consumed locally;
significant offshore financial industry creates potential for money laundering, but corruption levels are relatively low and the government appears generally to be committed to regulating its banking industry

Mexico

major drug-producing nation; cultivation of opium poppy in 2004 amounted to 3,500 hectares, but opium cultivation stayed within
the range - between 3,500 and 5,500 hectares - observed in nine of the last 12 years; potential production of 9 metric tons of pure heroin, or 23 metric tons of "black tar" heroin, the dominant form of Mexican heroin in the western United States; marijuana cultivation decreased 23% to 5,800 hectares in 2004 after decade-high cultivation peak in 2003; potential production of 10,400
metric tons of marijuana in 2004; government conducts the largest independent illicit-crop eradication program in the world; major supplier of heroin and largest foreign supplier of marijuana and

methamphetamine to the US market; continues as the primary transshipment country for US-bound cocaine from South America, accounting for about 90% of estimated annual cocaine movement to the

US; major drug syndicates control majority of drug trafficking throughout the country; producer and distributor of ecstasy; significant money-laundering center

Moldova

limited cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis, mostly for CIS consumption; transshipment point for illicit drugs from Southwest Asia via Central Asia to Russia, Western Europe, and possibly the US; widespread crime and underground economic activity

Montserrat

transshipment point for South American narcotics destined for the US and Europe

Morocco

illicit producer of hashish; shipments of hashish mostly directed to Western Europe; transit point for cocaine from South America destined for Western Europe

Mozambique

Southern African transit point for South Asian hashish and heroin, and South American cocaine probably destined for the European and South African markets; producer of cannabis (for local consumption) and methaqualone (for export to South Africa); corruption and poor regulatory capability makes the banking system vulnerable to money laundering, but the lack of a well-developed financial infrastructure limits the country's utility as a money-laundering center

Nepal

illicit producer of cannabis and hashish for the domestic and international drug markets; transit point for opiates from Southeast Asia to the West

Netherlands

major European producer of ecstasy, illicit amphetamines, and other synthetic drugs; important gateway for cocaine, heroin, and hashish entering Europe; major source of US-bound ecstasy; large financial sector vulnerable to money laundering

Netherlands Antilles

transshipment point for South American drugs bound for the US and Europe; money-laundering center

Nicaragua

transshipment point for cocaine destined for the US and transshipment point for arms-for-drugs dealing

Nigeria

a transit point for heroin and cocaine intended for European, East Asian, and North American markets; safehaven for Nigerian narcotraffickers operating worldwide; major money-laundering center; massive corruption and criminal activity;

Nigeria has improved some anti-money-laundering controls, resulting

in its removal from the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF's) Noncooperative Countries and Territories List in June 2006; Nigeria's anti-money-laundering regime continues to be monitored by FATF

Pakistan

opium poppy cultivation declined 58% to 3,147 hectares in 2005; federal and provincial authorities continue to conduct anti-poppy campaigns that force eradication - fines and arrests will take place if the ban on poppy cultivation is not observed; key transit point for Afghan drugs, including heroin, opium, morphine, and hashish, bound for Western markets, the Gulf States, and Africa;

financial crimes related to drug trafficking, terrorism, corruption, and smuggling remain problems

Panama

major cocaine transshipment point and primary money-laundering center for narcotics revenue; money-laundering activity is especially heavy in the Colon Free Zone; offshore financial center; negligible signs of coca cultivation; monitoring of financial transactions is improving; official corruption remains a major problem

Paraguay

major illicit producer of cannabis, most or all of which is consumed in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile; transshipment country for

Andean cocaine headed for Brazil, other Southern Cone markets, and

Europe; corruption and some money-laundering activity, especially in

the Tri-Border Area; weak anti-money-laundering laws and enforcement

Peru

until 1996 the world's largest coca leaf producer; cultivation of coca in Peru fell 15% to 31,150 hectares between 2002 and the end

of 2003; much of the cocaine base is shipped to neighboring Colombia

for processing into cocaine, while finished cocaine is shipped out from Pacific ports to the international drug market; increasing amounts of base and finished cocaine, however, are being moved to

Brazil and Bolivia for use in the Southern Cone or transshipped to Europe and Africa

Philippines

domestic methamphetamine production has been a growing problem in recent years; longstanding marijuana producer

Poland

major illicit producer of synthetic drugs for the international market; minor transshipment point for Asian and Latin

American illicit drugs to Western Europe

Portugal

gateway country for Latin American cocaine and Southwest Asian heroin entering the European market (especially from Brazil);

transshipment point for hashish from North Africa to Europe; consumer of Southwest Asian heroin

Romania

major transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin transiting the Balkan route and small amounts of Latin American cocaine bound for Western Europe; although not a significant financial center, role as a narcotics conduit leaves it vulnerable to laundering which occurs via the banking system, currency exchange

houses, and casinos

Russia

limited cultivation of illicit cannabis and opium poppy and producer of methamphetamine, mostly for domestic consumption;

government has active illicit crop eradication program; used as transshipment point for Asian opiates, cannabis, and Latin American

cocaine bound for growing domestic markets, to a lesser extent Western and Central Europe, and occasionally to the US; major source

of heroin precursor chemicals; corruption and organized crime are key concerns; heroin increasingly popular in domestic market

Saint Kitts and Nevis

transshipment point for South American drugs

destined for the US and Europe; some money-laundering activity

Saint Lucia

transit point for South American drugs destined for the US and Europe

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

transshipment point for South

American drugs destined for the US and Europe; small-scale cannabis

cultivation

Saudi Arabia

death penalty for traffickers; increasing consumption

of heroin, cocaine, and hashish; improving anti-money-laundering legislation and enforcement

Senegal

transshipment point for Southwest and Southeast Asian heroin and South American cocaine moving to Europe and North America;

illicit cultivator of cannabis

Serbia

transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin moving to

Western Europe on the Balkan route; economy vulnerable to money laundering

Singapore

as a transportation and financial services hub, Singapore is vulnerable, despite strict laws and enforcement, as a venue for money laundering

Slovakia

transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin bound for Western Europe; producer of synthetic drugs for regional market

Slovenia

minor transit point for cocaine and Southwest Asian heroin bound for Western Europe, and for precursor chemicals

South Africa

transshipment center for heroin, hashish, marijuana, and cocaine; cocaine consumption on the rise; world's largest market

for illicit methaqualone, usually imported illegally from India through various east African countries; illicit cultivation of marijuana; attractive venue for money launderers given the increasing level of organized criminal and narcotics activity in the region

Spain

key European gateway country and consumer for Latin American cocaine and North African hashish entering the European market; destination and minor transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin; money-laundering site for Colombian narcotics trafficking organizations and organized crime

Suriname

growing transshipment point for South American drugs

destined for Europe via the Netherlands and Brazil; transshipment point for arms-for-drugs dealing

Switzerland

a major international financial center vulnerable to the layering and integration stages of money laundering; despite significant legislation and reporting requirements, secrecy rules persist and nonresidents are permitted to conduct business through

offshore entities and various intermediaries; transit country for and consumer of South American cocaine and Southwest Asian heroin

Syria

a transit point for opiates and hashish bound for regional and Western markets; weak anti-money-laundering controls and bank privatization may leave it vulnerable to money-laundering

Taiwan

regional transit point for heroin and methamphetamine; major problem with domestic consumption of methamphetamine and heroin;

renewal of domestic methamphetamine production is a problem

Tajikistan

major transit country for Afghan narcotics bound for Russian and, to a lesser extent, Western European markets; limited illicit cultivation of opium poppy for domestic consumption; Tajikistan seizes roughly 80% of all drugs captured in Central Asia and stands third worldwide in seizures of opiates (heroin and raw opium)

Tanzania

growing role in transshipment of Southwest and Southeast Asian heroin and South American cocaine destined for South African,

European, and US markets and of South Asian methaqualone bound for southern Africa; money laundering remains a problem

Thailand

a minor producer of opium, heroin, and marijuana; illicit transit point for heroin en route to the international drug market from Burma and Laos; eradication efforts have reduced the area of cannabis cultivation and shifted some production to neighboring countries; opium poppy cultivation has been reduced by eradication efforts; also a drug money-laundering center; minor role in methamphetamine production for regional consumption; major consumer of methamphetamine since the 1990s

Togo

transit hub for Nigerian heroin and cocaine traffickers; money laundering not a significant problem

Trinidad and Tobago

transshipment point for South American drugs destined for the US and Europe; producer of cannabis

Turkey

key transit route for Southwest Asian heroin to Western Europe and - to a far lesser extent the US - via air, land, and sea routes; major Turkish, Iranian, and other international trafficking organizations operate out of Istanbul; laboratories to convert imported morphine base into heroin are in remote regions of Turkey and near Istanbul; government maintains strict controls over areas of legal opium poppy cultivation and output of poppy straw concentrate; lax enforcement of money-laundering controls

Turkmenistan

transit country for Afghan narcotics bound for Russian and Western European markets; transit point for heroin precursor chemicals bound for Afghanistan

Turks and Caicos Islands

transshipment point for South American narcotics destined for the US and Europe

Ukraine

limited cultivation of cannabis and opium poppy, mostly for CIS consumption; some synthetic drug production for export to the West; limited government eradication program; used as transshipment

point for opiates and other illicit drugs from Africa, Latin America, and Turkey to Europe and Russia; Ukraine has improved anti-money-laundering controls, resulting in its removal from the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF's) Noncooperative Countries and

Territories List in February 2004; Ukraine's anti-money-laundering regime continues to be monitored by FATF

United Arab Emirates

the UAE is a drug transshipment point for traffickers given its proximity to Southwest Asian drug producing countries; the UAE's position as a major financial center makes it vulnerable to money laundering; anti-money-laundering controls improving, but informal banking remains unregulated

United Kingdom

producer of limited amounts of synthetic drugs and synthetic precursor chemicals; major consumer of Southwest Asian heroin, Latin American cocaine, and synthetic drugs; money-laundering center

United States

world's largest consumer of cocaine, shipped from

Colombia through Mexico and the Caribbean; consumer of heroin, marijuana, and increasingly methamphetamine from Mexico; consumer of

high-quality Southeast Asian heroin; illicit producer of cannabis, marijuana, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, and methamphetamine; money-laundering center

Uzbekistan

transit country for Afghan narcotics bound for Russian and, to a lesser extent, Western European markets; limited illicit cultivation of cannabis and small amounts of opium poppy for domestic consumption; poppy cultivation almost wiped out by government crop eradication program; transit point for heroin precursor chemicals bound for Afghanistan

Venezuela

small-scale illicit producer of opium and coca for the processing of opiates and coca derivatives; however, large quantities of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana transit the country from Colombia bound for US and Europe; significant narcotics-related

money-laundering activity, especially along the border with Colombia

and on Margarita Island; active eradication program primarily targeting opium; increasing signs of drug-related activities by Colombian insurgents on border

Vietnam

minor producer of opium poppy; probable minor transit point for Southeast Asian heroin; government continues to face domestic opium/heroin/methamphetamine addiction problems despite longstanding crackdowns

World

cocaine: worldwide coca cultivation in 2004 amounted to 166,200 hectares; Colombia produced slightly more than two-thirds of

the worldwide crop, followed by Peru and Bolivia; potential pure cocaine production of 645 metric tons in 2004 marked the lowest level of Andean cocaine production in the past 10 years; Colombia conducts aggressive coca eradication campaign, but both Peruvian and

Bolivian Governments are hesitant to eradicate coca in key growing

areas; 376 metric tons of export-quality cocaine are documented to have been seized in 2003, and 26 metric tons disrupted (jettisoned or destroyed); consumption of export quality cocaine is estimated to

have been 800 metric tons

opiates: worldwide illicit opium poppy cultivation reached 258,630

hectares in 2004; potential opium production of 5,444 metric tons was highest total recorded since estimates began in mid-1980s; Afghanistan is world's primary opium producer, accounting for 91% of

the global supply; Southeast Asia - responsible for 7% of global opium - continued to diminish in importance in the world opium market; Latin America produced 2% of global opium, but most refined

into heroin destined for United States; if all opium processed into pure heroin, the potential global production would be 632 metric tons of heroin in 2004

Zambia

transshipment point for moderate amounts of methaqualone, small amounts of heroin, and cocaine bound for Southern Africa and

possibly Europe; a poorly developed financial infrastructure

coupled

with a government commitment to combating money laundering
make it

an unattractive venue for money launderers

Zimbabwe

transit point for African cannabis and South Asian heroin,
mandrax, and methamphetamines destined for the South African
and

European markets

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2087 Imports

Afghanistan

\$3.87 billion (2005 est.)

Albania

\$2.473 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Algeria

\$22.53 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

American Samoa

\$308.8 million (FY04 est.)

Andorra

\$1.077 billion (1998)

Angola

\$8.165 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Anguilla

\$129.9 million (2005 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

\$378 million (2004 est.)

Argentina

\$28.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Armenia

\$1.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Aruba

\$875 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Australia

\$119.6 billion (2005 est.)

Austria

\$118.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

\$4.656 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The

\$1.82 billion (2004 est.)

Bahrain

\$7.83 billion (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

\$12.97 billion (2005 est.)

Barbados

\$1.476 billion (2004 est.)

Belarus

\$16.94 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Belgium

\$264.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Belize

\$622.4 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Benin

\$1.043 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Bermuda

\$982 million (2004 est.)

Bhutan

\$196 million c.i.f. (2000 est.)

Bolivia

\$1.845 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

\$6.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Botswana

\$3.37 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Brazil

\$78.02 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

\$187 million (2002 est.)

Brunei

\$1.641 billion c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Bulgaria

\$16.78 billion f.o.b. (2005)

Burkina Faso

\$992 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Burma

\$3.454 billion f.o.b.

note: import figures are grossly underestimated due to the value of consumer goods, diesel fuel, and other products smuggled in from Thailand, China, Malaysia, and India (2004)

Burundi

\$200 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Cambodia

\$3.538 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Cameroon

\$2.514 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Canada

\$317.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Cape Verde

\$500 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Cayman Islands

\$866.9 million (2004)

Central African Republic

\$203 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Chad

\$749.1 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Chile

\$30.09 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

China

\$631.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Christmas Island

\$NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

\$NA

Colombia

\$18 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Comoros

\$115 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

\$1.319 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

\$806.5 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Cook Islands

\$81.04 million (2005)

Costa Rica

\$9.69 billion (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

\$4.759 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Croatia

\$18.93 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Cuba

\$6.916 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: \$5.552 billion f.o.b.;; north Cyprus:

\$415.2 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Czech Republic
\$76.59 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Denmark
\$74.69 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Djibouti
\$987 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Dominica
\$234 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Dominican Republic
\$9.747 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

East Timor
\$202 million (2004 est.)

Ecuador
\$8.436 billion (2005 est.)

Egypt
\$24.1 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

El Salvador
\$6.678 billion (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea
\$1.864 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Eritrea
\$676.5 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Estonia
\$9.189 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Ethiopia
\$2.722 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

European Union

\$1.402 trillion; note - external imports, excluding intra-EU trade (2004)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

\$90 million (2004 est.)

Faroe Islands

\$639 million c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Fiji

\$1.462 billion c.i.f. (2005)

Finland

\$56.45 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

France

\$473.3 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

French Guiana

\$625 million c.i.f. (2002 est.)

French Polynesia

\$1.706 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Gabon

\$1.533 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Gambia, The

\$197 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Gaza Strip

\$1.952 billion c.i.f.; note - includes West Bank (2003)

Georgia

\$2.5 billion (2005 est.)

Germany

\$801 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Ghana

\$4.273 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Gibraltar

\$2.967 billion c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Greece

\$48.2 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Greenland

\$601 million c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Grenada

\$276 million (2004 est.)

Guadeloupe

\$1.766 billion c.i.f. (2002)

Guam

\$701 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Guatemala

\$7.744 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Guernsey

\$NA

Guinea

\$680 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

\$176 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Guyana

\$681.6 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Haiti

\$1.471 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Honduras

\$4.161 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Hong Kong

\$291.6 billion (2005 est.)

Hungary

\$64.83 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Iceland

\$4.582 billion (2005 est.)

India

\$113.1 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Indonesia

\$62.02 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Iran

\$42.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Iraq

\$19.57 billion f.o.b. (2004)

Ireland

\$65.47 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Isle of Man

\$NA

Israel

\$43.19 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Italy

\$369.2 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Jamaica

\$4.093 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Japan

\$451.1 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Jersey

\$NA

Jordan

\$8.681 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

\$17.51 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Kenya

\$5.126 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Kiribati

\$62 million c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Korea, North

\$2.819 billion c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Korea, South

\$256 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Kuwait

\$12.23 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

\$937.4 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Laos

\$541 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Latvia

\$8.19 billion f.o.b. (2005)

Lebanon

\$8.855 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Lesotho

\$1.166 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Liberia

\$4.839 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Libya

\$10.82 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Liechtenstein

\$917.3 million (1996)

Lithuania

\$15.5 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Luxembourg

\$18.74 billion c.i.f. (2005 est.)

Macau

\$3.478 billion c.i.f. (2004)

Macedonia

\$3.196 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Madagascar

\$1.4 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Malawi

\$645 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Malaysia

\$118.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Maldives

\$567 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Mali

\$1.858 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Malta

\$3.859 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands

\$54.7 million f.o.b. (2000)

Martinique

\$2.307 billion c.i.f. (2002)

Mauritania

\$1.124 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Mauritius

\$2.507 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Mayotte

\$256.7 million f.o.b. (2004)

Mexico

\$223.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

\$132.7 million f.o.b. (2004)

Moldova

\$2.23 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Monaco

\$636.6 million \$NA

note: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monegasque trade duties; also participates in EU market system through customs union with France

Mongolia

\$1.011 billion c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Montenegro

\$601.7 million (2003)

Montserrat

\$17 million (2001)

Morocco

\$18.15 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Mozambique

\$2.041 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Namibia

\$2.35 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Nauru

\$20 million c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Nepal

\$2 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Netherlands

\$326.6 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

\$4.383 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

New Caledonia

\$1.636 billion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

New Zealand

\$24.57 billion (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

\$2.865 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Niger

\$588 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Nigeria

\$25.95 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Niue

\$9.038 million (2004)

Norfolk Island

\$17.9 million c.i.f. (FY91/92)

Northern Mariana Islands

\$214.4 million \$NA

Norway

\$58.12 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Oman

\$8.709 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Pakistan

\$21.26 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Palau

\$107.3 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Panama

\$8.734 billion f.o.b. (includes the Colon Free Zone) (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

\$1.651 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Paraguay

\$3.832 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Peru

\$12.15 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Philippines

\$42.66 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

\$NA

Poland

\$95.67 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Portugal

\$60.35 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Puerto Rico

\$29.1 billion c.i.f. (2001)

Qatar

\$6.706 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Reunion

\$3.306 billion c.i.f. (2002)

Romania

\$41 billion f.o.b. (2005)

Russia

\$125 billion (2005 est.)

Rwanda

\$243 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Saint Helena

\$45 million c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

\$405 million (2004 est.)

Saint Lucia

\$410 million (2004 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

\$70 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

\$225 million (2004 est.)

Samoa

\$285 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

San Marino

trade data are included with the statistics for Italy

Sao Tome and Principe

\$38 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Saudi Arabia

\$44.93 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Senegal

\$2.405 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Serbia

\$10.58 billion (excluding Kosovo and Montenegro) (2005 est.)

Seychelles

\$459.9 million f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Sierra Leone

\$531 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Singapore

\$188.3 billion (2005 est.)

Slovakia

\$32.9 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Slovenia

\$19.62 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands

\$159 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Somalia

\$576 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

South Africa

\$52.97 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Spain

\$271.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka

\$8.37 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Sudan

\$5.028 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Suriname

\$750 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Svalbard

\$NA

Swaziland

\$2.149 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Sweden

\$104.4 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Switzerland

\$135 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Syria

\$5.973 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Taiwan

\$181.6 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

\$1.25 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Tanzania

\$2.391 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Thailand

\$107 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Togo

\$1.047 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Tokelau

\$969,200 c.i.f. (2002)

Tonga

\$122 million f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

\$6.011 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Tunisia

\$12.86 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Turkey

\$101.2 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

\$4.175 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

\$175.6 million (2000)

Tuvalu

\$9.186 million c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Uganda

\$1.608 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Ukraine

\$37.18 billion (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates

\$60.15 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

United Kingdom

\$483.7 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

United States

\$1.727 trillion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Uruguay

\$3.54 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan

\$3.8 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Vanuatu

\$117.1 million c.i.f. (2004 est.)

Venezuela

\$24.63 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Vietnam

\$36.88 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands

\$4.609 billion \$NA

Wallis and Futuna

\$61.17 million f.o.b. (2004)

West Bank

\$1.952 billion c.i.f.; note - includes Gaza Strip (2003)

Western Sahara

\$NA

World

\$10.3 trillion f.o.b. (2004 est.)

Yemen

\$4.19 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Zambia

\$1.934 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe

\$2.059 billion f.o.b. (2005 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2088 Independence

Afghanistan

19 August 1919 (from UK control over Afghan foreign affairs)

Albania

28 November 1912 (from Ottoman Empire)

Algeria

5 July 1962 (from France)

American Samoa

none (territory of the US)

Andorra

1278 (formed under the joint suzerainty of the French count of Foix and the Spanish bishop of Urgel)

Angola

11 November 1975 (from Portugal)

Anguilla

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Antigua and Barbuda

1 November 1981 (from UK)

Argentina

9 July 1816 (from Spain)

Armenia

21 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Aruba

none (part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands)

Australia

1 January 1901 (federation of UK colonies)

Austria

17 September 1156 (Duchy of Austria founded); 11 August 1804 (Austrian Empire proclaimed); 12 November 1918 (republic proclaimed)

Azerbaijan

30 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Bahamas, The

10 July 1973 (from UK)

Bahrain

15 August 1971 (from UK)

Bangladesh

16 December 1971 (from West Pakistan); note - 26 March

1971 is the date of independence from West Pakistan, 16 December

1971 is known as Victory Day and commemorates the official creation

of the state of Bangladesh

Barbados

30 November 1966 (from UK)

Belarus

25 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Belgium

4 October 1830 (a provisional government declares

independence from the Netherlands); 21 July 1831 (King Leopold

I

ascends to the throne)

Belize

21 September 1981 (from UK)

Benin

1 August 1960 (from France)

Bermuda

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Bhutan

8 August 1949 (from India)

Bolivia

6 August 1825 (from Spain)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1 March 1992 (from Yugoslavia; referendum for independence was completed 1 March 1992; independence was declared 3 March 1992)

Botswana

30 September 1966 (from UK)

Brazil

7 September 1822 (from Portugal)

British Virgin Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Brunei

1 January 1984 (from UK)

Bulgaria

3 March 1878 (as an autonomous principality within the Ottoman Empire); 22 September 1908 (complete independence from the Ottoman Empire)

Burkina Faso

5 August 1960 (from France)

Burma

4 January 1948 (from UK)

Burundi

1 July 1962 (from UN trusteeship under Belgian administration)

Cambodia

9 November 1953 (from France)

Cameroon

1 January 1960 (from French-administered UN trusteeship)

Canada

1 July 1867 (union of British North American colonies); 11 December 1931 (independence recognized)

Cape Verde

5 July 1975 (from Portugal)

Cayman Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Central African Republic

13 August 1960 (from France)

Chad

11 August 1960 (from France)

Chile

18 September 1810 (from Spain)

China

221 BC (unification under the Qin or Ch'in Dynasty); 1 January 1912 (Manchu Dynasty replaced by a Republic); 1 October 1949 (People's Republic established)

Christmas Island

none (territory of Australia)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

none (territory of Australia)

Colombia

20 July 1810 (from Spain)

Comoros

6 July 1975 (from France)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
30 June 1960 (from Belgium)

Congo, Republic of the
15 August 1960 (from France)

Cook Islands
none (became self-governing in free association with
New Zealand on 4 August 1965 and has the right at any time to
move
to full independence by unilateral action)

Costa Rica
15 September 1821 (from Spain)

Cote d'Ivoire
7 August 1960 (from France)

Croatia
25 June 1991 (from Yugoslavia)

Cuba
20 May 1902 (from Spain 10 December 1898; administered by the
US from 1898 to 1902)

Cyprus
16 August 1960 (from UK); note - Turkish Cypriots proclaimed
self-rule on 13 February 1975 and independence in 1983, but
these
proclamations are only recognized by Turkey

Czech Republic
1 January 1993 (Czechoslovakia split into the Czech
Republic and Slovakia)

Denmark

first organized as a unified state in 10th century; in 1849 became a constitutional monarchy

Djibouti

27 June 1977 (from France)

Dominica

3 November 1978 (from UK)

Dominican Republic

27 February 1844 (from Haiti)

East Timor

28 November 1975 (date of proclamation of independence from Portugal); note - 20 May 2002 is the official date of international recognition of East Timor's independence from Indonesia

Ecuador

24 May 1822 (from Spain)

Egypt

28 February 1922 (from UK)

El Salvador

15 September 1821 (from Spain)

Equatorial Guinea

12 October 1968 (from Spain)

Eritrea

24 May 1993 (from Ethiopia)

Estonia

20 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Ethiopia

oldest independent country in Africa and one of the oldest in the world - at least 2,000 years

European Union

7 February 1992 (Maastricht Treaty signed establishing the EU); 1 November 1993 (Maastricht Treaty entered into force)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

none (overseas territory of the UK; also claimed by Argentina)

Faroe Islands

none (part of the Kingdom of Denmark; self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark)

Fiji

10 October 1970 (from UK)

Finland

6 December 1917 (from Russia)

France

486 (unified by Clovis)

French Guiana

none (overseas department of France)

French Polynesia

none (overseas lands of France)

Gabon

17 August 1960 (from France)

Gambia, The

18 February 1965 (from UK)

Georgia

9 April 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Germany

18 January 1871 (German Empire unification); divided into four zones of occupation (UK, US, USSR, and later, France) in 1945

following World War II; Federal Republic of Germany (FRG or West

Germany) proclaimed 23 May 1949 and included the former UK, US, and

French zones; German Democratic Republic (GDR or East Germany)

proclaimed 7 October 1949 and included the former USSR zone; unification of West Germany and East Germany took place 3 October

1990; all four powers formally relinquished rights 15 March 1991

Ghana

6 March 1957 (from UK)

Gibraltar

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Greece

1829 (from the Ottoman Empire)

Greenland

none (part of the Kingdom of Denmark; foreign affairs is the responsibility of Denmark, but Greenland actively participates in international agreements relating to Greenland)

Grenada

7 February 1974 (from UK)

Guadeloupe

none (overseas department of France)

Guam

none (territory of the US)

Guatemala

15 September 1821 (from Spain)

Guernsey

none (British crown dependency)

Guinea

2 October 1958 (from France)

Guinea-Bissau

24 September 1973 (unilaterally declared by
Guinea-Bissau); 10 September 1974 (recognized by Portugal)

Guyana

26 May 1966 (from UK)

Haiti

1 January 1804 (from France)

Holy See (Vatican City)

11 February 1929 (from Italy); note - the
three treaties signed with Italy on 11 February 1929
acknowledged,
among other things, the full sovereignty of the Vatican and
established its territorial extent; however, the origin of the Papal
States, which over the years have varied considerably in extent,
may
be traced back to the 8th century

Honduras

15 September 1821 (from Spain)

Hong Kong

none (special administrative region of China)

Hungary

1001 (unification by King Stephen I)

Iceland

1 December 1918 (became a sovereign state under the Danish Crown); 17 June 1944 (from Denmark)

India

15 August 1947 (from UK)

Indonesia

17 August 1945 (independence proclaimed); 27 December 1949 (Netherlands recognizes Indonesian independence)

Iran

1 April 1979 (Islamic Republic of Iran proclaimed)

Iraq

3 October 1932 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration); note - on 28 June 2004 the Coalition Provisional Authority transferred sovereignty to the Iraqi Interim Government

Ireland

6 December 1921 (from UK by treaty)

Isle of Man

none (British crown dependency)

Israel

14 May 1948 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)

Italy

17 March 1861 (Kingdom of Italy proclaimed; Italy was not

finally unified until 1870)

Jamaica

6 August 1962 (from UK)

Japan

660 B.C. (traditional founding by Emperor JIMMU)

Jersey

none (British crown dependency)

Jordan

25 May 1946 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)

Kazakhstan

16 December 1991 (from the Soviet Union)

Kenya

12 December 1963 (from UK)

Kiribati

12 July 1979 (from UK)

Korea, North

15 August 1945 (from Japan)

Korea, South

15 August 1945 (from Japan)

Kuwait

19 June 1961 (from UK)

Kyrgyzstan

31 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Laos

19 July 1949 (from France)

Latvia

21 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Lebanon

22 November 1943 (from League of Nations mandate under French administration)

Lesotho

4 October 1966 (from UK)

Liberia

26 July 1847

Libya

24 December 1951 (from UN trusteeship)

Liechtenstein

23 January 1719 (Principality of Liechtenstein established); 12 July 1806 (independence from the Holy Roman Empire)

Lithuania

11 March 1990 (independence declared from Soviet Union); 6 September 1991 (Soviet Union recognizes Lithuania's independence)

Luxembourg

1839 (from the Netherlands)

Macau

none (special administrative region of China)

Macedonia

8 September 1991 (referendum by registered voters endorsing independence from Yugoslavia)

Madagascar

26 June 1960 (from France)

Malawi

6 July 1964 (from UK)

Malaysia

31 August 1957 (from UK)

Maldives

26 July 1965 (from UK)

Mali

22 September 1960 (from France)

Malta

21 September 1964 (from UK)

Marshall Islands 21 October 1986 (from the US-administered UN trusteeship)

Martinique

none (overseas department of France)

Mauritania

28 November 1960 (from France)

Mauritius

12 March 1968 (from UK)

Mayotte

none (territorial collectivity of France)

Mexico

16 September 1810 (from Spain)

Micronesia, Federated States of

3 November 1986 (from the
US-administered UN Trusteeship)

Moldova

27 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Monaco

1419 (beginning of the rule by the House of Grimaldi)

Mongolia

11 July 1921 (from China)

Montenegro

3 June 2006 (from Serbia and Montenegro); note - a referendum on independence was held 21 May 2006

Montserrat

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Morocco

2 March 1956 (from France)

Mozambique

25 June 1975 (from Portugal)

Namibia

21 March 1990 (from South African mandate)

Nauru

31 January 1968 (from the Australia-, NZ-, and UK-administered UN trusteeship)

Nepal

1768 (unified by Prithvi Narayan Shah)

Netherlands

23 January 1579 (the northern provinces of the Low Countries conclude the Union of Utrecht breaking with Spain; on 26 July 1581 they formally declared their independence with an Act

of

Abjuration; however, it was not until 30 January 1648 and the Peace

of Westphalia that Spain recognized this independence)

Netherlands Antilles

none (part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands)

New Caledonia

none (overseas territory of France); note - a

referendum on independence was held in 1998 but did not pass; a

new

referendum is scheduled for 2014

New Zealand

26 September 1907 (from UK)

Nicaragua

15 September 1821 (from Spain)

Niger

3 August 1960 (from France)

Nigeria

1 October 1960 (from UK)

Niue

on 19 October 1974, Niue became a self-governing parliamentary government in free association with New Zealand

Norfolk Island

none (territory of Australia)

Northern Mariana Islands

none (commonwealth in political union with the US)

Norway

7 June 1905 (Norway declared the union with Sweden dissolved); 26 October 1905 (Sweden agreed to the repeal of the union)

Oman

1650 (expulsion of the Portuguese)

Pakistan

14 August 1947 (from UK)

Palau

1 October 1994 (from the US-administered UN Trusteeship)

Panama

3 November 1903 (from Colombia; became independent from Spain
28 November 1821)

Papua New Guinea

16 September 1975 (from the Australian-administered UN trusteeship)

Paraguay

14 May 1811 (from Spain)

Peru

28 July 1821 (from Spain)

Philippines

12 June 1898 (from Spain)

Pitcairn Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Poland

11 November 1918 (independent republic proclaimed)

Portugal

1143 (Kingdom of Portugal recognized); 5 October 1910
(independent republic proclaimed)

Puerto Rico

none (territory of the US with commonwealth status)

Qatar

3 September 1971 (from UK)

Reunion

none (overseas department of France)

Romania

9 May 1877 (independence proclaimed from the Ottoman Empire;
independence recognized 13 July 1878 by the Treaty of Berlin;
kingdom proclaimed 26 March 1881); 30 December 1947
(republic proclaimed)

Russia

24 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Rwanda

1 July 1962 (from Belgium-administered UN trusteeship)

Saint Helena

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

19 September 1983 (from UK)

Saint Lucia

22 February 1979 (from UK)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon none (territorial collectivity of France;
has been under French control since 1763)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

27 October 1979 (from UK)

Samoa

1 January 1962 (from New Zealand-administered UN trusteeship)

San Marino

3 September A.D. 301

Sao Tome and Principe

12 July 1975 (from Portugal)

Saudi Arabia

23 September 1932 (unification of the kingdom)

Senegal

4 April 1960 (from France); note - complete independence was achieved upon dissolution of federation with Mali on 20 August 1960

Serbia

5 June 2006 (from Serbia and Montenegro)

Seychelles

29 June 1976 (from UK)

Sierra Leone

27 April 1961 (from UK)

Singapore

9 August 1965 (from Malaysian Federation)

Slovakia

1 January 1993 (Czechoslovakia split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia)

Slovenia

25 June 1991 (from Yugoslavia)

Solomon Islands

7 July 1978 (from UK)

Somalia

1 July 1960 (from a merger of British Somaliland, which became independent from the UK on 26 June 1960, and Italian Somaliland, which became independent from the Italian-administered

UN trusteeship on 1 July 1960, to form the Somali Republic)

South Africa

31 May 1910 (from UK); note - South Africa became a republic in 1961 following an October 1960 referendum

Spain

the Iberian peninsula was characterized by a variety of independent kingdoms prior to the Muslim occupation that began in

the early 8th century AD and lasted nearly seven centuries; the small Christian redoubts of the north began the reconquest almost immediately, culminating in the seizure of Granada in 1492; this event completed the unification of several kingdoms and is traditionally considered the forging of present-day Spain

Sri Lanka

4 February 1948 (from UK)

Sudan

1 January 1956 (from Egypt and UK)

Suriname

25 November 1975 (from Netherlands)

Svalbard

none (territory of Norway)

Swaziland

6 September 1968 (from UK)

Sweden

6 June 1523 (Gustav VASA elected king)

Switzerland

1 August 1291 (founding of the Swiss Confederation)

Syria

17 April 1946 (from League of Nations mandate under French administration)

Tajikistan

9 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Tanzania

26 April 1964; Tanganyika became independent 9 December 1961 (from UK-administered UN trusteeship); Zanzibar became independent 19 December 1963 (from UK); Tanganyika united with

Zanzibar 26 April 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanganyika and

Zanzibar; renamed United Republic of Tanzania 29 October 1964

Thailand

1238 (traditional founding date; never colonized)

Togo

27 April 1960 (from French-administered UN trusteeship)

Tokelau

none (territory of New Zealand)

Tonga

4 June 1970 (from UK protectorate)

Trinidad and Tobago

31 August 1962 (from UK)

Tunisia

20 March 1956 (from France)

Turkey

29 October 1923 (successor state to the Ottoman Empire)

Turkmenistan

27 October 1991 (from the Soviet Union)

Turks and Caicos Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Tuvalu

1 October 1978 (from UK)

Uganda

9 October 1962 (from UK)

Ukraine

24 August 1991 (from the Soviet Union)

United Arab Emirates

2 December 1971 (from UK)

United Kingdom

England has existed as a unified entity since the 10th century; the union between England and Wales, begun in 1284

with the Statute of Rhuddlan, was not formalized until 1536 with an

Act of Union; in another Act of Union in 1707, England and Scotland

agreed to permanently join as Great Britain; the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was implemented in 1801, with the adoption of the name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921 formalized a partition of Ireland; six northern Irish counties remained part of the United Kingdom as Northern Ireland and the current name of the country, the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was adopted in 1927

United States

4 July 1776 (from Great Britain)

Uruguay

25 August 1825 (from Brazil)

Uzbekistan

1 September 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Vanuatu

30 July 1980 (from France and UK)

Venezuela

5 July 1811 (from Spain)

Vietnam

2 September 1945 (from France)

Wallis and Futuna

none (overseas territory of France)

Yemen

22 May 1990 (Republic of Yemen established with the merger of the Yemen Arab Republic [Yemen (Sanaa) or North Yemen] and the

Marxist-dominated People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
[Yemen

(Aden) or South Yemen]]); note - previously North Yemen had
become

independent in November of 1918 (from the Ottoman Empire) and
South

Yemen had become independent on 30 November 1967 (from the
UK)

Zambia

24 October 1964 (from UK)

Zimbabwe

18 April 1980 (from UK)

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@2089 Industrial production growth rate (%)

Afghanistan

NA%

Albania

3.1% (2004 est.)

Algeria

8% (2005 est.)

American Samoa

NA%

Andorra

NA%

Angola

13.5% (2004)

Anguilla

3.1% (1997 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

6% (1997 est.)

Argentina

7.7% (2005 est.)

Armenia

7.5% (2005 est.)

Aruba

NA%

Australia

1.1% (2005 est.)

Austria

4.7% (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

40% (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The

NA%

Bahrain

2% (2000 est.)

Bangladesh

6.7% (2005 est.)

Barbados

-3.2% (2000 est.)

Belarus

15.6% (2005 est.)

Belgium

-0.2% (2005 est.)

Belize

4.6% (1999)

Benin

8.3% (2001 est.)

Bermuda

NA%

Bhutan

9.3% (1996 est.)

Bolivia

5.7% (2004 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

5.5% (2003 est.)

Botswana

7.5% (2005 est.)

Brazil

3.4% (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

NA%

Brunei

7.3% (2003 est.)

Bulgaria
7.9% (2005)

Burkina Faso
14% (2001 est.)

Burma
NA%

Burundi
18% (2001)

Cambodia
22% (2002 est.)

Cameroon
4.2% (1999 est.)

Canada
2.6% (2005 est.)

Cape Verde
NA%

Cayman Islands
NA%

Central African Republic
3% (2002)

Chad
5% (1995)

Chile
3.4% (2005 est.)

China
29.5% (2005 est.)

Colombia
3.7% (2005 est.)

Comoros
-2% (1999 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
NA%

Congo, Republic of the
0% (2002 est.)

Cook Islands
1% (2002)

Costa Rica
5.7% (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire
15% (1998 est.)

Croatia
5.1% (2005 est.)

Cuba
5.1% (2005 est.)

Cyprus
Republic of Cyprus: 0.4% (2005 est.); north Cyprus: -0.3%
(2002 est.)

Czech Republic
5.7% (2005)

Denmark
1.6% (2005 est.)

Djibouti

3% (1996 est.)

Dominica

-10% (1997 est.)

Dominican Republic

2% (2001 est.)

East Timor

8.5%

Ecuador

2.1% (2005 est.)

Egypt

5% (2005 est.)

El Salvador

1.5% (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

30% (2002 est.)

Eritrea

NA%

Estonia

9.7% (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

6.7% (2001 est.)

European Union

1.3% (2005 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA%

Faroe Islands
8% (1999 est.)

Fiji
NA%

Finland
-2% (2005 est.)

France
0.2% (2005 est.)

French Guiana
NA%

French Polynesia
NA%

Gabon
1.6% (2002 est.)

Gambia, The
NA%

Gaza Strip
NA%

Georgia
3% (2000)

Germany
2.9% (2005 est.)

Ghana
3.8% (2000 est.)

Gibraltar
NA%

Greece
-0.3% (2005 est.)

Greenland
NA%

Grenada
0.7% (1997 est.)

Guadeloupe
NA%

Guam
NA%

Guatemala
4.1% (1999)

Guernsey
NA%

Guinea
NA

Guinea-Bissau
4.7% (2003 est.)

Guyana
NA%

Haiti
NA%

Honduras
7.7% (2003 est.)

Hong Kong
-0.6% (2005 est.)

Hungary

7.3% (2005 est.)

Iceland

14.2% (2005 est.)

India

7.9% (2005 est.)

Indonesia

4.8% (2005 est.)

Iran

3% excluding oil (2005 est.)

Iraq

NA%

Ireland

3% (2005 est.)

Isle of Man

3.2% (FY96/97)

Israel

2.8% (2005 est.)

Italy

-1% (2005 est.)

Jamaica

-2% (2000 est.)

Japan

1.5% (2005 est.)

Jersey

NA%

Jordan

7.5% (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

4.6% (2005 est.)

Kenya

4.6% (2005 est.)

Kiribati

0.7% (1991 est.)

Korea, North

NA%

Korea, South

5.9% (2005 est.)

Kuwait

13.1% (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

7.1% (2004 est.)

Laos

13% (2005 est.)

Latvia

5.6% (2005 est.)

Lebanon

NA%

Lesotho

15.5% (1999)

Liberia

NA%

Libya

NA%

Liechtenstein

NA%

Lithuania

7.3% (2005 est.)

Luxembourg

4.5% (2005 est.)

Macau

NA%

Macedonia

6.8% (2005 est.)

Madagascar

3% (2000 est.)

Malawi

7.9% (2005 est.)

Malaysia

4.1% (2005 est.)

Maldives

-0.9% (2004 est.)

Mali

NA%

Malta

NA%

Marshall Islands

NA%

Martinique

NA%

Mauritania

2% (2000 est.)

Mauritius

8% (2000 est.)

Mayotte

NA%

Mexico

1.9% (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

NA%

Moldova

17% (2003 est.)

Monaco

NA%

Mongolia

4.1% (2002 est.)

Montserrat

NA%

Morocco

4% NA%

Mozambique

3.4% (2000)

Namibia

NA%

Nauru

NA%

Nepal

3.8% (FY04/05)

Netherlands

-1.4% (2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

NA%

New Caledonia

-0.6% (1996)

New Zealand

-2.5% (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

2.4% (2005 est.)

Niger

5.1% (2003 est.)

Nigeria

3.8% (2005 est.)

Niue

NA%

Northern Mariana Islands

NA%

Norway

-0.5% (2005 est.)

Oman

4.1% (2005 est.)

Pakistan

10.7% (2005 est.)

Palau

NA%

Panama

1.7% (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

NA%

Paraguay

0% (2000 est.)

Peru

6.9% (2005 est.)

Philippines

2.2% (2005 est.)

Poland

3.7% (2005 est.)

Portugal

0% (2005 est.)

Puerto Rico

NA%

Qatar

10% (2003 est.)

Reunion

NA%

Romania

1.9% (2005 est.)

Russia
4% (2005 est.)

Rwanda
7% (2001 est.)

Saint Helena
NA%

Saint Kitts and Nevis
NA%

Saint Lucia
-8.9% (1997 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
NA%

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
-0.9% (1997 est.)

Samoa
2.8% (2000)

San Marino
6% (1997 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe
NA%

Saudi Arabia
5.3% (2005 est.)

Senegal
3.1% (2005 est.)

Serbia
1.4% (2006 est.)

Seychelles

NA%

Sierra Leone

NA%

Singapore

9.5% (2005 est.)

Slovakia

3.8% (2005 est.)

Slovenia

3.1% (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands

NA%

Somalia

NA%

South Africa

3.6% (2005 est.)

Spain

0.7% (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka

8.2% (2005 est.)

Sudan

8.5% (1999 est.)

Suriname

6.5% (1994 est.)

Swaziland

3.7% (FY95/96)

Sweden

1.6% (2005 est.)

Switzerland

3% (2005 est.)

Syria

7% (2002 est.)

Taiwan

4.1% (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

8.2% (2002 est.)

Tanzania

8.4% (1999 est.)

Thailand

9.1% (2005 est.)

Togo

NA%

Tonga

1% (2003 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

9% (2005 est.)

Tunisia

0.9% (2005 est.)

Turkey

5.9% (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

22% (2003 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

NA%

Tuvalu

NA%

Uganda

9% (2005 est.)

Ukraine

3.2% (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates

4% (2000)

United Kingdom

-1.9% (2005 est.)

United States

3.2% (2005 est.)

Uruguay

8.5% (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan

7.7% (2005 est.)

Vanuatu

1% (1997 est.)

Venezuela

7.2% (2005 est.)

Vietnam

17.2% (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands

NA%

Wallis and Futuna

NA%

West Bank

NA%

Western Sahara

NA%

World

3% (2003 est.)

Yemen

3% (2003 est.)

Zambia

7.9% (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe

3.6% (2005 est.)

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@2090 Industries

Afghanistan

small-scale production of textiles, soap, furniture,
shoes, fertilizer, cement; handwoven carpets; natural gas, coal,
copper

Albania

food processing, textiles and clothing; lumber, oil, cement, chemicals, mining, basic metals, hydropower

Algeria

petroleum, natural gas, light industries, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food processing

American Samoa

tuna canneries (largely supplied by foreign fishing vessels), handicrafts

Andorra

tourism (particularly skiing), cattle raising, timber, banking

Angola

petroleum; diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, feldspar, bauxite, uranium, and gold; cement; basic metal products; fish processing; food processing, brewing, tobacco products, sugar; textiles; ship repair

Anguilla

tourism, boat building, offshore financial services

Antigua and Barbuda

tourism, construction, light manufacturing (clothing, alcohol, household appliances)

Argentina

food processing, motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals and petrochemicals, printing, metallurgy, steel

Armenia

diamond-processing, metal-cutting machine tools, forging-pressing machines, electric motors, tires, knitted wear, hosiery, shoes, silk fabric, chemicals, trucks, instruments,

microelectronics, jewelry manufacturing, software development,
food
processing, brandy

Aruba
tourism, transshipment facilities, oil refining

Australia
mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food
processing, chemicals, steel

Austria
construction, machinery, vehicles and parts, food, metals,
chemicals, lumber and wood processing, paper and paperboard,
communications equipment, tourism

Azerbaijan
petroleum and natural gas, petroleum products, oilfield
equipment; steel, iron ore; cement; chemicals and petrochemicals;
textiles

Bahamas, The
tourism, banking, cement, oil transshipment, salt, rum,
aragonite, pharmaceuticals, spiral-welded steel pipe

Bahrain
petroleum processing and refining, aluminum smelting, iron
pelletization, fertilizers, offshore banking, ship repairing, tourism

Bangladesh
cotton textiles, jute, garments, tea processing, paper
newsprint, cement, chemical fertilizer, light engineering, sugar

Barbados
tourism, sugar, light manufacturing, component assembly for
export

Belarus

metal-cutting machine tools, tractors, trucks, earthmovers, motorcycles, televisions, chemical fibers, fertilizer, textiles, radios, refrigerators

Belgium

engineering and metal products, motor vehicle assembly, transportation equipment, scientific instruments, processed food and

beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, glass, petroleum

Belize

garment production, food processing, tourism, construction

Benin

textiles, food processing, construction materials, cement

Bermuda

international business, tourism, light manufacturing

Bhutan

cement, wood products, processed fruits, alcoholic beverages, calcium carbide

Bolivia

mining, smelting, petroleum, food and beverages, tobacco, handicrafts, clothing

Bosnia and Herzegovina

steel, coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, manganese, bauxite, vehicle assembly, textiles, tobacco products, wooden furniture, tank and aircraft assembly, domestic appliances, oil refining

Botswana

diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash; livestock

processing; textiles

Brazil

textiles, shoes, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron ore, tin, steel, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, other machinery and equipment

British Virgin Islands

tourism, light industry, construction, rum, concrete block, offshore financial center

Brunei

petroleum, petroleum refining, liquefied natural gas, construction

Bulgaria

electricity, gas, water; food, beverages, tobacco; machinery and equipment, base metals, chemical products, coke, refined petroleum, nuclear fuel

Burkina Faso

cotton lint, beverages, agricultural processing, soap, cigarettes, textiles, gold

Burma

agricultural processing; knit and woven apparel; wood and wood products; copper, tin, tungsten, iron; construction materials; pharmaceuticals; fertilizer; cement; natural gas

Burundi

light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of imported components; public works construction; food processing

Cambodia

tourism, garments, rice milling, fishing, wood and wood

products, rubber, cement, gem mining, textiles

Cameroon

petroleum production and refining, aluminum production, food processing, light consumer goods, textiles, lumber, ship repair

Canada

transportation equipment, chemicals, processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, fish

products, petroleum and natural gas

Cape Verde

food and beverages, fish processing, shoes and garments, salt mining, ship repair

Cayman Islands

tourism, banking, insurance and finance, construction, construction materials, furniture

Central African Republic

gold and diamond mining, logging, brewing, textiles, footwear, assembly of bicycles and motorcycles

Chad

oil, cotton textiles, meatpacking, beer brewing, natron (sodium carbonate), soap, cigarettes, construction materials

Chile

copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, wood and wood products, transport equipment, cement, textiles

China

mining and ore processing, iron, steel, aluminum, and other metals, coal; machine building; armaments; textiles and apparel;

petroleum; cement; chemicals; fertilizers; consumer products, including footwear, toys, and electronics; food processing; transportation equipment, including automobiles, rail cars and locomotives, ships, and aircraft; telecommunications equipment, commercial space launch vehicles, satellites

Christmas Island

tourism, phosphate extraction (near depletion)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

copra products and tourism

Colombia

textiles, food processing, oil, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, cement; gold, coal, emeralds

Comoros

tourism, perfume distillation

Congo, Democratic Republic of the mining (diamonds, copper, zinc), mineral processing, consumer products (including textiles, footwear, cigarettes, processed foods and beverages), cement, commercial ship repair

Congo, Republic of the

petroleum extraction, cement, lumber, brewing, sugar, palm oil, soap, flour, cigarettes

Cook Islands

fruit processing, tourism, fishing, clothing, handicrafts

Costa Rica

microprocessors, food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer, plastic products

Cote d'Ivoire

foodstuffs, beverages; wood products, oil refining, truck and bus assembly, textiles, fertilizer, building materials, electricity, ship construction and repair

Croatia

chemicals and plastics, machine tools, fabricated metal, electronics, pig iron and rolled steel products, aluminum, paper, wood products, construction materials, textiles, shipbuilding, petroleum and petroleum refining, food and beverages, tourism

Cuba

sugar, petroleum, tobacco, construction, nickel, steel, cement, agricultural machinery, pharmaceuticals

Cyprus

tourism, food and beverage processing, cement and gypsum production, ship repair and refurbishment, textiles, light chemicals, metal products, wood, paper, stone, and clay products

Czech Republic

metallurgy, machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, glass, armaments

Denmark

iron, steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals, food processing, machinery and transportation equipment, textiles and clothing, electronics, construction, furniture and other wood products, shipbuilding and refurbishment, windmills, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment

Dhekelia

none

Djibouti

construction, agricultural processing, salt

Dominica

soap, coconut oil, tourism, copra, furniture, cement blocks, shoes

Dominican Republic

tourism, sugar processing, ferronickel and gold mining, textiles, cement, tobacco

East Timor

printing, soap manufacturing, handicrafts, woven cloth

Ecuador

petroleum, food processing, textiles, wood products, chemicals

Egypt

textiles, food processing, tourism, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hydrocarbons, construction, cement, metals, light manufactures

El Salvador

food processing, beverages, petroleum, chemicals, fertilizer, textiles, furniture, light metals

Equatorial Guinea

petroleum, fishing, sawmilling, natural gas

Eritrea

food processing, beverages, clothing and textiles, salt, cement, commercial ship repair

Estonia

engineering, electronics, wood and wood products, textile; information technology, telecommunications

Ethiopia

food processing, beverages, textiles, leather, chemicals,

metals processing, cement

European Union

among the world's largest and most technologically advanced, the European Union industrial base includes: ferrous and

non-ferrous metal production and processing, metal products, petroleum, coal, cement, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, aerospace, rail

transportation equipment, passenger and commercial vehicles, construction equipment, industrial equipment, shipbuilding, electrical power equipment, machine tools and automated manufacturing systems, electronics and telecommunications equipment,

fishing, food and beverage processing, furniture, paper, textiles, tourism

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

fish and wool processing; tourism

Faroe Islands

fishing, fish processing, small ship repair and refurbishment, handicrafts

Fiji

tourism, sugar, clothing, copra, gold, silver, lumber, small cottage industries

Finland

metals and metal products, electronics, machinery and scientific instruments, shipbuilding, pulp and paper, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, clothing

France

machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics; textiles, food processing; tourism

French Guiana

construction, shrimp processing, forestry products, rum, gold mining

French Polynesia

tourism, pearls, agricultural processing, handicrafts, phosphates

Gabon

petroleum extraction and refining; manganese, gold; chemicals, ship repair, food and beverages, textiles, lumbering and plywood, cement

Gambia, The

processing peanuts, fish, and hides; tourism, beverages, agricultural machinery assembly, woodworking, metalworking, clothing

Gaza Strip

generally small family businesses that produce textiles, soap, olive-wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs; the Israelis have established some small-scale modern industries in an industrial center, but operations ceased prior to Israel's evacuation of Gaza Strip settlements

Georgia

steel, aircraft, machine tools, electrical appliances, mining (manganese and copper), chemicals, wood products, wine

Germany

among the world's largest and most technologically advanced producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, electronics, food and beverages, shipbuilding, textiles

Ghana

mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, aluminum smelting, food processing, cement, small commercial ship building

Gibraltar

tourism, banking and finance, ship repairing, tobacco

Greece

tourism, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products; mining, petroleum

Greenland

fish processing (mainly shrimp and Greenland halibut); gold, niobium, tantalite, uranium, iron and diamond mining; handicrafts, hides and skins, small shipyards

Grenada

food and beverages, textiles, light assembly operations, tourism, construction

Guadeloupe

construction, cement, rum, sugar, tourism

Guam

US military, tourism, construction, transshipment services, concrete products, printing and publishing, food processing, textiles

Guatemala

sugar, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, petroleum, metals, rubber, tourism

Guernsey

tourism, banking

Guinea

bauxite, gold, diamonds; alumina refining; light manufacturing and agricultural processing industries

Guinea-Bissau

agricultural products processing, beer, soft drinks

Guyana

bauxite, sugar, rice milling, timber, textiles, gold mining

Haiti

sugar refining, flour milling, textiles, cement, light assembly industries based on imported parts

Holy See (Vatican City) printing; production of coins, medals, postage stamps; a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms; worldwide banking and financial activities

Honduras

sugar, coffee, textiles, clothing, wood products

Hong Kong

textiles, clothing, tourism, banking, shipping, electronics, plastics, toys, watches, clocks

Hungary

mining, metallurgy, construction materials, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals), motor vehicles

Iceland

fish processing; aluminum smelting, ferrosilicon production; geothermal power, tourism

India

textiles, chemicals, food processing, steel, transportation equipment, cement, mining, petroleum, machinery, software

Indonesia

petroleum and natural gas, textiles, apparel, footwear, mining, cement, chemical fertilizers, plywood, rubber, food, tourism

Iran

petroleum, petrochemicals, textiles, cement and other construction materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabrication, armaments

Iraq

petroleum, chemicals, textiles, leather, construction materials, food processing, fertilizer, metal fabrication/processing

Ireland

steel, lead, zinc, silver, aluminum, barite, and gypsum mining processing; food products, brewing, textiles, clothing; chemicals, pharmaceuticals; machinery, rail transportation equipment, passenger and commercial vehicles, ship construction and refurbishment; glass and crystal; software, tourism

Isle of Man

financial services, light manufacturing, tourism

Israel

high-technology projects (including aviation, communications, computer-aided design and manufactures, medical electronics, fiber

optics), wood and paper products, potash and phosphates, food, beverages, and tobacco, caustic soda, cement, construction, metals products, chemical products, plastics, diamond cutting, textiles, footwear

Italy

tourism, machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles, motor vehicles, clothing, footwear, ceramics

Jamaica

tourism, bauxite/alumina, agro processing, light manufactures, rum, cement, metal, paper, chemical products, telecommunications

Japan

among world's largest and technologically advanced producers of motor vehicles, electronic equipment, machine tools, steel and nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals, textiles, processed foods

Jersey

tourism, banking and finance, dairy

Jordan

textiles, phosphate mining, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, petroleum refining, cement, potash, inorganic chemicals, light manufacturing, tourism

Kazakhstan

oil, coal, iron ore, manganese, chromite, lead, zinc, copper, titanium, bauxite, gold, silver, phosphates, sulfur, iron and steel; tractors and other agricultural machinery, electric motors, construction materials

Kenya

small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural products, oil refining; aluminum, steel, lead; cement, commercial ship repair, tourism

Kiribati

fishing, handicrafts

Korea, North

military products; machine building, electric power, chemicals; mining (coal, iron ore, magnesite, graphite, copper, zinc, lead, and precious metals), metallurgy; textiles, food processing; tourism

Korea, South

electronics, telecommunications, automobile production, chemicals, shipbuilding, steel

Kuwait

petroleum, petrochemicals, cement, shipbuilding and repair, desalination, food processing, construction materials

Kyrgyzstan

small machinery, textiles, food processing, cement, shoes, sawn logs, refrigerators, furniture, electric motors, gold, rare earth metals

Laos

copper, tin, and gypsum mining; timber, electric power, agricultural processing, construction, garments, tourism, cement

Latvia

buses, vans, street and railroad cars; synthetic fibers, agricultural machinery, fertilizers, washing machines, radios, electronics, pharmaceuticals, processed foods, textiles; note - dependent on imports for energy and raw materials

Lebanon

banking, tourism, food processing, jewelry, cement, textiles, mineral and chemical products, wood and furniture products, oil refining, metal fabricating

Lesotho

food, beverages, textiles, apparel assembly, handicrafts, construction, tourism

Liberia

rubber processing, palm oil processing, timber, diamonds

Libya

petroleum, iron and steel, food processing, textiles, handicrafts, cement

Liechtenstein

electronics, metal manufacturing, dental products, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food products, precision instruments, tourism, optical instruments

Lithuania

metal-cutting machine tools, electric motors, television sets, refrigerators and freezers, petroleum refining, shipbuilding (small ships), furniture making, textiles, food processing, fertilizers, agricultural machinery, optical equipment, electronic components, computers, amber jewelry

Luxembourg

banking and financial services, iron and steel,

information technology, telecommunications, cargo transportation, food processing, chemicals, metal products, engineering, tires, glass, aluminum, tourism

Macau

tourism, gambling, clothing, textiles, electronics, footwear, toys

Macedonia

food processing, beverages, textiles, chemicals, steel, cement, energy, pharmaceuticals

Madagascar

meat processing, soap, breweries, tanneries, sugar, textiles, glassware, cement, automobile assembly plant, paper, petroleum, tourism

Malawi

tobacco, tea, sugar, sawmill products, cement, consumer goods

Malaysia

Peninsular Malaysia - rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin mining
and smelting, logging, timber processing; Sabah - logging, petroleum
production; Sarawak - agriculture processing, petroleum
production
and refining, logging

Maldives

fish processing, tourism, shipping, boat building, coconut processing, garments, woven mats, rope, handicrafts, coral and sand
mining

Mali

food processing; construction; phosphate and gold mining

Malta

tourism, electronics, ship building and repair, construction, food and beverages, textiles, footwear, clothing, tobacco

Marshall Islands

copra, tuna processing, tourism, craft items from seashells, wood, and pearls

Martinique

construction, rum, cement, oil refining, sugar, tourism

Mauritania

fish processing, mining of iron ore and gypsum

Mauritius

food processing (largely sugar milling), textiles, clothing, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, nonelectrical machinery, tourism

Mayotte

newly created lobster and shrimp industry, construction

Mexico

food and beverages, tobacco, chemicals, iron and steel, petroleum, mining, textiles, clothing, motor vehicles, consumer durables, tourism

Micronesia, Federated States of

tourism, construction; fish processing, specialized aquaculture; craft items from shell, wood, and pearls

Moldova

sugar, vegetable oil, food processing, agricultural

machinery; foundry equipment, refrigerators and freezers, washing machines; hosiery, shoes, textiles

Monaco

tourism, construction, small-scale industrial and consumer products

Mongolia

construction and construction materials; mining (coal, copper, molybdenum, fluorspar, tin, tungsten, and gold); oil; food and beverages; processing of animal products, cashmere and natural fiber manufacturing

Montenegro

steelmaking, agricultural processing, consumer goods, tourism

Montserrat

tourism, rum, textiles, electronic appliances

Morocco

phosphate rock mining and processing, food processing, leather goods, textiles, construction, tourism

Mozambique

food, beverages, chemicals (fertilizer, soap, paints), aluminum, petroleum products, textiles, cement, glass, asbestos, tobacco

Namibia

meatpacking, fish processing, dairy products; mining (diamonds, lead, zinc, tin, silver, tungsten, uranium, copper)

Nauru

phosphate mining, offshore banking, coconut products

Nepal

tourism, carpet, textile; small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; cigarettes, cement and brick production

Netherlands

agroindustries, metal and engineering products, electrical machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum, construction, microelectronics, fishing

Netherlands Antilles

tourism (Curacao, Sint Maarten, and Bonaire), petroleum refining (Curacao), petroleum transshipment facilities (Curacao and Bonaire), light manufacturing (Curacao)

New Caledonia

nickel mining and smelting

New Zealand

food processing, wood and paper products, textiles, machinery, transportation equipment, banking and insurance, tourism, mining

Nicaragua

food processing, chemicals, machinery and metal products, textiles, clothing, petroleum refining and distribution, beverages, footwear, wood

Niger

uranium mining, cement, brick, soap, textiles, food processing, chemicals, slaughterhouses

Nigeria

crude oil, coal, tin, columbite; palm oil, peanuts, cotton, rubber, wood; hides and skins, textiles, cement and other construction materials, food products, footwear, chemicals,

fertilizer, printing, ceramics, steel, small commercial ship
construction and repair

Niue

tourism, handicrafts, food processing

Norfolk Island

tourism, light industry, ready mixed concrete

Northern Mariana Islands

tourism, construction, garments, handicrafts

Norway

petroleum and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, pulp and
paper products, metals, chemicals, timber, mining, textiles, fishing

Oman

crude oil production and refining, natural and liquefied
natural gas (LNG) production; construction, cement, copper, steel,
chemicals, optic fiber

Pakistan

textiles and apparel, food processing, pharmaceuticals,
construction materials, paper products, fertilizer, shrimp

Palau

tourism, craft items (from shell, wood, pearls), construction,
garment making

Panama

construction, brewing, cement and other construction
materials, sugar milling

Papua New Guinea

copra crushing, palm oil processing, plywood
production, wood chip production; mining of gold, silver, and
copper; crude oil production, petroleum refining; construction,

tourism

Paraguay

sugar, cement, textiles, beverages, wood products, steel, metallurgic, electric power

Peru

mining and refining of minerals; steel, metal fabrication; petroleum extraction and refining, natural gas; fishing and fish processing, textiles, clothing, food processing

Philippines

electronics assembly, garments, footwear, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, petroleum refining, fishing

Pitcairn Islands

postage stamps, handicrafts, beekeeping, honey

Poland

machine building, iron and steel, coal mining, chemicals, shipbuilding, food processing, glass, beverages, textiles

Portugal

textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metals and metalworking; oil refining; chemicals; fish canning; rubber and plastic products; ceramics; electronics and communications equipment; rail transportation equipment; aerospace equipment; ship construction and refurbishment; wine; tourism

Puerto Rico

pharmaceuticals, electronics, apparel, food products, tourism

Qatar

crude oil production and refining, ammonia, fertilizers, petrochemicals, steel reinforcing bars, cement, commercial ship repair

Reunion

sugar, rum, cigarettes, handicraft items, flower oil extraction

Romania

textiles and footwear, light machinery and auto assembly, mining, timber, construction materials, metallurgy, chemicals, food processing, petroleum refining

Russia

complete range of mining and extractive industries producing coal, oil, gas, chemicals, and metals; all forms of machine building from rolling mills to high-performance aircraft and space vehicles; defense industries including radar, missile production, and advanced

electronic components, shipbuilding; road and rail transportation equipment; communications equipment; agricultural machinery, tractors, and construction equipment; electric power generating and

transmitting equipment; medical and scientific instruments; consumer durables, textiles, foodstuffs, handicrafts

Rwanda

cement, agricultural products, small-scale beverages, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes

Saint Helena

construction, crafts (furniture, lacework, fancy woodwork), fishing, philatelic sales

Saint Kitts and Nevis

sugar processing, tourism, cotton, salt,
copra, clothing, footwear, beverages

Saint Lucia

clothing, assembly of electronic components, beverages,
corrugated cardboard boxes, tourism; lime processing, coconut
processing

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

fish processing and supply base for
fishing fleets; tourism

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

food processing, cement, furniture,
clothing, starch

Samoa

food processing, building materials, auto parts

San Marino

tourism, banking, textiles, electronics, ceramics,
cement, wine

Sao Tome and Principe

light construction, textiles, soap, beer, fish
processing, timber

Saudi Arabia

crude oil production, petroleum refining, basic
petrochemicals; ammonia, industrial gases, sodium hydroxide
(caustic
soda), cement, fertilizer, plastics; metals, commercial ship repair,
commercial aircraft repair, construction

Senegal

agricultural and fish processing, phosphate mining, fertilizer production, petroleum refining, construction materials, ship construction and repair

Serbia

sugar, agricultural machinery, electrical and communication equipment, paper and pulp, lead, transportation equipment

Seychelles

fishing, tourism, processing of coconuts and vanilla, coir (coconut fiber) rope, boat building, printing, furniture; beverages

Sierra Leone

diamond mining; small-scale manufacturing (beverages, textiles, cigarettes, footwear); petroleum refining, small commercial ship repair

Singapore

electronics, chemicals, financial services, oil drilling equipment, petroleum refining, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, ship repair, offshore platform construction, life sciences, entrepot trade

Slovakia

metal and metal products; food and beverages; electricity, gas, coke, oil, nuclear fuel; chemicals and manmade fibers; machinery; paper and printing; earthenware and ceramics; transport vehicles; textiles; electrical and optical apparatus; rubber products

Slovenia

ferrous metallurgy and aluminum products, lead and zinc smelting; electronics (including military electronics), trucks, electric power equipment, wood products, textiles, chemicals, machine tools

Solomon Islands

fish (tuna), mining, timber

Somalia

a few light industries, including sugar refining, textiles, wireless communication

South Africa

mining (world's largest producer of platinum, gold, chromium), automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemicals, fertilizer, foodstuffs, commercial ship repair

Spain

textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles, machine tools, tourism, clay and refractory products, footwear, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment

Sri Lanka

processing of rubber, tea, coconuts, tobacco and other agricultural commodities; telecommunications, insurance, banking; clothing, textiles; cement, petroleum refining

Sudan

oil, cotton ginning, textiles, cement, edible oils, sugar, soap distilling, shoes, petroleum refining, pharmaceuticals, armaments, automobile/light truck assembly

Suriname

bauxite and gold mining, alumina production; oil, lumbering, food processing, fishing

Swaziland

mining (coal, raw asbestos), wood pulp, sugar, soft drink concentrates, textile and apparel

Sweden

iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, motor vehicles

Switzerland

machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments

Syria

petroleum, textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco, phosphate rock mining

Taiwan

electronics, petroleum refining, armaments, chemicals, textiles, iron and steel, machinery, cement, food processing, vehicles, consumer products, pharmaceuticals

Tajikistan

aluminum, zinc, lead; chemicals and fertilizers, cement, vegetable oil, metal-cutting machine tools, refrigerators and freezers

Tanzania

agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine); diamond, gold, and iron mining, salt, soda ash; cement, oil refining, shoes, apparel, wood products, fertilizer

Thailand

tourism, textiles and garments, agricultural processing, beverages, tobacco, cement, light manufacturing such as jewelry

and

electric appliances, computers and parts, integrated circuits, furniture, plastics, automobiles and automotive parts; world's second-largest tungsten producer and third-largest tin producer

Togo

phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages

Tokelau

small-scale enterprises for copra production, woodworking, plaited craft goods; stamps, coins; fishing

Tonga

tourism, fishing

Trinidad and Tobago

petroleum, chemicals, tourism, food processing, cement, beverage, cotton textiles

Tunisia

petroleum, mining (particularly phosphate and iron ore), tourism, textiles, footwear, agribusiness, beverages

Turkey

textiles, food processing, autos, electronics, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron), steel, petroleum, construction, lumber, paper

Turkmenistan

natural gas, oil, petroleum products, textiles, food processing

Turks and Caicos Islands

tourism, offshore financial services

Tuvalu

fishing, tourism, copra

Uganda

sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles; cement, steel production

Ukraine

coal, electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food processing (especially sugar)

United Arab Emirates

petroleum and petrochemicals; fishing, aluminum, cement, fertilizers, commercial ship repair, construction materials, some boat building, handicrafts, textiles

United Kingdom

machine tools, electric power equipment, automation equipment, railroad equipment, shipbuilding, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, electronics and communications equipment, metals, chemicals, coal, petroleum, paper and paper products, food processing, textiles, clothing, other consumer goods

United States

leading industrial power in the world, highly diversified and technologically advanced; petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining

Uruguay

food processing, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals, beverages

Uzbekistan

textiles, food processing, machine building, metallurgy,
gold petroleum, natural gas, chemicals

Vanuatu

food and fish freezing, wood processing, meat canning

Venezuela

petroleum, construction materials, food processing,
textiles; iron ore mining, steel, aluminum; motor vehicle assembly

Vietnam

food processing, garments, shoes, machine-building; mining,
coal, steel; cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires, oil, paper

Virgin Islands

tourism, petroleum refining, watch assembly, rum
distilling, construction, pharmaceuticals, textiles, electronics

Wallis and Futuna

copra, handicrafts, fishing, lumber

West Bank

generally small family businesses that produce cement,
textiles, soap, olive-wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs;
the Israelis have established some small-scale, modern industries
in
the settlements and industrial centers

Western Sahara

phosphate mining, handicrafts

World

dominated by the onrush of technology, especially in
computers, robotics, telecommunications, and medicines and
medical
equipment; most of these advances take place in OECD nations;

only a

small portion of non-OECD countries have succeeded in rapidly adjusting to these technological forces; the accelerated development

of new industrial (and agricultural) technology is complicating already grim environmental problems

Yemen

crude oil production and petroleum refining; small-scale production of cotton textiles and leather goods; food processing; handicrafts; small aluminum products factory; cement; commercial ship repair

Zambia

copper mining and processing, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, fertilizer, horticulture

Zimbabwe

mining (coal, gold, platinum, copper, nickel, tin, clay, numerous metallic and nonmetallic ores), steel; wood products, cement, chemicals, fertilizer, clothing and footwear, foodstuffs, beverages

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2091 Infant mortality rate (deaths/1,000 live births)

Afghanistan

total: 160.23 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 164.77 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 155.45 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Albania

total: 20.75 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 21.2 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 20.27 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Algeria

total: 29.87 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 33.62 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 25.94 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

American Samoa

total: 9.07 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.66 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 8.45 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Andorra

total: 4.04 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.38 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.68 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Angola

total: 185.36 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 197.56 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 172.54 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Anguilla

total: 20.32 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 26.67 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 13.79 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

total: 18.86 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 22.71 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 14.82 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Argentina

total: 14.73 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 16.58 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 12.78 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Armenia

total: 22.47 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 27.59 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 16.51 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Aruba

total: 5.79 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.6 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.95 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Australia

total: 4.63 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.02 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.22 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Austria

total: 4.6 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.65 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.5 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Azerbaijan

total: 79 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 81.08 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 76.81 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Bahamas, The

total: 24.68 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 30.29 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 18.96 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Bahrain

total: 16.8 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 19.65 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 13.87 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Bangladesh

total: 60.83 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 61.87 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 59.74 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Barbados

total: 11.77 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 13.38 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 10.15 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Belarus

total: 13 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 13.92 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 12.03 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Belgium

total: 4.62 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 5.2 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 4.01 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Belize

total: 24.89 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 28.07 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 21.55 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Benin

total: 79.56 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 84.09 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 74.88 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Bermuda

total: 8.3 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.85 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.73 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Bhutan

total: 98.41 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 96.14 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 100.79 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Bolivia

total: 51.77 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 55.31 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 48.05 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

total: 9.82 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 11.26 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 8.28 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Botswana

total: 53.7 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 54.92 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 52.44 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Brazil

total: 28.6 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 32.3 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 24.7 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

British Virgin Islands

total: 16.72 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 19.5 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 13.79 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Brunei

total: 12.25 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 15.46 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 8.86 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Bulgaria

total: 19.85 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 23.52 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 15.95 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Burkina Faso

total: 91.35 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 99.17 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 83.3 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Burma

total: 61.85 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 72.68 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 50.38 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Burundi

total: 63.13 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 70.26 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 55.79 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Cambodia

total: 68.78 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 77.35 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 59.84 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Cameroon

total: 63.52 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 67.38 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 59.53 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Canada

total: 4.69 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.15 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.22 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Cape Verde

total: 46.52 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 51.63 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 41.26 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Cayman Islands

total: 8 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.16 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.81 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Central African Republic

total: 85.63 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 92.44 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 78.61 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Chad

total: 91.45 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 100.12 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 82.43 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Chile

total: 8.58 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.32 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 7.8 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

China

total: 23.12 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 20.6 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 25.94 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Christmas Island

total: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

total: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Colombia

total: 20.35 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 24.25 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 16.31 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Comoros

total: 72.85 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 81.27 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 64.19 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

total: 88.62 deaths/1,000 live
births
male: 96.9 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 80.1 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

total: 85.29 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 91 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 79.41 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Cook Islands

total: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Costa Rica

total: 9.7 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 10.58 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 8.77 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

total: 89.11 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 105.73 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 71.99 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Croatia

total: 6.72 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 6.7 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 6.74 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Cuba

total: 6.22 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 6.99 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 5.41 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Cyprus

total: 7.04 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 8.74 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 5.25 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Czech Republic

total: 3.89 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 4.24 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 3.52 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Denmark

total: 4.51 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 4.54 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 4.47 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Djibouti

total: 102.44 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 110.07 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 94.58 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Dominica

total: 13.71 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 18.09 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 9.11 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Dominican Republic

total: 28.25 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 30.58 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 25.8 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

East Timor

total: 45.89 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 52.03 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 39.44 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Ecuador

total: 22.87 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 27.42 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 18.09 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Egypt

total: 31.33 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 32.04 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 30.58 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

El Salvador

total: 24.39 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 27.27 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 21.37 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

total: 89.21 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 95.22 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 83.02 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Eritrea

total: 46.3 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 52.22 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 40.2 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Estonia

total: 7.73 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.91 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.47 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Ethiopia

total: 93.62 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 103.43 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 83.51 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

European Union

total: 5.1 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.6 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.5 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

total: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Faroe Islands

total: 6.12 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 7.4 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.85 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Fiji

total: 12.3 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 13.63 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 10.91 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Finland

total: 3.55 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 3.86 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.22 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

France

total: 4.21 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.71 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.69 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

French Guiana

total: 11.76 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 12.58 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 10.89 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

French Polynesia

total: 8.29 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.55 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.96 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Gabon

total: 54.51 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 63.65 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 45.1 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Gambia, The

total: 71.58 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 78.06 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 64.9 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Gaza Strip

total: 22.4 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 23.48 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 21.27 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Georgia

total: 17.97 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 20.06 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 15.56 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Germany

total: 4.12 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 4.56 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 3.66 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Ghana

total: 55.02 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 59.56 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 50.33 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Gibraltar

total: 5.06 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 5.63 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 4.46 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Greece

total: 5.43 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 5.97 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 4.86 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Greenland

total: 15.4 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 16.73 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 14.03 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Grenada

total: 14.27 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 13.87 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 14.67 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Guadeloupe

total: 8.41 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 9.59 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 7.16 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Guam

total: 6.81 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 7.48 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 6.1 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Guatemala

total: 30.94 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 33.55 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 28.2 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Guernsey

total: 4.65 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 5.19 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 4.08 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Guinea

total: 90 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 95.16 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 84.69 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

total: 105.21 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 115.53 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 94.57 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Guyana

total: 32.19 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 35.8 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 28.4 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Haiti

total: 71.65 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 78.01 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 65.1 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Honduras

total: 25.82 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 29 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 22.47 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Hong Kong

total: 2.95 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 3.13 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 2.75 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Hungary

total: 8.39 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.09 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 7.64 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Iceland

total: 3.29 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 3.43 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.14 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

India

total: 54.63 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 55.18 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 54.05 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Indonesia

total: 34.39 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 39.36 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 29.17 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Iran

total: 40.3 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 40.49 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 40.1 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Iraq

total: 48.64 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 54.39 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 42.61 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Ireland

total: 5.31 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.82 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.76 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Isle of Man

total: 5.82 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.8 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.79 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Israel

total: 6.89 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 7.61 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.14 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Italy

total: 5.83 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.42 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.19 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Jamaica

total: 15.98 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 16.66 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 15.27 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Japan

total: 3.24 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 3.5 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 2.97 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Jersey

total: 5.16 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.52 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.78 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Jordan

total: 16.76 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 20.04 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 13.28 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Kazakhstan

total: 28.3 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 32.88 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 23.45 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Kenya

total: 59.26 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 61.92 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 56.54 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Kiribati

total: 47.27 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 52.34 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 41.95 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Korea, North

total: 23.29 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 24.97 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 21.52 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Korea, South

total: 6.16 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 6.54 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 5.75 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Kuwait

total: 9.71 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 10.72 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 8.66 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

total: 34.49 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 39.72 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 28.98 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Laos

total: 83.31 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 92.95 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 73.26 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Latvia

total: 9.35 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 11.31 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 7.29 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Lebanon

total: 23.72 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 26.34 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 20.97 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Lesotho

total: 87.24 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 92.04 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 82.28 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Liberia

total: 155.76 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 171.96 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 139.06 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Libya

total: 23.71 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 25.99 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 21.32 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Liechtenstein

total: 4.64 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.24 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.04 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Lithuania

total: 6.78 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.12 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.37 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Luxembourg

total: 4.74 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.73 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.76 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Macau

total: 4.35 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.54 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.15 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Macedonia

total: 9.81 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 9.94 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 9.66 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Madagascar

total: 75.21 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 83.34 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 66.84 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Malawi

total: 94.37 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 98.66 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 89.96 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Malaysia

total: 17.16 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 19.87 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 14.25 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Maldives

total: 54.89 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 54.01 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 55.8 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Mali

total: 107.58 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 117.32 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 97.54 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Malta

total: 3.86 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.34 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.35 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Marshall Islands

total: 28.43 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 31.93 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 24.76 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Martinique

total: 6.95 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.68 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 9.27 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Mauritania

total: 69.48 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 72.44 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 66.43 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Mauritius

total: 14.59 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 17.23 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 11.9 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Mayotte

total: 60.76 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 66.76 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 54.58 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Mexico

total: 20.26 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 22.19 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 18.24 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

total: 29.16 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 32.17 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 26.01 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Moldova

total: 38.38 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 41.44 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 35.17 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Monaco

total: 5.35 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 6.19 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 4.46 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Mongolia

total: 52.12 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 55.51 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 48.57 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Montserrat

total: 7.19 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 8.35 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 5.97 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Morocco

total: 40.24 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 43.99 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 36.3 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Mozambique

total: 129.24 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 134.31 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 124.02 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Namibia

total: 48.1 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 51.99 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 44.09 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Nauru

total: 9.78 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 12.29 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 7.14 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Nepal

total: 65.32 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 63.56 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 67.17 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Netherlands

total: 4.96 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.52 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.38 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

total: 9.76 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 10.54 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 8.93 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

New Caledonia

total: 7.57 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.27 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.83 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

New Zealand

total: 5.76 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.59 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.89 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Nicaragua

total: 28.11 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 31.51 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 24.54 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Niger

total: 118.25 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 122.29 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 114.1 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Nigeria

total: 97.14 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 104.05 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 90.02 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Niue

total: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Norfolk Island

total: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Northern Mariana Islands

total: 6.98 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.92 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 7.03 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Norway

total: 3.67 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.03 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.29 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Oman

total: 18.89 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 21.65 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 16 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Pakistan

total: 70.45 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 70.84 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 70.04 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Palau

total: 14.46 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 16.19 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 12.63 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Panama

total: 16.37 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 17.75 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 14.92 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Papua New Guinea

total: 49.96 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 54.08 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 45.63 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Paraguay

total: 24.78 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 29.4 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 19.92 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Peru

total: 30.94 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 33.49 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 28.27 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Philippines

total: 22.81 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 25.59 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 19.89 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

total: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Poland

total: 7.22 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 7.95 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 6.44 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Portugal

total: 4.98 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 5.45 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 4.48 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Puerto Rico

total: 9.14 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 10.32 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 7.9 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Qatar

total: 18.04 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 21.27 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 14.63 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Reunion

total: 7.63 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.37 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.85 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Romania

total: 25.5 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 28.64 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 22.16 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Russia

total: 15.13 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 17.43 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 12.7 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Rwanda

total: 89.61 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 94.71 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 84.34 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Saint Helena

total: 18.34 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 21.96 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 14.53 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

total: 14.12 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 15.85 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 12.28 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Saint Lucia

total: 13.17 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 14.29 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 11.97 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

total: 7.38 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.46 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 6.24 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

total: 14.4 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 15.67 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 13.08 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Samoa

total: 26.85 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 31.7 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 21.76 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

San Marino

total: 5.63 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.06 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.17 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

total: 41.83 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 43.74 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 39.86 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Saudi Arabia

total: 12.81 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 14.71 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 10.83 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Senegal

total: 52.94 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 56.49 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 49.29 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Seychelles

total: 15.14 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 19.16 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 10.99 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Sierra Leone

total: 160.39 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 177.47 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 142.8 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Singapore

total: 2.29 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 2.5 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 2.07 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Slovakia

total: 7.26 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 8.48 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.98 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Slovenia

total: 4.4 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.99 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 3.77 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Solomon Islands

total: 20.63 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 23.54 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 17.59 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Somalia

total: 114.89 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 124.18 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 105.32 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

South Africa

total: 60.66 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 64.31 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 56.92 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Spain

total: 4.37 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 4.76 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 3.95 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Sri Lanka

total: 13.97 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 15.18 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 12.7 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Sudan

total: 61.05 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 61.88 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 60.18 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Suriname

total: 23.02 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 26.89 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 18.95 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Svalbard

total: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Swaziland

total: 71.85 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 75.25 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 68.34 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Sweden

total: 2.76 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 2.92 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 2.59 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Switzerland

total: 4.34 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 4.84 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 3.81 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Syria

total: 28.61 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 28.85 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 28.36 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Taiwan

total: 6.29 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 6.97 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 5.55 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Tajikistan

total: 106.49 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 117.83 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 94.59 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Tanzania

total: 96.48 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 105.64 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 87.05 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Thailand

total: 19.49 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 20.77 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 18.15 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Togo

total: 60.63 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 68.17 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 52.87 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Tokelau

total: NA
male: NA

female: NA

Tonga

total: 12.3 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 13.63 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 10.91 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

total: 25.05 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 26.86 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 23.15 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Tunisia

total: 23.84 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 26.7 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 20.77 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Turkey

total: 39.69 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 43.27 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 35.93 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Turkmenistan

total: 72.56 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 76.9 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 68 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

total: 15.18 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 17.55 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 12.7 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Tuvalu

total: 19.47 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 22.27 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 16.52 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Uganda

total: 66.15 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 69.51 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 62.69 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Ukraine

total: 9.9 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 11.48 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 8.22 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

United Arab Emirates

total: 14.09 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 16.57 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 11.48 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

United Kingdom

total: 5.08 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 5.67 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.47 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

United States

total: 6.43 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 7.09 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 5.74 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Uruguay

total: 11.61 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 12.9 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 10.27 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Uzbekistan

total: 69.99 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 74.14 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 65.64 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Vanuatu

total: 53.8 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 56.35 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 51.13 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Venezuela

total: 21.54 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 24.58 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 18.27 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Vietnam

total: 25.14 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 25.54 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 24.72 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Virgin Islands

total: 7.86 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 8.93 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 6.72 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Wallis and Futuna

total: NA
male: NA
female: NA

West Bank

total: 19.15 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 21.12 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 17.05 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Western Sahara

total: NA
male: NA
female: NA

World

total: 48.87 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 50.98 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 46.65 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Yemen

total: 59.88 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 64.55 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 54.98 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Zambia

total: 86.84 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 94.08 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 79.37 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

Zimbabwe

total: 51.71 deaths/1,000 live births
male: 54.5 deaths/1,000 live births
female: 48.83 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2092 Inflation rate (consumer prices) (%)

Afghanistan

16.3% (2005 est.)

Albania

2.4% (2005 est.)

Algeria

1.9% (2005 est.)

American Samoa

NA%

Andorra

3.4% (2004)

Angola

23% (2005 est.)

Anguilla

5.3%

Antigua and Barbuda

0.9% (2005 est.)

Argentina

9.6% (2005 est.)

Armenia

0.6% (2005 est.)

Aruba

3.4% (2005)

Australia

2.7% (2005 est.)

Austria

2.3% (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

9.6% (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The

1.2% (2004)

Bahrain

2.7% (2005 est.)

Bangladesh
7% (2005 est.)

Barbados
-0.5% (2003 est.)

Belarus
10.3% (2005 est.)

Belgium
2.8% (2005 est.)

Belize
3% (2005 est.)

Benin
3.5% (2005 est.)

Bermuda
2.8% (November 2005)

Bhutan
7% (2005 est.)

Bolivia
5.4% (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
4.4% (2005 est.)

Botswana
8.6% (2005 est.)

Brazil
6.9% (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands
2% (2005)

Brunei
0.9% (2004)

Bulgaria
5% (2005)

Burkina Faso
6.4% (2005 est.)

Burma
20.2% (2005 est.)

Burundi
16% (2005 est.)

Cambodia
5.8% (2005 est.)

Cameroon
2% (2005 est.)

Canada
2.2% (2005 est.)

Cape Verde
0.4% (2005 est.)

Cayman Islands
4.4% (2004)

Central African Republic
3.6% (2001 est.)

Chad
3% (2005 est.)

Chile
3.1% (2005 est.)

China

1.8% (2005 est.)

Colombia

5% (2005 est.)

Comoros

3% (2005 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

9% (2004 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

2.2% (2005 est.)

Cook Islands

2.1% (2005 est.)

Costa Rica

13.8% (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

3.9% (2005 est.)

Croatia

3.3% (2005 est.)

Cuba

7% (2005 est.)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: 2.6% (2005 est.); north Cyprus: 9.1% (2004 est.)

Czech Republic

1.9% (2005 est.)

Denmark

1.8% (2005 est.)

Djibouti

3% (2005 est.)

Dominica

-0.1% (2005 est.)

Dominican Republic

4.2% (2005 est.)

East Timor

1.4% (2005)

Ecuador

2.1% (2005 est.)

Egypt

4.9% (2005 est.)

El Salvador

4.7% (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

5% (2005 est.)

Eritrea

15% (2005 est.)

Estonia

4.1% (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

11.6% (2005 est.)

European Union

2.2% (2005 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
3.6% (1998)

Faroe Islands
5.1% (1999)

Fiji
3% (2005)

Finland
0.9% (2005 est.)

France
1.7% (2005 est.)

French Guiana
1% (2003)

French Polynesia
1.1% (2006 est.)

Gabon
-0.1% (2005 est.)

Gambia, The
8.8% (2005 est.)

Gaza Strip
7% (includes West Bank) (2003)

Georgia
8.2% (2005 est.)

Germany
2% (2005 est.)

Ghana
15.1% (2005 est.)

Gibraltar

1.5% (1998)

Greece

3.5% (2005 est.)

Greenland

1.6% (1999 est.)

Grenada

3% (2005 est.)

Guadeloupe

NA%

Guam

2.5% (2005 est.)

Guatemala

9.1% (2005 est.)

Guernsey

4.9% (2004 est.)

Guinea

25% (2005 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

4% (2002 est.)

Guyana

6.9% (2005 est.)

Haiti

15.7% (2005 est.)

Honduras

8.8% (2005 est.)

Hong Kong
0.9% (2005 est.)

Hungary
3.6% (2005 est.)

Iceland
4% (2005 est.)

India
4.2% (2005 est.)

Indonesia
10.5% (2005 est.)

Iran
13.5% (2005 est.)

Iraq
33% (2005 est.)

Ireland
2.4% (2005 est.)

Isle of Man
2.7% (2003 est.)

Israel
1.3% (2005 est.)

Italy
2% (2005 est.)

Jamaica
15.3% (2005 est.)

Japan
-0.3% (2005 est.)

Jersey

5.3% (2004)

Jordan

4.5% (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

7.6% (2005 est.)

Kenya

10.3% (2005 est.)

Kiribati

0.5% (2005 est.)

Korea, North

NA%

Korea, South

2.8% (2005 est.)

Kuwait

4.1% (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

5.2% (2005 est.)

Laos

7% (2005 est.)

Latvia

6.8% (2005 est.)

Lebanon

2.4% (2005 est.)

Lesotho

4.7% (2005 est.)

Liberia

15% (2003 est.)

Libya

3.4% (2005 est.)

Liechtenstein

1% (2001)

Lithuania

2.7% (2005)

Luxembourg

2.5% (2005 est.)

Macau

3.8% (2nd quarter, 2005)

Macedonia

0% (2005 est.)

Madagascar

15% (2005 est.)

Malawi

15.4% (2005 est.)

Malaysia

3% (2005 est.)

Maldives

6% (2005 est.)

Mali

4.5% (2002 est.)

Malta

3% (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands
3% (2005 est.)

Martinique
NA

Mauritania
7% (2003 est.)

Mauritius
5% (2005 est.)

Mayotte
NA%

Mexico
4% (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of
2.2% (2005)

Moldova
11.9% (2005 est.)

Monaco
1.9% (2000)

Mongolia
9.5% (2005 est.)

Montenegro
3.4% (2004)

Montserrat
2.6% (2002 est.)

Morocco
1% (2005 est.)

Mozambique
6.5% (2005 est.)

Namibia
2.3% (2005 est.)

Nauru
-3.6% (1993)

Nepal
7.8% (October 2005 est.)

Netherlands
1.7% (2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles
2.1% (2003 est.)

New Caledonia
-0.6% (2000 est.)

New Zealand
3% (2005 est.)

Nicaragua
9.6% (2005 est.)

Niger
0.2% (2004 est.)

Nigeria
13.5% (2005 est.)

Niue
4% (2005)

Northern Mariana Islands
-0.8% (2000)

Norway

1.6% (2005 est.)

Oman

1.2% (2005 est.)

Pakistan

9.1% (2005 est.)

Palau

2.7% (2005 est.)

Panama

2.9% (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

1.7% (2005 est.)

Paraguay

6.8% (2005 est.)

Peru

1.6% (2005 est.)

Philippines

7.6% (2005 est.)

Poland

2.2% (2005 est.)

Portugal

2.3% (2005 est.)

Puerto Rico

6.5% (2003 est.)

Qatar

8.8% (2005 est.)

Reunion

NA%

Romania

9% (2005)

Russia

12.7% (2005 est.)

Rwanda

8% (2005 est.)

Saint Helena

3.2% (1997 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

8.7% (2005 est.)

Saint Lucia

2.9% (2005 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

2.1% (1991-96 average)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

1% (2005 est.)

Samoa

3.3% (2005)

San Marino

-1.7% (2001)

Sao Tome and Principe

15.2% (2005 est.)

Saudi Arabia

0.4% (2005 est.)

Senegal

1.7% (2005 est.)

Serbia

15.5% (2005 est.)

Seychelles

1.6% (2005 est.)

Sierra Leone

1% (2002 est.)

Singapore

0.4% (2005 est.)

Slovakia

2.7% (2005 est.)

Slovenia

2.5% (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands

6.6% (2005 est.)

Somalia

NA%; note - businesses print their own money, so inflation rates cannot be easily determined

South Africa

4% (2005 est.)

Spain

3.4% (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka

11.6% (2005 est.)

Sudan

9% (2005 est.)

Suriname

9.5% (2005 est.)

Swaziland

4% (2005 est.)

Sweden

0.5% (2005 est.)

Switzerland

1.2% (2005 est.)

Syria

5% (2005 est.)

Taiwan

2.3% (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

7.1% (2005 est.)

Tanzania

4.3% (2005 est.)

Thailand

4.5% (2005 est.)

Togo

6% (2005 est.)

Tokelau

NA%

Tonga

11.1% (2005 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago
6.9% (2005 est.)

Tunisia
2.1% (2005 est.)

Turkey
8.2% (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan
10.5% (2005 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands
4% (1995)

Tuvalu
3.7% (2003 est.)

Uganda
8.1% (2005 est.)

Ukraine
13.5% (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates
10.5% (2005 est.)

United Kingdom
2.1% (2005 est.)

United States
3.2% (2005 est.)

Uruguay
4.7% (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan
6.9% (2005 est.)

Vanuatu

-1.6% (2005 est.)

Venezuela

16% (2005 est.)

Vietnam

8.3% (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands

2.2% (2003)

Wallis and Futuna

2.8% NA%

West Bank

7% (includes Gaza Strip) (2003 est.)

Western Sahara

NA%

World

developed countries 1% to 4% typically; developing countries 5% to 20% typically; national inflation rates vary widely in individual cases, from declining prices in Japan to hyperinflation in one Third World countries (Zimbabwe); inflation rates have declined for most countries for the last several years, held in check by increasing international competition from several low wage countries (2005 est.)

Yemen

11.8% (2005 est.)

Zambia

18.3% (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe

266.8% official data; private sector estimates are much higher (2005 est.)

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@2093 Waterways (km)

Afghanistan

1,200 km (chiefly Amu Darya, which handles vessels up to 500 DWT) (2005)

Albania

43 km (2006)

Angola

1,300 km (2005)

Argentina

11,000 km (2005)

Australia

2,000 km (mainly used for recreation on Murray and Murray-Darling river systems) (2002)

Austria

358 km (2003)

Bangladesh

8,372 km

note: includes 5,635 km main cargo routes; network reduced to

5,200

km in dry season (2005)

Belarus

2,500 km (use limited by location on perimeter of country
and by shallowness) (2003)

Belgium

2,043 km (1,528 km in regular commercial use) (2003)

Belize

825 km (navigable only by small craft) (2005)

Benin

150 km (on River Niger along northern border) (2005)

Bolivia

10,000 km (commercially navigable) (2005)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sava River (northern border) open to shipping
but use limited (2006)

Brazil

50,000 km (most in areas remote from industry and population)
(2005)

Brunei

209 km (navigable by craft drawing less than 1.2 m) (2005)

Bulgaria

470 km (2006)

Burma

12,800 km (2005)

Burundi

mainly on Lake Tanganyika (2003)

Cambodia

2,400 km (mainly on Mekong River) (2005)

Cameroon

navigation mainly on Benue River; limited during rainy season (2005)

Canada

631 km

note: Saint Lawrence Seaway of 3,769 km, including the Saint Lawrence River of 3,058 km, shared with United States (2003)

Central African Republic

2,800 km (primarily on the Oubangui and Sangha rivers) (2005)

Chad

Chari and Logone rivers are navigable only in wet season (2002)

China

123,964 km (2003)

Colombia

18,000 km (2005)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

15,000 km (2005)

Congo, Republic of the

4,385 km (on Congo and Oubangui rivers) (2005)

Costa Rica

730 km (seasonally navigable by small craft) (2005)

Cote d'Ivoire

980 km (navigable rivers, canals, and numerous coastal lagoons) (2005)

Croatia

785 km (2006)

Cuba

240 km (2005)

Czech Republic

664 km (principally on Elbe as well as Vltava and Oder rivers) (2005)

Denmark

400 km (2001)

Ecuador

1,500 km (most inaccessible) (2005)

Egypt

3,500 km

note: includes Nile River, Lake Nasser, Alexandria-Cairo Waterway, and numerous smaller canals in delta; Suez Canal (193.5 km including approaches) navigable by oceangoing vessels drawing up to 17.68 m (2005)

El Salvador

Rio Lempa partially navigable (2004)

Estonia

500 km (2005)

European Union

53,512 km

Fiji

203 km

note: 122 km navigable by motorized craft and 200-metric-ton barges

(2004)

Finland

7,842 km

note: includes Saimaa Canal system of 3,577 km; southern part leased

from Russia (2005)

France

8,500 km (1,686 km accessible to craft of 3,000 metric tons)

(2000)

French Guiana

3,760 km

note: 460 km navigable by small oceangoing vessels and coastal and

river steamers, 3,300 km by native craft (2003)

Gabon

1,600 km (310 km on Ogooue River) (2005)

Gambia, The

390 km (on River Gambia; small ocean-going vessels can reach 190 km) (2004)

Germany

7,467 km

note: Rhine River carries most goods; Main-Danube Canal links North

Sea and Black Sea (2005)

Ghana

1,293 km

note: 168 km for launches and lighters on Volta, Ankobra, and Tano

ivers; 1,125 km of arterial and feeder waterways on Lake Volta
(2005)

Greece

6 km

note: Corinth Canal (6 km) crosses the Isthmus of Corinth;
shortens

sea voyage by 325 km (2006)

Guatemala

990 km

note: 260 km navigable year round; additional 730 km navigable
during high-water season (2004)

Guinea

1,300 km (navigable by shallow-draft native craft) (2005)

Guinea-Bissau

four largest rivers are navigable for some distance;
many inlets and creeks give shallow-water access to much of
interior
(2006)

Guyana

Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo rivers are navigable by
oceangoing vessels for 150 km, 100 km, and 80 km respectively
(2005)

Honduras

465 km (most navigable only by small craft) (2005)

Hungary

1,622 km (most on Danube River) (2006)

India

14,500 km

note: 5,200 km on major rivers and 485 km on canals suitable for mechanized vessels (2005)

Indonesia

21,579 km (2005)

Iran

850 km (850 km on Karun River; additional service on Lake Urmia) (2006)

Iraq

5,279 km

note: Euphrates River (2,815 km), Tigris River (1,899 km), and Third River (565 km) are principal waterways (2004)

Ireland

753 km (pleasure craft only) (2005)

Italy

2,400 km

note: used for commercial traffic; of limited overall value compared to road and rail (2004)

Japan

1,770 km (seagoing vessels use inland seas) (2006)

Kazakhstan

4,000 km (on the Ertis (Irtysh) (80%) and Syr Darya (Syrdariya) rivers) (2005)

Kenya

part of Lake Victoria system is within boundaries of Kenya

(2003)

Kiribati

5 km (small network of canals in Line Islands) (2003)

Korea, North

2,250 km (most navigable only by small craft) (2006)

Korea, South

1,608 km (most navigable only by small craft) (2006)

Kyrgyzstan

600 km (2006)

Laos

4,600 km

note: primarily Mekong and tributaries; 2,897 additional km are intermittently navigable by craft drawing less than 0.5 m (2005)

Latvia

300 km (2005)

Liechtenstein

28 km (2005)

Lithuania

425 km (2005)

Luxembourg

37 km (on Moselle River) (2003)

Madagascar

600 km (2005)

Malawi

700 km (on Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) and Shire River) (2006)

Malaysia

7,200 km

note: Peninsular Malaysia 3,200 km, Sabah 1,500 km, Sarawak 2,500 km
(2005)

Mali

1,815 km (2005)

Mexico

2,900 km (navigable rivers and coastal canals) (2005)

Moldova

424 km (on Dniester River) (2005)

Mongolia

580 km

note: only waterway in operation is Lake Hovsgol (135 km);
Selenge

River (270 km) and Orhon River (175 km) are navigable but carry little traffic; lakes and rivers freeze in winter, are open from May to September (2004)

Mozambique

460 km (Zambezi River navigable to Tete and along Cahora Bassa Lake) (2002)

Netherlands

6,183 km (navigable for ships of 50 tons) (2005)

Nicaragua

2,220 km (including lakes Managua and Nicaragua) (2005)

Niger

300 km (the Niger, the only major river, is navigable to Gaya between September and March) (2005)

Nigeria

8,600 km (Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and creeks) (2005)

Norway

1,577 km (2002)

Panama

800 km (includes 82 km Panama Canal) (2005)

Papua New Guinea

10,940 km (2003)

Paraguay

3,100 km (2005)

Peru

8,808 km

note: 8,600 km of navigable tributaries of Amazon system and 208 km of Lago Titicaca (2005)

Philippines

3,219 km (limited to vessels with draft less than 1.5 m) (2005)

Poland

3,997 km (navigable rivers and canals) (2005)

Portugal

210 km (on Douro River from Porto) (2003)

Romania

1,731 km

note: includes 1,075 km on Danube River, 524 km on secondary branches, and 132 km on canals (2005)

Russia

102,000 km (including 33,000 km with guaranteed depth)
note: 72,000 km system in European Russia links Baltic Sea, White Sea, Caspian Sea, Sea of Azov, and Black Sea (2005)

Rwanda

Lac Kivu navigable by shallow-draft barges and native craft
(2005)

Senegal

1,000 km (primarily on Senegal, Saloum, and Casamance rivers) (2005)

Serbia

587 km - primarily on Danube and Sava rivers (2005)

Sierra Leone

800 km (600 km year round) (2005)

Slovakia

172 km (on Danube River) (2005)

Spain

1,000 km (2003)

Sri Lanka

160 km (primarily on rivers in southwest) (2005)

Sudan

4,068 km (1,723 km open year round on White and Blue Nile rivers) (2005)

Suriname

1,200 km (most navigable by ships with drafts up to 7 m)
(2005)

Sweden

2,052 km (2005)

Switzerland

65 km (Rhine River between Basel-Rheinfelden and Schaffhausen-Bodensee) (2003)

Syria

900 km (not economically significant) (2005)

Tajikistan

200 km (along Vakhsh River) (2006)

Tanzania

Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, and Lake Nyasa principal avenues of commerce with neighboring countries; rivers not navigable (2005)

Thailand 4,000 km note: 3,701 km navigable by boats with drafts up to 0.9 m (2005)

Togo

50 km (seasonally on Mono River depending on rainfall) (2005)

Turkey

1,200 km (2005)

Turkmenistan

1,300 km (Amu Darya and Kara Kum canal important inland waterways) (2006)

Uganda

on Lake Victoria, 200 km on Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, and parts of Albert Nile (2005)

Ukraine

2,253 km (most on Dnieper River) (2006)

United Kingdom

3,200 km (620 km used for commerce) (2003)

United States

41,009 km (19,312 km used for commerce)

note: Saint Lawrence Seaway of 3,769 km, including the Saint Lawrence River of 3,058 km, shared with Canada (2004)

Uruguay

1,600 km (2005)

Uzbekistan

1,100 km (2006)

Venezuela

7,100 km

note: Orinoco River and Lake de Maracaibo navigable by
ocean-going
vessels, Orinoco for 400 km (2005)

Vietnam

17,702 km (5,000 km navigable by vessels up to 1.8 m draft)
(2005)

World

671,886 km (2004)

Zambia

2,250 km (includes Lake Tanganyika and the Zambezi and
Luapula rivers) (2005)

Zimbabwe

on Lake Kariba, length small (2005)

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@2094 Judicial branch

Afghanistan

the constitution establishes a nine-member Stera Mahkama or Supreme Court (its nine justices are appointed for 10-year terms by the president with approval of the Wolesi Jirga) and subordinate

High Courts and Appeals Courts (note - nine supreme court justices

were appointed in the interim in January 2005 pending National Assembly selection of the constitutionally mandated justices); there

is also a minister of justice; a separate Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission established by the Bonn Agreement is charged with

investigating human rights abuses and war crimes

Albania

Constitutional Court, Supreme Court (chairman is elected by the People's Assembly for a four-year term), and multiple appeals and district courts

Algeria

Supreme Court

American Samoa

High Court (chief justice and associate justices are appointed by the US Secretary of the Interior)

Andorra

Tribunal of Judges or Tribunal de Batlles; Tribunal of the Courts or Tribunal de Corts; Supreme Court of Justice of Andorra or

Tribunal Superior de Justicia d'Andorra; Supreme Council of Justice

or Consell Superior de la Justícia; Fiscal Ministry or Ministeri Fiscal; Constitutional Tribunal or Tribunal Constitucional

Angola

Supreme Court and separate provincial courts (judges are appointed by the president)

Anguilla

High Court (judge provided by Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court)

Antigua and Barbuda

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (based in Saint Lucia; one judge of the Supreme Court is a resident of the islands and presides over the Court of Summary Jurisdiction); member Caribbean Court of Justice

Argentina

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (the nine Supreme Court judges are appointed by the president with approval by the Senate)

Armenia

Constitutional Court; Court of Cassation (Appeals Court)

Aruba

Common Court of Justice of Aruba (judges are appointed by the monarch)

Australia

High Court (the chief justice and six other justices are appointed by the governor general)

Austria

Supreme Judicial Court or Oberster Gerichtshof; Administrative Court or Verwaltungsgerichtshof; Constitutional

Court
or Verfassungsgerichtshof

Azerbaijan
Supreme Court

Bahamas, The
Privy Council (London); Courts of Appeal; Supreme
(lower) Court; magistrates courts

Bahrain
High Civil Appeals Court

Bangladesh
Supreme Court (the chief justices and other judges are
appointed by the president)

Barbados
Supreme Court of Judicature (judges are appointed by the
Service Commissions for the Judicial and Legal Services)

Belarus
Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president);
Constitutional Court (half of the judges appointed by the president
and half appointed by the Chamber of Representatives)

Belgium
Supreme Court of Justice or Hof van Cassatie (in Dutch) or
Cour de Cassation (in French) (judges are appointed for life by the
government; candidacies have to be submitted by the High Justice
Council)

Belize
Supreme Court (the chief justice is appointed by the governor
general on the advice of the prime minister)

Benin

Constitutional Court or Cour Constitutionnelle; Supreme Court or Cour Supreme; High Court of Justice

Bermuda

Supreme Court; Court of Appeal; Magistrate Courts

Bhutan

Supreme Court of Appeal (the monarch); High Court (judges appointed by the monarch)

Bolivia

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (judges appointed for 10-year terms by National Congress); District Courts (one in each department); provincial and local courts (to try minor cases)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

BH Constitutional Court (consists of nine members: four members are selected by the Bosniak/Croat Federation's

House of Representatives, two members by the Republika Srpska's National Assembly, and three non-Bosnian members by the president of

the European Court of Human Rights); BH State Court (consists of nine judges and three divisions - Administrative, Appellate and Criminal - having jurisdiction over cases related to state-level law and appellate jurisdiction over cases initiated in the entities);

note - a War Crimes Chamber opened in March 2005

note: the entities each have a Supreme Court; each entity also has a

number of lower courts; there are 10 cantonal courts in the Federation, plus a number of municipal courts; the Republika Srpska

has five municipal courts

Botswana

High Court; Court of Appeal; Magistrates' Courts (one in

each district)

Brazil

Supreme Federal Tribunal (11 ministers are appointed for life by the president and confirmed by the Senate); Higher Tribunal of Justice; Regional Federal Tribunals (judges are appointed for life); note - though appointed "for life," judges, like all federal employees, have a mandatory retirement age of 70

British Virgin Islands

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, consisting of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal (one judge of the Supreme Court is a resident of the islands and presides over the

High Court); Magistrate's Court; Juvenile Court; Court of Summary Jurisdiction

Brunei

Supreme Court - chief justice and judges are sworn in by monarch for three-year terms; Judicial Committee of Privy Council in

London is final court of appeal for civil cases; Shariah courts deal with Islamic laws (2006)

Bulgaria

Supreme Administrative Court; Supreme Court of Cassation; Constitutional Court (12 justices appointed or elected for nine-year terms); Supreme Judicial Council (consists of the chairmen of the two Supreme Courts, the Chief Prosecutor, and 22 other members; responsible for appointing the justices, prosecutors, and investigating magistrates in the justice system; members of the Supreme Judicial Council elected for five-year terms, 11 elected by the National Assembly and 11 by bodies of the judiciary)

Burkina Faso

Supreme Court; Appeals Court

Burma

remnants of the British-era legal system are in place, but there is no guarantee of a fair public trial; the judiciary is not independent of the executive

Burundi

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme; Constitutional Court; Courts of Appeal (there are three in separate locations); Tribunals of First Instance (17 at the province level and 123 small local tribunals)

Cambodia

Supreme Council of the Magistracy (provided for in the constitution and formed in December 1997); Supreme Court (and lower courts) exercises judicial authority

Cameroon

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president); High Court of Justice (consists of nine judges and six substitute judges, elected by the National Assembly)

Canada

Supreme Court of Canada (judges are appointed by the prime minister through the governor general); Federal Court of Canada; Federal Court of Appeal; Provincial Courts (these are named variously Court of Appeal, Court of Queens Bench, Superior Court, Supreme Court, and Court of Justice)

Cape Verde

Supreme Tribunal of Justice or Supremo Tribunal de Justia

Cayman Islands

Summary Court; Grand Court; Cayman Islands Court of Appeal

Central African Republic

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme;

Constitutional Court (3 judges appointed by the president, 3 by the

president of the National Assembly, and 3 by fellow judges); Court of Appeal; Criminal Courts; Inferior Courts

Chad

Supreme Court; Court of Appeal; Criminal Courts; Magistrate Courts

Chile

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (judges are appointed by the president and ratified by the Senate from lists of candidates provided by the court itself; the president of the Supreme Court is elected every three years by the 20-member court); Constitutional Tribunal

China

Supreme People's Court (judges appointed by the National People's Congress); Local Peoples Courts (comprise higher, intermediate, and local courts); Special Peoples Courts (primarily military, maritime, and railway transport courts)

Christmas Island

Supreme Court; District Court; Magistrate's Court

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Supreme Court; Magistrate's Court

Colombia

four roughly coequal, supreme judicial organs; Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (highest court of criminal law; judges are selected by their peers from the nominees of the Superior Judicial Council for eight-year terms); Council of State (highest court of administrative law; judges are selected from

the nominees of the Superior Judicial Council for eight-year terms);

Constitutional Court (guards integrity and supremacy of the constitution; rules on constitutionality of laws, amendments to the constitution, and international treaties); Superior Judicial Council (administers and disciplines the civilian judiciary; resolves jurisdictional conflicts arising between other courts; members are elected by three sister courts and Congress for eight-year terms)

Comoros

Supreme Court or Cour Supremes (two members appointed by the president, two members elected by the Federal Assembly, one elected

by the Council of each island, and others are former presidents of the republic)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Supreme Court or Cour Supreme

Congo, Republic of the
Supreme Court or Cour Supreme

Cook Islands
High Court

Costa Rica
Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (22 justices are elected for eight-year terms by the Legislative Assembly)

Cote d'Ivoire
Supreme Court or Cour Supreme consists of four chambers: Judicial Chamber for criminal cases, Audit Chamber for financial cases, Constitutional Chamber for judicial review cases, and Administrative Chamber for civil cases; there is no legal limit to the number of members

Croatia

Supreme Court; Constitutional Court; judges for both courts appointed for eight-year terms by the Judicial Council of the Republic, which is elected by the Assembly

Cuba

People's Supreme Court or Tribunal Supremo Popular (president, vice president, and other judges are elected by the National Assembly)

Cyprus

Supreme Court (judges are appointed jointly by the president and vice president)

note: there is also a Supreme Court in north Cyprus

Czech Republic

Supreme Court; Constitutional Court; chairman and deputy chairmen are appointed by the president for a 10-year term

Denmark

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the monarch for life)

Djibouti

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme

Dominica

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, consisting of the Court of Appeal and the High Court (located in Saint Lucia; one of the six judges must reside in Dominica and preside over the Court of Summary Jurisdiction)

Dominican Republic

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (judges are appointed by the National Judicial Council comprised of the president, the leaders of both chambers of congress, the president

of the Supreme Court, and an additional non-governing party congressional representative)

East Timor

Supreme Court of Justice - constitution calls for one judge to be appointed by National Parliament and rest appointed by

Superior Council for Judiciary; note - until Supreme Court is established, Court of Appeals is highest court

Ecuador

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (according to the Constitution, new justices are elected by the full Supreme Court; in December 2004, however, Congress successfully replaced the entire court via a simple-majority resolution)

Egypt

Supreme Constitutional Court

El Salvador

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (judges are selected by the Legislative Assembly)

Equatorial Guinea

Supreme Tribunal

Eritrea

High Court - regional, subregional, and village courts; also have military and special courts

Estonia

National Court (chairman appointed by Parliament for life)

Ethiopia

Federal Supreme Court (the president and vice president of

the Federal Supreme Court are recommended by the prime minister and

appointed by the House of People's Representatives; for other federal judges, the prime minister submits to the House of People's Representatives for appointment candidates selected by the Federal

Judicial Administrative Council)

European Union

Court of Justice of the European Communities (ensures that the treaties are interpreted and applied correctly) - 25 justices (one from each member state) appointed for a six-year term;

note - for the sake of efficiency, the court can sit with 11 justices known as the "Grand Chamber"; Court of First Instance - 25

justices appointed for a six-year term

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) Supreme Court (chief justice is a nonresident); Magistrates Court (senior magistrate presides over civil and criminal divisions); Court of Summary Jurisdiction

Faroe Islands

none

Fiji

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president); Court of Appeal; High Court; Magistrates' Courts

Finland

Supreme Court or Korkein Oikeus (judges appointed by the president)

France

Supreme Court of Appeals or Cour de Cassation (judges are appointed by the president from nominations of the High Council

of

the Judiciary); Constitutional Council or Conseil Constitutionnel (three members appointed by the president, three appointed by the

president of the National Assembly, and three appointed by the president of the Senate); Council of State or Conseil d'Etat

French Guiana

Court of Appeals or Cour d'Appel (highest local court based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana)

French Polynesia

Court of Appeal or Cour d'Appel; Court of the First Instance or Tribunal de Premiere Instance; Court of Administrative Law or Tribunal Administratif

Gabon

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme consisting of three chambers - Judicial, Administrative, and Accounts; Constitutional Court; Courts of Appeal; Court of State Security; County Courts

Gambia, The
Supreme Court

Georgia

Supreme Court (judges elected by the Supreme Council on the president's or chairman of the Supreme Court's recommendation); Constitutional Court; first and second instance courts

Germany

Federal Constitutional Court or Bundesverfassungsgericht (half the judges are elected by the Bundestag and half by the Bundesrat)

Ghana
Supreme Court

Gibraltar
Supreme Court; Court of Appeal

Greece
Supreme Judicial Court; Special Supreme Tribunal; all judges appointed for life by the president after consultation with a judicial council

Greenland
High Court or Landsret (appeals can be made to the Ostre Landsret or Eastern Division of the High Court or Supreme Court in Copenhagen)

Grenada
Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, consisting of a court of Appeal and a High Court of Justice (a High Court judge is assigned to and resides in Grenada)

Guadeloupe
Court of Appeal or Cour d'Appel with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

Guam
Federal District Court (judge is appointed by the president);
Territorial Superior Court (judges appointed for eight-year terms by the governor)

Guatemala
Constitutional Court or Corte de Constitutcionalidad is Guatemala's highest court (five judges are elected for concurrent five-year terms by Congress, each serving one year as president of

the Constitutional Court; one is elected by Congress, one elected by

the Supreme Court of Justice, one appointed by the president, one elected by Superior Counsel of Universidad San Carlos de Guatemala,

and one by Colegio de Abogados); Supreme Court of Justice or Corte

Suprema de Justicia (13 members serve concurrent five-year terms and

elect a president of the Court each year from among their number; the president of the Supreme Court of Justice also supervises trial judges around the country, who are named to five-year terms)

Guernsey

Royal Court

Guinea

Court of Appeal or Cour d'Appel

Guinea-Bissau

Supreme Court or Supremo Tribunal da Justica (consists of nine justices appointed by the president and serve at his pleasure; final court of appeals in criminal and civil cases);

Regional Courts (one in each of nine regions; first court of appeals for Sectoral Court decisions; hear all felony cases and civil cases valued at over \$1,000); 24 Sectoral Courts (judges are not necessarily trained lawyers; they hear civil cases under \$1,000 and misdemeanor criminal cases)

Guyana

Supreme Court of Judicature, consisting of the High Court and the Judicial Court of Appeal, with right of final appeal to the Caribbean Court of Justice

Haiti

Supreme Court or Cour de Cassation

Holy See (Vatican City)

there are three tribunals responsible for civil and criminal matters within Vatican City; three other tribunals rule on issues pertaining to the Holy See
note: judicial duties were established by the Motu Proprio of Pope PIUS XII on 1 May 1946

Honduras

Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia
(judges are elected for seven-year terms by the National Congress)

Hong Kong

Court of Final Appeal in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Hungary

Constitutional Court (judges are elected by the National Assembly for nine-year terms)

Iceland

Supreme Court or Haestirettur (justices are appointed for life by the Minister of Justice); eight district courts (justices are appointed for life by the Minister of Justice)

India

Supreme Court (one chief justice and 25 associate justices are appointed by the president and remain in office until they reach the age of 65 or are removed for "proved misbehavior")

Indonesia

Supreme Court or Mahkamah Agung (justices appointed by the president from a list of candidates approved by the legislature); a separate Constitutional Court or Mahkamah Konstitusi was invested by the president on 16 August 2003; in March 2004 the Supreme

Court

assumed administrative and financial responsibility for the lower court system from the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;

Labor

Court under supervision of Supreme Court began functioning in January 2006

Iran

Supreme Court - above a special clerical court, a revolutionary court, and a special administrative court

Iraq

Supreme Court appointed by the Prime Minister, confirmed by the Presidency Council

Ireland

Supreme Court (judges appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister and cabinet)

Isle of Man

High Court of Justice (justices are appointed by the Lord Chancellor of England on the nomination of the lieutenant governor)

Israel

Supreme Court (justices appointed by Judicial Selection Committee - made up of all three branches of the government; mandatory retirement age is 70)

Italy

Constitutional Court or Corte Costituzionale (composed of 15 judges: one-third appointed by the president, one-third elected by parliament, one-third elected by the ordinary and administrative Supreme Courts)

Jamaica

Supreme Court (judges appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister); Court of Appeal

Japan

Supreme Court (chief justice is appointed by the monarch after designation by the cabinet; all other justices are appointed by the cabinet)

Jersey

Royal Court (judges elected by an electoral college and the bailiff)

Jordan

Court of Cassation; Supreme Court (court of final appeal)

Kazakhstan

Supreme Court (44 members); Constitutional Council (7 members)

Kenya

Court of Appeal (chief justice is appointed by the president); High Court

Kiribati

Court of Appeal; High Court; 26 Magistrates' courts; judges at all levels are appointed by the president

Korea, North

Central Court (judges are elected by the Supreme People's Assembly)

Korea, South

Supreme Court (justices appointed by president with consent of National Assembly); Constitutional Court (justices appointed by president based partly on nominations by National Assembly and Chief Justice of the court)

Kuwait

High Court of Appeal

Kyrgyzstan

Supreme Court (judges are appointed for 10-year terms by the Supreme Council on the recommendation of the president); Constitutional Court; Higher Court of Arbitration

Laos

People's Supreme Court (the president of the People's Supreme Court is elected by the National Assembly on the recommendation of the National Assembly Standing Committee; the vice president of the People's Supreme Court and the judges are appointed by the National Assembly Standing Committee)

Latvia

Supreme Court (judges' appointments are confirmed by Parliament)

Lebanon

four Courts of Cassation (three courts for civil and commercial cases and one court for criminal cases); Constitutional Council (called for in Ta'if Accord - rules on constitutionality of laws); Supreme Council (hears charges against the president and prime minister as needed)

Lesotho

High Court (chief justice appointed by the monarch acting on the advice of the Prime Minister); Court of Appeal; Magistrate's Court; customary or traditional court

Liberia

Supreme Court

Libya

Supreme Court

Liechtenstein

Supreme Court or Oberster Gerichtshof; Court of Appeal
or Obergericht

Lithuania

Constitutional Court; Supreme Court; Court of Appeal;
judges for all courts appointed by the President

Luxembourg

judicial courts and tribunals (3 Justices of the Peace, 2
district courts, and 1 Supreme Court of Appeals); administrative
courts and tribunals (State Prosecutor's Office, administrative
courts and tribunals, and the Constitutional Court); judges for all
courts are appointed for life by the monarch

Macau

Court of Final Appeal in Macau Special Administrative Region

Macedonia

Supreme Court - the Assembly appoints the judges;

Constitutional Court - the Assembly appoints the judges;

Republican

Judicial Council - the Assembly appoints the judges

Madagascar

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme; High Constitutional Court
or Haute Cour Constitutionnelle

Malawi

Supreme Court of Appeal; High Court (chief justice appointed
by the president, puisne judges appointed on the advice of the
Judicial Service Commission); magistrate's courts

Malaysia

Federal Court (judges appointed by the paramount ruler on the advice of the prime minister)

Maldives

High Court

Mali

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme

Malta

Constitutional Court; Court of Appeal; judges for both courts are appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister

Marshall Islands

Supreme Court; High Court; Traditional Rights Court

Martinique

Court of Appeal or Cour d'Appel

Mauritania

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme; Court of Appeals; lower courts

Mauritius

Supreme Court

Mayotte

Supreme Court or Tribunal Superieur d'Appel

Mexico

Supreme Court of Justice or Suprema Corte de Justicia Nacional (justices or ministros are appointed by the president with consent of the Senate)

Micronesia, Federated States of

Supreme Court

Moldova

Supreme Court; Constitutional Court (the sole authority for constitutional judicature)

Monaco

Supreme Court or Tribunal Supreme (judges appointed by the monarch on the basis of nominations by the National Council)

Mongolia

Supreme Court (serves as appeals court for people's and provincial courts but rarely overturns verdicts of lower courts; judges are nominated by the General Council of Courts and approved by the president)

Montenegro

Constitutional Court (five judges with nine-year terms);
Supreme Court (judges have life tenure)

Montserrat

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (based in Saint Lucia, one judge of the Supreme Court is a resident of the islands and presides over the High Court)

Morocco

Supreme Court (judges are appointed on the recommendation of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, presided over by the monarch)

Mozambique

Supreme Court (the court of final appeal; some of its professional judges are appointed by the president and some are elected by the Assembly); other courts include an Administrative Court, customs courts, maritime courts, courts marshal, labor courts

note: although the constitution provides for a separate

Constitutional Court, one has never been established; in its absence

the Supreme Court reviews constitutional cases

Namibia

Supreme Court (judges appointed by the president on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission)

Nauru

Supreme Court

Nepal

Supreme Court or Sarbochha Adalat (chief justice is appointed by the monarch on recommendation of the Constitutional Council; the

other judges are appointed by the monarch on the recommendation of the Judicial Council)

Netherlands

Supreme Court or Hoge Raad (justices are nominated for life by the monarch)

Netherlands Antilles

Joint High Court of Justice (judges appointed by the monarch)

New Caledonia

Court of Appeal or Cour d'Appel; County Courts; Joint Commerce Tribunal Court; Children's Court

New Zealand

Supreme Court; Court of Appeal; High Court; note - Judges appointed by the Governor-General

Nicaragua

Supreme Court or Corte Suprema (16 judges elected for five-year terms by the National Assembly)

Niger

State Court or Cour d'Etat; Court of Appeals or Cour d'Appel

Nigeria

Supreme Court (judges appointed by the President); Federal Court of Appeal (judges are appointed by the federal government on the advice of the Advisory Judicial Committee)

Niue

Supreme Court of New Zealand; High Court of Niue

Norfolk Island

Supreme Court; Court of Petty Sessions

Northern Mariana Islands

Commonwealth Supreme Court; Superior Court; Federal District Court

Norway

Supreme Court or Høyesterett (justices appointed by the monarch)

Oman

Supreme Court

note: the nascent civil court system, administered by region, has judges who practice secular and Shari'a law

Pakistan

Supreme Court (justices appointed by the president); Federal Islamic or Shari'a Court

Palau

Supreme Court; National Court; Court of Common Pleas

Panama

Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (nine judges appointed for 10-year terms); five superior courts; three courts of appeal

Papua New Guinea

Supreme Court (the chief justice is appointed by the governor general on the proposal of the National Executive Council after consultation with the minister responsible for justice; other judges are appointed by the Judicial and Legal Services Commission)

Paraguay

Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (judges appointed on the proposal of the Council of Magistrates or Consejo de la Magistratura)

Peru

Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (judges are appointed by the National Council of the Judiciary)

Philippines

Supreme Court (15 justices are appointed by the president on the recommendation of the Judicial and Bar Council and serve until 70 years of age); Court of Appeals; Sandigan-bayan (special court for hearing corruption cases of government officials)

Pitcairn Islands

Magistrate's Court; Supreme Court; Court of Appeal; Judicial Officers are appointed by the Governor

Poland

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president on the recommendation of the National Council of the Judiciary for an indefinite period); Constitutional Tribunal (judges are chosen by

the Sejm for nine-year terms)

Portugal

Supreme Court or Supremo Tribunal de Justica (judges appointed for life by the Conselho Superior da Magistratura)

Puerto Rico

Supreme Court; Appellate Court; Court of First Instance
composed of two sections: a Superior Court and a Municipal Court
(justices for all these courts appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate)

Qatar

Court of Appeal

note: under a judiciary law issued in 2003, the former two court systems, civil and Islamic law, were merged under a higher court, the Court of Cassation, established for appeals

Reunion

Court of Appeals or Cour d'Appel

Romania

Supreme Court of Justice (comprised of 11 judges appointed for three-year terms by the president in consultation with the Superior Council of Magistrates, which is comprised of the minister

of justice, the prosecutor general, two civil society representatives appointed by the Senate, and 14 judges and prosecutors elected by their peers); a separate body, the Constitutional Court, validates elections and makes decisions regarding the constitutionality of laws, treaties, ordinances, and internal rules of the Parliament; it is comprised of nine members serving nine-year terms, with three members each appointed by the

president, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies

Russia

Constitutional Court; Supreme Court; Supreme Arbitration Court; judges for all courts are appointed for life by the Federation Council on the recommendation of the president

Rwanda

Supreme Court; High Courts of the Republic; Provincial Courts; District Courts; mediation committees

Saint Helena

Magistrate's Court; Supreme Court; Court of Appeal

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (based on Saint Lucia; one judge of the Supreme Court resides in Saint Kitts and Nevis)

Saint Lucia

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (jurisdiction extends to Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Superior Tribunal of Appeals or Tribunal Superieur d'Appel

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (based on Saint Lucia; one judge of the Supreme Court resides in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

Samoa

Court of Appeal; Supreme Court; District Court; Land and Titles Court

San Marino

Council of Twelve or Consiglio dei XII

Sao Tome and Principe

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the
National Assembly)

Saudi Arabia

Supreme Council of Justice

Senegal

Constitutional Court; Council of State; Court of Final
Appeals or Cour de Cassation; Court of Appeals

Serbia

Constitutional Court (nine justices with life tenure)

Seychelles

Court of Appeal; Supreme Court; judges for both courts
are appointed by the president

Sierra Leone

Supreme Court; Appeals Court; High Court

Singapore

Supreme Court (chief justice is appointed by the president
with the advice of the prime minister, other judges are appointed
by
the president with the advice of the chief justice); Court of Appeals

Slovakia

Supreme Court (judges are elected by the National Council);
Constitutional Court (judges appointed by president from group of
nominees approved by the National Council); Special Court
(judges
elected by a council of judges and appointed by president)

Slovenia

Supreme Court (judges are elected by the National Assembly on the recommendation of the Judicial Council); Constitutional Court

(judges elected for nine-year terms by the National Assembly and nominated by the president)

Solomon Islands

Court of Appeal

Somalia

following the breakdown of the central government, most regions have reverted to local forms of conflict resolution, either secular, traditional Somali customary law, or Shari'a (Islamic) law with a provision for appeal of all sentences

South Africa

Constitutional Court; Supreme Court of Appeals; High Courts; Magistrate Courts

Spain

Supreme Court or Tribunal Supremo

Sri Lanka

Supreme Court; Court of Appeals; judges for both courts are appointed by the president

Sudan

Constitutional Court of nine justices; National Supreme Court; National Courts of Appeal; other national courts; National Judicial Service Commission will undertake overall management of the National Judiciary

Suriname

Cantonal Courts and a Court of Justice as an appellate

court (justices are nominated for life)

Swaziland

High Court; Court of Appeal; judges for both courts are appointed by the monarch

Sweden

Supreme Court or Hogsta Domstolen (judges are appointed by the prime minister and the cabinet)

Switzerland

Federal Supreme Court (judges elected for six-year terms by the Federal Assembly)

Syria

Supreme Constitutional Court (adjudicates electoral disputes and rules on constitutionality of laws and decrees; justices appointed for four-year terms by the President); High Judicial Council (appoints and dismisses judges; headed by the President); Court of Cassation (national level); State Security Courts (hear cases related to national security); Personal Status Courts (religious; hear cases related to marriage and divorce); Courts of First Instance (local level; include magistrate, summary, and peace courts)

Taiwan

Judicial Yuan (justices appointed by the president with consent of the Legislative Yuan)

Tajikistan

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president)

Tanzania

Permanent Commission of Enquiry (official ombudsman); Court of Appeal (consists of a chief justice and four judges); High Court (consists of a Jaji Kiongozi and 29 judges appointed by the

president; holds regular sessions in all regions); District Courts; Primary Courts (limited jurisdiction and appeals can be made to the higher courts)

Thailand

Supreme Court or Sandika (judges appointed by the monarch)

Togo

Court of Appeal or Cour d'Appel; Supreme Court or Cour Supreme

Tokelau

Supreme Court in New Zealand exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in Tokelau

Tonga

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the monarch); Court of Appeal (Chief Justice and high court justices from overseas chosen and approved by Privy Council)

Trinidad and Tobago

Supreme Court of Judicature (comprised of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeals; the chief justice is appointed by the president after consultation with the prime minister and the leader of the opposition; other justices are appointed by the president on the advice of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission); High Court of Justice; Caribbean Court of Appeals member; Court of Appeals; the highest court of appeal is the Privy Council in London

Tunisia

Court of Cassation or Cour de Cassation

Turkey

Constitutional Court; High Court of Appeals (Yargitay);

Council of State (Danistay); Court of Accounts (Sayistay); Military High Court of Appeals; Military High Administrative Court

Turkmenistan

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president)

Turks and Caicos Islands

Supreme Court; Court of Appeal

Tuvalu

High Court (a chief justice visits twice a year to preside over its sessions; its rulings can be appealed to the Court of Appeal in Fiji); eight Island Courts (with limited jurisdiction)

Uganda

Court of Appeal (judges are appointed by the president and approved by the legislature); High Court (judges are appointed by the president)

Ukraine

Supreme Court; Constitutional Court

United Arab Emirates

Union Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president)

United Kingdom

House of Lords (highest court of appeal; several Lords of Appeal in Ordinary are appointed by the monarch for life);

Supreme Courts of England, Wales, and Northern Ireland (comprising the Courts of Appeal, the High Courts of Justice, and the Crown Courts); Scotland's Court of Session and Court of the Justiciary

United States

Supreme Court (nine justices; nominated by the president and confirmed with the advice and consent of the Senate;

appointed to serve for life); United States Courts of Appeal; United States District Courts; State and County Courts

Uruguay

Supreme Court (judges are nominated by the president and elected for 10-year terms by the General Assembly)

Uzbekistan

Supreme Court (judges are nominated by the president and confirmed by the Supreme Assembly)

Vanuatu

Supreme Court (chief justice is appointed by the president after consultation with the prime minister and the leader of the opposition, three other justices are appointed by the president on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission)

Venezuela

Supreme Tribunal of Justice or Tribuna Suprema de Justicia (magistrates are elected by the National Assembly for a single 12-year term)

Vietnam

Supreme People's Court (chief justice is elected for a five-year term by the National Assembly on the recommendation of the president)

Virgin Islands

US District Court of the Virgin Islands (under Third Circuit jurisdiction); Superior Court of the Virgin Islands (judges appointed by the governor for 10-year terms)

Wallis and Futuna

none; justice generally administered under French law by the high administrator, but the three traditional kings administer customary law and there is a magistrate in Mata-Utu

Yemen

Supreme Court

Zambia

Supreme Court (the final court of appeal; justices are appointed by the president); High Court (has unlimited jurisdiction to hear civil and criminal cases)

Zimbabwe

Supreme Court; High Court

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2095 Labor force

Afghanistan

15 million (2004 est.)

Albania

1.09 million (not including 352,000 emigrant workers) (2004 est.)

Algeria

10.15 million (2005 est.)

American Samoa
17,630 (2005)

Andorra
48,740 (2004)

Angola
5.58 million (2005 est.)

Anguilla
6,049 (2001)

Antigua and Barbuda
30,000

Argentina
15.34 million (2005 est.)

Armenia
1.2 million (2005)

Aruba
41,500 (2004 est.)

Australia
10.42 million (2005 est.)

Austria
3.49 million (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan
5.45 million (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The
176,300 (2004)

Bahrain
380,000

note: 44% of the population in the 15-64 age group is non-national
(2005 est.)

Bangladesh

66.6 million

note: extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Oman,

Qatar, and Malaysia; workers' remittances estimated at \$1.71 billion

in 1998-99 (2005 est.)

Barbados

128,500 (2001 est.)

Belarus

4.3 million (31 December 2005)

Belgium

4.77 million (2005 est.)

Belize

90,000

note: shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel
(2001 est.)

Benin

3.211 million

Bermuda

38,360 (2004)

Bhutan

NA

note: major shortage of skilled labor

Bolivia

4.22 million (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1.026 million (2001)

Botswana

288,400 formal sector employees (2004)

Brazil

90.41 million (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

12,770 (2004)

Brunei

146,300

note: includes foreign workers and military personnel; temporary residents make up about 40% of labor force (2003 est.)

Bulgaria

3.34 million (2005 est.)

Burkina Faso

5 million

note: a large part of the male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment (2003)

Burma

27.75 million (2005 est.)

Burundi

2.99 million (2002)

Cambodia

7 million (2003 est.)

Cameroon

6.86 million (2005 est.)

Canada

16.3 million (December 2005)

Cape Verde

120,600

Cayman Islands

23,450 (2004)

Central African Republic

NA

Chad

2.719 million

Chile

6.3 million (2005 est.)

China

791.4 million (2005 est.)

Christmas Island

NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NA

Colombia

20.52 million (2005)

Comoros

144,500 (1996 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

14.51 million

Congo, Republic of the
NA

Cook Islands
6,820 (2001)

Costa Rica
1.82 million (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire
6.95 million (68% agricultural) (2005 est.)

Croatia
1.71 million (2005 est.)

Cuba
4.6 million
note: state sector 78%, non-state sector 22% (2005 est.)

Cyprus
Republic of Cyprus: 370,000, north Cyprus: 95,025 (2005 est.)

Czech Republic
5.27 million (2005 est.)

Denmark
2.9 million (2005 est.)

Djibouti
282,000 (2000)

Dominica
25,000 (1999 est.)

Dominican Republic
2.3 million-2.6 million (2000 est.)

East Timor

NA

Ecuador

4.6 million (urban) (2005 est.)

Egypt

21.34 million (2005 est.)

El Salvador

2.81 million (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

NA

Eritrea

NA

Estonia

670,000 (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

27.27 million

European Union

218.5 million (2005 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

1,724 (est.)

Faroe Islands

24,250 (October 2000)

Fiji

137,000 (1999)

Finland

2.61 million (2005 est.)

France
27.72 million (2005 est.)

French Guiana
62,630 (1999)

French Polynesia
65,870 (December 2005)

Gabon
640,000 (2005 est.)

Gambia, The
400,000 (1996)

Gaza Strip
278,000 (April-June 2005)

Georgia
2.04 million (2004 est.)

Germany
43.32 million (2005 est.)

Ghana
10.62 million (2005 est.)

Gibraltar
12,690 (including non-Gibraltar laborers) (2001)

Greece
4.72 million (2005 est.)

Greenland
24,500 (1999 est.)

Grenada
42,300 (1996)

Guadeloupe
191,400 (1999)

Guam
62,050 (2002 est.)

Guatemala
3.76 million (2005 est.)

Guernsey
32,290 (2001)

Guinea
3 million (1999)

Guinea-Bissau
480,000 (1999)

Guyana
418,000 (2001 est.)

Haiti
3.6 million
note: shortage of skilled labor, unskilled labor abundant (1995)

Holy See (Vatican City)
NA

Honduras
2.54 million (2005 est.)

Hong Kong
3.61 million (October 2005)

Hungary
4.18 million (2005 est.)

Iceland

165,900 (2005 est.)

India

496.4 million (2005 est.)

Indonesia

94.2 million (2005 est.)

Iran

23.68 million

note: shortage of skilled labor (2005 est.)

Iraq

7.4 million (2004 est.)

Ireland

2.03 million (2005 est.)

Isle of Man

39,690 (2001)

Israel

2.42 million (2005 est.)

Italy

24.49 million (2005 est.)

Jamaica

1.2 million (2005 est.)

Japan

66.4 million (2005 est.)

Jersey

52,790 (2004)

Jordan

1.46 million (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

7.85 million (2005 est.)

Kenya

11.85 million (2005 est.)

Kiribati

7,870 economically active, not including subsistence farmers (2001 est.)

Korea, North

9.6 million

Korea, South

23.53 million (2005 est.)

Kuwait 1.67 million note: non-Kuwaitis represent about 80% of the labor force (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

2.7 million (2000)

Laos

2.8 million (2002 est.)

Latvia

1.11 million (2005 est.)

Lebanon

2.6 million

note: in addition, there are as many as 1 million foreign workers (2001 est.)

Lesotho

838,000 (2000)

Libya

1.64 million (2005 est.)

Liechtenstein

29,500 of whom 13,900 commute from Austria, Switzerland, and Germany to work each day (31 December 2001)

Lithuania

1.61 million (2005 est.)

Luxembourg

316,500 of whom 121,600 are foreign cross-border workers commuting primarily from France, Belgium, and Germany (2005 est.)

Macau

251,200 (3rd Quarter, 2005)

Macedonia

855,000 (2004 est.)

Madagascar

7.3 million (2000)

Malawi

4.5 million (2001 est.)

Malaysia

10.67 million (2005 est.)

Maldives

88,000 (2000)

Mali

3.93 million (2001 est.)

Malta

160,000 (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands

14,680 (2000)

Martinique

165,900 (1998)

Mauritania

786,000 (2001)

Mauritius

570,000 (2005 est.)

Mayotte

44,560 (2002)

Mexico

43.4 million (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

37,410

Moldova

1.34 million (2005 est.)

Monaco 41,110 note: includes workers from all foreign countries
(2004)

Mongolia

1.488 million (2003)

Montenegro

259,100 (2004)

Montserrat 4,521 note: lowered by flight of people from volcanic
activity (2000 est.)

Morocco

11.19 million (2005 est.)

Mozambique

9.2 million (2000 est.)

Namibia

820,000 (2005 est.)

Nepal 10.4 million note: severe lack of skilled labor (2004 est.)

Netherlands

7.53 million (2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

83,600 (2005)

New Caledonia

78,990 (including 11,300 unemployed) (2004)

New Zealand

2.13 million (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

2.01 million (2005 est.)

Niger

70,000 salaried workers, 60% of whom are employed in the public sector (2002 est.)

Nigeria

57.21 million (2005 est.)

Niue

NA 663

Norfolk Island

1,345

Northern Mariana Islands 44,470 total indigenous labor force; 2,699 unemployed; 28,717 foreign workers (2000)

Norway

2.4 million (2005 est.)

Oman

920,000 (2002 est.)

Pakistan

46.84 million

note: extensive export of labor, mostly to the Middle East, and use of child labor (2005 est.)

Palau

9,777 (2005)

Panama

1.39 million

note: shortage of skilled labor, but an oversupply of unskilled labor (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

2.413 million (2004)

Paraguay

2.68 million (2005 est.)

Peru

9.06 million (2005 est.)

Philippines

36.73 million (2005 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

15 able-bodied men (2004)

Poland

17.1 million (2005 est.)

Portugal

5.52 million (2005 est.)

Puerto Rico

1.3 million (2000)

Qatar

440,000 (2005 est.)

Reunion

299,000 (2002)

Romania

9.31 million (2005 est.)

Russia

74.22 million (2005 est.)

Rwanda

4.6 million (2000)

Saint Helena 2,486 note: 1,200 work offshore (1998 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

18,170 (June 1995)

Saint Lucia

43,800 (2001 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

3,261 (1999)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

41,680 (1991 est.)

Samoa

90,000 (2000 est.)

San Marino
19,970 (2003)

Sao Tome and Principe
35,050

Saudi Arabia
6.76 million
note: more than 35% of the population in the 15-64 age group is
non-national (2005 est.)

Senegal
4.82 million (2005 est.)

Serbia
2.961 million for Serbia (including Kosovo) (2002 est.)

Seychelles
30,900 (1996)

Sierra Leone
1.369 million (1981 est.)

Singapore
2.28 million (September 2005 est.)

Slovakia
2.24 million (30 September 2005 est.)

Slovenia
920,000 (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands
249,200 (1999)

Somalia
3.7 million (very few skilled laborers)

South Africa

15.23 million economically active (2005 est.)

Spain

20.67 million (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka

8.08 million (2005 est.)

Sudan

7.415 million (1996 est.)

Suriname

156,700 (2004)

Svalbard

NA

Swaziland

155,700 (2003)

Sweden

4.49 million (2005 est.)

Switzerland

3.8 million (2005 est.)

Syria

5.12 million (2004 est.)

Taiwan

10.6 million (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

3.7 million (2003)

Tanzania

19.22 million (2005 est.)

Thailand

35.36 million (2005 est.)

Togo

1.302 million (1998)

Tokelau

440

Tonga

33,910 (2003)

Trinidad and Tobago

620,000 (2005 est.)

Tunisia

3.41 million

note: shortage of skilled labor (2005 est.)

Turkey

24.7 million

note: about 1.2 million Turks work abroad (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

2.32 million (2003 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

4,848 (1990 est.)

Tuvalu

3,615 (2004 est.)

Uganda

13.17 million (2005 est.)

Ukraine

22.67 million (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates

2.8 million (2005 est.)

United Kingdom

30.07 million (2005 est.)

United States

149.3 million (includes unemployed) (2005 est.)

Uruguay

1.52 million (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan

14.26 million (2005 est.)

Vanuatu

76,410

Venezuela

12.31 million (2005 est.)

Vietnam

44.39 million (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands

43,980 (2004 est.)

Wallis and Futuna

NA 3,104

West Bank

614,000 (April-June 2005)

Western Sahara

12,000

World

3.001 billion (2005 est.)

Yemen

5.83 million (2005 est.)

Zambia

4.8 million (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe

3.94 million (2005 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2096 Land boundaries (km)

Afghanistan

total: 5,529 km

border countries: China 76 km, Iran 936 km, Pakistan 2,430 km,
Tajikistan 1,206 km, Turkmenistan 744 km, Uzbekistan 137 km

Akrotiri

total: 47.4 km

border countries: Cyprus 47.4 km

Albania

total: 720 km

border countries: Greece 282 km, Macedonia 151 km, Montenegro
172
km, Serbia 115 km

Algeria

total: 6,343 km

border countries: Libya 982 km, Mali 1,376 km, Mauritania 463 km,

Morocco 1,559 km, Niger 956 km, Tunisia 965 km, Western Sahara 42 km

American Samoa

0 km

Andorra

total: 120.3 km

border countries: France 56.6 km, Spain 63.7 km

Angola

total: 5,198 km

border countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo 2,511 km (of which 225 km is the boundary of discontinuous Cabinda Province),

Republic of the Congo 201 km, Namibia 1,376 km, Zambia 1,110 km

Anguilla

0 km

Antarctica 0 km note: see entry on Disputes - international

Antigua and Barbuda

0 km

Argentina

total: 9,665 km

border countries: Bolivia 832 km, Brazil 1,224 km, Chile 5,150 km,

Paraguay 1,880 km, Uruguay 579 km

Armenia

total: 1,254 km

border countries: Azerbaijan-proper 566 km, Azerbaijan-Naxcivan
exclave 221 km, Georgia 164 km, Iran 35 km, Turkey 268 km

Aruba

0 km

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

0 km

Australia

0 km

Austria

total: 2,562 km

border countries: Czech Republic 362 km, Germany 784 km,
Hungary 366

km, Italy 430 km, Liechtenstein 35 km, Slovakia 91 km, Slovenia
330

km, Switzerland 164 km

Azerbaijan

total: 2,013 km

border countries: Armenia (with Azerbaijan-proper) 566 km,
Armenia

(with Azerbaijan-Naxcivan exclave) 221 km, Georgia 322 km, Iran

(with Azerbaijan-proper) 432 km, Iran (with Azerbaijan-Naxcivan
exclave) 179 km, Russia 284 km, Turkey 9 km

Bahamas, The

0 km

Bahrain

0 km

Baker Island

0 km

Bangladesh total: 4,246 km border countries: Burma 193 km,
India 4,053 km

Barbados
0 km

Bassas da India
0 km

Belarus
total: 2,900 km
border countries: Latvia 141 km, Lithuania 502 km, Poland 407
km,
Russia 959 km, Ukraine 891 km

Belgium
total: 1,385 km
border countries: France 620 km, Germany 167 km, Luxembourg
148 km,
Netherlands 450 km

Belize
total: 516 km
border countries: Guatemala 266 km, Mexico 250 km

Benin
total: 1,989 km
border countries: Burkina Faso 306 km, Niger 266 km, Nigeria 773
km,
Togo 644 km

Bermuda
0 km

Bhutan
total: 1,075 km

border countries: China 470 km, India 605 km

Bolivia

total: 6,743 km

border countries: Argentina 832 km, Brazil 3,400 km, Chile 861 km,
Paraguay 750 km, Peru 900 km

Bosnia and Herzegovina

total: 1,459 km

border countries: Croatia 932 km, Montenegro 225 km, Serbia 302 km

Botswana

total: 4,013 km

border countries: Namibia 1,360 km, South Africa 1,840 km, Zimbabwe 813 km

Bouvet Island

0 km

Brazil

total: 16,884.4 km

border countries: Argentina 1,261 km, Bolivia 3,423 km, Colombia 1,644 km, French Guiana 730.4 km, Guyana 1,606 km, Paraguay 1,365 km, Peru 2,995 km, Suriname 593 km, Uruguay 1,068 km, Venezuela 2,199 km

British Indian Ocean Territory

0 km

British Virgin Islands

0 km

Brunei

total: 381 km

border countries: Malaysia 381 km

Bulgaria

total: 1,808 km

border countries: Greece 494 km, Macedonia 148 km, Romania 608 km,

Serbia 318 km, Turkey 240 km

Burkina Faso

total: 3,193 km

border countries: Benin 306 km, Cote d'Ivoire 584 km, Ghana 549 km,

Mali 1,000 km, Niger 628 km, Togo 126 km

Burma

total: 5,876 km

border countries: Bangladesh 193 km, China 2,185 km, India 1,463 km,

Laos 235 km, Thailand 1,800 km

Burundi

total: 974 km

border countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo 233 km, Rwanda

290 km, Tanzania 451 km

Cambodia

total: 2,572 km

border countries: Laos 541 km, Thailand 803 km, Vietnam 1,228 km

Cameroon

total: 4,591 km

border countries: Central African Republic 797 km, Chad 1,094

km,

Republic of the Congo 523 km, Equatorial Guinea 189 km, Gabon 298

km, Nigeria 1,690 km

Canada total: 8,893 km border countries: US 8,893 km (includes 2,477 km with Alaska)

Cape Verde

0 km

Cayman Islands

0 km

Central African Republic

total: 5,203 km

border countries: Cameroon 797 km, Chad 1,197 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo 1,577 km, Republic of the Congo 467 km, Sudan 1,165 km

Chad

total: 5,968 km

border countries: Cameroon 1,094 km, Central African Republic 1,197 km, Libya 1,055 km, Niger 1,175 km, Nigeria 87 km, Sudan 1,360 km

Chile

total: 6,339 km

border countries: Argentina 5,308 km, Bolivia 860 km, Peru 171 km

China

total: 22,117 km

border countries: Afghanistan 76 km, Bhutan 470 km, Burma

2,185 km,

India 3,380 km, Kazakhstan 1,533 km, North Korea 1,416 km,
Kyrgyzstan 858 km, Laos 423 km, Mongolia 4,677 km, Nepal
1,236 km,

Pakistan 523 km, Russia (northeast) 3,605 km, Russia (northwest)
40

km, Tajikistan 414 km, Vietnam 1,281 km

regional borders: Hong Kong 30 km, Macau 0.34 km

Christmas Island

0 km

Clipperton Island

0 km

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

0 km

Colombia

total: 6,004 km

border countries: Brazil 1,643 km, Ecuador 590 km, Panama 225
km,

Peru 1,496 km (est.), Venezuela 2,050 km

Comoros

0 km

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

total: 10,730 km

border countries: Angola 2,511 km (of which 225 km is the
boundary

of Angola's discontiguous Cabinda Province), Burundi 233 km,
Central

African Republic 1,577 km, Republic of the Congo 2,410 km,
Rwanda

217 km, Sudan 628 km, Tanzania 459 km, Uganda 765 km,

Zambia 1,930 km

Congo, Republic of the

total: 5,504 km

border countries: Angola 201 km, Cameroon 523 km, Central African

Republic 467 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo 2,410 km, Gabon

1,903 km

Cook Islands

0 km

Coral Sea Islands

0 km

Costa Rica

total: 639 km

border countries: Nicaragua 309 km, Panama 330 km

Cote d'Ivoire

total: 3,110 km

border countries: Burkina Faso 584 km, Ghana 668 km, Guinea 610 km,

Liberia 716 km, Mali 532 km

Croatia

total: 2,197 km

border countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina 932 km, Hungary 329 km,

Serbia 241 km, Montenegro 25 km, Slovenia 670 km

Cuba

total: 29 km

border countries: US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay 29 km

note: Guantanamo Naval Base is leased by the US and remains

part of
Cuba

Cyprus

total: NA; note - boundary with Dhekelia is being resurveyed
border countries: Akrotiri 47.4 km, Dhekelia NA

Czech Republic

total: 2,290.2 km
border countries: Austria 466.3 km, Germany 810.3 km, Poland
761.8
km, Slovakia 251.8 km

Denmark total: 68 km border countries: Germany 68 km

Dhekelia total: NA; note - boundary with Cyprus is being
resurveyed

Djibouti total: 516 km border countries: Eritrea 109 km, Ethiopia
349 km, Somalia 58 km

Dominica 0 km

Dominican Republic

total: 360 km
border countries: Haiti 360 km

East Timor

total: 228 km
border countries: Indonesia 228 km

Ecuador

total: 2,010 km
border countries: Colombia 590 km, Peru 1,420 km

Egypt

total: 2,665 km

border countries: Gaza Strip 11 km, Israel 266 km, Libya 1,115 km,
Sudan 1,273 km

El Salvador

total: 545 km

border countries: Guatemala 203 km, Honduras 342 km

Equatorial Guinea

total: 539 km

border countries: Cameroon 189 km, Gabon 350 km

Eritrea

total: 1,626 km

border countries: Djibouti 109 km, Ethiopia 912 km, Sudan 605 km

Estonia

total: 633 km

border countries: Latvia 339 km, Russia 294 km

Ethiopia

total: 5,328 km

border countries: Djibouti 349 km, Eritrea 912 km, Kenya 861 km, Somalia 1,600 km, Sudan 1,606 km

Europa Island

0 km

European Union

total: 11,214.8 km

border countries: Albania 282 km, Andorra 120.3 km, Belarus 1,050

km, Bulgaria 494 km, Croatia 999 km, Holy See 3.2 km, Liechtenstein

34.9 km, Macedonia 246 km, Monaco 4.4 km, Norway 2,348 km,

Romania

443 km, Russia 2,257 km, San Marino 39 km, Serbia 151 km,
Switzerland 1,811 km, Turkey 206 km, Ukraine 726 km
note: data for European Continent only

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

0 km

Faroe Islands

0 km

Fiji

0 km

Finland

total: 2,681 km

border countries: Norway 727 km, Sweden 614 km, Russia 1,340
km

France

total: 2,889 km

border countries: Andorra 56.6 km, Belgium 620 km, Germany
451 km,
Italy 488 km, Luxembourg 73 km, Monaco 4.4 km, Spain 623 km,
Switzerland 573 km

French Guiana total: 1,240.4 km border countries: Brazil 730.4
km, Suriname 510 km

French Polynesia

0 km

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

0 km

Gabon

total: 2,551 km

border countries: Cameroon 298 km, Republic of the Congo 1,903 km,

Equatorial Guinea 350 km

Gambia, The

total: 740 km

border countries: Senegal 740 km

Gaza Strip

total: 62 km

border countries: Egypt 11 km, Israel 51 km

Georgia

total: 1,461 km

border countries: Armenia 164 km, Azerbaijan 322 km, Russia 723 km,

Turkey 252 km

Germany

total: 3,621 km

border countries: Austria 784 km, Belgium 167 km, Czech Republic 646

km, Denmark 68 km, France 451 km, Luxembourg 138 km, Netherlands 577

km, Poland 456 km, Switzerland 334 km

Ghana

total: 2,094 km

border countries: Burkina Faso 549 km, Cote d'Ivoire 668 km, Togo

877 km

Gibraltar total: 1.2 km border countries: Spain 1.2 km

Glorioso Islands

0 km

Greece

total: 1,228 km

border countries: Albania 282 km, Bulgaria 494 km, Turkey 206 km,
Macedonia 246 km

Greenland

0 km

Grenada

0 km

Guadeloupe total: 15 km border countries: Netherlands Antilles
(Sint Maarten) 15 km

Guam

0 km

Guatemala

total: 1,687 km

border countries: Belize 266 km, El Salvador 203 km, Honduras
256 km, Mexico 962 km

Guernsey

0 km

Guinea

total: 3,399 km

border countries: Cote d'Ivoire 610 km, Guinea-Bissau 386 km,
Liberia 563 km, Mali 858 km, Senegal 330 km, Sierra Leone 652 km

Guinea-Bissau

total: 724 km

border countries: Guinea 386 km, Senegal 338 km

Guyana

total: 2,462 km

border countries: Brazil 1,119 km, Suriname 600 km, Venezuela 743 km

Haiti

total: 360 km

border countries: Dominican Republic 360 km

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

0 km

Holy See (Vatican City)

total: 3.2 km

border countries: Italy 3.2 km

Honduras

total: 1,520 km

border countries: Guatemala 256 km, El Salvador 342 km, Nicaragua 922 km

Hong Kong total: 30 km regional border: China 30 km

Howland Island

0 km

Hungary

total: 2,171 km

border countries: Austria 366 km, Croatia 329 km, Romania 443 km, Serbia 151 km, Slovakia 677 km, Slovenia 102 km, Ukraine 103 km

Iceland

0 km

Iles Eparses

none

India

total: 14,103 km

border countries: Bangladesh 4,053 km, Bhutan 605 km, Burma 1,463

km, China 3,380 km, Nepal 1,690 km, Pakistan 2,912 km

Indonesia

total: 2,830 km

border countries: East Timor 228 km, Malaysia 1,782 km, Papua New

Guinea 820 km

Iran

total: 5,440 km

border countries: Afghanistan 936 km, Armenia 35 km, Azerbaijan-proper 432 km, Azerbaijan-Naxcivan exclave 179 km, Iraq

1,458 km, Pakistan 909 km, Turkey 499 km, Turkmenistan 992 km

Iraq

total: 3,650 km

border countries: Iran 1,458 km, Jordan 181 km, Kuwait 240 km, Saudi

Arabia 814 km, Syria 605 km, Turkey 352 km

Ireland total: 360 km border countries: UK 360 km

Isle of Man

0 km

Israel

total: 1,017 km

border countries: Egypt 266 km, Gaza Strip 51 km, Jordan 238 km,

Lebanon 79 km, Syria 76 km, West Bank 307 km

Italy

total: 1,932.2 km

border countries: Austria 430 km, France 488 km, Holy See (Vatican

City) 3.2 km, San Marino 39 km, Slovenia 232 km, Switzerland 740 km

Jamaica

0 km

Jan Mayen

0 km

Japan

0 km

Jarvis Island

0 km

Jersey

0 km

Johnston Atoll

0 km

Jordan

total: 1,635 km

border countries: Iraq 181 km, Israel 238 km, Saudi Arabia 744 km,

Syria 375 km, West Bank 97 km

Juan de Nova Island

0 km

Kazakhstan

total: 12,012 km

border countries: China 1,533 km, Kyrgyzstan 1,051 km, Russia 6,846

km, Turkmenistan 379 km, Uzbekistan 2,203 km

Kenya

total: 3,477 km

border countries: Ethiopia 861 km, Somalia 682 km, Sudan 232 km,

Tanzania 769 km, Uganda 933 km

Kingman Reef

0 km

Kiribati

0 km

Korea, North

total: 1,673 km

border countries: China 1,416 km, South Korea 238 km, Russia 19 km

Korea, South

total: 238 km

border countries: North Korea 238 km

Kuwait

total: 462 km

border countries: Iraq 240 km, Saudi Arabia 222 km

Kyrgyzstan

total: 3,878 km

border countries: China 858 km, Kazakhstan 1,051 km, Tajikistan 870

km, Uzbekistan 1,099 km

Laos

total: 5,083 km

border countries: Burma 235 km, Cambodia 541 km, China 423 km,

Thailand 1,754 km, Vietnam 2,130 km

Latvia

total: 1,368 km

border countries: Belarus 167 km, Estonia 343 km, Lithuania 576 km,

Russia 282 km

Lebanon

total: 454 km

border countries: Israel 79 km, Syria 375 km

Lesotho

total: 909 km

border countries: South Africa 909 km

Liberia

total: 1,585 km

border countries: Guinea 563 km, Cote d'Ivoire 716 km, Sierra Leone

306 km

Libya

total: 4,348 km

border countries: Algeria 982 km, Chad 1,055 km, Egypt 1,115 km,

Niger 354 km, Sudan 383 km, Tunisia 459 km

Liechtenstein

total: 76 km

border countries: Austria 34.9 km, Switzerland 41.1 km

Lithuania

total: 1,613 km

border countries: Belarus 653.5 km, Latvia 588 km, Poland 103.7 km,

Russia (Kaliningrad) 267.8 km

Luxembourg

total: 359 km

border countries: Belgium 148 km, France 73 km, Germany 138 km

Macau

total: 0.34 km

regional border: China 0.34 km

Macedonia

total: 766 km

border countries: Albania 151 km, Bulgaria 148 km, Greece 246 km,

Serbia 221 km

Madagascar

0 km

Malawi

total: 2,881 km

border countries: Mozambique 1,569 km, Tanzania 475 km, Zambia 837 km

Malaysia

total: 2,669 km

border countries: Brunei 381 km, Indonesia 1,782 km, Thailand 506 km

Maldives

0 km

Mali

total: 7,243 km

border countries: Algeria 1,376 km, Burkina Faso 1,000 km,
Guinea
858 km, Cote d'Ivoire 532 km, Mauritania 2,237 km, Niger 821
km,
Senegal 419 km

Malta

0 km

Marshall Islands

0 km

Martinique

0 km

Mauritania

total: 5,074 km

border countries: Algeria 463 km, Mali 2,237 km, Senegal 813 km,
Western Sahara 1,561 km

Mauritius

0 km

Mayotte

0 km

Mexico total: 4,353 km border countries: Belize 250 km,
Guatemala 962 km, US 3,141 km

Micronesia, Federated States of

0 km

Midway Islands

0 km

Moldova

total: 1,389 km

border countries: Romania 450 km, Ukraine 939 km

Monaco

total: 4.4 km

border countries: France 4.4 km

Mongolia

total: 8,220 km

border countries: China 4,677 km, Russia 3,543 km

Montenegro

total: 625 km

border countries: Albania 172 km, Bosnia and Herzegovina 225 km,

Croatia 25 km, Serbia 203 km

Montserrat

0 km

Morocco

total: 2,017.9 km

border countries: Algeria 1,559 km, Western Sahara 443 km, Spain (Ceuta) 6.3 km, Spain (Melilla) 9.6 km

Mozambique

total: 4,571 km

border countries: Malawi 1,569 km, South Africa 491 km, Swaziland

105 km, Tanzania 756 km, Zambia 419 km, Zimbabwe 1,231 km

Namibia

total: 3,936 km

border countries: Angola 1,376 km, Botswana 1,360 km, South Africa

967 km, Zambia 233 km

Nauru

0 km

Navassa Island

0 km

Nepal

total: 2,926 km

border countries: China 1,236 km, India 1,690 km

Netherlands

total: 1,027 km

border countries: Belgium 450 km, Germany 577 km

Netherlands Antilles

total: 15 km

border countries: Guadeloupe (Saint-Martin) 15 km

New Caledonia

0 km

New Zealand

0 km

Nicaragua

total: 1,231 km

border countries: Costa Rica 309 km, Honduras 922 km

Niger

total: 5,697 km

border countries: Algeria 956 km, Benin 266 km, Burkina Faso 628 km,

Chad 1,175 km, Libya 354 km, Mali 821 km, Nigeria 1,497 km

Nigeria

total: 4,047 km

border countries: Benin 773 km, Cameroon 1,690 km, Chad 87 km, Niger 1,497 km

Niue

0 km

Norfolk Island

0 km

Northern Mariana Islands

0 km

Norway

total: 2,542 km

border countries: Finland 727 km, Sweden 1,619 km, Russia 196 km

Oman

total: 1,374 km

border countries: Saudi Arabia 676 km, UAE 410 km, Yemen 288 km

Pakistan

total: 6,774 km

border countries: Afghanistan 2,430 km, China 523 km, India 2,912 km, Iran 909 km

Palau

0 km

Palmyra Atoll

0 km

Panama

total: 555 km

border countries: Colombia 225 km, Costa Rica 330 km

Papua New Guinea

total: 820 km

border countries: Indonesia 820 km

Paracel Islands

0 km

Paraguay

total: 3,920 km

border countries: Argentina 1,880 km, Bolivia 750 km, Brazil 1,290 km

Peru

total: 5,536 km

border countries: Bolivia 900 km, Brazil 1,560 km, Chile 160 km, Colombia 1,496 km (est.), Ecuador 1,420 km

Philippines

0 km

Pitcairn Islands

0 km

Poland

total: 3,056 km

border countries: Belarus 416 km, Czech Republic 790 km, Germany 467 km, Lithuania 103 km, Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast) 210 km, Slovakia 541 km, Ukraine 529 km

Portugal total: 1,214 km border countries: Spain 1,214 km

Puerto Rico 0 km

Qatar total: 60 km border countries: Saudi Arabia 60 km

Reunion
0 km

Romania
total: 2,508 km
border countries: Bulgaria 608 km, Hungary 443 km, Moldova 450 km,
Serbia 476 km, Ukraine (north) 362 km, Ukraine (east) 169 km

Russia
total: 20,096.5 km
border countries: Azerbaijan 284 km, Belarus 959 km, China (southeast) 3,605 km, China (south) 40 km, Estonia 294 km, Finland 1,340 km, Georgia 723 km, Kazakhstan 6,846 km, North Korea 19 km, Latvia 217 km, Lithuania (Kaliningrad Oblast) 280.5 km, Mongolia 3,485 km, Norway 196 km, Poland (Kaliningrad Oblast) 232 km, Ukraine 1,576 km

Rwanda
total: 893 km
border countries: Burundi 290 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo 217 km, Tanzania 217 km, Uganda 169 km

Saint Helena
0 km

Saint Kitts and Nevis

0 km

Saint Lucia

0 km

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

0 km

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

0 km

Samoa

0 km

San Marino total: 39 km border countries: Italy 39 km

Sao Tome and Principe

0 km

Saudi Arabia

total: 4,431 km

border countries: Iraq 814 km, Jordan 744 km, Kuwait 222 km, Oman

676 km, Qatar 60 km, UAE 457 km, Yemen 1,458 km

Senegal

total: 2,640 km

border countries: The Gambia 740 km, Guinea 330 km, Guinea-Bissau

338 km, Mali 419 km, Mauritania 813 km

Serbia

total: 2,027 km

border countries: Albania 115 km, Bosnia and Herzegovina 302 km,

Bulgaria 318 km, Croatia 241 km, Hungary 151 km, Macedonia 221 km,

Montenegro 203 km, Romania 476 km

Seychelles
0 km

Sierra Leone total: 958 km border countries: Guinea 652 km,
Liberia 306 km

Singapore
0 km

Slovakia
total: 1,524 km
border countries: Austria 91 km, Czech Republic 215 km, Hungary
677
km, Poland 444 km, Ukraine 97 km

Slovenia
total: 1,382 km
border countries: Austria 330 km, Croatia 670 km, Hungary 102
km,
Italy 280 km

Solomon Islands
0 km

Somalia
total: 2,340 km
border countries: Djibouti 58 km, Ethiopia 1,600 km, Kenya 682
km

South Africa
total: 4,862 km
border countries: Botswana 1,840 km, Lesotho 909 km,
Mozambique 491
km, Namibia 967 km, Swaziland 430 km, Zimbabwe 225 km

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

0 km

Spain

total: 1,917.8 km

border countries: Andorra 63.7 km, France 623 km, Gibraltar 1.2 km,

Portugal 1,214 km, Morocco (Ceuta) 6.3 km, Morocco (Melilla) 9.6 km

Spratly Islands

0 km

Sri Lanka

0 km

Sudan

total: 7,687 km

border countries: Central African Republic 1,165 km, Chad 1,360 km,

Democratic Republic of the Congo 628 km, Egypt 1,273 km, Eritrea 605

km, Ethiopia 1,606 km, Kenya 232 km, Libya 383 km, Uganda 435 km

Suriname total: 1,707 km border countries: Brazil 597 km, French Guiana 510 km, Guyana 600 km

Svalbard 0 km

Swaziland

total: 535 km

border countries: Mozambique 105 km, South Africa 430 km

Sweden

total: 2,233 km

border countries: Finland 614 km, Norway 1,619 km

Switzerland

total: 1,852 km

border countries: Austria 164 km, France 573 km, Italy 740 km,
Liechtenstein 41 km, Germany 334 km

Syria

total: 2,253 km

border countries: Iraq 605 km, Israel 76 km, Jordan 375 km,
Lebanon
375 km, Turkey 822 km

Taiwan

0 km

Tajikistan

total: 3,651 km

border countries: Afghanistan 1,206 km, China 414 km,
Kyrgyzstan 870
km, Uzbekistan 1,161 km

Tanzania

total: 3,861 km

border countries: Burundi 451 km, Democratic Republic of the
Congo
459 km, Kenya 769 km, Malawi 475 km, Mozambique 756 km,
Rwanda 217
km, Uganda 396 km, Zambia 338 km

Thailand

total: 4,863 km

border countries: Burma 1,800 km, Cambodia 803 km, Laos 1,754
km,
Malaysia 506 km

Togo

total: 1,647 km

border countries: Benin 644 km, Burkina Faso 126 km, Ghana 877 km

Tokelau

0 km

Tonga

0 km

Trinidad and Tobago

0 km

Tromelin Island

0 km

Tunisia

total: 1,424 km

border countries: Algeria 965 km, Libya 459 km

Turkey

total: 2,648 km

border countries: Armenia 268 km, Azerbaijan 9 km, Bulgaria 240 km,

Georgia 252 km, Greece 206 km, Iran 499 km, Iraq 352 km, Syria 822 km

Turkmenistan

total: 3,736 km

border countries: Afghanistan 744 km, Iran 992 km, Kazakhstan 379 km, Uzbekistan 1,621 km

Turks and Caicos Islands

0 km

Tuvalu

0 km

Uganda

total: 2,698 km

border countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo 765 km,
Kenya 933

km, Rwanda 169 km, Sudan 435 km, Tanzania 396 km

Ukraine

total: 4,663 km

border countries: Belarus 891 km, Hungary 103 km, Moldova 939
km,

Poland 526 km, Romania (south) 169 km, Romania (west) 362
km, Russia

1,576 km, Slovakia 97 km

United Arab Emirates

total: 867 km

border countries: Oman 410 km, Saudi Arabia 457 km

United Kingdom

total: 360 km

border countries: Ireland 360 km

United States

total: 12,034 km

border countries: Canada 8,893 km (including 2,477 km with
Alaska),

Mexico 3,141 km

note: US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba is leased by the US
and

is part of Cuba; the base boundary is 28 km

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

none

Uruguay

total: 1,564 km

border countries: Argentina 579 km, Brazil 985 km

Uzbekistan

total: 6,221 km

border countries: Afghanistan 137 km, Kazakhstan 2,203 km,

Kyrgyzstan 1,099 km, Tajikistan 1,161 km, Turkmenistan 1,621 km

Vanuatu

0 km

Venezuela

total: 4,993 km

border countries: Brazil 2,200 km, Colombia 2,050 km, Guyana 743 km

Vietnam

total: 4,639 km

border countries: Cambodia 1,228 km, China 1,281 km, Laos 2,130 km

Virgin Islands

0 km

Wake Island

0 km

Wallis and Futuna

0 km

West Bank

total: 404 km

border countries: Israel 307 km, Jordan 97 km

Western Sahara

total: 2,046 km

border countries: Algeria 42 km, Mauritania 1,561 km, Morocco 443 km

World

the land boundaries in the world total 250,708 km (not counting shared boundaries twice); two nations, China and Russia, each border 14 other countries

note: 44 nations and other areas are landlocked, these include:

Afghanistan, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bhutan,

Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic,

Chad, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Holy See (Vatican City), Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg,

Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay,

Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, West Bank, Zambia,

Zimbabwe; two of these, Liechtenstein and Uzbekistan, are doubly landlocked

Yemen

total: 1,746 km

border countries: Oman 288 km, Saudi Arabia 1,458 km

Zambia

total: 5,664 km

border countries: Angola 1,110 km, Democratic Republic of the Congo

1,930 km, Malawi 837 km, Mozambique 419 km, Namibia 233 km, Tanzania

338 km, Zimbabwe 797 km

Zimbabwe

total: 3,066 km

border countries: Botswana 813 km, Mozambique 1,231 km, South Africa

225 km, Zambia 797 km

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2097 Land use (%)

Afghanistan

arable land: 12.13%

permanent crops: 0.21%

other: 87.66% (2005)

Albania

arable land: 20.1%

permanent crops: 4.21%

other: 75.69% (2005)

Algeria

arable land: 3.17%

permanent crops: 0.28%

other: 96.55% (2005)

American Samoa

arable land: 10%

permanent crops: 15%

other: 75% (2005)

Andorra

arable land: 2.13%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 97.87% (2005)

Angola

arable land: 2.65%
permanent crops: 0.23%
other: 97.12% (2005)

Anguilla

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (mostly rock with sparse scrub oak, few trees, some commercial salt ponds) (2005)

Antarctica

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (ice 98%, barren rock 2%) (2005)

Antigua and Barbuda

arable land: 18.18%
permanent crops: 4.55%
other: 77.27% (2005)

Argentina

arable land: 10.03%
permanent crops: 0.36%
other: 89.61% (2005)

Armenia

arable land: 16.78%
permanent crops: 2.01%
other: 81.21% (2005)

Aruba

arable land: 10.53%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 89.47% (2005)

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (all grass and sand) (2005)

Australia

arable land: 6.15% (includes about 27 million hectares of cultivated grassland)

permanent crops: 0.04%

other: 93.81% (2005)

Austria

arable land: 16.59%

permanent crops: 0.85%

other: 82.56% (2005)

Azerbaijan

arable land: 20.62%

permanent crops: 2.61%

other: 76.77% (2005)

Bahamas, The

arable land: 0.58%

permanent crops: 0.29%

other: 99.13% (2005)

Bahrain

arable land: 2.82%

permanent crops: 5.63%

other: 91.55% (2005)

Baker Island

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (2005)

Bangladesh

arable land: 55.39%

permanent crops: 3.08%

other: 41.53% (2005)

Barbados

arable land: 37.21%

permanent crops: 2.33%

other: 60.46% (2005)

Bassas da India

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (all rock) (2005)

Belarus

arable land: 26.77%

permanent crops: 0.6%

other: 72.63% (2005)

Belgium

arable land: 27.42%

permanent crops: 0.69%

other: 71.89%

note: includes Luxembourg (2005)

Belize

arable land: 3.05%

permanent crops: 1.39%

other: 95.56% (2005)

Benin

arable land: 23.53%

permanent crops: 2.37%

other: 74.1% (2005)

Bermuda

arable land: 20%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 80% (55% developed, 45% rural/open space) (2005)

Bhutan

arable land: 2.3%

permanent crops: 0.43%

other: 97.27% (2005)

Bolivia

arable land: 2.78%

permanent crops: 0.19%

other: 97.03% (2005)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

arable land: 19.61%

permanent crops: 1.89%

other: 78.5% (2005)

Botswana

arable land: 0.65%

permanent crops: 0.01%

other: 99.34% (2005)

Bouvet Island

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (93% ice) (2005)

Brazil

arable land: 6.93%
permanent crops: 0.89%
other: 92.18% (2005)

British Indian Ocean Territory

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (2005)

British Virgin Islands

arable land: 20%
permanent crops: 6.67%
other: 73.33% (2005)

Brunei

arable land: 2.08%
permanent crops: 0.87%
other: 97.05% (2005)

Bulgaria

arable land: 29.94%
permanent crops: 1.9%
other: 68.16% (2005)

Burkina Faso

arable land: 17.66%
permanent crops: 0.22%
other: 82.12% (2005)

Burma

arable land: 14.92%
permanent crops: 1.31%
other: 83.77% (2005)

Burundi

arable land: 35.57%

permanent crops: 13.12%
other: 51.31% (2005)

Cambodia

arable land: 20.44%
permanent crops: 0.59%
other: 78.97% (2005)

Cameroon

arable land: 12.54%
permanent crops: 2.52%
other: 84.94% (2005)

Canada

arable land: 4.57%
permanent crops: 0.65%
other: 94.78% (2005)

Cape Verde

arable land: 11.41%
permanent crops: 0.74%
other: 87.85% (2005)

Cayman Islands

arable land: 3.85%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 96.15% (2005)

Central African Republic

arable land: 3.1%
permanent crops: 0.15%
other: 96.75% (2005)

Chad

arable land: 2.8%
permanent crops: 0.02%

other: 97.18% (2005)

Chile

arable land: 2.62%

permanent crops: 0.43%

other: 96.95% (2005)

China

arable land: 14.86%

permanent crops: 1.27%

other: 83.87% (2005)

Christmas Island arable land: 0% permanent crops: 0% other: 100% (mainly tropical rainforest; 63% of the island is a national park) (2005)

Clipperton Island

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (all coral) (2005)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (2005)

Colombia

arable land: 2.01%

permanent crops: 1.37%

other: 96.62% (2005)

Comoros

arable land: 35.87%

permanent crops: 23.32%

other: 40.81% (2005)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

arable land: 2.86%

permanent crops: 0.47%

other: 96.67% (2005)

Congo, Republic of the

arable land: 1.45%

permanent crops: 0.15%

other: 98.4% (2005)

Cook Islands

arable land: 16.67%

permanent crops: 8.33%

other: 75% (2005)

Coral Sea Islands

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (mostly grass or scrub cover) (2005)

Costa Rica

arable land: 4.4%

permanent crops: 5.87%

other: 89.73% (2005)

Cote d'Ivoire

arable land: 10.23%

permanent crops: 11.16%

other: 78.61% (2005)

Croatia

arable land: 25.82%

permanent crops: 2.19%

other: 71.99% (2005)

Cuba

arable land: 27.63%
permanent crops: 6.54%
other: 65.83% (2005)

Cyprus

arable land: 10.81%
permanent crops: 4.32%
other: 84.87% (2005)

Czech Republic

arable land: 38.82%
permanent crops: 3%
other: 58.18% (2005)

Denmark

arable land: 52.59%
permanent crops: 0.19%
other: 47.22% (2005)

Djibouti

arable land: 0.04%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 99.96% (2005)

Dominica

arable land: 6.67%
permanent crops: 21.33%
other: 72% (2005)

Dominican Republic

arable land: 22.49%
permanent crops: 10.26%
other: 67.25% (2005)

East Timor

arable land: 8.2%

permanent crops: 4.57%
other: 87.23% (2005)

Ecuador

arable land: 5.71%
permanent crops: 4.81%
other: 89.48% (2005)

Egypt

arable land: 2.92%
permanent crops: 0.5%
other: 96.58% (2005)

El Salvador

arable land: 31.37%
permanent crops: 11.88%
other: 56.75% (2005)

Equatorial Guinea

arable land: 4.63%
permanent crops: 3.57%
other: 91.8% (2005)

Eritrea

arable land: 4.78%
permanent crops: 0.03%
other: 95.19% (2005)

Estonia

arable land: 12.05%
permanent crops: 0.35%
other: 87.6% (2005)

Ethiopia

arable land: 10.01%
permanent crops: 0.65%

other: 89.34% (2005)

Europa Island

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (mangrove forests and woodlands) (2005)

European Union

arable land: NA

permanent crops: NA

other: NA

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (99% permanent pastures, 1% other) (2005)

Faroe Islands

arable land: 2.14%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 97.86% (2005)

Fiji

arable land: 10.95%

permanent crops: 4.65%

other: 84.4% (2005)

Finland

arable land: 6.54%

permanent crops: 0.02%

other: 93.44% (2005)

France

arable land: 33.46%

permanent crops: 2.03%

other: 64.51% (2005)

French Guiana

arable land: 0.13%

permanent crops: 0.04%

other: 99.83% (90% forest, 10% other) (2005)

French Polynesia

arable land: 0.75%

permanent crops: 5.5%

other: 93.75% (2005)

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (2005)

Gabon

arable land: 1.21%

permanent crops: 0.64%

other: 98.15% (2005)

Gambia, The

arable land: 27.88%

permanent crops: 0.44%

other: 71.68% (2005)

Gaza Strip

arable land: 29%

permanent crops: 21%

other: 50% (2002)

Georgia

arable land: 11.51%

permanent crops: 3.79%

other: 84.7% (2005)

Germany

arable land: 33.13%
permanent crops: 0.6%
other: 66.27% (2005)

Ghana

arable land: 17.54%
permanent crops: 9.22%
other: 73.24% (2005)

Gibraltar

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (2005)

Glorioso Islands

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (all lush vegetation and coconut palms) (2005)

Greece

arable land: 20.45%
permanent crops: 8.59%
other: 70.96% (2005)

Greenland

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (2005)

Grenada

arable land: 5.88%
permanent crops: 29.41%
other: 64.71% (2005)

Guadeloupe

arable land: 11.7%

permanent crops: 2.92%
other: 85.38% (2005)

Guam

arable land: 3.64%
permanent crops: 18.18%
other: 78.18% (2005)

Guatemala

arable land: 13.22%
permanent crops: 5.6%
other: 81.18% (2005)

Guernsey

arable land: NA%
permanent crops: NA%
other: NA%

Guinea

arable land: 4.47%
permanent crops: 2.64%
other: 92.89% (2005)

Guinea-Bissau

arable land: 8.31%
permanent crops: 6.92%
other: 84.77% (2005)

Guyana

arable land: 2.23%
permanent crops: 0.14%
other: 97.63% (2005)

Haiti

arable land: 28.11%
permanent crops: 11.53%

other: 60.36% (2005)

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (2005)

Holy See (Vatican City)

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (urban area) (2005)

Honduras

arable land: 9.53%

permanent crops: 3.21%

other: 87.26% (2005)

Hong Kong

arable land: 5.05%

permanent crops: 1.01%

other: 93.94% (2001)

Howland Island

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (2001)

Hungary

arable land: 49.58%

permanent crops: 2.06%

other: 48.36% (2005)

Iceland

arable land: 0.07%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 99.93% (2005)

Iles Eparses

Bassas da India - 100% rock, coral reef, and sand;

Europa Island - 100% mangrove swamp and dry woodlands;

Glorioso

Islands - 100% lush vegetation and coconut palms; Juan de Nova

Island - 90% forest, 10% other; Tromelin Island - 100% grasses
and

scattered brush

India

arable land: 48.83%

permanent crops: 2.8%

other: 48.37% (2005)

Indonesia

arable land: 11.03%

permanent crops: 7.04%

other: 81.93% (2005)

Iran

arable land: 9.78%

permanent crops: 1.29%

other: 88.93% (2005)

Iraq

arable land: 13.12%

permanent crops: 0.61%

other: 86.27% (2005)

Ireland

arable land: 16.82%

permanent crops: 0.03%

other: 83.15% (2005)

Isle of Man

arable land: 9%

permanent crops: 0%
other: 91% (permanent pastures, forests, mountain, and
heathland)
(2002)

Israel

arable land: 15.45%
permanent crops: 3.88%
other: 80.67% (2005)

Italy

arable land: 26.41%
permanent crops: 9.09%
other: 64.5% (2005)

Jamaica

arable land: 15.83%
permanent crops: 10.01%
other: 74.16% (2005)

Jan Mayen

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (2005)

Japan

arable land: 11.64%
permanent crops: 0.9%
other: 87.46% (2005)

Jarvis Island

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (2005)

Jersey

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (2005)

Johnston Atoll
arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (2005)

Jordan
arable land: 3.32%
permanent crops: 1.18%
other: 95.5% (2005)

Juan de Nova Island
arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (90% forest) (2005)

Kazakhstan
arable land: 8.28%
permanent crops: 0.05%
other: 91.67% (2005)

Kenya
arable land: 8.01%
permanent crops: 0.97%
other: 91.02% (2005)

Kingman Reef
arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (2005)

Kiribati
arable land: 2.74%

permanent crops: 47.95%
other: 49.31% (2005)

Korea, North

arable land: 22.4%
permanent crops: 1.66%
other: 75.94% (2005)

Korea, South

arable land: 16.58%
permanent crops: 2.01%
other: 81.41% (2005)

Kuwait

arable land: 0.84%
permanent crops: 0.17%
other: 98.99% (2005)

Kyrgyzstan

arable land: 6.55%
permanent crops: 0.28%
other: 93.17%

note: Kyrgyzstan has the world's largest natural growth walnut forest (2005)

Laos

arable land: 4.01%
permanent crops: 0.34%
other: 95.65% (2005)

Latvia

arable land: 28.19%
permanent crops: 0.45%
other: 71.36% (2005)

Lebanon

arable land: 16.35%
permanent crops: 13.75%
other: 69.9% (2005)

Lesotho

arable land: 10.87%
permanent crops: 0.13%
other: 89% (2005)

Liberia

arable land: 3.43%
permanent crops: 1.98%
other: 94.59% (2005)

Libya

arable land: 1.03%
permanent crops: 0.19%
other: 98.78% (2005)

Liechtenstein

arable land: 25%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 75% (2005)

Lithuania

arable land: 44.81%
permanent crops: 0.9%
other: 54.29% (2005)

Luxembourg

arable land: 23.94%
permanent crops: 0.39%
other: 75.67% (includes Belgium) (2005)

Macau

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (2005)

Macedonia

arable land: 22.01%
permanent crops: 1.79%
other: 76.2% (2005)

Madagascar

arable land: 5.03%
permanent crops: 1.02%
other: 93.95% (2005)

Malawi

arable land: 20.68%
permanent crops: 1.18%
other: 78.14% (2005)

Malaysia

arable land: 5.46%
permanent crops: 17.54%
other: 77% (2005)

Maldives

arable land: 13.33%
permanent crops: 30%
other: 56.67% (2005)

Mali

arable land: 3.76%
permanent crops: 0.03%
other: 96.21% (2005)

Malta

arable land: 31.25%
permanent crops: 3.13%

other: 65.62% (2005)

Marshall Islands

arable land: 11.11%

permanent crops: 44.44%

other: 44.45% (2005)

Martinique

arable land: 9.09%

permanent crops: 10%

other: 80.91% (2005)

Mauritania

arable land: 0.2%

permanent crops: 0.01%

other: 99.79% (2005)

Mauritius

arable land: 49.02%

permanent crops: 2.94%

other: 48.04% (2005)

Mayotte

arable land: NA%

permanent crops: NA%

other: NA%

Mexico

arable land: 12.66%

permanent crops: 1.28%

other: 86.06% (2005)

Micronesia, Federated States of

arable land: 5.71%

permanent crops: 45.71%

other: 48.58% (2005)

Midway Islands

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (2005)

Moldova

arable land: 54.52%

permanent crops: 8.81%

other: 36.67% (2005)

Monaco

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (urban area) (2005)

Mongolia

arable land: 0.76%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 99.24% (2005)

Montenegro

arable land: 13.7%

permanent crops: 1%

other: 85.3%

Montserrat

arable land: 20%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 80% (2005)

Morocco

arable land: 19%

permanent crops: 2%

other: 79% (2005)

Mozambique

arable land: 5.43%
permanent crops: 0.29%
other: 94.28% (2005)

Namibia

arable land: 0.99%
permanent crops: 0.01%
other: 99% (2005)

Nauru

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (2005)

Navassa Island

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (2005)

Nepal

arable land: 16.07%
permanent crops: 0.85%
other: 83.08% (2005)

Netherlands

arable land: 21.96%
permanent crops: 0.77%
other: 77.27% (2005)

Netherlands Antilles

arable land: 10%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 90% (2005)

New Caledonia

arable land: 0.32%

permanent crops: 0.22%
other: 99.46% (2005)

New Zealand

arable land: 5.54%
permanent crops: 6.92%
other: 87.54% (2005)

Nicaragua

arable land: 14.81%
permanent crops: 1.82%
other: 83.37% (2005)

Niger

arable land: 11.43%
permanent crops: 0.01%
other: 88.56% (2005)

Nigeria

arable land: 33.02%
permanent crops: 3.14%
other: 63.84% (2005)

Niue

arable land: 11.54%
permanent crops: 15.38%
other: 73.08% (2005)

Norfolk Island

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (2005)

Northern Mariana Islands

arable land: 13.04%
permanent crops: 4.35%

other: 82.61% (2005)

Norway

arable land: 2.7%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 97.3% (2005)

Oman

arable land: 0.12%

permanent crops: 0.14%

other: 99.74% (2005)

Pakistan

arable land: 24.44%

permanent crops: 0.84%

other: 74.72% (2005)

Palau

arable land: 8.7%

permanent crops: 4.35%

other: 86.95% (2005)

Palmyra Atoll

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (forests and woodlands) (2005)

Panama

arable land: 7.26%

permanent crops: 1.95%

other: 90.79% (2005)

Papua New Guinea

arable land: 0.49%

permanent crops: 1.4%

other: 98.11% (2005)

Paracel Islands

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (2005)

Paraguay

arable land: 7.47%

permanent crops: 0.24%

other: 92.29% (2005)

Peru

arable land: 2.88%

permanent crops: 0.47%

other: 96.65% (2005)

Philippines

arable land: 19%

permanent crops: 16.67%

other: 64.33% (2005)

Pitcairn Islands

arable land: NA%

permanent crops: NA%

other: NA%

Poland

arable land: 40.25%

permanent crops: 1%

other: 58.75% (2005)

Portugal

arable land: 17.29%

permanent crops: 7.84%

other: 74.87% (2005)

Puerto Rico

arable land: 3.69%
permanent crops: 5.59%
other: 90.72% (2005)

Qatar

arable land: 1.64%
permanent crops: 0.27%
other: 98.09% (2005)

Reunion

arable land: 13.94%
permanent crops: 1.59%
other: 84.47% (2005)

Romania

arable land: 39.49%
permanent crops: 1.92%
other: 58.59% (2005)

Russia

arable land: 7.17%
permanent crops: 0.11%
other: 92.72% (2005)

Rwanda

arable land: 45.56%
permanent crops: 10.25%
other: 44.19% (2005)

Saint Helena

arable land: 12.9%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 87.1% (2005)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

arable land: 19.44%

permanent crops: 2.78%
other: 77.78% (2005)

Saint Lucia

arable land: 6.45%
permanent crops: 22.58%
other: 70.97% (2005)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

arable land: 12.5%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 87.5% (2005)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

arable land: 17.95%
permanent crops: 17.95%
other: 64.1% (2005)

Samoa

arable land: 21.13%
permanent crops: 24.3%
other: 54.57% (2005)

San Marino

arable land: 16.67%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 83.33% (2005)

Sao Tome and Principe

arable land: 8.33%
permanent crops: 48.96%
other: 42.71% (2005)

Saudi Arabia

arable land: 1.67%
permanent crops: 0.09%

other: 98.24% (2005)

Senegal

arable land: 12.51%

permanent crops: 0.24%

other: 87.25% (2005)

Serbia

arable land: NA

permanent crops: NA

other: NA

Seychelles

arable land: 2.17%

permanent crops: 13.04%

other: 84.79% (2005)

Sierra Leone

arable land: 7.95%

permanent crops: 1.05%

other: 91% (2005)

Singapore

arable land: 1.47%

permanent crops: 1.47%

other: 97.06% (2005)

Slovakia

arable land: 29.23%

permanent crops: 2.67%

other: 68.1% (2005)

Slovenia

arable land: 8.53%

permanent crops: 1.43%

other: 90.04% (2005)

Solomon Islands

arable land: 0.62%

permanent crops: 2.04%

other: 97.34% (2005)

Somalia

arable land: 1.64%

permanent crops: 0.04%

other: 98.32% (2005)

South Africa

arable land: 12.1%

permanent crops: 0.79%

other: 87.11% (2005)

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (largely covered by permanent ice and snow with some

sparse vegetation consisting of grass, moss, and lichen) (2005)

Spain

arable land: 27.18%

permanent crops: 9.85%

other: 62.97% (2005)

Spratly Islands

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (2005)

Sri Lanka

arable land: 13.96%

permanent crops: 15.24%

other: 70.8% (2005)

Sudan

arable land: 6.78%

permanent crops: 0.17%

other: 93.05% (2005)

Suriname

arable land: 0.36%

permanent crops: 0.06%

other: 99.58% (2005)

Svalbard

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (no trees, and the only bushes are crowberry and cloudberry) (2005)

Swaziland

arable land: 10.25%

permanent crops: 0.81%

other: 88.94% (2005)

Sweden

arable land: 5.93%

permanent crops: 0.01%

other: 94.06% (2005)

Switzerland

arable land: 9.91%

permanent crops: 0.58%

other: 89.51% (2005)

Syria

arable land: 24.8%

permanent crops: 4.47%

other: 70.73% (2005)

Taiwan

arable land: 24%

permanent crops: 1%

other: 75% (2001)

Tajikistan

arable land: 6.52%

permanent crops: 0.89%

other: 92.59% (2005)

Tanzania

arable land: 4.23%

permanent crops: 1.16%

other: 94.61% (2005)

Thailand

arable land: 27.54%

permanent crops: 6.93%

other: 65.53% (2005)

Togo

arable land: 44.2%

permanent crops: 2.11%

other: 53.69% (2005)

Tokelau

arable land: 0% (soil is thin and infertile)

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (2005)

Tonga

arable land: 20%

permanent crops: 14.67%

other: 65.33% (2005)

Trinidad and Tobago

arable land: 14.62%
permanent crops: 9.16%
other: 76.22% (2005)

Tromelin Island

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (grasses; scattered bushes) (2005)

Tunisia

arable land: 17.05%
permanent crops: 13.08%
other: 69.87% (2005)

Turkey

arable land: 29.81%
permanent crops: 3.39%
other: 66.8% (2005)

Turkmenistan

arable land: 4.51%
permanent crops: 0.14%
other: 95.35% (2005)

Turks and Caicos Islands

arable land: 2.33%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 97.67% (2005)

Tuvalu

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 66.67%
other: 33.33% (2005)

Uganda

arable land: 21.57%

permanent crops: 8.92%
other: 69.51% (2005)

Ukraine

arable land: 53.8%
permanent crops: 1.5%
other: 44.7% (2005)

United Arab Emirates

arable land: 0.77%
permanent crops: 2.27%
other: 96.96% (2005)

United Kingdom

arable land: 23.23%
permanent crops: 0.2%
other: 76.57% (2005)

United States

arable land: 18.01%
permanent crops: 0.21%
other: 81.78% (2005)

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (2005)

Uruguay

arable land: 7.77%
permanent crops: 0.24%
other: 91.99% (2005)

Uzbekistan

arable land: 10.51%
permanent crops: 0.76%

other: 88.73% (2005)

Vanuatu

arable land: 1.64%

permanent crops: 6.97%

other: 91.39% (2005)

Venezuela

arable land: 2.85%

permanent crops: 0.88%

other: 96.27% (2005)

Vietnam

arable land: 20.14%

permanent crops: 6.93%

other: 72.93% (2005)

Virgin Islands

arable land: 5.71%

permanent crops: 2.86%

other: 91.43% (2005)

Wake Island

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

other: 100% (2005)

Wallis and Futuna

arable land: 7.14%

permanent crops: 35.71%

other: 57.15% (2005)

West Bank

arable land: 16.9%

permanent crops: 18.97%

other: 64.13% (2001)

Western Sahara

arable land: 0.02%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 99.98% (2005)

World

arable land: 13.31%
permanent crops: 4.71%
other: 81.98% (2005)

Yemen

arable land: 2.91%
permanent crops: 0.25%
other: 96.84% (2005)

Zambia

arable land: 6.99%
permanent crops: 0.04%
other: 92.97% (2005)

Zimbabwe

arable land: 8.24%
permanent crops: 0.33%
other: 91.43% (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2098 Languages (%)

Afghanistan

Afghan Persian or Dari (official) 50%, Pashtu (official) 35%, Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen) 11%, 30 minor languages (primarily Balochi and Pashai) 4%, much bilingualism

Akrotiri
English, Greek

Albania
Albanian (official - derived from Tosk dialect), Greek, Vlach, Romani, Slavic dialects

Algeria
Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

American Samoa
Samoan 90.6% (closely related to Hawaiian and other Polynesian languages), English 2.9%, Tongan 2.4%, other Pacific islander 2.1%, other 2%
note: most people are bilingual (2000 census)

Andorra
Catalan (official), French, Castilian, Portuguese

Angola
Portuguese (official), Bantu and other African languages

Anguilla
English (official)

Antigua and Barbuda
English (official), local dialects

Argentina
Spanish (official), English, Italian, German, French

Armenia

Armenian 97.7%, Yezidi 1%, Russian 0.9%, other 0.4% (2001 census)

Aruba

Dutch (official), Papiamentu (a Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English dialect), English (widely spoken), Spanish

Australia

English 79.1%, Chinese 2.1%, Italian 1.9%, other 11.1%, unspecified 5.8% (2001 Census)

Austria

German (official nationwide), Slovene (official in Carinthia), Croatian (official in Burgenland), Hungarian (official in Burgenland)

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijani (Azeri) 89%, Russian 3%, Armenian 2%, other 6% (1995 est.)

Bahamas, The

English (official), Creole (among Haitian immigrants)

Bahrain

Arabic, English, Farsi, Urdu

Bangladesh

Bangla (official, also known as Bengali), English

Barbados

English

Belarus

Belarusian, Russian, other

Belgium

Dutch (official) 60%, French (official) 40%, German

(official) less than 1%, legally bilingual (Dutch and French)

Belize

English (official), Spanish, Mayan, Garifuna (Carib), Creole

Benin

French (official), Fon and Yoruba (most common vernaculars in south), tribal languages (at least six major ones in north)

Bermuda

English (official), Portuguese

Bhutan

Dzongkha (official), Bhotes speak various Tibetan dialects, Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

Bolivia

Spanish (official), Quechua (official), Aymara (official)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian

Botswana

Setswana 78.2%, Kalanga 7.9%, Sekgalagadi 2.8%, English 2.1% (official), other 8.6%, unspecified 0.4% (2001 census)

Brazil

Portuguese (official), Spanish, English, French

British Virgin Islands

English (official)

Brunei

Malay (official), English, Chinese

Bulgaria

Bulgarian 84.5%, Turkish 9.6%, Roma 4.1%, other and

unspecified 1.8% (2001 census)

Burkina Faso

French (official), native African languages belonging to Sudanic family spoken by 90% of the population

Burma

Burmese, minority ethnic groups have their own languages

Burundi

Kirundi (official), French (official), Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area)

Cambodia

Khmer (official) 95%, French, English

Cameroon

24 major African language groups, English (official), French (official)

Canada

English (official) 59.3%, French (official) 23.2%, other 17.5%

Cape Verde

Portuguese, Crioulo (a blend of Portuguese and West African words)

Cayman Islands

English

Central African Republic

French (official), Sangho (lingua franca and national language), tribal languages

Chad

French (official), Arabic (official), Sara (in south), more than 120 different languages and dialects

Chile
Spanish

China
Standard Chinese or Mandarin (Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghaiese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages
(see Ethnic groups entry)

Christmas Island
English (official), Chinese, Malay

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Malay (Cocos dialect), English

Colombia
Spanish

Comoros
Arabic (official), French (official), Shikomoro (a blend of Swahili and Arabic)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
French (official), Lingala (a lingua franca trade language), Kingwana (a dialect of Kiswahili or Swahili), Kikongo, Tshiluba

Congo, Republic of the
French (official), Lingala and Monokutuba (lingua franca trade languages), many local languages and dialects (of which Kikongo is the most widespread)

Cook Islands
English (official), Maori

Costa Rica

Spanish (official), English

Cote d'Ivoire

French (official), 60 native dialects with Dioula the most widely spoken

Croatia

Croatian 96.1%, Serbian 1%, other and undesignated 2.9% (including Italian, Hungarian, Czech, Slovak, and German) (2001 census)

Cuba

Spanish

Cyprus

Greek, Turkish, English

Czech Republic

Czech

Denmark

Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (an Inuit dialect), German (small minority)

note: English is the predominant second language

Dhekelia

English, Greek

Djibouti

French (official), Arabic (official), Somali, Afar

Dominica

English (official), French patois

Dominican Republic

Spanish

East Timor

Tetum (official), Portuguese (official), Indonesian,
English

note: there are about 16 indigenous languages; Tetum, Galole, Mambae, and Kemak are spoken by significant numbers of people

Ecuador

Spanish (official), Amerindian languages (especially Quechua)

Egypt

Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by educated classes

El Salvador

Spanish, Nahua (among some Amerindians)

Equatorial Guinea

Spanish (official), French (official), pidgin
English, Fang, Bubi, Ibo

Eritrea

Afar, Arabic, Tigre and Kunama, Tigrinya, other Cushitic languages

Estonia

Estonian (official) 67.3%, Russian 29.7%, other 2.3%,
unknown 0.7% (2000 census)

Ethiopia

Amharic, Tigrinya, Oromigna, Guaragigna, Somali, Arabic,
other local languages, English (major foreign language taught in schools)

European Union

Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish,
French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian,

Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish;
note

- only official languages are listed; Irish (Gaelic) will become the
21st language on 1 January 2007

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
English

Faroe Islands
Faroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish

Fiji
English (official), Fijian (official), Hindustani

Finland
Finnish 92% (official), Swedish 5.6% (official), other 2.4%
(small Sami- and Russian-speaking minorities) (2003)

France
French 100%, rapidly declining regional dialects and
languages (Provençal, Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque,
Flemish)

French Guiana
French

French Polynesia
French 61.1% (official), Polynesian 31.4%
(official), Asian languages 1.2%, other 0.3%, unspecified 6%
(2002
census)

Gabon
French (official), Fang, Myene, Nzebi, Bapounou/Eschira,
Bandjabi

Gambia, The

English (official), Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars

Gaza Strip

Arabic, Hebrew (spoken by many Palestinians), English (widely understood)

Georgia

Georgian 71% (official), Russian 9%, Armenian 7%, Azeri 6%, other 7%

note: Abkhaz is the official language in Abkhazia

Germany

German

Ghana

English (official), African languages (including Akan, Moshi-Dagomba, Ewe, and Ga)

Gibraltar

English (used in schools and for official purposes), Spanish, Italian, Portuguese

Greece

Greek 99% (official), English, French

Greenland

Greenlandic (East Inuit), Danish, English

Grenada

English (official), French patois

Guadeloupe

French (official) 99%, Creole patois

Guam

English 38.3%, Chamorro 22.2%, Philippine languages 22.2%,

other Pacific island languages 6.8%, Asian languages 7%, other languages 3.5% (2000 census)

Guatemala

Spanish 60%, Amerindian languages 40% (23 officially recognized Amerindian languages, including Quiche, Cakchiquel, Kekchi, Mam, Garifuna, and Xinca)

Guernsey

English, French, Norman-French dialect spoken in country districts

Guinea

French (official); note - each ethnic group has its own language

Guinea-Bissau

Portuguese (official), Crioulo, African languages

Guyana

English, Amerindian dialects, Creole, Hindi, Urdu

Haiti

French (official), Creole (official)

Holy See (Vatican City)

Italian, Latin, French, various other languages

Honduras

Spanish, Amerindian dialects

Hong Kong

Chinese (Cantonese), English; both are official

Hungary

Hungarian 93.6%, other or unspecified 6.4% (2001 census)

Iceland

Icelandic, English, Nordic languages, German widely spoken

India

English enjoys associate status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30% of the people; there are 14 other official languages: Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmiri, Sindhi, and Sanskrit; Hindustani is a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu spoken widely throughout northern India but is not an official language

Indonesia

Bahasa Indonesia (official, modified form of Malay), English, Dutch, local dialects, the most widely spoken of which is Javanese

Iran

Persian and Persian dialects 58%, Turkic and Turkic dialects 26%, Kurdish 9%, Luri 2%, Balochi 1%, Arabic 1%, Turkish 1%, other 2%

Iraq

Arabic, Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions), Assyrian, Armenian

Ireland

English (official) is the language generally used, Irish (official) (Gaelic or Gaeilge) spoken mainly in areas located along the western seaboard

Isle of Man

English, Manx Gaelic

Israel

Hebrew (official), Arabic used officially for Arab minority, English most commonly used foreign language

Italy

Italian (official), German (parts of Trentino-Alto Adige region are predominantly German speaking), French (small French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta region), Slovene (Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area)

Jamaica

English, patois English

Japan

Japanese

Jersey

English 94.5% (official), Portuguese 4.6%, other 0.9% (2001 census)

Jordan

Arabic (official), English widely understood among upper and middle classes

Kazakhstan

Kazakh (Qazaq, state language) 64.4%, Russian (official, used in everyday business, designated the "language of interethnic communication") 95% (2001 est.)

Kenya

English (official), Kiswahili (official), numerous indigenous languages

Kiribati

I-Kiribati, English (official)

Korea, North

Korean

Korea, South

Korean, English widely taught in junior high and high school

Kuwait

Arabic (official), English widely spoken

Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyz (official), Russian (official)

Laos

Lao (official), French, English, and various ethnic languages

Latvia

Latvian (official) 58.2%, Russian 37.5%, Lithuanian and other 4.3% (2000 census)

Lebanon

Arabic (official), French, English, Armenian

Lesotho

Sesotho (southern Sotho), English (official), Zulu, Xhosa

Liberia

English 20% (official), some 20 ethnic group languages, of which a few can be written and are used in correspondence

Libya

Arabic, Italian, English, all are widely understood in the major cities

Liechtenstein

German (official), Alemannic dialect

Lithuania

Lithuanian (official) 82%, Russian 8%, Polish 5.6%, other and unspecified 4.4% (2001 census)

Luxembourg

Luxembourgish (national language), German (administrative language), French (administrative language)

Macau

Cantonese 87.9%, Hokkien 4.4%, Mandarin 1.6%, other Chinese dialects 3.1%, other 3% (2001 census)

Macedonia

Macedonian 66.5%, Albanian 25.1%, Turkish 3.5%, Roma 1.9%, Serbian 1.2%, other 1.8% (2002 census)

Madagascar

French (official), Malagasy (official)

Malawi

Chichewa 57.2% (official), Chinyanja 12.8%, Chiyao 10.1%, Chitumbuka 9.5%, Chisena 2.7%, Chilomwe 2.4%, Chitonga 1.7%, other 3.6% (1998 census)

Malaysia

Bahasa Melayu (official), English, Chinese (Cantonese, Mandarin, Hokkien, Hakka, Hainan, Foochow), Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Panjabi, Thai
note: in East Malaysia there are several indigenous languages; most widely spoken are Iban and Kadazan

Maldives

Maldivian Dhivehi (dialect of Sinhala, script derived from Arabic), English spoken by most government officials

Mali

French (official), Bambara 80%, numerous African languages

Malta

Maltese (official), English (official)

Marshall Islands

Marshallese 98.2%, other languages 1.8% (1999 census)

note: English widely spoken as a second language; both Marshallese and English are official languages

Martinique

French, Creole patois

Mauritania

Arabic (official), Pulaar, Soninke, French, Hassaniya, Wolof

Mauritius

Creole 80.5%, Bhojpuri 12.1%, French 3.4%, English (official; spoken by less than 1% of the population), other 3.7%, unspecified 0.3% (2000 census)

Mayotte

Mahorian (a Swahili dialect), French (official language) spoken by 35% of the population

Mexico

Spanish, various Mayan, Nahuatl, and other regional indigenous languages

Micronesia, Federated States of

English (official and common language), Trukese, Pohnpeian, Yapese, Kosrean, Ulithian,

Woleaian,
Nukuoro, Kapingamarangi

Moldova

Moldovan (official, virtually the same as the Romanian language), Russian, Gagauz (a Turkish dialect)

Monaco

French (official), English, Italian, Monegasque

Mongolia

Khalkha Mongol 90%, Turkic, Russian (1999)

Montenegro

Serbian (Ijekavian dialect - official), Bosnian, Albanian, Croatian

Montserrat

English

Morocco

Arabic (official), Berber dialects, French often the language of business, government, and diplomacy

Mozambique

Emakhuwa 26.1%, Xichangana 11.3%, Portuguese 8.8% (official; spoken by 27% of population as a second language), Elomwe 7.6%, Cisena 6.8%, Echuwabo 5.8%, other Mozambican languages 32%, other foreign languages 0.3%, unspecified 1.3% (1997 census)

Namibia

English 7% (official), Afrikaans common language of most of the population and about 60% of the white population, German 32%,

indigenous languages (Oshivambo, Herero, Nama)

Nauru

Nauruan (official, a distinct Pacific Island language),
English widely understood, spoken, and used for most government
and
commercial purposes

Nepal

Nepali 47.8%, Maithali 12.1%, Bhojpuri 7.4%, Tharu
(Dagaura/Rana) 5.8%, Tamang 5.1%, Newar 3.6%, Magar 3.3%,
Awadhi
2.4%, other 10%, unspecified 2.5% (2001 census)
note: many in government and business also speak English

Netherlands

Dutch (official), Frisian (official)

Netherlands Antilles

Papiamentu 65.4% (a
Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English dialect), English 15.9% (widely
spoken), Dutch 7.3% (official), Spanish 6.1%, Creole 1.6%, other
1.9%, unspecified 1.8% (2001 census)

New Caledonia

French (official), 33 Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

New Zealand

English (official), Maori (official)

Nicaragua

Spanish 97.5% (official), Miskito 1.7%, other 0.8% (1995
census)
note: English and indigenous languages on Atlantic coast

Niger

French (official), Hausa, Djerma

Nigeria

English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo), Fulani

Niue

Niuean, a Polynesian language closely related to Tongan and Samoan; English

Norfolk Island

English (official), Norfolk a mixture of 18th century English and ancient Tahitian

Northern Mariana Islands

Philippine languages 24.4%, Chinese 23.4%, Chamorro 22.4%, English 10.8%, other Pacific island languages 9.5%, other 9.6% (2000 census)

Norway

Bokmal Norwegian (official), Nynorsk Norwegian (official), small Sami- and Finnish-speaking minorities; note - Sami is official in six municipalities

Oman

Arabic (official), English, Baluchi, Urdu, Indian dialects

Pakistan

Punjabi 48%, Sindhi 12%, Siraiki (a Punjabi variant) 10%, Pashtu 8%, Urdu (official) 8%, Balochi 3%, Hindko 2%, Brahui 1%, English (official and lingua franca of Pakistani elite and most government ministries), Burushaski, and other 8%

Palau

Palauan 64.7% official in all islands except Sonsoral

(Sonsoralese and English are official), Tobi (Tobi and English are official), and Angaur (Angaur, Japanese, and English are official), Filipino 13.5%, English 9.4%, Chinese 5.7%, Carolinian 1.5%, Japanese 1.5%, other Asian 2.3%, other languages 1.5% (2000 census)

Panama

Spanish (official), English 14%; note - many Panamanians bilingual

Papua New Guinea

Melanesian Pidgin serves as the lingua franca, English spoken by 1%-2%, Motu spoken in Papua region
note: 820 indigenous languages spoken (over one-tenth of the world's total)

Paraguay

Spanish (official), Guarani (official)

Peru

Spanish (official), Quechua (official), Aymara, and a large number of minor Amazonian languages

Philippines

two official languages - Filipino (based on Tagalog) and English; eight major dialects - Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Hiligaynon or Ilonggo, Bicol, Waray, Pampango, and Pangasinan

Pitcairn Islands

English (official), Pitcairnese (mixture of an 18th century English dialect and a Tahitian dialect)

Poland

Polish 97.8%, other and unspecified 2.2% (2002 census)

Portugal

Portuguese (official), Mirandese (official - but locally used)

Puerto Rico

Spanish, English

Qatar

Arabic (official), English commonly used as a second language

Reunion

French (official), Creole widely used

Romania

Romanian (official), Hungarian, German

Russia

Russian, many minority languages

Rwanda

Kinyarwanda (official) universal Bantu vernacular, French (official), English (official), Kiswahili (Swahili) used in commercial centers

Saint Helena

English

Saint Kitts and Nevis

English

Saint Lucia

English (official), French patois

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

French (official)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

English, French patois

Samoa

Samoaan (Polynesian), English

San Marino

Italian

Sao Tome and Principe

Portuguese (official)

Saudi Arabia

Arabic

Senegal

French (official), Wolof, Pulaar, Jola, Mandinka

Serbia

Serbian (official nationwide); Romanian, Hungarian, Slovak, Ukrainian, and Croatian (all official in Vojvodina); Albanian (official in Kosovo)

Seychelles

Creole 91.8%, English 4.9% (official), other 3.1%, unspecified 0.2% (2002 census)

Sierra Leone

English (official, regular use limited to literate minority), Mende (principal vernacular in the south), Temne (principal vernacular in the north), Krio (English-based Creole, spoken by the descendants of freed Jamaican slaves who were settled

in the Freetown area, a lingua franca and a first language for 10% of the population but understood by 95%)

Singapore

Mandarin 35%, English 23%, Malay 14.1%, Hokkien 11.4%,

Cantonese 5.7%, Teochew 4.9%, Tamil 3.2%, other Chinese dialects 1.8%, other 0.9% (2000 census)

Slovakia

Slovak (official) 83.9%, Hungarian 10.7%, Roma 1.8%, Ukrainian 1%, other or unspecified 2.6% (2001 census)

Slovenia

Slovenian 91.1%, Serbo-Croatian 4.5%, other or unspecified 4.4% (2002 census)

Solomon Islands

Melanesian pidgin in much of the country is lingua franca; English is official but spoken by only 1%-2% of the population
note: 120 indigenous languages

Somalia

Somali (official), Arabic, Italian, English

South Africa

IsiZulu 23.8%, IsiXhosa 17.6%, Afrikaans 13.3%, Sepedi 9.4%, English 8.2%, Setswana 8.2%, Sesotho 7.9%, Xitsonga 4.4%, other 7.2% (2001 census)

Spain

Castilian Spanish 74%, Catalan 17%, Galician 7%, Basque 2%;
note - Castilian is the official language nationwide; the other languages are official regionally

Sri Lanka

Sinhala (official and national language) 74%, Tamil (national language) 18%, other 8%
note: English is commonly used in government and is spoken competently by about 10% of the population

Sudan

Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic languages, English
note: program of "Arabization" in process

Suriname

Dutch (official), English (widely spoken), Sranang Tongo (Surinamese, sometimes called Taki-Taki, is native language of Creoles and much of the younger population and is lingua franca among others), Hindustani (a dialect of Hindi), Javanese

Svalbard

Norwegian, Russian

Swaziland

English (official, government business conducted in English), siSwati (official)

Sweden

Swedish, small Sami- and Finnish-speaking minorities

Switzerland

German (official) 63.7%, French (official) 20.4%, Italian (official) 6.5%, Serbo-Croatian 1.5%, Albanian 1.3%, Portuguese 1.2%, Spanish 1.1%, English 1%, Romansch 0.5%, other 2.8%

(2000 census)

note: German, French, Italian, and Romansch are all national languages, but only the first three are official languages

Syria

Arabic (official); Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian widely understood; French, English somewhat understood

Taiwan

Mandarin Chinese (official), Taiwanese (Min), Hakka dialects

Tajikistan

Tajik (official), Russian widely used in government and business

Tanzania

Kiswahili or Swahili (official), Kiunguja (name for Swahili in Zanzibar), English (official, primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education), Arabic (widely spoken in Zanzibar), many local languages

note: Kiswahili (Swahili) is the mother tongue of the Bantu people living in Zanzibar and nearby coastal Tanzania; although Kiswahili is Bantu in structure and origin, its vocabulary draws on a variety of sources, including Arabic and English, and it has become the lingua franca of central and eastern Africa; the first language of most people is one of the local languages

Thailand

Thai, English (secondary language of the elite), ethnic and regional dialects

Togo

French (official and the language of commerce), Ewe and Mina (the two major African languages in the south), Kabye (sometimes spelled Kabiye) and Dagomba (the two major African languages in the north)

Tokelau

Tokelauan (a Polynesian language), English

Tonga

Tongan, English

Trinidad and Tobago

English (official), Hindi, French, Spanish, Chinese

Tunisia

Arabic (official and one of the languages of commerce),
French (commerce)

Turkey

Turkish (official), Kurdish, Dimli (or Zaza), Azeri, Kabardian
note: there is also a substantial Gagauz population in the Europe
part of Turkey

Turkmenistan

Turkmen 72%, Russian 12%, Uzbek 9%, other 7%

Turks and Caicos Islands

English (official)

Tuvalu

Tuvaluan, English, Samoan, Kiribati (on the island of Nui)

Uganda

English (official national language, taught in grade schools,
used in courts of law and by most newspapers and some radio
broadcasts), Ganda or Luganda (most widely used of the Niger-
Congo
languages, preferred for native language publications in the capital
and may be taught in school), other Niger-Congo languages,
Nilo-Saharan languages, Swahili, Arabic

Ukraine

Ukrainian (official) 67%, Russian 24%, small Romanian-,
Polish-, and Hungarian-speaking minorities

United Arab Emirates

Arabic (official), Persian, English, Hindi, Urdu

United Kingdom

English, Welsh (about 26% of the population of

Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland)

United States

English 82.1%, Spanish 10.7%, other Indo-European 3.8%, Asian and Pacific island 2.7%, other 0.7% (2000 census)

Uruguay

Spanish, Portunol, or Brazilero (Portuguese-Spanish mix on the Brazilian frontier)

Uzbekistan

Uzbek 74.3%, Russian 14.2%, Tajik 4.4%, other 7.1%

Vanuatu

local languages (more than 100) 72.6%, pidgin (known as Bislama or Bichelama) 23.1%, English 1.9%, French 1.4%, other 0.3%, unspecified 0.7% (1999 Census)

Venezuela

Spanish (official), numerous indigenous dialects

Vietnam

Vietnamese (official), English (increasingly favored as a second language), some French, Chinese, and Khmer; mountain area

languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

Virgin Islands

English 74.7%, Spanish or Spanish Creole 16.8%, French or French Creole 6.6%, other 1.9% (2000 census)

Wallis and Futuna

Wallisian 58.9% (indigenous Polynesian language), Futunian 30.1%, French 10.8%, other 0.2% (2003 census)

West Bank

Arabic, Hebrew (spoken by Israeli settlers and many Palestinians), English (widely understood)

Western Sahara

Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic

World

Mandarin Chinese 13.69%, Spanish 5.05%, English 4.84%, Hindi 2.82%, Portuguese 2.77%, Bengali 2.68%, Russian 2.27%, Japanese 1.99%, Standard German 1.49%, Wu Chinese 1.21% (2004 est.)
note: percents are for "first language" speakers only

Yemen

Arabic

Zambia

English (official), major vernaculars - Bemba, Kaonda, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja, Tonga, and about 70 other indigenous languages

Zimbabwe

English (official), Shona, Sindebele (the language of the Ndebele, sometimes called Ndebele), numerous but minor tribal dialects

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2100 Legal system

Afghanistan

according to the new constitution, no law should be "contrary to Islam"; the state is obliged to create a prosperous and progressive society based on social justice, protection of human dignity, protection of human rights, realization of democracy, and to ensure national unity and equality among all ethnic groups and tribes; the state shall abide by the UN charter, international treaties, international conventions that Afghanistan signed, and the

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Akrotiri

the laws of the UK, where applicable, apply

Albania

has a civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; has accepted jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court for its citizens

Algeria

socialist, based on French and Islamic law; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

American Samoa

NA

Andorra

based on French and Spanish civil codes; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Angola

based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; recently modified to accommodate political pluralism and increased

use of free markets

Anguilla

based on English common law

Antarctica

Antarctica is administered through meetings of the consultative member nations; decisions from these meetings are carried out by these member nations (with respect to their own nationals and operations) in accordance with their own national laws; US law, including certain criminal offenses by or against US nationals, such as murder, may apply extraterritorially; some US laws directly apply to Antarctica; for example, the Antarctic Conservation Act, 16 U.S.C. section 2401 et seq., provides civil and

criminal penalties for the following activities, unless authorized by regulation of statute: the taking of native mammals or birds; the

introduction of nonindigenous plants and animals; entry into specially protected areas; the discharge or disposal of pollutants; and the importation into the US of certain items from Antarctica; violation of the Antarctic Conservation Act carries penalties of up to \$10,000 in fines and one year in prison; the National Science Foundation and Department of Justice share enforcement responsibilities; Public Law 95-541, the US Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978, as amended in 1996, requires expeditions from the US to

Antarctica to notify, in advance, the Office of Oceans, Room 5805, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, which reports such plans

to other nations as required by the Antarctic Treaty; for more information, contact Permit Office, Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, Arlington, Virginia 22230; telephone:

(703) 292-8030, or visit their website at www.nsf.gov; more

generally, access to the Antarctic Treaty area, that is to all areas between 60 and 90 degrees south latitude, is subject to a number of relevant legal instruments and authorization procedures adopted by the states party to the Antarctic Treaty

Antigua and Barbuda
based on English common law

Argentina
mixture of US and West European legal systems; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Armenia
based on civil law system

Aruba
based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence

Ashmore and Cartier Islands
the laws of the Commonwealth of
Australia and the laws of the Northern Territory of Australia, where applicable, apply

Australia
based on English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Austria
civil law system with Roman law origin; judicial review of legislative acts by the Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Azerbaijan

based on civil law system

Bahamas, The

based on English common law

Bahrain

based on Islamic law and English common law

Baker Island

the laws of the US, where applicable, apply

Bangladesh

based on English common law

Barbados

English common law; no judicial review of legislative acts;
accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Bassas da India

the laws of France, where applicable, apply

Belarus

based on civil law system

Belgium

civil law system influenced by English constitutional
theory; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ
jurisdiction, with reservations

Belize

English law

Benin

based on French civil law and customary law; has not accepted
compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Bermuda

English law

Bhutan

based on Indian law and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Bolivia

based on Spanish law and Napoleonic Code; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Bosnia and Herzegovina

based on civil law system

Botswana

based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Bouvet Island

the laws of Norway, where applicable, apply

Brazil

based on Roman codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

British Indian Ocean Territory

the laws of the UK, where applicable, apply

British Virgin Islands

English law

Brunei

based on English common law; for Muslims, Islamic Shari'a law supersedes civil law in a number of areas

Bulgaria

civil law and criminal law based on Roman law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Burkina Faso

based on French civil law system and customary law

Burma

has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Burundi

based on German and Belgian civil codes and customary law;
has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Cambodia

primarily a civil law mixture of French-influenced codes
from the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
(UNTAC)

period, royal decrees, and acts of the legislature, with influences
of customary law and remnants of communist legal theory;
increasing

influence of common law in recent years; accepts compulsory ICJ
jurisdiction, with reservations

Cameroon

based on French civil law system, with common law
influence; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Canada

based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil
law system based on French law prevails; accepts compulsory ICJ
jurisdiction, with reservations

Cape Verde

derived from the legal system of Portugal

Cayman Islands

British common law and local statutes

Central African Republic

based on French law

Chad

based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Chile

based on Code of 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; note - in June 2005, Chile completed overhaul of its criminal justice system to a new, US-style adversarial system

China

based on civil law system; derived from Soviet and continental civil code legal principles; legislature retains power to interpret statutes; constitution ambiguous on judicial review of legislation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Christmas Island

under the authority of the governor general of Australia and Australian law

Clipperton Island

the laws of France, where applicable, apply

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

based upon the laws of Australia and local laws

Colombia

based on Spanish law; a new criminal code modeled after US

procedures was enacted into law in 2004 and is gradually being implemented; judicial review of executive and legislative acts

Comoros

French and Sharia (Islamic) law in a new consolidated code

Congo, Democratic Republic of the a new constitution was adopted by referendum 18 December 2005; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Congo, Republic of the based on French civil law system and customary law

Cook Islands

based on New Zealand law and English common law

Coral Sea Islands

the laws of Australia, where applicable, apply

Costa Rica

based on Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Cote d'Ivoire

based on French civil law system and customary law;
judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court;
accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Croatia

based on civil law system

Cuba

based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Cyprus

based on common law, with civil law modifications; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Czech Republic

civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; legal code modified to bring it in line with Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) obligations and to expunge Marxist-Leninist legal theory

Denmark

civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Dhekelia

the laws of the UK, where applicable, apply

Djibouti

based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law

Dominica

based on English common law

Dominican Republic

based on French civil codes; Criminal Procedures Code modified in 2004 to include important elements of an accusatory system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

East Timor

UN-drafted legal system based on Indonesian law remains in place but will be replaced by civil and penal codes based on Portuguese law; these have passed and are expected to be promulgated

in early 2006

Ecuador

based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Egypt

based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; judicial review by Supreme Court and Council of State (oversees validity of administrative decisions); accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

El Salvador

based on civil and Roman law with traces of common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court

Equatorial Guinea

partly based on Spanish civil law and tribal custom

Eritrea

primary basis is the Ethiopian legal code of 1957, with revisions; new civil, commercial, and penal codes have not yet been promulgated; also relies on customary and post-independence-enacted laws and, for civil cases involving Muslims, Sharia law

Estonia

based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Ethiopia

currently transitional mix of national and regional courts

Europa Island

the laws of France, where applicable, apply

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
English common law

Faroe Islands
Danish

Fiji
based on British system

Finland
civil law system based on Swedish law; the president may request the Supreme Court to review laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

France
civil law system with indigenous concepts; review of administrative but not legislative acts

French Guiana
French legal system

French Polynesia
based on French system

French Southern and Antarctic Lands
the laws of France, where applicable, apply

Gabon
based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Gambia, The
based on a composite of English common law, Koranic law, and customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with

reservations

Georgia

based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Germany

civil law system with indigenous concepts; judicial review of legislative acts in the Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Ghana

based on English common law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Gibraltar

English law

Glorioso Islands

the laws of France, where applicable, apply

Greece

based on codified Roman law; judiciary divided into civil, criminal, and administrative courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Greenland

Danish

Grenada

based on English common law

Guadeloupe

French legal system

Guam

modeled on US; US federal laws apply

Guatemala

civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Guernsey

English law and local statutes; justice is administered by the Royal Court

Guinea

based on French civil law system, customary law, and decree; legal codes currently being revised; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Guinea-Bissau

accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Guyana

based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Haiti

based on Roman civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

the laws of Australia, where applicable, apply

Holy See (Vatican City)

based on Code of Canon Law and revisions to it

Honduras

rooted in Roman and Spanish civil law with increasing influence of English common law; recent judicial reforms include abandoning Napoleonic legal codes in favor of the oral adversarial

system; accepts ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Hong Kong

based on English common law

Howland Island

the laws of the US, where applicable, apply

Hungary

rule of law based on Western model; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Iceland

civil law system based on Danish law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Iles Eparses

the laws of France, where applicable, apply

India

based on English common law; limited judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; separate personal law codes apply to Muslims, Christians, and Hindus

Indonesia

based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts and by new criminal procedures and election codes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Iran

the Constitution codifies Islamic principles of government

Iraq

based on European civil and Islamic law under the framework outlined in the Iraqi Constitution

Ireland

based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Isle of Man

English common law and Manx statute

Israel

mixture of English common law, British Mandate regulations, and, in personal matters, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim legal systems; in December 1985, Israel informed the UN Secretariat that

it would no longer accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Italy

based on civil law system; appeals treated as new trials; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Jamaica

based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Jan Mayen

the laws of Norway, where applicable, apply

Japan

modeled after European civil law system with English-American influence; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations

Jarvis Island

the laws of the US, where applicable, apply

Jersey

English law and local statute; justice is administered by the Royal Court

Johnston Atoll

the laws of the US, where applicable, apply

Jordan

based on Islamic law and French codes; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Juan de Nova Island

the laws of France, where applicable, apply

Kazakhstan

based on civil law system

Kenya

based on Kenyan statutory law, Kenyan and English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; judicial review in High Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; constitutional amendment of 1982 making Kenya a de jure one-party state repealed in 1991

Kingman Reef

the laws of the US, where applicable, apply

Kiribati

NA

Korea, North

based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Korea, South

combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought

Kuwait

civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Kyrgyzstan

based on civil law system

Laos

based on traditional customs, French legal norms and procedures, and socialist practice

Latvia

based on civil law system

Lebanon

mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, Napoleonic code, and civil law; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Lesotho

based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Liberia

dual system of statutory law based on Anglo-American common law for the modern sector and customary law based on unwritten tribal practices for indigenous sector; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Libya

based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of

legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Liechtenstein

local civil and penal codes; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Lithuania

based on civil law system; legislative acts can be appealed to the constitutional court

Luxembourg

based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Macau

based on Portuguese civil law system

Macedonia

based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts

Madagascar

based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Malawi

based on English common law and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeal; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Malaysia

based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of supreme head of the federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; Islamic law is applied to Muslims in matters of family law

Maldives

based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Mali

based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Court (which was formally established on 9 March 1994); has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Malta

based on English common law and Roman civil law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Marshall Islands

based on adapted Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common, and customary laws

Martinique

French legal system

Mauritania

a combination of Shari'a (Islamic law) and French civil law

Mauritius

based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Mayotte

French law

Mexico

mixture of US constitutional theory and civil law system;

judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Micronesia, Federated States of based on adapted Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common, and customary laws

Midway Islands
the laws of the US, where applicable, apply

Moldova
based on civil law system; Constitutional Court reviews legality of legislative acts and governmental decisions of resolution; accepts many UN and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) documents

Monaco
based on French law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Mongolia
blend of Soviet, German, and US systems that combine "continental" or "civil" code and case-precedent; constitution ambiguous on judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Montenegro
based on civil law system

Montserrat
English common law and statutory law

Morocco
based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court

Mozambique

based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

Namibia

based on Roman-Dutch law and 1990 constitution

Nauru

acts of the Nauru Parliament and British common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Navassa Island

the laws of the US, where applicable, apply

Nepal

based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Netherlands

civil law system incorporating French penal theory; constitution does not permit judicial review of acts of the States General; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Netherlands Antilles

based on Dutch civil law system with some English common law influence

New Caledonia

the 1988 Matignon Accords grant substantial autonomy to the islands; formerly under French law

New Zealand

based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for the Maori; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Nicaragua

civil law system; Supreme Court may review administrative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Niger

based on French civil law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Nigeria

based on English common law, Islamic Shariah law (in 12 northern states), and traditional law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Niue

English common law; note - Niue is self-governing, with the power to make its own laws

Norfolk Island

based on the laws of Australia, local ordinances and acts; English common law applies in matters not covered by either Australian or Norfolk Island law

Northern Mariana Islands

based on US system, except for customs, wages, immigration laws, and taxation

Norway

mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Oman

based on English common law and Islamic law; ultimate appeal to the monarch; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Pakistan

based on English common law with provisions to accommodate

Pakistan's status as an Islamic state; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Palau

based on Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common, and customary laws

Palmyra Atoll

the laws of the US, where applicable, apply

Panama

based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Justice; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Papua New Guinea

based on English common law

Paraguay

based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court of Justice; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Peru

based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Philippines

based on Spanish and Anglo-American law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Pitcairn Islands

local island by-laws

Poland

mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and holdover Communist legal theory; changes being gradually introduced as

part

of broader democratization process; limited judicial review of legislative acts, but rulings of the Constitutional Tribunal are final; court decisions can be appealed to the European Court of Justice in Strasbourg; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Portugal

civil law system; the Constitutional Tribunal reviews the constitutionality of legislation; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Puerto Rico

based on Spanish civil code and within the US Federal system of justice

Qatar

discretionary system of law controlled by the amir, although civil codes are being implemented; Shari'a law dominates family and personal matters

Reunion

French law

Romania

former mixture of civil law system and communist legal theory; is now based on the constitution of France's Fifth Republic

Russia

based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts

Rwanda

based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Saint Helena

British common law and statutes, supplemented by local statutes

Saint Kitts and Nevis

based on English common law

Saint Lucia

based on English common law

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

French law with special adaptations for local conditions, such as housing and taxation

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

based on English common law

Samoa

based on English common law and local customs; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

San Marino

based on civil law system with Italian law influences; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Sao Tome and Principe

based on Portuguese legal system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Saudi Arabia

based on Shari'a law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Senegal

based on French civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Court; the Council of State audits the government's accounting office; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Serbia

based on civil law system

Seychelles

based on English common law, French civil law, and customary law

Sierra Leone

based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Singapore

based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Slovakia

civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; legal code modified to comply with the obligations of Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and to expunge Marxist-Leninist legal theory

Slovenia

based on civil law system

Solomon Islands

English common law, which is widely disregarded

Somalia

no national system; Shari'a (Islamic) and secular courts

based on Somali customary law (xeer) are present in some localities;

accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

South Africa

based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

the laws of the UK,

where applicable, apply; the senior magistrate from the Falkland Islands presides over the Magistrates Court

Spain

civil law system, with regional applications; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Sri Lanka

a highly complex mixture of English common law,

Roman-Dutch, Muslim, Sinhalese, and customary law; has not accepted

compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Sudan

based on English common law and Shari'a law; as of 20 January 1991, the now defunct Revolutionary Command Council imposed Shari'a

law in the northern states; Shari'a law applies to all residents of the northern states regardless of their religion; some separate religious courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; the southern legal system is still developing under the CPA following the civil war; Shari'a law will not apply to the southern states

Suriname

based on Dutch legal system incorporating French penal theory; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Svalbard

NA

Swaziland

based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts and Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Sweden

civil law system influenced by customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Switzerland

civil law system influenced by customary law; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to federal decrees of general obligatory character; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Syria

based on a combination of French and Ottoman civil law; religious law is used in the family court system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Taiwan

based on civil law system

Tajikistan

based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts

Tanzania

based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Thailand

based on civil law system, with influences of common law;
has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Togo

French-based court system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction,
with reservations

Tokelau

New Zealand and local statutes

Tonga

based on English law

Trinidad and Tobago

based on English common law; judicial review of
legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory
ICJ jurisdiction

Tromelin Island

the laws of France, where applicable, apply

Tunisia

based on French civil law system and Shari'a law; some
judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint
session

Turkey

civil law system derived from various European continental
legal systems; note - member of the European Court of Human
Rights
(ECHR), although Turkey claims limited derogations on the
ratified
European Convention on Human Rights

Turkmenistan

based on civil law system

Turks and Caicos Islands

based on laws of England and Wales, with a few adopted from Jamaica and The Bahamas

Tuvalu

NA

Uganda

in 1995, the government restored the legal system to one based on English common law and customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Ukraine

based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts

United Arab Emirates

federal court system introduced in 1971; applies to all emirates except Dubayy (Dubai) and Ra's al Khaymah, which are not fully integrated into the federal judicial system; all emirates have secular courts to adjudicate criminal, civil, and commercial matters and Islamic courts to review family and religious disputes

United Kingdom

common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; has nonbinding judicial review of Acts of Parliament under the Human Rights Act of 1998; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

United States

federal court system based on English common law; each

state has its own unique legal system, of which all but one (Louisiana's) is based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges
the laws of the US,
where applicable, apply

Uruguay
based on Spanish civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Uzbekistan
evolution of Soviet civil law; still lacks independent judicial system

Vanuatu
unified system being created from former dual French and British systems

Venezuela
open, adversarial court system

Vietnam
based on communist legal theory and French civil law system

Virgin Islands
based on US laws

Wake Island
the laws of the US, where applicable, apply

Wallis and Futuna
French legal system

World
all members of the UN are parties to the statute that

established the International Court of Justice (ICJ) or World Court

Yemen

based on Islamic law, Turkish law, English common law, and local tribal customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Zambia

based on English common law and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Zimbabwe

mixture of Roman-Dutch and English common law

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2101 Legislative branch

Afghanistan

the bicameral National Assembly consists of the Wolesi Jirga or House of People (no more than 249 seats), directly elected for five-year terms, and the Meshrano Jirga or House of Elders (102

seats, one-third elected from provincial councils for four-year terms, one-third elected from local district councils for three-year terms - provincial councils elected temporary members to fill these seats until district councils are formed, and one-third presidential appointees for five-year terms; the presidential appointees will include 2 representatives of Kuchis and 2 representatives of the

disabled; half of the presidential appointees will be women)
note: on rare occasions the government may convene a Loya Jirga (Grand Council) on issues of independence, national sovereignty, and

territorial integrity; it can amend the provisions of the constitution and prosecute the president; it is made up of members of the National Assembly and chairpersons of the provincial and district councils

elections: last held 18 September 2005 (next to be held for the Wolesi Jirga by September 2009; next to be held for the provincial councils to the Meshrano Jirga by September 2008)

election results: the single non-transferable vote (SNTV) system used in the election did not make use of political party slates; most candidates ran as independents

Albania

unicameral Assembly or Kuvendi (140 seats; 100 are elected by direct popular vote and 40 by proportional vote for four-year terms)

elections: last held 3 July 2005 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PD 56, PS 42, PR 11, PSD 7, LSI 5, other 19

Algeria

bicameral Parliament consisting of the National People's Assembly or Al-Majlis Ech-Chaabi Al-Watani (389 seats - formerly 380

seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) and

the Council of Nations (Senate) (144 seats; one-third of the members

appointed by the president, two-thirds elected by indirect vote; members serve six-year terms; the constitution requires half the council to be renewed every three years)

elections: National People's Assembly - last held 30 May 2002

(next

to be held in 2007); Council of Nations (Senate) - last held 30 December 2003 (next to be held in 2006)

election results: National People's Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - FLN 199, RND 47, Islah 43, MSP 38, PT

21, FNA 8, EnNahda 1, PRA 1, MEN 1, independents 30; Council of

Nations - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party NA

American Samoa

bicameral Fono or Legislative Assembly consists of the House of Representatives (21 seats - 20 of which are elected by popular vote and 1 is an appointed, nonvoting delegate from Swains

Island; members serve two-year terms) and the Senate (18 seats; members are elected from local chiefs and serve four-year terms) elections: House of Representatives - last held 7 November 2006 (next to be held November 2008); Senate - last held 2 November 2004

(next to be held November 2008)

election results: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA; Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - independents 18

note: American Samoa elects one nonvoting representative to the US

House of Representatives; election last held 7 November 2006 (next

to be held November 2008); results - Eni F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA (Democrat) reelected as delegate

Andorra

unicameral General Council of the Valleys or Consell General de las Valls (28 seats; members are elected by direct popular vote, 14 from a single national constituency and 14 to represent each of

the seven parishes; members serve four-year terms)
elections: last held 24 April 2005 (next to be held March-April 2009)
election results: percent of vote by party - PLA 41.2%, PS 38.1%, CDA-S21 11%, other 9.7%; seats by party - PLA 14, PS 12, CDA-S21 2

Angola
unicameral National Assembly or Assembleia Nacional (220 seats; members elected by proportional vote to serve four-year terms)
elections: last held 29-30 September 1992 (next to be held September 2006)
election results: percent of vote by party - MPLA 54%, UNITA 34%, other 12%; seats by party - MPLA 129, UNITA 70, PRS 6, FNLA 5, PLD 3, other 7

Anguilla
unicameral House of Assembly (11 seats total, 7 elected by direct popular vote, 2 ex officio members, and 2 appointed; members serve five-year terms)
elections: last held 21 February 2005 (next to be held 2010)
election results: percent of vote by party - AUF 38.9%, ANSA 19.2%, AUM 19.4%, APP 9.5%, independents 13%; seats by party - AUF 4, ANSA 2, AUM 1

Antigua and Barbuda
bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (17-member body appointed by the governor general) and the

House of

Representatives (17 seats; members are elected by proportional representation to serve five-year terms)

elections: House of Representatives - last held 23 March 2004 (next to be held in 2009)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - ALP 4, UPP 13

Argentina

bicameral National Congress or Congreso Nacional consists of the Senate (72 seats; members are elected by direct vote; presently one-third of the members elected every two years to a six-year term) and the Chamber of Deputies (257 seats; members are

elected by direct vote; one-half of the members elected every two years to a four-year term)

elections: Senate - last held 23 October 2005 (next to be held in 2007); Chamber of Deputies - last held last held 23 October 2005 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by bloc or party - FV 45.1%, FJ 17.2%, UCR 7.5%, other 30.2%; seats by bloc or party - FV

14, FJ 3, UCR 2, other 5; Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by bloc or party - FV 29.9%, UCR 8.9%, ARI 7.2%, PJ 6.7%, PRO 6.2%, FJ

3.9%, other 37.2%; seats by bloc or party - FV 50, UCR 10, ARI 8, PJ

9, PRO 9, FJ 7, other 34

Armenia

unicameral National Assembly (Parliament) or Azgayin Zhoghov (131 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms; 90 members elected by party list, 41 by direct vote)

elections: last held 25 May 2003 (next to be held in the spring of

2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - Republican Party 23.5%,

Justice Bloc 13.6%, Rule of Law 12.3%, ARF (Dashnak) 11.4%, National

Unity Party 8.8%, United Labor Party 5.7%; seats by faction - Republican Party 39, Rule of Law 20, Justice Bloc 14, ARF (Dashnak)

11, National Unity 7, United Labor 6, People's Deputy Group 16, independent (not in faction or group) 18; note - as of 10 March 2006; voting blocs in the legislature are more properly termed factions and can be composed of members of several parties; seats by

faction change frequently as deputies switch parties or announce themselves independent

Aruba

unicameral Legislature or Staten (21 seats; members elected by direct, popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 23 September 2005 (next to be held by in 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - MEP 43%, AVP 32%, MPA

7%, RED 7%, PDR 6%, OLA 4%, PPA 2%; seats by party - MEP 11, AVP 8,

MPA 1, RED 1

Australia

bicameral Federal Parliament consists of the Senate (76 seats - 12 from each of the six states and 2 from each of the two mainland territories; one-half of state members are elected every three years by popular vote to serve six-year terms while all territory members are elected every three years) and the House of Representatives (150 seats; members elected by popular preferential

voting to serve terms of up to three-years; no state can have fewer than 5 representatives)

elections: Senate - last held 9 October 2004 (next to be held no later than June 2008); House of Representatives - last held 9 October 2004 (next to be called no later than November 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - Liberal Party-National Party coalition 39, Australian Labor Party 28, Democrats 4, Australian Greens 4, Family First Party 1; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by

party - Liberal Party-National Party coalition 87, Australian Labor Party 60, independents 3

Austria

bicameral Federal Assembly or Bundesversammlung consists of Federal Council or Bundesrat (62 members; members represent each of

the states on the basis of population, but with each state having at least 3 representatives; members serve a five- or six-year term) and the National Council or Nationalrat (183 seats; members elected by

direct popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: National Council - last held 1 October 2006 (next to be held in the fall of 2010)

election results: National Council - percent of vote by party - SPÖe 35.3%, ÖVP 34.3%, Greens 11.1%, FPÖe 11.0%, BZÖe 4.1%; seats by

party - SPÖe 68, ÖVP 66, Greens 21, FPÖe 21, BZÖe 7

Azerbaijan

unicameral National Assembly or Milli Mejlis (125 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 6 November 2005 (next to be held in November 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - Yeni 58, Azadliq coalition 8, CSP 2, YES 2, Motherland 2, other parties with single seats 7, independents 42, undetermined 4

Bahamas, The
bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (16-member body appointed by the governor general upon the advice of the prime minister and the opposition leader for five-year terms) and the House of Assembly (40 seats; members elected by direct popular vote to serve five-year terms); the government may dissolve the Parliament and call elections at any time
elections: last held 1 May 2002 (next to be held by May 2007)
election results: percent of vote by party - PLP 50.8%, FNM 41.1%, independents 5.2%; seats by party - PLP 29, FNM 7, independents 4

Bahrain
bicameral Parliament consists of Shura Council (40 members appointed by the King) and House of Deputies (40 members directly elected to serve four-year terms)
elections: House of Deputies - last held 31 October 2002 (next election to be held in September 2006)
election results: House of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Sunni Islamists 12, Shia grouping 7, other groupings and independents 21
note: first elections since 7 December 1973; unicameral National Assembly dissolved 26 August 1975; National Action Charter created
bicameral legislature on 23 December 2000; approved by referendum 14 February 2001; first legislative session of Parliament held on 25 December 2002

Bangladesh

unicameral National Parliament or Jatiya Sangsad; 300 seats elected by popular vote from single territorial constituencies (the constitutional amendment reserving 30 seats for women over and above the 300 regular parliament seats expired in May 2001); members serve five-year terms elections: last held 1 October 2001 (next to be held no later than January 2007) election results: percent of vote by party - BNP and alliance partners 41%, AL 40%; seats by party - BNP 193, AL 58, JI 17, JP (Ershad faction) 14, IOJ 2, JP (Manzur) 4, other 12; note - the election of October 2001 brought a majority BNP government aligned with three other smaller parties - JI, IOJ, and Jatiya Party (Manzur)

Barbados

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (21-member body appointed by the governor general) and the House of Assembly (30 seats; members are elected by direct popular vote to serve five-year terms) elections: House of Assembly - last held 21 May 2003 (next to be held by May 2008) election results: House of Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - BLP 23, DLP 7

Belarus

bicameral National Assembly or Natsionalnoye Sobranie consists of the Council of the Republic or Soviet Respubliki (64 seats; 56 members elected by regional councils and 8 members

appointed by the president, all for four-year terms) and the Chamber

of Representatives or Palata Predstaviteley (110 seats; members elected by universal adult suffrage to serve four-year terms) elections: last held 17 and 31 October 2004; international observers

widely denounced the elections as flawed and undemocratic, based on

massive government falsification; pro-LUKASHENKO candidates won

every seat, after many opposition candidates were disqualified for technical reasons

election results: Soviet Respubliki - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA; Palata Predstaviteley - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA

Belgium

bicameral Parliament consists of a Senate or Senaat in

Dutch, Senat in French (71 seats; 40 members are directly elected by

popular vote, 31 are indirectly elected; members serve four-year terms) and a Chamber of Deputies or Kamer van

Volksteverteenwoordigers in Dutch, Chambre des Représentants in French (150 seats; members are directly elected by popular vote on

the basis of proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: Senate and Chamber of Deputies - last held 18 May 2003 (next to be held no later than May 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - SP.A-Spirit 15.5%, VLD 15.4%, CD & V 12.7%, PS 12.8%, MR 12.1%, VB 9.4%, CDH

5.6%; seats by party - SP.A-Spirit 7, VLD 7, CD & V 6, PS 6, MR 5, VB 5, CDH 2, other 2 (note - there are also 31 indirectly elected senators); Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - VLD

15.4%, SP.A-Spirit 14.9%, CD & V 13.3%, PS 13.0%, VB 11.6%, MR

11.4%, CDH 5.5%, Ecolo 3.1%; seats by party - VLD 25, SP.A-Spirit

23, CD & V 21, PS 25, VB 18, MR 24, CDH 8, Ecolo 4, other 2

note: as a result of the 1993 constitutional revision that furthered devolution into a federal state, there are now three levels of government (federal, regional, and linguistic community) with a complex division of responsibilities; this reality leaves six governments each with its own legislative assembly

Belize

bicameral National Assembly consists of the Senate (12 members appointed by the governor general - 6 on the advice of the

prime minister, 3 on the advice of the leader of the opposition, and

1 each on the advice of the Belize Council of Churches and Evangelical Association of Churches, the Belize Chamber of Commerce

and Industry and the Belize Better Business Bureau, and the National

Trade Union Congress and the Civil Society Steering Committee; members are appointed for five-year terms) and the House of Representatives (29 seats; members are elected by direct popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: House of Representatives - last held 5 March 2003 (next to be held March 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PUP 21, UDP 8

Benin

unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (83 seats; members are elected by direct popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 30 March 2003 (next to be held March 2007)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party -
Presidential Movement (UBF, MADEP, FC, Alliance MDC-PC-CPP,
IPD,
AFP, MDS, RDP) 52, opposition (PRB, PRD, E'toile, and 5 other
small
parties) 31

Bermuda
bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (an 11-member
body appointed by the governor, the premier, and the opposition)
and
the House of Assembly (36 seats; members are elected by popular
vote
to serve up to five-year terms)
elections: last general election held 24 July 2003 (next to be held
not later than July 2008)
election results: percent of vote by party - PLP 51.7%, UBP 48%;
seats by party - PLP 22, UBP 14

Bhutan
unicameral National Assembly or Tshogdu (150 seats; 105
elected from village constituencies, 10 represent religious bodies,
and 35 are designated by the monarch to represent government
and
other secular interests; members serve three-year terms)
elections: local elections last held August 2005 (next to be held in
2008)
election results: NA

Bolivia
bicameral National Congress or Congreso Nacional consists of
Chamber of Senators or Camara de Senadores (27 seats; members
are
elected by proportional representation from party lists to serve

five-year terms) and Chamber of Deputies or Camara de Diputados (130

seats; 69 are directly elected from their districts and 61 are elected by proportional representation from party lists to serve five-year terms)

elections: Chamber of Senators and Chamber of Deputies - last held

18 December 2005 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: Chamber of Senators - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PODEMOS 13, MAS 12, UN 1, MNR 1; Chamber of

Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - MAS 73,

PODEMOS 43, UN 8, MNR 6

Bosnia and Herzegovina

bicameral Parliamentary Assembly or Skupstina

consists of the national House of Representatives or Predstavnicki Dom (42 seats - elected by proportional representation, 28 seats allocated from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 14 seats

from the Republika Srpska; members elected by popular vote to serve

four-year terms); and the House of Peoples or Dom Naroda (15 seats -

5 Bosniak, 5 Croat, 5 Serb; members elected by the Bosniak/Croat Federation's House of Representatives and the Republika Srpska's National Assembly to serve four-year terms); note - Bosnia's election law specifies four-year terms for the state and first-order administrative division entity legislatures

elections: national House of Representatives - elections last held 1 October 2006 (next to be held in 2010); House of Peoples - last constituted in January 2003 (next to be constituted in 2007)

election results: national House of Representatives - percent of

vote by party/coalition - NA%; seats by party/coalition - SDA 9, SBiH 8, SNSD 7, SDP 5, SDS 3, HDZ-BH 3, other 7; House of Peoples -

percent of vote by party/coalition - NA; seats by party/coalition - NA

note: the Bosniak/Croat Federation has a bicameral legislature that

consists of a House of Representatives (98 seats; members elected by

popular vote to serve four-year terms); elections last held 1

October 2006 (next to be held in October 2010); percent of vote by

party - NA; seats by party/coalition - SDA 28, SBiH 24, SDP 17, HDZ-BH 8, HDZ100 7, other 14; and a House of Peoples (60 seats - 30

Bosniak, 30 Croat); last constituted December 2002; the Republika Srpska has a National Assembly (83 seats; members elected by popular

vote to serve four-year terms); elections last held 1 October 2006

(next to be held in the fall of 2010); percent of vote by party -

NA; seats by party/coalition - SNSD 41, SDS 17, PDP 8, DNS 4, SBH 4,

SPRS 3, SDA 3, other 3; as a result of the 2002 constitutional reform process, a 28-member Republika Srpska Council of Peoples (COP) was established in the Republika Srpska National Assembly including eight Croats, eight Bosniaks, eight Serbs, and four members of the smaller communities

Botswana

bicameral Parliament consists of the House of Chiefs (a largely advisory 15-member body with 8 permanent members consisting

of the chiefs of the principal tribes, and 7 non-permanent members serving 5-year terms, consisting of 4 elected subchiefs and 3

members selected by the other 12 members) and the National Assembly

(63 seats, 57 members are directly elected by popular vote, 4 are appointed by the majority party, and 2, the President and Attorney-General, serve as ex-officio members; members serve five-year terms)

elections: National Assembly elections last held 30 October 2004 (next to be held October 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - BDP 51.7%, BNF 26.1%, BCP 16.6%, other 5%; seats by party - BDP 44, BNF 12, BCP 1

Brazil

bicameral National Congress or Congresso Nacional consists of the Federal Senate or Senado Federal (81 seats; 3 members from each

state and federal district elected according to the principle of majority to serve eight-year terms; one-third elected after a four-year period, two-thirds elected after the next four-year period) and the Chamber of Deputies or Camara dos Deputados (513

seats; members are elected by proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: Federal Senate - last held 1 October 2006 for one-third of the Senate (next to be held October 2010 for two-thirds of the Senate); Chamber of Deputies - last held 1 October 2006 (next to be

held October 2010)

election results: Federal Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%;

seats by party - PFL 6, PSDB 5, PMDB 4, PTB 3, PT 2, PFL 1, PDT 1, PSB 1, PL 1, PPS 1, PRTB 1, PP 1, PCdoB 1; total seats following election - PFL 18, PMDB 15, PSDB 15, PT 11, PDT 5, PTB 4, PSB 3, PL

3, PCdoB 2, PRB 2, PPS 1, PRTB 1, PP 1; Chamber of Deputies -

percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PMDB 89, PT 83, PFL 65, PSDB 65, PP 42, PSB 27, PDT 24, PL 23, PTB 22, PPS 21, PCdoB 13, PV 13, PSC 9, other 17

British Virgin Islands
unicameral Legislative Council (13 seats;
members are elected by direct popular vote, 1 member from each
of
nine electoral districts, 4 at-large members; members serve
four-year terms)
elections: last held 16 May 2003 (next to be held in 2007)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party -
NDP 8, VIP 5

Brunei
Legislative Council met on 25 September 2004 for first time
in 20 years with 21 members appointed by the Sultan; passed
constitutional amendments calling for a 45-seat council with 15
elected members; Sultan dissolved council on 1 September 2005
and
appointed a new council with 29 members as of 2 September 2005
elections: last held in March 1962 (date of next election NA)

Bulgaria
unicameral National Assembly or Narodno Sobranie (240
seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)
elections: last held 25 June 2005 (next to be held June 2009)
election results: percent of vote by party - Cfb 31.1%, NMS2
19.9%,
MRF 12.7%, ATAKA 8.2%, UDF 7.7%, DSB 6.5%, BPU 5.2%; seats
by party
- Cfb 83, NMS2 53, MRF 33, UDF 20, ATAKA 17, DSB 17, BPU 13,
independents 4

Burkina Faso

unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale

(111 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: National Assembly election last held 5 May 2002 (next to

be held May 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -

CDP 57, RDA-ADF 17, PDP/PS 10, CFD 5, PAI 5, other 17

Burma

unicameral People's Assembly or Pyithu Hluttaw (485 seats;

members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 27 May 1990, but Assembly never allowed by junta to convene

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -

NLD 392 (opposition), SNLD 23 (opposition), NUP 10 (pro-government),

other 60

Burundi

bicameral Parliament or Parlement, consists of a National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (minimum 100 seats - 60% Hutu and

40% Tutsi with at least 30% being women; additional seats appointed

by a National Independent Electoral Commission to ensure ethnic representation; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) and a Senate (54 seats; 34 by indirect vote to serve five year terms, with remaining seats assigned to ethnic groups and former chiefs of state)

elections: National Assembly - last held 4 July 2005 (next to be held in 2010); Senate - last held 29 July 2005 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: National Assembly - percent of vote by party -

CNDD-FDD 58.6%, FRODEBU 21.7%, UPRONA 7.2%, CNDD 4.1%, MRC-Rurenzangemero 2.1%, others 6.2%; seats by party - CNDD-FDD 59,

FRODEBU 25, UPRONA 10, CNDD 4, MRC-Rurenzangemero 2; Senate -

percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - CNDD-FDD 30, FRODEBU 3, CNDD 1

Cambodia

bicameral, consists of the National Assembly (123 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) and the Senate (61 seats; 2 members appointed by the monarch, 2 elected by

the National Assembly, and 57 elected by parliamentarians and commune councils; members serve five-year terms)

elections: National Assembly - last held 27 July 2003 (next to be held in July 2008); Senate - last held 22 January 2006 (next to be held in January 2011)

election results: National Assembly - percent of vote by party - CPP

47%, SRP 22%, FUNCINPEC 21%, other 10%; seats by party - CPP 73,

FUNCINPEC 26, SRP 24; Senate - percent of vote by party - CPP 69%,

FUNCINPEC 21%, SRP 10%; seats by party - CPP 45, FUNCINPEC 10, SRP 2 (January 2006)

Cameroon

unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (180 seats; members are elected by direct popular vote to serve five-year

terms); note - the president can either lengthen or shorten the term

of the legislature

elections: last held 23 June 2002 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -
RDCP 133, SDF 21, UDC 5, other 21

note: the constitution calls for an upper chamber for the
legislature, to be called a Senate, but it has yet to be established

Canada

bicameral Parliament or Parlement consists of the Senate or
Senat (members appointed by the governor general with the
advice of

the prime minister and serve until reaching 75 years of age; its
normal limit is 105 senators) and the House of Commons or
Chambre

des Communes (308 seats; members elected by direct, popular
vote to

serve for up to five-year terms)

elections: House of Commons - last held 23 January 2006 (next to
be

held in 2011)

election results: House of Commons - percent of vote by party -
Conservative Party 36.3%, Liberal Party 30.2%, New Democratic
Party

17.5%, Bloc Quebecois 10.5%, Greens 4.5%, other 1%; seats by
party -

Conservative Party 124, Liberal Party 103, New Democratic Party
29,

Bloc Quebecois 51, other 1

Cape Verde

unicameral National Assembly or Assembleia Nacional (72
seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year
terms)

elections: last held 22 January 2006 (next to be held in January
2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - PAICV 52.3%, MPD

44%,

UCID 2.7%; seats by party - PAICV 41, MPD 29, ADM 2

Cayman Islands

unicameral Legislative Assembly (18 seats, 3

appointed members from the Executive Council and 15 elected by popular vote; members serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 11 May 2005 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -

PPM 9, UDP 5, independent 1

Central African Republic

unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée

Nationale (109 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve

five-year terms)

elections: last held 13 March 2005 and 8 May 2005 (next to be held

NA 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - MLPC 43%, RDC 18%, MDD

9%, FPP 6%, PSD 5%, ADP 4%, PUN 3%, FODEM 2%, PLD 2%, UPR 1%, FC 1%,

independents 6%; seats by party - MLPC 47, RDC 20, MDD 8, FPP 7, PSD

6, ADP 5, PUN 3, FODEM 2, PLD 2, UPR 1, FC 1, independents 7

Chad

bicameral according to constitution, consists of a National Assembly (155 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and a Senate (not yet created and size unspecified,

members to serve six-year terms, one-third of membership renewable

every two years)

elections: National Assembly - last held 21 April 2002 (next to be held by April 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - MPS 110, RDP 12, FAR 9, RNDP 5, URD 5, UNDR 3, other 11

Chile

bicameral National Congress or Congreso Nacional consists of the Senate or Senado (38 seats elected by popular vote; members serve eight-year terms - one-half elected every four years) and the Chamber of Deputies or Camara de Diputados (120 seats; members are

elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 11 December 2005 (next to be held December 2009); Chamber of Deputies - last held 11 December 2005

(next to be held December 2009)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - CPD 20 (PDC 6, PS 8, PPD 3, PRSD 3), APC 17 (UDI 9, RN 8),

independent 1; Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA;

seats by party - CPD 65 (PDC 21, PPD 22, PS 15, PRSD 7), APC 54 (UDI

34, RN 20), independent 1

China

unicameral National People's Congress or Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui (2,985 seats; members elected by municipal, regional,

and provincial people's congresses to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held December 2002-February 2003 (next to be held late 2007-February 2008)

election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - NA

Christmas Island

unicameral Christmas Island Shire Council (9 seats;
members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)
elections: held every two years with half the members standing for
election; last held in May 2005 (next to be held in May 2007)
election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - independents 9

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

unicameral Cocos (Keeling) Islands Shire
Council (7 seats)

elections: held every two years with half the members standing for
election; last held in May 2005 (next to be held in May 2007)

Colombia

bicameral Congress or Congreso consists of the Senate or
Senado (102 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve
four-year terms) and the House of Representatives or Camara de
Representantes (166 seats; members are elected by popular vote to
serve four-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 12 March 2006 (next to be held in
March 2010); House of Representatives - last held 12 March 2006
(next to be held in March 2010)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by
party - PSUN 20, PC 18, PL 17, CR 15, PDI 11, other parties 21;
House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by
party - PL 36, PSUN 30, PC 29, CR 20, PDA 42, other parties 42

Comoros

unicameral Assembly of the Union (33 seats; 15 deputies are
selected by the individual islands' local assemblies and the 18 by
universal suffrage; deputies serve for five years);

elections: last held 18 and 25 April 2004 (next to be held in 2009)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -
CdIA 12, CRC 6; note - 15 additional seats are filled by deputies
from local island assemblies

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
bicameral legislature consists of
a National Assembly (500 seats; 60 elected by majority vote and
440
by open list proportional representation; members serve 5-year
terms) and a Senate (120 seats; members elected by indirect vote
to
serve 5-year terms)
elections: NA; members of the National Assembly were appointed
by
leaders in the factions integrated into the new government;
elections scheduled for 30 July 2006 will establish a new
legislature under the February 2006 constitution

Congo, Republic of the
bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate
(66 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year
terms) and the National Assembly (137 seats; members are elected
by
popular vote to serve five-year terms)
elections: Senate - last held 11 July 2002 (next to be held July
2007); National Assembly - last held 27 May and 26 June 2002
(next
to be held by May 2007)
election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by
party - FDP 56, other 10; National Assembly - percent of vote by
party - NA; seats by party - FDP 83, UDR 6, UPADS 3, other 45

Cook Islands
bicameral Parliament consisting of a lower house or
Legislative Assembly with 25 seats (24 seats representing districts
of the Cook Islands and one seat representing Cook Islanders living
overseas; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year
terms)
and an upper house or House of Ariki made up of traditional

leaders

elections: last held 26 September 2006 (next to be held by 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - Demo 51.9%, CIP 45.5%,

independent 2.7%; seats by party - Demo 15, CIP 8, independent 1

note: the House of Ariki advises on traditional matters and maintains considerable influence, but has no legislative powers

Costa Rica

unicameral Legislative Assembly or Asamblea Legislativa

(57 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 5 February 2006 (next to be held February 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PLN 25, PAC 18, PML 6, PUSC 4, other 4

Cote d'Ivoire

unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale

(225 seats; members are elected in single- and multi-district elections by direct popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: elections last held 10 December 2000 with by-elections on

14 January 2001 (next to be held by 31 October 2006)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - FPI 96, PDCI-RDA 94, RDR 5, PIT 4, other 2, independents 22, vacant 2

note: a Senate is scheduled to be created in the next full election in 2006

Croatia

unicameral Assembly or Sabor (152 seats; note - one seat was added in the November 2003 parliamentary elections; members elected

from party lists by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 23 November 2003 (next to be held in 2007)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA; number of seats by party - HDZ 66, SDP 34, HSS 10, HNS 10, HSP 8, IDS 4, Libra 3, HSU

3, SDSS 3, other 11

note: minority government coalition - HDZ, DC, HSLs, HSU, SDSS

Cuba

unicameral National Assembly of People's Power or Asamblea Nacional del Poder Popular (609 seats, elected directly from slates approved by special candidacy commissions; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 19 January 2003 (next to be held in 2008)

election results: percent of vote - PCC 97.6%; seats - PCC 609

Cyprus

unicameral - Republic of Cyprus: House of Representatives or Vouli Antiprosopon (80 seats; 56 assigned to the Greek Cypriots, 24

to Turkish Cypriots; note - only those assigned to Greek Cypriots are filled; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms); north Cyprus: Assembly of the Republic or Cumhuriyet Meclisi

(50 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: Republic of Cyprus: last held 27 May 2001 (next to be held 21 May 2006); north Cyprus: last held 14 December 2003 (next to be held in 2008)

election results: Republic of Cyprus: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - AKEL 34.71%, DISY 34%, DIKO 14.84%, KISOS

6.51%, others 9.94%; seats by party - AKEL (Communist) 20, DISY 19,

DIKO 9, KISOS 4, other 4; north Cyprus: Assembly of the Republic

-
percent of vote by party - CTP 35.8%, UBP 32.3%, Peace and Democratic Movement 13.4%, DP 12.3%; seats by party - CTP 19, UBP

18, Peace and Democratic Movement 6, DP 7

Czech Republic

bicameral Parliament or Parlament consists of the Senate or Senát (81 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms; one-third elected every two years) and the Chamber of Deputies or Poslanecká Snemovna (200 seats; members are

elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held in two rounds 20-21 and 27-28 October

2006 (next to be held October 2008); Chamber of Deputies - last held

2-3 June 2006 (next to be held by June 2010)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - ODS 41, CSSD 12, KDU-CSL 10, others 15, independents 2; Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - ODS 35.4%, CSSD

32.3%, KSCM 12.8%, KDU-CSL 7.2%, Greens 6.3%, other 6%; seats by

party - ODS 81, CSSD 74, KSCM 26, KDU-CSL 13, Greens 6

Denmark

unicameral People's Assembly or Folketinget (179 seats, including 2 from Greenland and 2 from the Faroe Islands; members are

elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 8 February 2005 (next to be held February 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - Liberal Party 29%, Social Democrats 25.9%, Danish People's Party 13.2%, Conservative

Party 10.3%, Social Liberal Party 9.2%, Socialist People's Party 6%,

Unity List 3.4%; seats by party - Liberal Party 52, Social Democrats

47, Danish People's Party 24, Conservative Party 18, Social Liberal Party 17, Socialist People's Party 11, Unity List 6; note - does not include the 2 seats from Greenland and the 2 seats from the Faroe Islands

Djibouti

unicameral Chamber of Deputies or Chambre des Deputes (65 seats; members elected by popular vote for five-year terms)

elections: last held 10 January 2003 (next to be held January 2008)

election results: percent of vote - RPP 62.2%, FRUD 36.9%; seats - RPP 65, FRUD 0; note - RPP (the ruling party) dominated the election

Dominica

unicameral House of Assembly (30 seats, 9 appointed senators, 21 elected by popular vote; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 5 May 2005 (next to be held by 5 August 2010);

note - tradition dictates that the election will be held within five years of the last election, but technically it is five years from the first seating of parliament (12 May 2005) plus a 90-day grace period

election results: percent of vote by party - DLP 52.07%, UWP 43.6%,

DFP 3.15%; seats by party - DLP 12, UWP 8, independent 1

Dominican Republic

bicameral National Congress or Congreso Nacional consists of the Senate or Senado (32 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and the House of Representatives or Camara de Diputados (150 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) elections: Senate - last held 16 May 2002 (next to be held in May 2006); House of Representatives - last held 16 May 2002 (next to be held in May 2006) election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PRD 29, PLD 2, PRSC 1; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PRD 73, PLD 41, PRSC 36

East Timor

unicameral National Parliament (number of seats can vary, minimum requirement of 52 and a maximum of 65 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms); note - for its first term of office, the National Parliament is comprised of 88 members on an exceptional basis elections: (next to be held in May 2007); direct elections for national parliament were never held; elected delegates to the national convention adopted a constitution and named themselves legislators instead of having elections; hence the exceptional numbers for this term of the national parliament election results: percent of vote by party - FRETILIN 57.37%, PD 8.72%, PSD 8.18%, ASDT 7.84%, UDT 2.36%, PNT 2.21%, KOTA 2.13%, PPT 2.01%, PDC 1.98%, PST 1.78%, independents/other 5.42%; seats by party - FRETILIN 55, PD 7, PSD 6, ASDT 6, PDC 2, UDT 2, KOTA

2, PNT

2, PPT 2, UDC/PDC 1, PST 1, PL 1, independent 1

Ecuador

unicameral National Congress or Congreso Nacional (100 seats; members are popularly elected by province to serve four-year

terms)

elections: last held 20 October 2002 (next to be held October 2006)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -

PSC 25, ID 16, PRE 15, PRIAN 10, PSP 9, Pachakutik Movement 6, MPD

5, DP 4, PS-FA 3, independents 7; note - defections by members of National Congress are commonplace, resulting in frequent changes in

the numbers of seats held by the various parties

Egypt

bicameral system consists of the People's Assembly or Majlis al-Sha'b (454 seats; 444 elected by popular vote, 10 appointed by the president; members serve five-year terms) and the Advisory Council or Majlis al-Shura - which functions only in a consultative role (264 seats; 176 elected by popular vote, 88 appointed by the president; members serve six-year terms; mid-term elections for half

of the elected members)

elections: People's Assembly - three-phase voting - last held 7 and 20 November, 1 December 2005;(next to be held November-December

2010); Advisory Council - last held May-June 2004 (next to be held

May-June 2007)

election results: People's Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NDP 311, NWP 6, Tagammu 2, Tomorrow Party 1,

independents 112 (12 seats to be determined by rerun elections,
10

seats appointed by President); Advisory Council - percent of vote
by

party - NA; seats by party - NA

El Salvador

unicameral Legislative Assembly or Asamblea Legislativa

(84 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve
three-year terms)

elections: last held 12 March 2006 (next to be held in March
2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party -
ARENA 34, FMLN 32, PCN 10, PDC 6, CD 2

Equatorial Guinea

unicameral House of People's Representatives or

Camara de Representantes del Pueblo (100 seats; members directly
elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 25 April 2004 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -
PDGE 98, CPDS 2

note: Parliament has little power since the constitution vests all
executive authority in the president

Eritrea

unicameral National Assembly (150 seats; term limits not
established)

elections: in May 1997, following the adoption of the new
constitution, 75 members of the PFDJ Central Committee (the old
Central Committee of the EPLF), 60 members of the 527-member
Constituent Assembly, that had been established in 1997 to discuss
and ratify the new constitution, and 15 representatives of Eritreans
living abroad were formed into a Transitional National Assembly
to

serve as the country's legislative body until countrywide elections to a National Assembly were held; although only 75 of 150 members of

the Transitional National Assembly were elected, the constitution stipulates that once past the transition stage, all members of the National Assembly will be elected by secret ballot of all eligible voters; National Assembly elections scheduled for December 2001 were postponed indefinitely

Estonia

unicameral Parliament or Riigikogu (101 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)
elections: last held 2 March 2003 (next to be held March 2007)
election results: percent of vote by party - Center Party of Estonia 25.4%, Res Publica 24.6%, Estonian Reform Party 17.7%, Estonian People's Union 13%, Pro Patria Union (Fatherland League) 7.3% People's Party Moodukad 7%; seats by party - Res Publica 26, Center Party 20, Reform Party 19, Estonian People's Union 13, Pro Patria Union 7, Social Democrats (formerly People's Party Moodukad) 6, non-affiliated (Social Liberals and independents) 10

Ethiopia

bicameral Parliament consists of the House of Federation or upper chamber (108 seats; members are chosen by state assemblies to serve five-year terms) and the House of People's Representatives or lower chamber (547 seats; members are directly elected by popular vote from single-member districts to serve five-year terms)
elections: last held 15 May 2005 (next to be held in 2010)
election results: percent of vote - NA%; seats by party - EPRDF 327, CUD 109, UEDF 52, SPDP 23, OFDM 11, BGPDUF 8, ANDP 8,

independent 1,

others 6, undeclared 2

note: irregularities at some polling stations necessitated the rescheduling of voting in certain constituencies

European Union

Council of the European Union (25 member-state ministers having 321 votes; the number of votes is roughly proportional to member-states' population); note - the Council is the main decision-making body of the EU; European Parliament (732

seats; seats allocated among member states by proportion to population); members elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term

elections: last held 10-13 June 2004 (next to be held June 2009)

election results: percent of vote - NA%; seats by party - EPP-ED 268, PES 202, ALDE 88, Greens/EFA 42, EUL/NGL 41, IND/DEM 36, UEN

27, independents 28

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) unicameral Legislative Council (10 seats - two ex officio, eight elected by popular vote, members serve four-year terms); presided over by the governor elections: last held 17 November 2005 (next to be held November 2009) election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - independents 8

Faroe Islands

unicameral Faroese Parliament or Logting (32 seats; members are elected by popular vote on a proportional basis from the

seven constituencies to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 20 January 2004 (next to be held no later than January 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - Union Party 23.7%, Social Democratic Party 21.8%, Republican Party 21.7%, People's

Party 20.6%, Center Party 5.2%, Independence Party 4.6%; seats by

party - Union Party 7, Social Democratic Party 7, Republican Party 8, People's Party 7, Center Party 2, Independence Party 1

note: election of two seats to the Danish Parliament was last held on 8 February 2005 (next to be held February 2009); results -

percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Republican Party 1, People's Party 1

Fiji

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (32 seats; 14 appointed by the president on the advice of the Great Council of Chiefs, 9 appointed by the president on the advice of the Prime Minister, 8 on the advice of the Opposition Leader, and 1 appointed

on the advice of the council of Rotuma) and the House of Representatives (71 seats; 23 reserved for ethnic Fijians, 19 reserved for ethnic Indians, 3 reserved for other ethnic groups, 1 reserved for the council of Rotuma constituency encompassing the whole of Fiji, and 25 open seats; members serve five-year terms) elections: House of Representatives - last held 25 August through 1 September and 19 September 2001 (next to be held 6-13 May 2006)

election results: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - SDL 27.5%, FLP 26.5%, MV 4.2%, NLUP 1.3%, NFP 1.2%, independents 1.4%, UGP .3%; seats by party - SDL 32, FLP 27, MV 6,

NLUP 2, NFP 1, independents 2, UGP 1

Finland

unicameral Parliament or Eduskunta (200 seats; members are elected by popular vote on a proportional basis to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 16 March 2003 (next to be held March 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - Keski 24.7%, SDP 24.5%,

Kok 18.5%, VAS 9.9%, VIHR 8%, KD 5.3%, SFP 4.6%; seats by party -

Kesk 55, SDP 53, Kok 40, VAS 19, VIHR 14, KD 7, SFP 8, other 4

France

bicameral Parliament or Parlement consists of the Senate or Senat (321 seats - 296 for metropolitan France, 13 for overseas departments and territories, and 12 for French nationals abroad; members are indirectly elected by an electoral college to serve nine-year terms; elected by thirds every three years); note - between 2004 and 2010, 25 new seats will be added to the Senate for

a total of 346 seats - 326 for metropolitan France and overseas departments, 2 for New Caledonia, 2 for Mayotte, 1 for Saint-Pierre

and Miquelon, 3 for overseas territories, and 12 for French nationals abroad; starting in 2008, members will be indirectly elected by an electoral college to serve six-year terms, with one-half the seats being renewed every three years; and the National

Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (577 seats; members are elected by

popular vote under a single-member majority system to serve five-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 26 September 2004 (next to be held September 2008); National Assembly - last held 8-16 June 2002 (next

to be held not later than June 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UMP 156, PS 97, UDF 33, PCF 23, RDSE 15, other 7; National

Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UMP 355,

PS 140, UDF 29, PCF 21, Left Radical Party 7, Greens 3, other 22

French Guiana

unicameral General Council or Conseil General (19

seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms)

and a unicameral Regional Council or Conseil Regional (31 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms)

elections: General Council - last held in March 2000 (next to be held March 2006); Regional Council - last held 21 and 28 March

2004

(next to be held in 2010)

election results: General Council - percent of vote by party - NA;

seats by party - PSG 5, various left-wing parties 5, independents 7, other 2; Regional Council - (second election results) percent of

vote by party - PS 37.24%, UMP 31.58%, FDG/Walwari 31.18%;

seats by

party - PS 17, UMP 7, FDG/Walwari 7

note: one seat was elected to the French Senate on 27 September

1998

(next to be held September 2007); results - percent of vote by party

- NA; seats by party - NA; 2 seats were elected to the French

National Assembly on 9 June-16 June 2002 (next to be held in 2007);

results - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - UMP/RPR 1, Walwari Committee 1

French Polynesia

unicameral Territorial Assembly or Assemblée

Territoriale (57 seats - changed from 49 seats for May 2004

election; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 23 May 2004 (next to be held May 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -

People's Rally for the Republic (Gaullist) 28, Union for Democracy

27, New Star 1, This Country is Yours 1; after by-elections of 13 February 2005 seating was as follows: People's Rally for the Republic 27, Union for Democracy 27, and Alliance for a New Democracy 3

note: one seat was elected to the French Senate on 27 September 1998

(next to be held September 2007); results - percent of vote by party

- NA; seats by party - NA; two seats were elected to the French National Assembly on 9 June-16 June 2002 (next to be held in 2007);

results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UMP/RPR 1,

UMP 1

Gabon

bicameral legislature consists of the Senate (91 seats; members elected by members of municipal councils and departmental

assemblies) and the National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (120

seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 26 January and 9 February 2003 (next to be held by January 2009); National Assembly - last held 9 and 23

December 2001 (next to be held December 2006)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PDG 53, RNB 20, PGP 4, ADERE 3, RDP 1, CLR 1, independents

9; National Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party

- PDG 86, RNB-RPG 8, PGP 3, ADERE 3, CLR 2, PUP 1, PSD 1, independents 13, others 3

Gambia, The

unicameral National Assembly (53 seats; 48 elected by popular vote, 5 appointed by the president; members serve five-year

terms)

elections: last held 17 January 2002 (next to be held 25 January 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - APRC 45, PDOIS 2, NRP 1,

Georgia

unicameral Supreme Council (commonly referred to as Parliament) or Umaghiesi Sabcho (235 seats - 150 elected by party lists); members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 28 March 2004 (next to be held spring 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - National

Movement-Democratic Front 67.6%, Rightist Opposition 7.6%, all other

parties received less than 7% each; seats by party - National Movement-Democratic Front 135, Rightist Opposition 15

Germany

bicameral Parliament or Parlament consists of the Federal Assembly or Bundestag (613 seats; elected by popular vote under a system combining direct and proportional representation; a party must win 5% of the national vote or three direct mandates to gain representation; members serve four-year terms) and the Federal Council or Bundesrat (69 votes; state governments are directly represented by votes; each has three to six votes depending on population and are required to vote as a block)

elections: Federal Assembly - last held 18 September 2005 (next to be held September 2009); note - there are no elections for the Bundesrat; composition is determined by the composition of the state-level governments; the composition of the Bundesrat has the

potential to change any time one of the 16 states holds an election
election results: Federal Assembly - percent of vote by party -
CDU/CSU 35.2%, SPD 34.3%, FDP 9.8%, Left 8.7%, Greens 8.1%;
seats by

party - CDU/CSU 225, SPD 222, FDP 61, Left 54, Greens 51

Ghana

unicameral Parliament (230 seats; note - increased from 200
seats in last election; members are elected by direct, popular vote
to serve four-year terms)
elections: last held 7 December 2004 (next to be held December
2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -
NPP 128, NDC 92, other 10

Gibraltar

unicameral House of Assembly (18 seats - 15 elected by
popular vote, 1 appointed for the Speaker, and 2 ex officio
members;

members serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 27 November 2003 (next to be held not later
than February 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - GSD 58%, GSLP 41%;
seats by party - GSD 8, GSLP 7

Greece

unicameral Parliament or Vouli ton Ellinon (300 seats;
members are elected by direct popular vote to serve four-year
terms)

elections: elections last held 7 March 2004 (next to be held by
March 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - ND 45.4%, PASOK
40.6%,

KKE 5.9%, Synaspismos 3.3%; seats by party - ND 165, PASOK
117, KKE

12, Synaspismos 6

Greenland

unicameral Parliament or Landstinget (31 seats; members are elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held on 15 November 2005 (next to be held by December 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - Siumut 30.7%, Demokratiit 22.8%, Inuit Ataatigiiit 22.6%, Atassut Party 19.1%; Katusseqatigiiit 4.1%, other 0.7%; seats by party - Siumut 10, Demokratiit 7, Inuit Ataatigiiit 7, Atassut 6, Katusseqatigiiit 1
note: two representatives were elected to the Danish Parliament or Folketing on 8 February 2005 (next to be held February 2009); percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Siumut 1, Inuit Ataatigiiit 1

Grenada

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (a 13-member body, 10 appointed by the government and 3 by the leader of the opposition) and the House of Representatives (15 seats; members are

elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held on 27 November 2003 (next to be held by November 2008)

election results: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NNP 46.65%, NDC 44.12%; seats by party - NNP 8, NDC 7

Guadeloupe

unicameral General Council or Conseil General (42 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms) and the

unicameral Regional Council or Conseil Regional (41 seats; members

are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms)

elections: General Council - last held March 2004 (next to be held by in 2010); Regional Council - last held 28 March 2004 (next to be

held in March 2008 to elect half of the body)

election results: General Council - percent of vote by party - NA;

seats by party - left-wing candidates 11, PS 8, RPR 8, PPDG 6,

right-wing candidates 5, PCG 3, UDF 1; Regional Council (second

round) - percent of vote by party - PS 58.4%, UMP 41.6%; seats by party - PS 29, UMP 12

note: Guadeloupe elects two representatives to the French Senate;

elections last held September 2004 (next to be held September 2013);

percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA, Guadeloupe

elects four representatives to the French National Assembly;

elections last held 9 June-16 June 2002 (next to be held June 2007);

percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - RPR 2, PS 1, different right parties 1

Guam

unicameral Legislature (15 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve two-year terms)

elections: last held 7 November 2006 (next to be held November 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Republican Party 8, Democratic Party 7

note: Guam elects one nonvoting delegate to the US House of Representatives; election last held 7 November 2006 (next to be held

November 2008); results - Madeleine BORDALLO (Democratic Party) was

reelected as delegate; percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Democratic Party 1

Guatemala

unicameral Congress of the Republic or Congreso de la Republica (158 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve

four-year terms)

elections: last held 9 November 2003 (next to be held September 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - GANA 49, FRG 41, UNE 33, PAN 17, other 18

note: for the 9 November 2003 election, the number of congressional

seats increased from 113 to 158

Guernsey

unicameral States of Deliberation (45 seats; members are elected by popular vote for four years); note - Alderney and Sark have their own parliaments

elections: last held 21 April 2004 (next to be held in 2008)

election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - all independents

Guinea

unicameral People's National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale Populaire (114 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to

serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 30 June 2002 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - PUP 61.6%, UPR 26.6%, other 11.8%; seats by party - PUP 85, UPR 20, other 9

Guinea-Bissau

unicameral National People's Assembly or Assembleia Nacional Popular (100 seats; members are elected by popular vote to

serve a maximum of four years)

elections: last held 28 March 2004 (next to be held in 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - PAIGC 31.5%, PRS

24.8%,

PUSD 16.1%, UE 4.1%, APU 1.3%, 13 other parties 22.2%; seats by

party - PAIGC 45, PRS 35, PUSD 17, UE 2, APU 1

Guyana

unicameral National Assembly (65 members elected by popular vote, also not more than four non-elected non-voting ministers and two non-elected non-voting parliamentary secretaries appointed by

the president; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 28 August 2006 (next to be held by August 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - PPP/C 54.6%, PNC/R 34%,

AFC 8.1%, other 3.3%; seats by party - PPP/C 36, PNC/R 22, AFC 5,

other 2

Haiti

bicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale consists of the Senate (30 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms; one-third elected every two years) and the Chamber

of Deputies (99 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve

four-year terms); note - in reestablishing the Senate, the candidate in each department receiving the most votes in the last election serves six years, the candidate with the second most votes serves four years, and the candidate with the third most votes serves two years

elections: Senate - last held 21 April 2006, run-off elections to be determined (next regular election, for one third of seats, to be held in 2008); Chamber of Deputies - last held 21 April 2006, run-off elections to be determined (next regular election to be held

in 2010)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - L'ESPWA 11, OPL 4, FL 3, FUSION 3, LAAA 2, UNCRH 2, ALYANS

1, PONT 1, 3 seats subject to run-off election; Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - L'ESPWA 19, FUSION

15, ALYANS 10, OPL 8, FL 6, UNCRH 6, MPH 4, RDNP 4, LAAA 3, KONBA 3,

FRN 1, MOCHRENHA 1, MRN 1, Tet-Ansanm 1, MIRN 1, JPDN 1, UNITE 1,

PLH 1, 13 seats subject to run-off election

Holy See (Vatican City)

unicameral Pontifical Commission

Honduras

unicameral National Congress or Congreso Nacional (128 seats; members are elected proportionally to the number of votes their party's presidential candidate receives to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 27 November 2005 (next to be held November 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PL 62, PN 55, PUD 5, PDC 4, PINU 2

Hong Kong

unicameral Legislative Council or LEGCO (60 seats; in 2004 30 seats indirectly elected by functional constituencies, 30 elected by popular vote; members serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 12 September 2004 (next to be held in September 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - pro-democracy group 62%; seats by party - (pro-Beijing 34) DAB 12, Liberal Party 10,

independents 11, FTU 1; (pro-democracy 25) independents 11, Democratic Party 9, CTU 2, ADPL 1, Frontier Party 1, NWSC 1; non-voting LEGCO president 1

Hungary

unicameral National Assembly or Országgyűlés (386 seats; members are elected by popular vote under a system of proportional

and direct representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 9 and 23 April 2006 (next to be held April 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party (5% or more of the vote required for parliamentary representation in the first round) - MSzP

43.2%, Fidesz-KDNP 42%, SzDSz 6.5%, MDF 5%, other 3.3%; seats by

party - MSzP 190, Fidesz 141, KDNP 23, SzDSz 20, MDF 11, independent

1

Iceland

unicameral Parliament or Althing (63 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 10 May 2003 (next to be held by May 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - Independence Party 33.7%, Social Democratic Alliance 31%, Progressive Party 17.7%, Left-Green Movement 8.8%, Liberal Party 7.4%; seats by party - Independence Party 22, Social Democratic Alliance 20, Progressive Party 12, Left-Green Alliance 5, Liberal Party 4

India

bicameral Parliament or Sansad consists of the Council of States or Rajya Sabha (a body consisting of not more than 250 members, up to 12 of whom are appointed by the president, the remainder are chosen by the elected members of the state and

territorial assemblies; members serve six-year terms) and the People's Assembly or Lok Sabha (545 seats; 543 elected by popular vote, 2 appointed by the president; members serve five-year terms) elections: People's Assembly - last held 20 April through 10 May 2004 (next must be held before May 2009)

election results: People's Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - INC 145, BJP 138, CPI(M) 43, SP 36, RJD 24, BSP 19,

DMK 16, SS 12, BJD 11, CPI 10, NCP 9, JDU 8, SAD 8, PMK 6, TDP 5,

TRS 5, JMM 5, LJSP 4, MDMK 4, independents 5, other 30

Indonesia

House of Representatives or Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) (550 seats; members elected to serve five-year terms); House of Regional Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah or DPD), constitutionally mandated role includes providing legislative input to DPR on issues affecting regions; People's Consultative Assembly (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat or MPR) has role in inaugurating and

impeaching president and in amending constitution; consists of popularly-elected members in DPR and DPD; MPR does not formulate

national policy

elections: last held 5 April 2004 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - Golkar 21.6%, PDI-P 18.5%, PKB 10.6%, PPP 8.2%, PD 7.5%, PKS 7.3%, PAN 6.4%, others

19.9%; seats by party - Golkar 128, PDI-P 109, PPP 58, PD 55, PAN

53, PKB 52, PKS 45, others 50

note: because of election rules, the number of seats won does not always follow the percentage of votes received by parties

Iran

unicameral Islamic Consultative Assembly or
Majles-e-Shura-ye-Eslami (290 seats - formerly 270 seats; members
elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)
elections: last held 20 February 2004 with a runoff held 7 May
2004

(by-elections next to be held in December 2006; general election
to

be held in February 2008)

election results: percent of vote - NA; seats by party -
conservatives/Islamists 190, reformers 50, independents 43,
religious minorities 5, and 2 seats unaccounted for

Iraq

unicameral Council of Representatives or Mejlis Watani
(consisting of 275 members elected by a closed-list,
proportional-representation system)
elections: held 15 December 2005 to elect a 275-member Council
of

Representatives that will finalize a permanent constitution

election results: Council of Representatives - percent of vote by
party - NA; number of seats by party - NA

Ireland

bicameral Parliament or Oireachtas consists of the Senate or
Seanad Eireann (60 seats - 49 elected by the universities and from
candidates put forward by five vocational panels, 11 are
nominated

by the prime minister; members serve five-year terms) and the
House

of Representatives or Dail Eireann (166 seats; members are elected
by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to
serve

five-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 16 and 17 July 2002 (next to be held
by July 2007); House of Representatives - last held 17 May 2002

(next to be held by May 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Fianna Fail 30, Fine Gael 15, Labor Party 5, Progressive Democrats 4, independents and other 6; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - Fianna Fail 41.5%, Fine Gael 22.5%, Labor

Party 10.8%, Sinn Fein 6.5%, Progressive Democrats 4.0%, Green Party

3.8%, other 10.9%; seats by party - Fianna Fail 81, Fine Gael 31, Labor Party 21, Sinn Fein 5, Progressive Democrats 8, Green Party 6, other 14

Isle of Man

bicameral Tynwald consists of the Legislative Council (an 11-member body composed of the President of Tynwald, the Lord

Bishop of Sodor and Man, a nonvoting attorney general, and eight others named by the House of Keys) and the House of Keys (24 seats;

members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: House of Keys - last held 22 November 2001 (next to be held November 2006)

election results: House of Keys - percent of vote by party - Man Labor Party 17.3%, Alliance for Progressive Government 14.6%; seats

by party - Man Labor Party 2, Alliance for Progressive Government 3, independents 19

Israel

unicameral Knesset (120 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 29 March 2006 (next scheduled to be held in 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Kadima 29, Labor 19, Likud 12, SHAS 12, Yisrael Beiteinu 11, NU/NRP

9, GIL 7, Torah and Shabbat Judaism 6, Meretz-YAHAD 5, United Arab

List 4, Balad 3, HADASH 3

Italy

bicameral Parliament or Parlamento consists of the Senate or Senato della Repubblica (315 seats; elected by proportional vote with the winning coalition in each region receiving 55% of seats from that region; members serve five-year terms) and the Chamber of

Deputies or Camera dei Deputati (630 seats; elected by popular vote

with the winning national coalition receiving 54% of chamber seats;

members serve five-year terms); note - electoral vote reform passed

in December 2005

elections: Senate - last held 10 April 2006 (next to be held in 2011); Chamber of Deputies - last held 10 April 2006 (next to be held May 2011)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - The Union 158 (DS 62, DL 39, RC 27, Together with the Union

11, other 19), House of Freedoms 154 (FI 79, AN 41, UDC 21, LEGA

13), other 3; Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - The Union 348 (DS 220, RC 41, Rose in the Fist 18,

Italy of Values 17, PdCI 16, Greens Federation 15, UDEUR 10, other

11), House of Freedoms 276 (FI 140, AN 71, Union of Christian

and

Center Democrats 39, LEGA 26), other 6

Jamaica

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (a 21-member body appointed by the governor general on the recommendations of the

prime minister and the leader of the opposition; ruling party is allocated 13 seats, and the opposition is allocated eight seats) and the House of Representatives (60 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 16 October 2002 (next to be held no later than October 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - PNP 52%, JLP 47.3%; seats by party - PNP 34, JLP 26

Japan

bicameral Diet or Kokkai consists of the House of Councillors or Sangi-in (242 seats - members elected for six-year terms; half reelected every three years; 146 members in multi-seat constituencies and 96 by proportional representation) and the House

of Representatives or Shugi-in (480 seats - members elected for four-year terms; 300 in single-seat constituencies; 180 members by proportional representation in 11 regional blocs)

elections: House of Councillors - last held 11 July 2004 (next to be held in July 2007); House of Representatives - last held 11 September 2005 (next election by September 2009)

election results: House of Councillors - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - LDP 115, DPJ 82, Komeito 24, JCP 9, SDP 5, others 7; distribution of seats as of January 2006 - LDP 112, DPJ 83, Komeito 24, JCP 9, SDP 6, others 8

House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - LDP 47.8%, DPJ

36.4%, others 15.8%; seats by party - LDP 296, DPJ 113, Komeito

31,

JCP 9, SDP 7, others 24; distribution of seats as of January 2006 - LDP 294, DPJ 112, Komeito 31, JCP 9, SDP 7, others 27 (2006)

Jersey

unicameral Assembly of the States (55 voting members - 12 senators (elected for six-year terms), 12 constables or heads of parishes (elected for three-year terms), 29 deputies (elected for three-year terms); the bailiff and the deputy bailiff; and three non-voting members - the Dean of Jersey, the Attorney General, and

the Solicitor General all appointed by the monarch)

elections: last held NA (next to be held NA); note - on 23 November

2005, 29 deputies, independents, were elected

election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - independents 55

Jordan

bicameral National Assembly or Majlis al-'Umma consists of the Senate, also called the House of Notables (Majlis al-Ayan) (55 seats; members appointed by the monarch from designated categories

of public figures; members serve four-year terms) and the House of Representatives, also called the House of Deputies (Majlis al-Nuwaab) (110 seats; members elected by popular vote on the basis

of proportional representation to serve four-year terms); note - six seats are reserved for women and are allocated by a special electoral panel if no women are elected

elections: House of Representatives - last held 17 June 2003 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - independents and other 89.6%, IAF 10.4%; seats by party - independents and other 92, IAF 18; note - one of the six quota seats

was given to a female IAF candidate

note: the House of Representatives has been convened and dissolved

by the monarch several times since 1974; in November 1989, the first

parliamentary elections in 22 years were held; political parties were not legalized until 1992; King ABDALLAH delayed the 2001 elections until 2003

Kazakhstan

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (39 seats; 7 senators are appointed by the president; other members are elected

by local government bodies, 2 from each of the 14 oblasts, the capital of Astana, and the city of Almaty, to serve six-year terms; note - formerly composed of 47 seats) and the Mazhilis (77 seats; 10

out of the 77 Mazhilis members are elected from the winning party's

lists; members are popularly elected to serve five-year terms) elections: Senate - (indirect) last held December 2005; next to be held in 2011; Mazhilis - last held 19 September and 3 October 2004

(next to be held in September 2009)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA; candidates nominated by local councils; Mazhilis - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Otan 42, AIST 11, ASAR (All Together) 4, Aq Zhol (Bright Path) 1, Democratic Party

1 (party refused to take the seat due to criticism of the election and seat remained unoccupied), independent 18; note - most independent

candidates are affiliated with parastatal enterprises and other pro-government institutions

Kenya

unicameral National Assembly or Bunge (224 seats; 210 members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms, 12 so-called "nominated" members who are appointed by the president but selected

by the parties in proportion to their parliamentary vote totals, 2 ex-officio members)

elections: last held 27 December 2002 (next to be held by early

2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NARC 125, KANU 64, FORD-P 14, other 7; ex-officio 2; seats appointed by the president - NARC 7, KANU 4, FORD-P 1

Kiribati

unicameral House of Parliament or Maneaba Ni Maungatabu (42 seats; 39 elected by popular vote, 1 ex officio member - the attorney general, 1 appointed to represent Banaba, and 1 other; members serve four-year terms)

elections: legislative elections were held in two rounds - the first round on 9 May 2003 and the second round on 14 May 2003 (next to be held by November 2006)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - BTK 17, MTM 16, independents 7, other 2 (includes attorney general)

Korea, North

unicameral Supreme People's Assembly or Ch'oego Inmin Hoeui (687 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 3 August 2003 (next to be held in August 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA; ruling party approves a list of candidates who are elected without opposition; some seats are held by minor parties

Korea, South

unicameral National Assembly or Kukhoe (299 seats - members elected for four-year terms; 243 in single-seat constituencies, 56 by proportional representation)

elections: last held 15 April 2004 (next to be held in April 2008; byelections held on 30 April 2005 and on 26 October 2005)

election results: percent of vote by party - Uri 51%, GNP 41%, DLP 3%, DP 3%, others 2%; seats by party - Uri 144, GNP 127, DP 11, DLP

9, ULD 3, independents 5

note: percent of vote is for 2004 general election; seats by party reflect results of April and October 2005 byelections involving six and four seats respectively; MDP became DP in May 2005; United Liberal Democrats (ULD) merged with GNP in February 2006. (2006)

Kuwait

unicameral National Assembly or Majlis al-Umma (50 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) elections: last held 29 June 2006 (next to be held in 2010) election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - NA; note - all cabinet ministers are also ex officio members of the National Assembly

Kyrgyzstan

unicameral Supreme Council or Jorgorku Kenesh (75 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five year terms) elections: elections for the new unicameral body or Jorgorku Kenesh

were held 27 February 2005, but the vast majority of positions remained undecided and were contested in a runoff election on 13 March 2005; election irregularities caused widespread protests that

resulted in the president being forced to flee the country election results: Supreme Council - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA

Laos

unicameral National Assembly (115 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) elections: last held 30 April 2006 (next to be held in 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - LPRP 113, independents 2

Latvia

unicameral Parliament or Saeima (100 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 7 October 2006 (next to be held October 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - TP 19.5%, ZZS 16.7%, JL

16.4%, SC 14.4%; LPP/LC 8.6%; TB/LNNK 7%; PCTVL 6%; seats by party -

TP 23, ZZS 18, JL 18, SC 17, LPP/LC 10, TB/LNNK 8, PCTVL 6

Lebanon

unicameral National Assembly or Majlis Alnuwab (Arabic) or Assemblée Nationale (French) (128 seats; members elected by popular

vote on the basis of sectarian proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held in four rounds on 29 May, 5, 12, 19 June 2005 (next to be held 2009)

election results: percent of vote by group - NA; seats by group - Future Movement Bloc 36; Democratic Gathering 15; Development and

Resistance Bloc 15; Loyalty to the Resistance 14; Free Patriotic Movement 14; Lebanese Forces 6; Qornet Shewan 5; Popular Bloc 4;

Tripoli Independent Bloc 3; Syrian National Socialist Party 2; Kataeb Reform Movement 2; Tachnaq Party 2; Democratic Renewal

Movement 1; Democratic Left 1; Nasserite Popular Movement 1; Ba'th

Party 1; Kataeb Party 1; independent 5

Lesotho

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (33 members - 22 principal chiefs and 11 other members appointed by the ruling party)

and the Assembly (120 seats, 80 by direct popular vote and 40 by proportional vote; members elected by popular vote for five-year terms); note - number of seats in the Assembly rose from 80 to 120 in the May 2002 election

elections: last held 25 May 2002 (next to be held by May 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - LCD 54%, BNP 21%, LPC

7%, other 18%; seats by party - LCD 76, BNP 21, LPC 5, other 18

Liberia

bicameral National Assembly consists of the Senate (30 seats - number of seats changed in 11 October 2005 elections; members elected by popular vote to serve nine-year terms) and the House of Representatives (64 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve

six-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 11 October 2005 (next to be held in 2014); House of Representatives - last held 11 October 2005 (next to

be held NA 2011)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - COTOL 7, NPP 4, CDC 3, LP 3, UP 3, APD 3, other 7; House of

Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - CDC 15, LP 9, UP 8, COTOL 8, APD 5, NPP 4, other 15

note: the current six-year term for junior senators - those who received the second most votes in the election - is mandated by the

Liberian constitution to stagger Senate elections and ensure continuity of government

Libya

unicameral General People's Congress (NA seats; members elected indirectly through a hierarchy of people's committees)

Liechtenstein

unicameral Parliament or Landtag (25 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote under proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 11 and 13 March 2005 (next to be held by NA 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - FBP 48.7%, VU 38.2%, FL

13%; seats by party - FBP 12, VU 10, FL 3

Lithuania

unicameral Parliament or Seimas (141 seats, 71 members are directly elected by popular vote, 70 are elected by proportional representation; members serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 10 and 24 October 2004 (next to be held October 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - Labor 28.6%, Working for Lithuania (Social Democrats and Social Liberals) 20.7%, TS 14.6%, For Order and Justice (Liberal Democrats and Lithuanian People's Union) 11.4%, Liberal and Center Union 9.1%, Farmers and

New Democracy Union 6.6%, other 9%; seats by faction - Labor 29,

Homeland Union 26, Social Democrats 23, Civil Democracy (split from

Labor) 11, Liberal Movement (formerly Liberal Political Group) 11,

National Farmer's Union (formerly Farmers and New Democracy Union)

11, Social Liberal 10, Liberal Democrats 9, Liberal and Center Political Group 8, independents 3 (as of late-July 2006)

Luxembourg

unicameral Chamber of Deputies or Chambre des Deputes (60 seats; members are elected by direct popular vote to serve five-year

terms)

elections: last held 13 June 2004 (next to be held by June 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - CSV 36.1%, LSAP 23.4%,

DP 16.1%, Green Party 11.6%, ADR 10%; seats by party - CSV 24, LSAP

14, DP 10, Green Party 7, ADR 5

note: there is also a Council of State that serves as an advisory body to the Chamber of Deputies; the Council of State has 21 members

appointed by the Grand Duke on the advice of the prime minister

Macau

unicameral Legislative Assembly (29 seats; 12 elected by popular vote, 10 by indirect vote, and 7 appointed by the chief executive; members serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 25 September 2005 (next in September 2009)

election results: percent of vote - Development Union 12.8%, Macau

Development Alliance 9%, Macau United Citizens' Association 16%, New

Democratic Macau Association 18.2%, others NA; seats by political group - Development Union 2, Macau Development Alliance 1, Macau

United Citizens' Association 2, New Democratic Macau Association 2,

New Hope 1, United Forces 2, others 2; 10 seats filled by professional and business groups; seven members appointed by chief

executive

Macedonia

unicameral Assembly or Sobranie (120 seats - members elected by popular vote from party lists based on the percentage of the overall vote the parties gain in each of six electoral districts; all serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 5 July 2006 (next to be held by July 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - VMRO-DPMNE 32.5%, SDSM

23.3%, DUI 12.2%, PDSH/DPA 7.5%; seats by party - VMRO-DPMNE 44,

SDSM 32, DUI 28, PDSH/DPA 11, other 5

Madagascar

bicameral legislature consists of a National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (160 seats; members are directly elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and a Senate or Senat (100 seats; two-thirds of the seats filled by regional assemblies whose members will be elected by popular vote; the remaining one-third of

the seats appointed by the president; all members will serve four-year terms)

elections: National Assembly - last held 15 December 2002 (next to be held December 2006)

election results: National Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - TIM 103, FP 22, AREMA 3, LEADER/Fanilo 2, RPSD

5, others 3, independents 22

Malawi

unicameral National Assembly (193 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 20 May 2004 (next to be held May 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - UDF 74, MCP 60, Independents 24, RP 16, others 18, vacancies 1

Malaysia

bicameral Parliament or Parlimen consists of the Senate or Dewan Negara (70 seats; 44 appointed by the paramount ruler, 26 appointed by the state legislatures) and the House of Representatives or Dewan Rakyat (219 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)
elections: House of Representatives - last held 21 March 2004
(next must be held by 2009)
election results: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - BN 91%, DAP 5%, PAS 3%, other 1%; seats by party - BN 199, DAP 12, PAS 6, PKR 1, independent 1

Maldives

unicameral People's Council or Majlis (50 seats; 42 elected by popular vote, 8 appointed by the president; members serve five-year terms)
elections: last held 22 January 2005 (next to be held NA 2010)
election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - independents 50

Mali

unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (147 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)
elections: last held 14 and 28 July 2002 (next to be held July 2007)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - Hope 2002 coalition 66, ADEMA 51, other 30

Malta

unicameral House of Representatives (usually 65 seats; note - additional seats are given to the party with the largest popular vote to ensure a legislative majority; members are elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 12 April 2003 (next to be held by August 2008)
election results: percent of vote by party - PN 51.7%, MLP 47.6%,
AD
0.7%; seats by party - PN 34, MLP 31

Marshall Islands
unicameral legislature or Nitijela (33 seats;
members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)
elections: last held 17 November 2003 (next to be held by
November
2007)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party -
NA
note: the Council of Chiefs or Ironij is a 12-member body
comprised
of tribal chiefs that advises on matters affecting customary law
and
practice

Martinique
unicameral General Council or Conseil General (45 seats;
members are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms) and
a
unicameral Regional Council or Conseil Regional (41 seats;
members
are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms)
elections: General Council - last held March 2000 (next to be held
in 2006); Regional Council - last held on 28 March 2004 (next to
be
held by March 2010)
election results: General Council - percent of vote by party - NA;
seats by party - left-wing candidates 13, PPM 11, RPR 6, right-
wing
candidates 5, PCM 3, UDF 3, PMS 2, independents 2; note - the
PPM

won a plurality; Regional Council (second round) - percent of vote by party - MIM 53.8%, PPM 30.6%; seats by party - MIM 28, PPM 9,

other 4

note: Martinique elects 2 seats to the French Senate; elections last held September 2004 (next to be held September 2008); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PPM 1, left-wing candidate 1; Martinique also elects 4 seats to the French National Assembly; elections last held, first round - 9 June 2002, second round - 16 June 2002 (next to be held not later than June 2007); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UMP-RPR 1,

PMS 1, MIM 1, left-wing candidate 1 (candidacy of the left-wing candidate was found invalid by the Constitutional Council; new elections will be called)

Mauritania

bicameral legislature consists of the Senate or Majlis al-Shuyukh (56 seats; a portion of seats up for election every two years; members elected by municipal leaders to serve six-year terms)

and the National Assembly or Majlis al-Watani (95 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 9 and 16 April 2004 (next to be held 21 January 2007); National Assembly - last held 19 November and 3

December 2006

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA; National Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats

by party - NA

Mauritius

unicameral National Assembly (70 seats; 62 elected by popular vote, 8 appointed by the election commission to give

representation to various ethnic minorities; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held on 3 July 2005 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - AS 38, MSM/MMM 22, OPR 2; appointed seats - AS 4, MSM/MMM 2, OPR 2

Mayotte

unicameral General Council or Conseil General (19 seats;

members are elected by popular vote to serve three-year terms)

elections: last held 21 and 28 March 2004 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - MDM 23.3%, UMP 22.8%,

PS 10.2%, MRC 8.9%, FRAP 6.5%, MPM 1.2%; seats by party - MDM 6, UMP

9, MRC 2, MPM 1, diverse left 1

note: Mayotte elects one member of the French Senate; elections last

held 24 September 2001 (next to be held September 2007); results

- percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA; Mayotte also elects one member to the French National Assembly; elections last held 16 June 2002 (next to be held in 2007); results - percent of vote by party - UMP-RPR 55.08%, UDF 44.92%; seats by party - UMP-RPR

1

Mexico

bicameral National Congress or Congreso de la Union consists of the Senate or Camara de Senadores (128 seats; 96 are elected by

popular vote to serve six-year terms, and 32 are allocated on the basis of each party's popular vote) and the Federal Chamber of

Deputies or Camara Federal de Diputados (500 seats; 300 members are

directly elected by popular vote to serve three-year terms; remaining 200 members are allocated on the basis of each party's popular vote, also for three-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 2 July 2006 for all of the seats (next to be held 1 July 2012); Chamber of Deputies - last held 2 July 2006

(next to be held 5 July 2009)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PAN 52, PRI 33, PRD 29, PVEM 6, CD 5, PT 2, PNA 1; Chamber

of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PAN 206, PRD 127, PRI 103, PVEM 18, CD 17, PT 16, other 13; note - election results pending certification

Micronesia, Federated States of unicameral Congress (14 seats; 4 - one elected from each state to serve four-year terms and 10 - elected from single-member districts delineated by population to serve two-year terms; members elected by popular vote) elections: elections for four-year term seats last held 4 March 2003 (next to be held March 2007); elections for two-year term seats last held 8 March 2005 (next to be held March 2007) election results: percent of vote - NA%; seats - independents 14

Moldova

unicameral Parliament or Parlamentul (101 seats; parties and electoral blocs elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 6 March 2005 (next to be held in 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - PCRM 46.1%, Democratic

Moldova Bloc 28.4%, PPCD 9.1%, other parties 16.4%; seats by party -

PCRM 56, Democratic Moldova Bloc 34, PPCD 11

Monaco

unicameral National Council or Conseil National (24 seats; 16 members elected by list majority system, 8 by proportional representation; to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 9 February 2003 (next to be held February 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - UNAM 21, UND 3

Mongolia

unicameral State Great Hural 76 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms

elections: last held 27 June 2004 (next to be held in June 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - MPRP 48.78%, MDC 44.8%,

independents 3.5%, Republican Party 1.5%, others 1.42%; seats by party - MPRP 36, MDC 34, others 4; note - following June 2004 election MDC collapsed; as of 1 December 2005 composition of legislature was MPRP 38, DP 25, M-MNSDP 6, CWRP 2, MRP 1, PP 1,

independents 3

Montenegro

unicameral Assembly (81 seats, elected by direct vote for four-year terms; changed from 74 seats at the time of the elections)

elections: last held 10 September 2006 (next to be held 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Coalition for a European Montenegro 41, SNS 12, Coalition SPP/NS/DSS

11, PZP 11, Liberals and Bosniaks 3, Democratic League-Democratic

Prosperity 1, Democratic Union of Albanians 1, Albanian Alternative 1

Montserrat

unicameral Legislative Council (11 seats, 9 popularly elected; members serve five-year terms)

note: expanded in 2001 from 7 to 9 elected members with attorney

general and financial secretary sitting as ex-officio members

elections: last held 31 May 2006 (next to be held by 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - MCAP 36.1%, NPLM 29.4%,

MDP 24.4%, independents 10.1%; seats by party - MCAP 4, NPLM 3, MDP

1, independents 1

note: in 2001, the Elections Commission instituted a single constituency/voter-at-large system whereby all eligible voters cast ballots for all nine seats of the Legislative Council

Morocco

bicameral Parliament consists of an upper house or Chamber of Counselors (270 seats; members elected indirectly by local councils, professional organizations, and labor syndicates for nine-year terms; one-third of the members are renewed every three

years) and a lower house or Chamber of Representatives (325 seats;

295 by multi-seat constituencies and 30 from national lists of women; members elected by popular vote for five-year terms)

elections: Chamber of Counselors - last held 6 October 2003 (next to

be held in 2006); Chamber of Representatives - last held 27 September 2002 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: Chamber of Counselors - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - RNI 42, MDS 33, UC 28, MP 27, PND 21, PI 21,

USFP 16, MNP 15, PA 13, FFD 12, other 42; Chamber of

Representatives

- percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - USFP 50, PI 48, PJD 42, RNI 41, MP 27, MNP 18, UC 16, PND 12, PPS 11, UD 10, other 50

Mozambique

unicameral Assembly of the Republic or Assembleia da Republica (250 seats; members are directly elected by popular vote

on a secret ballot to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 1-2 December 2004 (next to be held December 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - FRELIMO 62%, RENAMO

29.7%; seats by party - FRELIMO 160, RENAMO 90

Namibia

bicameral legislature consists of the National Council (26 seats; 2 members are chosen from each regional council to serve six-year terms) and the National Assembly (72 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)
elections: National Council - elections for regional councils, to determine members of the National Council, held 29-30 November 2004

(next to be held November 2010); National Assembly - last held 15-16

November 2004 (next to be held November 2009)

election results: National Council - percent of vote by party - SWAPO 89.7%, UDF 4.7%, NUDO 2.8%, DTA 1.9%; seats by party - SWAPO

24, UDF 1, DTA 1; National Assembly - percent of vote by party - SWAPO 75.1%, COD 7.2%, DTA 5%, NUDO 4.1%, UDF 3.5%, RP 1.9%, MAG

0.8%; seats by party - SWAPO 55, COD 5, DTA 4, NUDO 3, UDF 3, RP 1,

MAG 1

note: the National Council is primarily an advisory body

Nauru

unicameral Parliament (18 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve three-year terms)

elections: last held 23 October 2004 (next to be held not later than 2007)

election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - Nauru First Party 3, independents 15

note: the president dissolved parliament on 30 September 2004 and

set new elections for 23 October 2004

Nepal

bicameral Parliament consists of the National Council (60 seats; 35 appointed by the House of Representatives, 10 by the king,

and 15 elected by an electoral college; one-third of the members elected every two years to serve six-year terms) and the House of Representatives (205 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: House of Representatives - last held in May 1999; note - Parliament was dissolved in May 2002 but was finally reconvened in

April 2006 with most of the members that were elected in 1999
election results: House of Representatives (for 1999 parliament) - percent of vote by party - NC 37.3%, CPN/UML 31.6%, NDP (RPP) 10.4%,

NSP 3.2%, Rastriya Jana Morcha 1.4%, Samyukta Janmorcha Nepal 0.8%,

NWPP 0.5%, others 14.8%; seats by party - NC 113, CPN/UML 69, NDP

11, NSP 5, Rastriya Jana Morcha 5, Samyukta Janmorcha Nepal 1,

NWPP

1; note - NC, NSP, and NDP have since each split into two parties

Netherlands

bicameral States General or Staten Generaal consists of the First Chamber or Eerste Kamer (75 seats; members indirectly elected by the country's 12 provincial councils for four-year terms) and the Second Chamber or Tweede Kamer (150 seats; members directly

elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: First Chamber - last held 25 May 2003 (next to be held May 2007); Second Chamber - last held 22 November 2006 (next to be

held November 2010)

election results: First Chamber - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - CDA 23, PvdA 19, VVD 15, Green Party 5, Socialist Party 4, D66 3, other 6; Second Chamber - percent of vote by party -

CDA 26.5, PvdA 21.2%, Socialist Party 16.6%, VVD 14.6%, Party for

Freedom 5.9%, Green Party 4.6%, Christian Union 4.0%; seats by party

- CDA 41, PvdA 33, Socialist Party 25, VVD 22, Party for Freedom 9,

Green Party 7, Christian Union 6, other 7

Netherlands Antilles

unicameral States or Staten (22 seats - Curacao

14, Bonaire 3, St. Maarten 3, St. Eustatius 1, Saba 1; members are elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 27 January 2006 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -

PAR 5, MAN 3, FOL 2, Forsa Korsou 2, National Alliance 2, PNP 2, UPB

2, DP St. E 1, DP St. M 1, BDP 1, WIPM 1

note: the government of Prime Minister Emily de JONGH-ELHAGE
is a
coalition of several parties

New Caledonia
unicameral Territorial Congress or Congres Territorial
(54 seats; members belong to the three Provincial Assemblies or
Assemblees Provinciales elected by popular vote to serve five-year
terms)
elections: last held 9 May 2004 (next to be held NA 2009)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party -
RPCR-UMP 16, AE 16, UNI-FLNKS 8, UC 7, FN 4, others 3
note: New Caledonia currently holds 1 seat in the French Senate;
by
2010, New Caledonia will gain a second seat in the French Senate;
elections last held 24 September 2001 (next to be held not later
than September 2007); results - percent of vote by party - NA;
seats
by party - UMP 1; New Caledonia also elects 2 seats to the French
National Assembly; elections last held 9 and 16 June 2002 (next to
be held by June 2007); results - percent of vote by party - NA;
seats by party - UMP 2

New Zealand
unicameral House of Representatives - commonly called
Parliament (120 seats; 69 members elected by popular vote in
single-member constituencies including seven Maori
constituencies,
and 51 proportional seats chosen from party lists, all to serve
three-year terms)
elections: last held 17 September 2005 (next to be held not later
than 15 November 2008)
election results: percent of vote by party - NZLP 41.1%, NP 39.1%,
NZFP 5.72%, Green Party 5.3%, Maori 2.12%, UF 2.67%, ACT
New Zealand

1.51%, Progressive 1.16%; seats by party - NZLP 50, NP 48, NZFP 7, Green Party 6, Maori 4, UF 3, ACT New Zealand 2, Progressive 1
note: results of 2005 election saw the total number of seats increase to 121 because the Maori Party won one more electorate seat
than its entitlement under the party vote

Nicaragua
unicameral National Assembly or Asamblea Nacional (92 seats; members are elected by proportional representation and party
lists to serve five-year terms; 1 seat for the previous president, 1 seat for the runner-up in previous presidential election)
elections: last held 5 November 2006 (next to be held by November 2011)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - FSLN 38, PLC 25, ALN 23 (22 plus one for presidential candidate Eduardo MONTEALEGRE, runner-up in the 2006 presidential election),
MRS 5, APRE 1 (outgoing President Enrique BOLANOS)

Niger
unicameral National Assembly (113 seats; note - expanded from 83 seats; members elected by popular vote for five-year terms)
elections: last held 4 December 2004 (next to be held December 2009)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - MNSD 47, CDS 22, PNDS 25, RSD 7, RDP 6, ANDP 5, PSDN 1

Nigeria
bicameral National Assembly consists of Senate (109 seats - 3 from each state plus 1 from Abuja, members elected by popular vote

to serve four-year terms) and House of Representatives (360 seats, members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) elections: Senate - last held 12 April 2003 (next to be held in 2007); House of Representatives - last held 12 April 2003 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - PDP 53.7%, ANPP 27.9%, AD 9.7%; seats by party - PDP 76, ANPP 27, AD 6;

House

of Representatives - percent of vote by party - PDP 54.5%, ANPP 27.4%, AD 8.8%, other 9.3%; seats by party - PDP 223, ANPP 96,

AD

34, other 6; note - one seat is vacant

Niue

unicameral Legislative Assembly (20 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve three-year terms; 6 elected from a common roll

and 14 are village representatives)

elections: last held 30 April 2005 (next to be held April 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party -

NA

Norfolk Island

unicameral Legislative Assembly (9 seats; members elected by electors who have nine equal votes each but only four votes can be given to any one candidate; members serve three-year terms)

elections: last held 20 October 2004 (next to be held by December 2007)

election results: percent of vote - NA%; seats - independents 9 (note - no political parties)

Northern Mariana Islands

bicameral Legislature consists of the

Senate (9 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve

four-year staggered terms) and the House of Representatives (18 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve two-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 5 November 2005 (next to be held November 2009); House of Representatives - last held 5 November 2005

(next to be held November 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - Covenant Party 3, Republican Party 3, Democratic Party 2, independent 1; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party

-

NA%; seats by party - Covenant Party 7, Republican Party 7, Democratic Party 2, independent 2

note: the Northern Mariana Islands does not have a nonvoting delegate in the US Congress; instead, it has an elected official or "resident representative" located in Washington, DC; seats by party - Republican Party 1 (Pedro A. TENORIO)

Norway

modified unicameral Parliament or Storting (169 seats; members are elected by popular vote by proportional representation

to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 12 September 2005 (next to be held September 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - Labor Party 32.7%, Progress Party 22.1%, Conservative Party 14.1%, Socialist Left Party

8.8%, Christian People's Party 6.8%, Center Party 6.5%, Liberal Party 5.9%, Red Electoral Alliance 1.2%, other 1.9%; seats by party

- Labor Party 61, Progress Party 38, Conservative Party 23, Socialist Left Party 15, Christian People's Party 11, Center Party 11, Liberal Party 10

note: for certain purposes, the parliament divides itself into two chambers and elects one-fourth of its membership to an upper house
or Lagting

Oman

bicameral Majlis Oman consists of an upper chamber or Majlis al-Dawla (58 seats; members appointed by the monarch; has advisory powers only) and a lower chamber or Majlis al-Shura (83 seats; members elected by popular vote for four-year terms; body has some limited power to propose legislation, but otherwise has only advisory powers)
elections: last held 4 October 2003 (next to be held NA 2007)
election results: NA

Pakistan

bicameral Parliament or Majlis-e-Shoora consists of the Senate (100 seats - formerly 87; members indirectly elected by provincial assemblies to serve six-year terms and the National Assembly (342 seats - formerly 217; 60 seats represent women; 10 seats represent minorities; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)
elections: Senate - last held in March 2006 (next to be held in March 2009); National Assembly - last held 10 October 2002 (next to be held in 2007)
election results: Senate results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PML 47, PPPP 9, MMA 20, MQM/A 6, PML/N 4, PML/F 1, PkMAP 3, ANP 2, PPP 3, JWP 1, BNP-Awami 1, BNP-Mengal 1, BNP/H 1, independents 1; National Assembly results - percent of votes by

party - NA; seats by party - PML/Q 126, PPPP 81, MMA 63, PML/N 19,

MQM/A 17, NA 16, PML/F 5, PML/J 3, PPP/S 2, BNP 1, JWP 1, PAT 1,

PML/Z 1, PTI 1, MQM/H 1, PkMAP 1, independents 3

Palau

bicameral Parliament or Olbiil Era Kelulau (OEK) consists of the Senate (9 seats; members elected by popular vote on a population

basis to serve four-year terms) and the House of Delegates (16 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) elections: Senate - last held 2 November 2004 (next to be held November 2008); House of Delegates - last held 2 November 2004 (next

to be held November 2008)

election results: Senate - percent of vote - NA%; seats - independents 9 (four new members elected); House of Delegates - percent of vote - NA%; seats - independents 16 (one new member elected)

Panama

unicameral National Assembly (formerly called Legislative Assembly) or Asamblea Nacional (78 seats; members are elected by

popular vote to serve five-year terms); note - in 2009, the number of seats will change to 71

elections: last held 2 May 2004 (next to be held 3 May 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PRD 40, PA 17, PS 8, MOLIRENA 3, CD 2, PP 2, PLN 1, other 5

note: legislators from outlying rural districts are chosen on a plurality basis while districts located in more populous towns and cities elect multiple legislators by means of a proportion-based formula

Papua New Guinea

unicameral National Parliament - sometimes referred to as the House of Assembly (109 seats, 89 elected from open electorates and 20 from provincial electorates; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 15-29 June 2002 and April and May 2003; completed in May 2003 (voting in the Southern Highlands was not completed during the June 2002 election period); next to be held

not

later than June 2007

election results: percent of vote by party - National Alliance 18%, URP 13%, PDM 12%, PPP 8%, Pangu 6%, PAP 5%, PLP 4%, others 34%;

seats by party - National Alliance 19, URP 14, PDM 13, PPP 8, PANGU

6, PAP 5, PLP 4, others 40; as of January 2006 - National Alliance 25, URP 10, PNGP 9, PPP 9, PANGU 6, PAP 12, PLP 4, others 34

note: association with political parties is fluid (2005)

Paraguay

bicameral Congress or Congreso consists of the Chamber of Senators or Camara de Senadores (45 seats; members are elected by

popular vote to serve five-year terms) and the Chamber of Deputies

or Camara de Diputados (80 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: Chamber of Senators - last held 27 April 2003 (next to be

held April 2008); Chamber of Deputies - last held 27 April 2003 (next to be held April 2008)

election results: Chamber of Senators - percent of vote by party -

NA; seats by party - ANR 16, PLRA 12, UNACE 7, PQ 7, PPS 2, PEN 1;

Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party

- ANR 37, PLRA 21, UNACE 10, PQ 10, PPS 2

note: as of January 2006, changes in party affiliation has led to the composition of the legislature as follows: Chamber of Senators

- seats by party - ANR 18, PLRA 12, UNACE 5, PQ 7, PPS 2, PEN 1;
Chamber of Deputies - seats by party - ANR 39, PLRA 21, UNACE 8, PQ 10, PPS 2

Peru

unicameral Congress of the Republic of Peru or Congreso de la Republica del Peru (120 seats; members are elected by popular vote

to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 9 April 2006 (next to be held April 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - UPP 21.2%, PAP 20.6%, UN 15.3%, AF 13.1%, FC 7.1%, PP 4.1%, RN 4.0%; seats by party

- UPP

45, PAP 36, UN 17, AF 13, FC 5, PP 2, RN 2

Philippines

bicameral Congress or Kongreso consists of the Senate or Senado (24 seats - one-half elected every three years; members elected at large by popular vote to serve six-year terms) and the House of Representatives or Kapulungan Ng Mga Kinatawan (212 members

representing districts plus 24 sectoral party-list members; members elected by popular vote to serve three-year terms; note - the Constitution prohibits the House of Representatives from having more

than 250 members)

elections: Senate - last held 10 May 2004 (next to be held in May 2007); House of Representatives - elections last held 10 May 2004

(next to be held in May 2007)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - Lakas 30%, LP 13%, KNP 13%, independents 17%, others 27%; seats by party - Lakas

7, LP 3, KNP (coalition) 3, independents 4, others 6; note - there are 23 rather than 24 sitting senators because one senator was elected vice president; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Lakas 93, NPC 53, LP 34, LDP 11, others 20; party-listers 24 (2004)

Pitcairn Islands

unicameral Island Council (10 seats - 5 elected by popular vote, 1 nominated by the 5 elected members, 2 appointed by

the governor including 1 seat for the Island Secretary, the Island Mayor, and a commissioner liaising between the governor and council;

elected members serve one-year terms)

elections: last held in 24 December 2005 (next to be held December

2006)

election results: percent of vote - NA; seats - all independents

Poland

bicameral legislature consisting of an upper house, the Senate or Senat (100 seats; members are elected by a majority vote

on a provincial basis to serve four-year terms), and a lower house, the Sejm (460 seats; members are elected under a complex system of

proportional representation to serve four-year terms); the designation of National Assembly or Zgromadzenie Narodowe is only

used on those rare occasions when the two houses meet jointly

elections: Senate - last held 25 September 2005 (next to be held by

September 2009); Sejm elections last held 25 September 2005 (next to

be held by September 2009)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PiS 49, PO 34, LPR 7, SO 3, PSL 2, independents 5; Sejm - percent of vote by party - PiS 27%, PO 24.1%, SO 11.4%, SLD 11.3%,

LPR 8%, PSL 7%, other 11.2%; seats by party - PiS 155, PO 133, SO

56, SLD 55, LPR 34, PSL 25, German minorities 2

note: two seats are assigned to ethnic minority parties in the Sejm only

Portugal

unicameral Assembly of the Republic or Assembleia da Republica (230 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve

four-year terms)

elections: last held 20 February 2005 (next to be held February 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - PS 45.1%, PSD 28.7%, CDU 7.6%, PP 7.3%, BE 6.4%; seats by party - PS 121, PSD 75, CDU 14, PP 12, BE 8

Puerto Rico

bicameral Legislative Assembly consists of the Senate (at least 27 seats - currently 29; members are directly elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and the House of Representatives (51 seats; members are directly elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 2 November 2004 (next to be held November 2008); House of Representatives - last held 2 November 2004

(next to be held November 2008)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - PNP 43.4%, PPD

40.3%, PIP 9.4%; seats by party - PNP 17, PPD 9, PIP 1; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - PNP 46.3%, PPD 43.1%,

PIP 9.7%; seats by party - PNP 32, PPD 18, PIP 1

note: Puerto Rico elects, by popular vote, a resident commissioner to serve a four-year term as a nonvoting representative in the US House of Representatives; aside from not voting on the House floor,

he enjoys all the rights of a member of Congress; elections last held 2 November 2004 (next to be held November 2008); Luis FORTUNO

elected resident commissioner; results - percent of vote by party - PNP 48.6%; seats by party - PNP 1

Qatar

unicameral Advisory Council or Majlis al-Shura (35 seats; members appointed)

note: no legislative elections have been held since 1970 when there

were partial elections to the body; Council members have had their

terms extended every four years since; the new constitution, which came into force on 9 June 2005, provides for a 45-member Consultative Council, or Majlis al-Shura; the public would elect two-thirds of the Majlis al-Shura; the amir would appoint the remaining members; preparations are underway to conduct elections to

the Majlis al-Shura in early 2007

Reunion

unicameral General Council (49 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve six-year terms) and a unicameral Regional Council (45 seats; members are elected by direct, popular

vote to serve six-year terms)
elections: General Council - last held 15 and 22 March 1998 (next to be held NA); Regional Council - last held 28 March 2004 (next to be held in 2010)
election results: General Council - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - various right-wing candidates 13, PCR 10, PS 10, UDF 8, RPR 6, other left-wing candidates 2; Regional Council (second round) - percent of vote by party - PCR 44.9%, UMP 32.8%, PS-Greens 22.3%; seats by party - PCR 27, UMP 11, PS-Greens 7
note: Reunion elects three representatives to the French Senate; elections last held in 2001 (next to be held in 2006); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PRC 1, UDF 1, UMP 1;
Reunion also elects five deputies to the French National Assembly; elections last held 9 June-16 June 2002 (next to be held in 2007); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UMP 3, PS 1, independent 1

Romania
bicameral Parliament or Parlament consists of the Senate or Senat (137 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote on a proportional representation basis to serve four-year terms) and the Chamber of Deputies or Camera Deputatilor (332 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote on a proportional representation basis to serve four-year terms)
elections: Senate - last held 28 November 2004 (next expected to be held in November 2008); Chamber of Deputies - last held 28 November

2004 (next expected to be held November 2008)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by alliance/party -

PSD-PUR 37.1%, PNL-PD 31.8%, PRM 13.6%, UDMR 6.2%; seats by party -

PSD 44, PNL 30, PD 20, PRM 20, PC 11, UDMR 10, independents 2;

Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by alliance/party - PSD-PUR 36.8%, PNL-PD 31.5%, PRM 13%, UDMR 6.2%; seats by party - PSD 111,

PNL 66, PD 45, PRM 34, ex-PRM (Ciontu Group) 12, UDMR 22, PC 20, PIN

(GUSA Group) 3, independent 1, ethnic minorities 18

Russia

bicameral Federal Assembly or Federalnoye Sobraniye consists of the Federation Council or Sovet Federatsii (178 seats; as of July 2000, members appointed by the top executive and legislative officials in each of the 88 federal administrative units - oblasts, krays, republics, autonomous okrugs and oblasts, and the federal cities of Moscow and Saint Petersburg; members serve four-year terms) and the State Duma or Gosudarstvennaya Duma (450 seats; currently elected by proportional representation from party lists winning at least 7% of the vote; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: State Duma - last held 7 December 2003 (next to be held in December 2007)

election results: State Duma - percent of vote received by parties clearing the 5% threshold entitling them to a proportional share of the 225 party list seats - United Russia 37.1%, CPRF 12.7%, LDPR 11.6%, Motherland 9.1%; seats by party - United Russia 222, CPRF 53,

LDPR 38, Motherland 37, People's Party 19, Yabloko 4, SPS 2, other

7, independents 65, repeat election required 3; composition as of 1

July 2006 - United Russia 309, CPRF 45, LDPR 35, Motherland 29, People's Party 12, independents 18, vacant 2

Rwanda

bicameral Parliament consists of Senate (26 seats; 12 members elected local councils, 8 appointed by the president, 4 by the Political Organizations Forum, 2 represent institutions of higher learning, to serve eight-year terms) and Chamber of Deputies (80 seats; 53 members elected by popular vote, 24 women elected by local

bodies, 3 selected by youth and disability organizations, to serve five-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held NA, members appointed as part of the transitional government (next to be held in 2011); Chamber of Deputies - last held 29 September 2003 (next to be held in 2008)
election results: seats by party under the 2003 Constitution - RPF 40, PSD 7, PL 6, additional 27 members indirectly elected

Saint Helena

unicameral Legislative Council (16 seats, including the speaker, 3 ex officio and 12 elected members; members are elected by

popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 31 August 2005 (next to be held NA 2009)

election results: percent of vote - NA%; seats - independents 12

Saint Kitts and Nevis

unicameral National Assembly (14 seats, 3

appointed and 11 popularly elected from single-member constituencies; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 25 October 2004 (next to be held by 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - SKNLP 7, CCM 2, NRP 1, PAM 1

Saint Lucia

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (11 seats; 6 members appointed on the advice of the prime minister, 3 on the advice of the leader of the opposition, and 2 after consultation with religious, economic, and social groups) and the House of Assembly (17 seats; members are elected by popular vote from single-member constituencies to serve five-year terms) elections: House of Assembly - last held 11 December 2006 (next to be held in December 2011) election results: House of Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UWP 11, SLP 6

Saint Pierre and Miquelon unicameral General Council or Conseil General (19 seats - 15 from Saint Pierre and 4 from Miquelon; members are elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms) elections: elections last held 19 and 26 March 2000 (next to be held in April 2006) election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - PS 12, PRG 2, UDF-RPR 5 note: Saint Pierre and Miquelon elect 1 seat to the French Senate; elections last held 26 September 2004 (next to be held in September 2013); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UMP 1; Saint Pierre and Miquelon also elects 1 seat to the French National Assembly; elections last held, first round - 9 June 2002, second round - 16 June 2002 (next to be held NA 2007); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - UDF 1

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines unicameral House of Assembly (21 seats, 15 elected representatives and 6 appointed senators; representatives are elected by popular vote from single-member constituencies to serve five-year terms) elections: last held 7

December 2005 (next to be held 2010) election results: percent of vote by party - ULP 55.26%, NDP 44.68%; seats by party - ULP 12, NDP 3

Samoa

unicameral Legislative Assembly or Fono (49 seats - 47 elected by voters affiliated with traditional village-based electoral districts, 2 elected by independent, mostly non-Samoan or part-Samoan, voters who cannot, (or choose not to) establish a village affiliation; only chiefs (matai) may stand for election to the Fono from the 47 village-based electorates; members serve five-year terms)

elections: election last held 31 March 2006 (next election to be held not later than March 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - HRPP 35, SDUP 10, independents 4

San Marino

unicameral Grand and General Council or Consiglio Grande e Generale (60 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to

serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 4 June 2006 (next to be held by June 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - PDCS 32.9%, Party of Socialists and Democrats 31.9%, APDS 11.9%, United Left 8.7%, New

Socialist Party 5.4%; seats by party - PDCS 21, Party of Socialists and Democrats 20, APDS 7, United Left 5, New Socialist Party 3, other 4

Sao Tome and Principe

unicameral National Assembly or Assembleia

Nacional (55 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 26 March 2006 (next to be held March 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - MDFM-PCD 37.2%, MLSTP

28.9%, ADI 20.0%, NR 4.7%, other 9.2%; seats by party - MDFM-PCD 23,

MLSTP 19, ADI 12, NR 1

Saudi Arabia

Consultative Council or Majlis al-Shura (120 members and a chairman appointed by the monarch for four-year terms); note -

in October 2003, Council of Ministers announced its intent to introduce elections for half of the members of local and provincial assemblies and a third of the members of the national Consultative Council or Majlis al-Shura, incrementally over a period of four to five years; in November 2004, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs initiated voter registration for partial municipal council elections held nationwide from February through April 2005

Senegal

unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (120 seats; members are elected by direct, popular vote to serve five-year terms)

note: the former National Assembly, dissolved in the spring of 2001,

had 140 seats

elections: last held 29 April 2001 (next to be held 27 February 2007) note - the National Assembly in December 2005 voted to postpone legislative elections originally scheduled for 2006, they will now coincide with presidential elections in 2007

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - SOPI Coalition 89, AFP 11, PS 10, other 10

Serbia

unicameral National Assembly (250 deputies elected by direct vote for a four-year term)

elections: last held 28 December 2003 (next to be held December 2007)

election results: SRS 83, DSS 53, DS 37, G17 Plus 34, SPO-NS 22, SPS 22

Seychelles

unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (34 seats - 25 elected by popular vote, 9 allocated on a proportional basis to parties winning at least 10% of the vote; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 4-6 December 2002 (next to be held in December 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - SPPF 54.3%, SNP 42.6%,

DP 3.1%; seats by party - SPPF 23, SNP 11

Sierra Leone

unicameral Parliament (124 seats - 112 elected by popular vote, 12 filled by paramount chiefs elected in separate elections; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 14 May 2002 (next to be held May 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - SLPP 70.06%, APC 22.35%, PLP 3%, others 4.59%; seats by party - SLPP 83, APC 27, PLP 2

Singapore

unicameral Parliament (84 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms); note - in addition, there are up to nine nominated members; the losing opposition candidate

who came closest to winning a seat may be appointed as a "nonconstituency" member

elections: last held 6 May 2006 (next to be held in 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - PAP 66.6%, WP 16.3%, SDA 13%, SDP 4.1%; seats by party - PAP 82, WP 1, SDA 1

Slovakia

unicameral National Council of the Slovak Republic or Narodna Rada Slovenskej Republiky (150 seats; members are elected on

the basis of proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 17 June 2006 (next to be held 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - Smer 29.1%, SDKU 18.4%,

SNS 11.7%, SMK 11.7%, LS-HZDS 8.8%, KDH 8.3%; seats by party - Smer

50, SDKU 31, SNS 20, SMK 20, LS-HZDS 15, KDH 14

Slovenia

bicameral Parliament consisting of a National Assembly or Drzavni Zbor (90 seats; 40 are directly elected and 50 are selected on a proportional basis; note - the numbers of directly elected and proportionally elected seats varies with each election; members are

elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and the National Council or Drzavni Svet (40 seats; this is primarily an advisory body with limited legislative powers; it may propose laws, ask to review any National Assembly decisions, and call national referenda;

members - representing social, economic, professional, and local interests - are indirectly elected to five-year terms by an electoral college)

elections: National Assembly - last held 3 October 2004 (next to be held October 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - SDS 29.1%, LDS 22.8%, ZLSD 10.2%, NSi 9%, SLS 6.8%, SNS 6.3%, DeSUS 4.1%, other 11.7%;

seats by party - SDS 29, LDS 23, ZLSD 10, NSi 9, SLS 7, SNS 6,

DeSUS

4, Hungarian and Italian minorities 1 each

Solomon Islands

unicameral National Parliament (50 seats; members elected from single-member constituencies by popular vote to serve

four-year terms)

elections: last held 5 April 2006 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - National Party 6.9%, SIPRA 6.3%, Democratic 4.9%, PAP 6.3%, LAFARI 2.8%, Liberal 5%,

SOCRED 4.3%, independents 60.3%; seats by party - National Party 4,

SIPRA 4, Democratic 3, PAP 3, LAFARI 2, Liberal 2, SOCRED 2, independents 30

Somalia

unicameral National Assembly

note: fledgling parliament; a 275-member Transitional Federal Assembly; the new parliament consists of 61 seats assigned to each of four large clan groups (Darod, Digil-Mirifle, Dir, and Hawiye) with the remaining 31 seats divided between minority clans

South Africa

bicameral Parliament consisting of the National Assembly (400 seats; members are elected by popular vote under a system of proportional representation to serve five-year terms) and the National Council of Provinces (90 seats, 10 members elected by

each of the nine provincial legislatures for five-year terms; has special powers to protect regional interests, including the safeguarding of cultural and linguistic traditions among ethnic minorities); note - following the implementation of the new constitution on 3 February 1997, the former Senate was disbanded

and

replaced by the National Council of Provinces with essentially no change in membership and party affiliations, although the new institution's responsibilities have been changed somewhat by the new

constitution

elections: National Assembly and National Council of Provinces - last held 14 April 2004 (next to be held NA 2009)

election results: National Assembly - percent of vote by party - ANC

69.7%, DA 12.4%, IFP 7%, UDM 2.3%, NNP 1.7%, ACDP 1.6%, other 5.3%;

seats by party - ANC 279, DA 50, IFP 28, UDM 9, NNP 7, ACDP 6, other

21; National Council of Provinces - percent of vote by party - NA %;

seats by party - NA

Spain

bicameral; General Courts or National Assembly or Las Cortes Generales consists of the Senate or Senado (259 seats - 208 members

directly elected by popular vote and the other 51 appointed by the regional legislatures to serve four-year terms) and the Congress of Deputies or Congreso de los Diputados (350 seats; members are elected by popular vote on block lists by proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 14 March 2004 (next to be held March 2008); Congress of Deputies - last held 14 March 2004 (next to be held March 2008)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - PP 49%, PSOE 38.9%, Entesa Catalana de Progress 5.7%, CiU 1.99%, PNV 2.8%, CC

1.4%; seats by party - PP 102, PSOE 81, Entesa Catalana de

Progress

12, CiU 4, PNV 6, CC 3; Congress of Deputies - percent of vote by party - PSOE 43.3%, PP 37.8%, CiU 3.2%, ERC 2.5%, PNV 1.6%, IU 3.2%, CC 0.9%; seats by party - PSOE 164, PP 148, CiU 10, ERC 8, PNV 7, IU 2, CC 3, other 8

Sri Lanka

unicameral Parliament (225 seats; members elected by popular vote on the basis of a modified proportional representation

system by district to serve six-year terms)

elections: last held 2 April 2004 (next to be held by 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party or electoral alliance - SLFP and JVP (no longer in formal UPFA alliance) 45.6%, UNP 37.83%,

TNA 6.84%, JHU 5.97%, SLMC 2.02%, UPF 0.54%, EPDP 0.27%, others

0.93%; seats by party - UNP 68, SLFP 57, JVP 39, UNP dissident 1, TNA 22, CWC 8, JHU 7, JHU dissidents 2, SLMC 6, SLMC dissidents 4,

Communist Party 2, LSSP 2, MEP 2, NUA 2, UPF 2, EPDP 1

Sudan

bi-cameral body comprising the National Assembly and Council of States (replaced unicameral National Assembly of 360 seats); pending elections and National Election Law, the Presidency appointed 450 members to the National Assembly according to the provisions of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement: 52% NCP; 28%

SPLM; 14% other Northerners; 6% other Southerners; 2 representatives

from every state constitute the Council of States; terms in each chamber are five years following the first elections

elections: last held 13-22 December 2000 (next to be held 2008-2009

timeframe)

election results: NCP 355, others 5; note - replaced by appointments

under the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement

Suriname

unicameral National Assembly or Nationale Assemblée (51 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 25 May 2005 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - NF 39.73%, NDP 22.2%, VVV 13.79%, A-Com 7.21%, A-1 5.86%, other 7.42%; seats by party - NF

23, NDP 15, VVV 5, A-Com 5, A-1 3

Swaziland

bicameral Parliament or Libandla, an advisory body, consists of the Senate (30 seats - 10 appointed by the House of Assembly and 20 appointed by the monarch; members serve five-year

terms) and the House of Assembly (65 seats - 10 appointed by the monarch and 55 elected by popular vote; members serve five-year terms)

elections: House of Assembly - last held 18 October 2003 (next to be

held October 2008)

election results: House of Assembly - balloting is done on a nonparty basis; candidates for election are nominated by the local council of each constituency and for each constituency the three candidates with the most votes in the first round of voting are narrowed to a single winner by a second round

Sweden

unicameral Parliament or Riksdag (349 seats; members are elected by popular vote on a proportional representation basis to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 17 September 2006 (next to be held September 2010)

election results: percent of vote by party - Social Democrats 37.2%,

Moderates 27.8%, Center Party 8.3%, People's Party 8.0%, Christian

Democrats 6.9%, Left Party 6.3%, Greens 5.4%; seats by party - Social Democrats 130, Moderates 97, Center Party 29, People's Party

28, Christian Democrats 24, Left Party 22, Greens 19

Switzerland

bicameral Federal Assembly or Bundesversammlung (in German), Assemblée Federale (in French), Assemblea Federale (in Italian) consists of the Council of States or Ständerat (in German), Conseil des Etats (in French), Consiglio degli Stati (in Italian) (46 seats - consists of two representatives from each canton and one

from each half canton; members serve four-year terms) and the National Council or Nationalrat (in German), Conseil National (in French), Consiglio Nazionale (in Italian) (200 seats - members are elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve four-year terms)

elections: Council of States - last held in most cantons 19 October 2003 (each canton determines when the next election will be held);

National Council - last held 19 October 2003 (next to be held October 2007)

election results: Council of States - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - CVP 15, FDP 14, SVP 8, SPS 6, other 3;

National Council - percent of vote by party - SVP 26.6%, SPS

23.3%,

FDP 17.3%, CVP 14.4%, Greens 7.4%, other small parties all under 5%;

seats by party - SVP 55, SPS 54, FDP 36, CVP 28, Green Party 13, other small parties 14

Syria

unicameral People's Council or Majlis al-Shaab (250 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) elections: last held 2-3 March 2003 (next to be held in 2007) election results: percent of vote by party - NPF 67%, independents 33%; seats by party - NPF 167, independents 83; note - the constitution guarantees that the Ba'th Party (part of the NPF alliance) receives one-half of the seats

Taiwan

Legislative Yuan (225 seats - 168 elected by popular vote, 41 elected on basis of proportion of islandwide votes received by participating political parties, eight elected from overseas Chinese constituencies on basis of proportion of island-wide votes received by participating political parties, eight elected by popular vote among aboriginal populations; members serve three-year terms); National Assembly (300 seat nonstanding body; delegates nominated by

parties and elected by proportional representation six to nine months after Legislative Yuan calls to amend Constitution, impeach

president, or change national borders) - see note

note: as a result of constitutional amendments approved by National

Assembly in June 2005, number of seats in legislature will be reduced from 225 to 113 beginning with election in 2007; amendments

also eliminated National Assembly thus giving Taiwan a unicameral

legislature

elections: Legislative Yuan - last held 11 December 2004 (next to be

held in December 2007); National Assembly - last held 14 May 2005;

dissolved in June 2005

election results: Legislative Yuan - percent of vote by party - DPP 38%, KMT 35%, PFP 15%, TSU 8%, other parties and independents 4%;

seats by party - DPP 89, KMT 79, PFP 34, TSU 12, other parties 7, independents 4; National Assembly - percent of vote by party - DPP

42.5%, KMT 38.9%, TSU 7%, PFP 6%, others 6.6%; seats by party - DPP

127, KMT 117, TSU 21, PFP 18, others 17 (2005)

Tajikistan

bicameral Supreme Assembly or Majlisi Oli consists of the Assembly of Representatives (lower chamber) or Majlisi Namoyandagon

(63 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) and the National Assembly (upper chamber) or Majlisi Milliy

(34 seats; members are indirectly elected, 25 selected by local deputies, 8 appointed by the president; 1 seat reserved for the former president; all serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 27 February and 13 March 2005 for the Assembly

of Representatives (next to be held February 2010) and 25 March 2005

for the National Assembly (next to be held February 2010)

election results: Assembly of Representatives - percent of vote by party - PDPT 74.9%, CPT 13.6%, Islamic Revival Party 8.9%, other 2.5%; seats by party - PDPT 51, CPT 5, Islamic Revival Party 2,

independents 5; National Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA %;
seats by party - PDPT 29, CPT 2, independents 3

Tanzania

unicameral National Assembly or Bunge (274 seats - 232 elected by popular vote, 37 allocated to women nominated by the president, 5 to members of the Zanzibar House of Representatives; members serve five-year terms); note - in addition to enacting laws that apply to the entire United Republic of Tanzania, the Assembly enacts laws that apply only to the mainland; Zanzibar has its own House of Representatives to make laws especially for Zanzibar (the Zanzibar House of Representatives has 50 seats, directly elected by universal suffrage to serve five-year terms)
elections: last held 14 December 2005 (next to be held in December 2010)
election results: National Assembly - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - CCM 206, CUF 19, CHADEMA 5, other 2, women
appointed by the president 37, Zanzibar representatives 5; Zanzibar House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - CCM 30, CUF 19; 1 seat was nullified with a rerun to take place soon

Thailand

bicameral National Assembly or Rathasapha consisted of the Senate or Wuthisapha (200 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms) and the House of Representatives or Sapha Phuthaen Ratsadon (500 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms); after coup in September 2006, junta

appointed an interim National Assembly with 250 members to act as

Senate and House of Representatives; body has no vote on government

matters

elections: Senate - last held 19 April 2006; House of

Representatives - last held 6 February 2005; junta scheduled next general election by October 2007

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - NA; House of Representatives - (2005 election) percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - TRT 376, DP 97, TNP 25, PP 2

Togo

unicameral National Assembly (81 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 27 October 2002 (next to be held in 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - RPT 72, RSDD 3, UDPS 2, Juvento 2, MOCEP 1, independents 1

note: two opposition parties boycotted the election, the Union of the Forces for Change and the Action Committee for Renewal

Tokelau

unicameral General Fono (21 seats; based upon proportional representation from the three islands elected by popular vote to serve three-year terms; Nukunonu has 6 seats, Fakaofu has 7 seats, Atafu has 8 seats); note - the Tokelau Amendment Act of 1996 confers

limited legislative power on the General Fono

elections: last held January 2005 (next to be held January 2008)

Tonga

unicameral Legislative Assembly or Fale Alea (32 seats - 14

reserved for cabinet ministers sitting ex officio, 9 for nobles

selected by the country's 33 nobles, and 9 elected by popular vote;

members serve three-year terms)

elections: last held 21 March 2005 (next to be held in 2008)

election results: Peoples Representatives: percent of vote - HRDMT 70%; seats - HRDMT 7, independents 2

Trinidad and Tobago

bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (31 seats; 16 members appointed by the ruling party, 9 by the President,

6 by the opposition party for a maximum term of five years) and the

House of Representatives (36 seats; members are elected by popular

vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: House of Representatives - last held 7 October 2002 (next to be held by October 2007)

election results: House of Representatives - percent of vote - PNM 55.5%, UNC 44.5%; seats by party - PNM 20, UNC 16

note: Tobago has a unicameral House of Assembly with 12 members

serving four-year terms; last election held January 2005; seats by party - PNM 11, DAC 1

Tunisia

bicameral system consists of the Chamber of Deputies or Majlis al-Nuwaab (189 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) and the Chamber of Advisors (126 seats; 85 members elected by municipal counselors, deputies, mayors, and professional associations and trade unions; 41 members are presidential appointees; members serve six-year terms)

elections: Chamber of Deputies - last held 24 October 2004 (next to

be held October 2009); Chamber of Advisors - last held 3 July 2005

(next to be held July 2011)

election results: Chamber of Deputies - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - RCD 152, MDS 14, PUP 11, UDU 7, Al-Tajdid 3, PSL 2; Chamber of Advisors - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - RCD 71 (14 trade union seats vacant (boycotted))

Turkey

unicameral Grand National Assembly of Turkey or Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi (550 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)
elections: last held 3 November 2002 (next to be held in 2007);
note

- a special rerun of the General Election in the province of Siirt on 9 March 2003 resulted in the election of Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN to

a seat in parliament, a prerequisite for becoming prime minister, on

14 March 2003

election results: percent of vote by party - AKP 34.3%, CHP 19.4%, DYP 9.6%, MHP 8.3%, Anavatan 5.1%, DSP 1.1%, and other; seats by

party - AKP 363, CHP 178, independents 9; note - parties surpassing

the 10% threshold are entitled to parliamentary seats; seats by party as of 1 December 2005 - AKP 357, CHP 154, ANAVATAN 22, DYP 4,

SHP 4, HYP 1, independents 4, vacant 4

Turkmenistan

under the 1992 constitution, there are two parliamentary bodies, a unicameral People's Council or Halk Maslahaty (supreme legislative body of up to 2,500 delegates, some

of whom are elected by popular vote and some of whom are

appointed;

meets at least yearly) and a unicameral Parliament or Mejlis (50 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms); membership is scheduled to be increased to 65 seats elections: People's Council - last held in April 2003 (next to be held December 2008); Mejlis - last held 19 December 2004 (next to be held December 2008)

election results: Mejlis - DPT 100%; seats by party - DPT 50; note - all 50 elected officials are members of the Democratic Party of Turkmenistan and are preapproved by President NIYAZOV note: in late 2003, a new law was adopted, reducing the powers of the Mejlis and making the Halk Maslahaty the supreme legislative organ; the Halk Maslahaty can now legally dissolve the Mejlis, and the president is now able to participate in the Mejlis as its supreme leader; the Mejlis can no longer adopt or amend the constitution, or announce referendums or its elections; since the president is both the "Chairman for Life" of the Halk Maslahaty and

the supreme leader of the Mejlis, the 2003 law has the effect of making him the sole authority of both the executive and legislative branches of government

Turks and Caicos Islands

unicameral Legislative Council (21 seats of which 15 are popularly elected; members serve four-year terms) elections: last held 24 April 2003 (next to be held in 2007) election results: percent of vote by party - PDM 53.8%, PNP 46.2%;

seats by party - PDM 7, PNP 6; note - in by-elections held 7 August 2003, the PNP gained two seats for a majority of 8 seats; PDM now has 5

Tuvalu

unicameral Parliament or Fale I Fono, also called House of Assembly (15 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 3 August 2006 (next to be held in 2010)

election results: percent of vote - NA%; seats - independents 15

Uganda

unicameral National Assembly (303 members - 214 directly elected by popular vote, 81 nominated by legally established special

interest groups [women 56, army 10, disabled 5, youth 5, labor 5],
8

ex officio members; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 23 February 2006 (next to be held in 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - NA; note - election results had not been posted as of March 2006

Ukraine

unicameral Supreme Council or Verkhovna Rada (450 seats; allocated on a proportional basis to those parties that gain 3% or more of the national electoral vote; members serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 26 March 2006 (next to be held March 2011)

election results: percent of vote by party/bloc in 2002 - Party of Regions 32.1%, Yuliya Tymoshenko Bloc 22.3%, Our Ukraine 13.9%, SPU

5.7%, CPU 3.7%; seats by party/bloc - Party of Regions 186, Yuliya

Tymoshenko Bloc 129, Our Ukraine 81, SPU 33, CPU 21

United Arab Emirates

unicameral Federal National Council (FNC) or

Majlis al-Ittihad al-Watani (40 seats; members appointed by the rulers of the constituent states to serve two-year terms)

elections: President KHALIFA in December 2005 announced that

indirect elections would be held in early 2006 for half of the seats in the FNC; the other half would be filled by appointment
note: reviews legislation, but cannot change or veto

United Kingdom

bicameral Parliament comprised of House of Lords
(consists of approximately 500 life peers, 92 hereditary peers and 26 clergy) and House of Commons (646 seats since 2005 elections; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms

unless

the House is dissolved earlier)

elections: House of Lords - no elections (note - in 1999, as provided by the House of Lords Act, elections were held in the

House

of Lords to determine the 92 hereditary peers who would remain there; elections are held only as vacancies in the hereditary peerage arise); House of Commons - last held 5 May 2005 (next to

be

held by May 2010)

election results: House of Commons - percent of vote by party -

Labor 35.2%, Conservative 32.3%, Liberal Democrats 22%, other 10.5%;

seats by party - Labor 356, Conservative 197, Liberal Democrat 62,

other 31; note - as of 10 February 2006 party by seat in the House

of Commons: Labor 353, Conservative 196, Liberal Democrat 63,

Scottish National Party/Plaid Cymru 9, Democratic Unionist 9,

Sinn

Fein 5 (but cannot vote), other 11

note: in 1998 elections were held for a Northern Ireland Assembly (because of unresolved disputes among existing parties, the

transfer

of power from London to Northern Ireland came only at the end of

1999 and has been suspended four times the latest occurring in

October 2002); in 1999 there were elections for a new Scottish

Parliament and a new Welsh Assembly

United States

bicameral Congress consists of the Senate (100 seats, one-third are renewed every two years; 2 members are elected from

each state by popular vote to serve six-year terms) and the House of

Representatives (435 seats; members are directly elected by popular

vote to serve two-year terms)

elections: Senate - last held 7 November 2006 (next to be held on November 2008); House of Representatives - last held 7 November 2006

(next to be held on November 2008)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Democratic Party 49, Republican Party 49, independent 2; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Democratic Party 232, Republican Party 203

Uruguay

bicameral General Assembly or Asamblea General consists of Chamber of Senators or Camara de Senadores (30 seats; members are

elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms; vice president has one vote in the Senate) and Chamber of Representatives or Camara de

Representantes (99 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: Chamber of Senators - last held 31 October 2004 (next to

be held October 2009); Chamber of Representatives - last held 31 October 2004 (next to be held October 2009)

election results: Chamber of Senators - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - EP-FA 16, Blanco 11, Colorado Party 3;

Chamber

of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - EP-FA 52, Blanco 36, Colorado Party 10, Independent Party 1

Uzbekistan

bicameral Supreme Assembly or Oliy Majlis consists of an Upper House or Senate (100 seats; 84 members are elected by regional

governing councils to serve five-year terms and 16 are appointed by

the president) and a Lower House or Legislative Chamber (120 seats;

elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 26 December 2004 and 9 January 2005 (next to be

held December 2009)

election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - NA; Legislative Chamber - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - LDPU 41, NDP 32, Fidokorlar 17, MTP 11, Adolat 9,

unaffiliated 10

note: all parties in the Supreme Assembly support President KARIMOV

Vanuatu

unicameral Parliament (52 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held 6 July 2004 (next to be held 2008)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - NUP 10, UMP 8, VP 8, VRP 4, MPP 3, VGP 3, other and independent 16;

note - political party associations are fluid

note: the National Council of Chiefs advises on matters of culture and language

Venezuela

unicameral National Assembly or Asamblea Nacional (167 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms; three seats reserved for the indigenous peoples of Venezuela) elections: last held 4 December 2005 (next to be held in 2010) election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - pro-government 167 (MVR 114, PODEMOS 15, PPT 11, indigenous 2, other 25), opposition 0

Vietnam

unicameral National Assembly or Quoc-Hoi (498 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve five-year terms) elections: last held 19 May 2002 (next to be held 2007) election results: percent of vote by party - CPV 90%, other 10% (the 10% are not CPV members but are approved by the CPV to stand for election); seats by party - CPV 447, CPV-approved 51

Virgin Islands

unicameral Senate (15 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve two-year terms) elections: last held 7 November 2006 (next to be held November 2008) election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - Democratic Party 8, ICM 4, independent 3 note: the Virgin Islands elects one non-voting representative to the US House of Representatives; election last held 7 November 2006 (next to be held November 2008); results - Donna M. CHRISTENSEN (Democrat) reelected

Wallis and Futuna

unicameral Territorial Assembly or Assemblée

Territoriale (20 seats; members are elected by popular vote to serve

five-year terms)

elections: last held 11 March 2002 (next to be held March 2007)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -

RPR and affiliates 13, Socialists and affiliates 7

note: Wallis and Futuna elects one senator to the French Senate and

one deputy to the French National Assembly; French Senate -

elections last held 27 September 1998 (next to be held by September

2007); results - percent of vote by party - NA; seats - RPR (now

UMP) 1; French National Assembly - elections last held 16 June 2002

(next to be held by in 2007); results - percent of vote by party -

NA; seats - RPR (UMP) 1

Yemen

a new constitutional amendment ratified on 20 February 2001

created a bicameral legislature consisting of a Shura Council (111

seats; members appointed by the president) and a House of

Representatives (301 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve

six-year terms)

elections: last held 27 April 2003 (next to be held in April 2009)

election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party -

GPC 228, Islah 47, YSP 7, Nasserite Unionist Party 3, National Arab

Socialist Ba'th Party 2, independents 14

Zambia

unicameral National Assembly (158 seats; 150 members are

elected by popular vote, eight members are appointed by the president, to serve five-year terms)

elections: last held 27 December 2001 (next to be held December

2006)

election results: percent of vote by party - MMD 45.9%, UPND 32.4%,

UNIP 8.8%, FDD 8.1%, HP 2.7%, PF 0.7%, ZRP 0.7%, independents 0.7%;

seats by party - MMD 68, UPND 48, UNIP 13, FDD 12, HP 4, PF 1, ZRP

1, independents 1; seats not determined 2

Zimbabwe

bicameral Parliament consists of a House of Assembly (150 seats - 120 elected by popular vote for five-year terms, 12 nominated by the president, 10 occupied by traditional chiefs chosen

by their peers, and eight occupied by provincial governors appointed

by the president) and a Senate (66 seats - 50 elected by popular vote for a five-year term, six nominated by the president, 10 nominated by the Council of Chiefs)

elections: House of Assembly last held 31 March 2005 (next to be held in 2010), Senate last held 26 November 2005 (next to be held in

2010)

election results: House of Assembly - percent of vote by party - ZANU-PF 59.6%, MDC 39.5%, other 0.9%; seats by party - ZANU-PF 78,

MDC 41, independents 1; Senate - percent of vote by party - ZANU-PF

73.7%, MDC 20.3%, other 4.4%, independents 1.6%; seats by party -

ZANU-PF 43, MDC 7

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =
@2102 Life expectancy at birth (years)

Afghanistan

total population: 43.34 years

male: 43.16 years

female: 43.53 years (2006 est.)

Albania

total population: 77.43 years

male: 74.78 years

female: 80.34 years (2006 est.)

Algeria

total population: 73.26 years

male: 71.68 years

female: 74.92 years (2006 est.)

American Samoa

total population: 76.05 years

male: 72.48 years

female: 79.82 years (2006 est.)

Andorra

total population: 83.51 years

male: 80.61 years

female: 86.61 years (2006 est.)

Angola

total population: 38.62 years

male: 37.47 years

female: 39.83 years (2006 est.)

Anguilla

total population: 77.28 years

male: 74.35 years

female: 80.3 years (2006 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

total population: 72.16 years

male: 69.78 years

female: 74.66 years (2006 est.)

Argentina

total population: 76.12 years

male: 72.38 years

female: 80.05 years (2006 est.)

Armenia

total population: 71.84 years

male: 68.25 years

female: 76.02 years (2006 est.)

Aruba

total population: 79.28 years

male: 75.95 years

female: 82.78 years (2006 est.)

Australia

total population: 80.5 years

male: 77.64 years

female: 83.52 years (2006 est.)

Austria

total population: 79.07 years

male: 76.17 years

female: 82.11 years (2006 est.)

Azerbaijan

total population: 63.85 years
male: 59.78 years
female: 68.13 years (2006 est.)

Bahamas, The
total population: 65.6 years
male: 62.24 years
female: 69.03 years (2006 est.)

Bahrain
total population: 74.45 years
male: 71.97 years
female: 77 years (2006 est.)

Bangladesh
total population: 62.46 years
male: 62.47 years
female: 62.45 years (2006 est.)

Barbados
total population: 72.79 years
male: 70.79 years
female: 74.82 years (2006 est.)

Belarus
total population: 69.08 years
male: 63.47 years
female: 74.98 years (2006 est.)

Belgium
total population: 78.77 years
male: 75.59 years
female: 82.09 years (2006 est.)

Belize
total population: 68.3 years

male: 66.43 years
female: 70.26 years (2006 est.)

Benin

total population: 53.04 years
male: 51.9 years
female: 54.22 years (2006 est.)

Bermuda

total population: 77.96 years
male: 75.85 years
female: 80.1 years (2006 est.)

Bhutan

total population: 54.78 years
male: 55.02 years
female: 54.53 years (2006 est.)

Bolivia

total population: 65.84 years
male: 63.21 years
female: 68.61 years (2006 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

total population: 78 years
male: 74.39 years
female: 81.88 years (2006 est.)

Botswana

total population: 33.74 years
male: 33.9 years
female: 33.56 years (2006 est.)

Brazil

total population: 71.97 years
male: 68.02 years

female: 76.12 years (2006 est.)

British Virgin Islands

total population: 76.68 years

male: 75.56 years

female: 77.84 years (2006 est.)

Brunei

total population: 75.01 years

male: 72.57 years

female: 77.59 years (2006 est.)

Bulgaria

total population: 72.3 years

male: 68.68 years

female: 76.13 years (2006 est.)

Burkina Faso

total population: 48.85 years

male: 47.33 years

female: 50.42 years (2006 est.)

Burma

total population: 60.97 years

male: 58.07 years

female: 64.03 years (2006 est.)

Burundi

total population: 50.81 years

male: 50.07 years

female: 51.58 years (2006 est.)

Cambodia

total population: 59.29 years

male: 57.35 years

female: 61.32 years (2006 est.)

Cameroon

total population: 51.16 years

male: 50.98 years

female: 51.34 years (2006 est.)

Canada

total population: 80.22 years

male: 76.86 years

female: 83.74 years (2006 est.)

Cape Verde

total population: 70.73 years

male: 67.41 years

female: 74.15 years (2006 est.)

Cayman Islands

total population: 80.07 years

male: 77.45 years

female: 82.74 years (2006 est.)

Central African Republic

total population: 43.54 years

male: 43.46 years

female: 43.62 years (2006 est.)

Chad

total population: 47.52 years

male: 45.88 years

female: 49.21 years (2006 est.)

Chile

total population: 76.77 years

male: 73.49 years

female: 80.21 years (2006 est.)

China

total population: 72.58 years
male: 70.89 years
female: 74.46 years (2006 est.)

Christmas Island

total population: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

total population: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Colombia

total population: 71.99 years
male: 68.15 years
female: 75.96 years (2006 est.)

Comoros

total population: 62.33 years
male: 60 years
female: 64.72 years (2006 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

total population: 51.46 years
male: 50.01 years
female: 52.94 years (2006 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

total population: 52.8 years
male: 51.65 years
female: 53.98 years (2006 est.)

Cook Islands

total population: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Costa Rica

total population: 77.02 years

male: 74.43 years

female: 79.74 years (2006 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

total population: 48.82 years

male: 46.24 years

female: 51.48 years (2006 est.)

Croatia

total population: 74.68 years

male: 71.03 years

female: 78.53 years (2006 est.)

Cuba

total population: 77.41 years

male: 75.11 years

female: 79.85 years (2006 est.)

Cyprus

total population: 77.82 years

male: 75.44 years

female: 80.31 years (2006 est.)

Czech Republic

total population: 76.22 years

male: 72.94 years

female: 79.69 years (2006 est.)

Denmark

total population: 77.79 years

male: 75.49 years

female: 80.22 years (2006 est.)

Djibouti

total population: 43.17 years

male: 41.86 years

female: 44.52 years (2006 est.)

Dominica

total population: 74.87 years

male: 71.95 years

female: 77.93 years (2006 est.)

Dominican Republic

total population: 71.73 years

male: 70.21 years

female: 73.33 years (2006 est.)

East Timor

total population: 66.26 years

male: 63.96 years

female: 68.67 years (2006 est.)

Ecuador

total population: 76.42 years

male: 73.55 years

female: 79.43 years (2006 est.)

Egypt

total population: 71.29 years

male: 68.77 years

female: 73.93 years (2006 est.)

El Salvador

total population: 71.49 years

male: 67.88 years

female: 75.28 years (2006 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

total population: 49.54 years

male: 48 years

female: 51.13 years (2006 est.)

Eritrea

total population: 59.03 years

male: 57.44 years

female: 60.66 years (2006 est.)

Estonia

total population: 72.04 years

male: 66.58 years

female: 77.83 years (2006 est.)

Ethiopia

total population: 49.03 years

male: 47.86 years

female: 50.24 years (2006 est.)

European Union

total population: 78.3 years

male: 75.1 years

female: 81.6 years (2006 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

total population: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Faroe Islands

total population: 79.35 years

male: 75.91 years

female: 82.8 years (2006 est.)

Fiji

total population: 69.82 years
male: 67.32 years
female: 72.45 years (2006 est.)

Finland

total population: 78.5 years
male: 74.99 years
female: 82.17 years (2006 est.)

France

total population: 79.73 years
male: 76.1 years
female: 83.54 years (2006 est.)

French Guiana

total population: 77.27 years
male: 73.95 years
female: 80.75 years (2006 est.)

French Polynesia

total population: 76.1 years
male: 73.69 years
female: 78.63 years (2006 est.)

Gabon

total population: 54.49 years
male: 53.21 years
female: 55.81 years (2006 est.)

Gambia, The

total population: 54.14 years
male: 52.3 years
female: 56.03 years (2006 est.)

Gaza Strip

total population: 71.97 years

male: 70.67 years
female: 73.34 years (2006 est.)

Georgia

total population: 76.09 years
male: 72.8 years
female: 79.87 years (2006 est.)

Germany

total population: 78.8 years
male: 75.81 years
female: 81.96 years (2006 est.)

Ghana

total population: 58.87 years
male: 58.07 years
female: 59.69 years (2006 est.)

Gibraltar

total population: 79.8 years
male: 76.92 years
female: 82.83 years (2006 est.)

Greece

total population: 79.24 years
male: 76.72 years
female: 81.91 years (2006 est.)

Greenland

total population: 69.94 years
male: 66.36 years
female: 73.6 years (2006 est.)

Grenada

total population: 64.87 years
male: 63.06 years

female: 66.68 years (2006 est.)

Guadeloupe

total population: 78.06 years

male: 74.91 years

female: 81.37 years (2006 est.)

Guam

total population: 78.58 years

male: 75.52 years

female: 81.83 years (2006 est.)

Guatemala

total population: 69.38 years

male: 67.65 years

female: 71.18 years (2006 est.)

Guernsey

total population: 80.42 years

male: 77.41 years

female: 83.53 years (2006 est.)

Guinea

total population: 49.5 years

male: 48.34 years

female: 50.7 years (2006 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

total population: 46.87 years

male: 45.05 years

female: 48.75 years (2006 est.)

Guyana

total population: 65.86 years

male: 63.21 years

female: 68.65 years (2006 est.)

Haiti

total population: 53.23 years

male: 51.89 years

female: 54.6 years (2006 est.)

Honduras

total population: 69.33 years

male: 67.75 years

female: 70.98 years (2006 est.)

Hong Kong

total population: 81.59 years

male: 78.9 years

female: 84.5 years (2006 est.)

Hungary

total population: 72.66 years

male: 68.45 years

female: 77.14 years (2006 est.)

Iceland

total population: 80.31 years

male: 78.23 years

female: 82.48 years (2006 est.)

India

total population: 64.71 years

male: 63.9 years

female: 65.57 years (2006 est.)

Indonesia

total population: 69.87 years

male: 67.42 years

female: 72.45 years (2006 est.)

Iran

total population: 70.26 years
male: 68.86 years
female: 71.74 years (2006 est.)

Iraq

total population: 69.01 years
male: 67.76 years
female: 70.31 years (2006 est.)

Ireland

total population: 77.73 years
male: 75.11 years
female: 80.52 years (2006 est.)

Isle of Man

total population: 78.49 years
male: 75.14 years
female: 82.02 years (2006 est.)

Israel

total population: 79.46 years
male: 77.33 years
female: 81.7 years (2006 est.)

Italy

total population: 79.81 years
male: 76.88 years
female: 82.94 years (2006 est.)

Jamaica

total population: 73.24 years
male: 71.54 years
female: 75.03 years (2006 est.)

Japan

total population: 81.25 years

male: 77.96 years
female: 84.7 years (2006 est.)

Jersey

total population: 79.38 years
male: 76.89 years
female: 82.05 years (2006 est.)

Jordan

total population: 78.4 years
male: 75.9 years
female: 81.05 years (2006 est.)

Kazakhstan

total population: 66.89 years
male: 61.56 years
female: 72.52 years (2006 est.)

Kenya

total population: 48.93 years
male: 49.78 years
female: 48.07 years (2006 est.)

Kiribati

total population: 62.08 years
male: 59.06 years
female: 65.24 years (2006 est.)

Korea, North

total population: 71.65 years
male: 68.92 years
female: 74.51 years (2006 est.)

Korea, South

total population: 77.04 years
male: 73.61 years

female: 80.75 years (2006 est.)

Kuwait

total population: 77.2 years

male: 76.13 years

female: 78.31 years (2006 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

total population: 68.49 years

male: 64.48 years

female: 72.7 years (2006 est.)

Laos

total population: 55.49 years

male: 53.45 years

female: 57.61 years (2006 est.)

Latvia

total population: 71.33 years

male: 66.08 years

female: 76.85 years (2006 est.)

Lebanon

total population: 72.88 years

male: 70.41 years

female: 75.48 years (2006 est.)

Lesotho

total population: 34.4 years

male: 35.55 years

female: 33.21 years (2006 est.)

Liberia

total population: 39.65 years

male: 37.99 years

female: 41.35 years (2006 est.)

Libya

total population: 76.69 years

male: 74.46 years

female: 79.02 years (2006 est.)

Liechtenstein

total population: 79.68 years

male: 76.1 years

female: 83.28 years (2006 est.)

Lithuania

total population: 74.2 years

male: 69.2 years

female: 79.49 years (2006 est.)

Luxembourg

total population: 78.89 years

male: 75.6 years

female: 82.38 years (2006 est.)

Macau

total population: 82.19 years

male: 79.36 years

female: 85.17 years (2006 est.)

Macedonia

total population: 73.97 years

male: 71.51 years

female: 76.62 years (2006 est.)

Madagascar

total population: 57.34 years

male: 54.93 years

female: 59.82 years (2006 est.)

Malawi

total population: 41.7 years
male: 41.93 years
female: 41.45 years (2006 est.)

Malaysia

total population: 72.5 years
male: 69.8 years
female: 75.38 years (2006 est.)

Maldives

total population: 64.41 years
male: 63.08 years
female: 65.8 years (2006 est.)

Mali

total population: 49 years
male: 47.05 years
female: 51.01 years (2006 est.)

Malta

total population: 79.01 years
male: 76.83 years
female: 81.31 years (2006 est.)

Marshall Islands

total population: 70.31 years
male: 68.33 years
female: 72.39 years (2006 est.)

Martinique

total population: 79.18 years
male: 79.5 years
female: 78.85 years (2006 est.)

Mauritania

total population: 53.12 years

male: 50.88 years
female: 55.42 years (2006 est.)

Mauritius

total population: 72.63 years
male: 68.66 years
female: 76.66 years (2006 est.)

Mayotte

total population: 61.76 years
male: 59.57 years
female: 64.02 years (2006 est.)

Mexico

total population: 75.41 years
male: 72.63 years
female: 78.33 years (2006 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

total population: 70.05 years
male: 68.24 years
female: 71.95 years (2006 est.)

Moldova

total population: 65.65 years
male: 61.61 years
female: 69.88 years (2006 est.)

Monaco

total population: 79.69 years
male: 75.85 years
female: 83.74 years (2006 est.)

Mongolia

total population: 64.89 years
male: 62.64 years

female: 67.25 years (2006 est.)

Montserrat

total population: 78.85 years

male: 76.67 years

female: 81.14 years (2006 est.)

Morocco

total population: 70.94 years

male: 68.62 years

female: 73.37 years (2006 est.)

Mozambique

total population: 39.82 years

male: 39.53 years

female: 40.13 years (2006 est.)

Namibia

total population: 43.39 years

male: 44.46 years

female: 42.29 years (2006 est.)

Nauru

total population: 63.08 years

male: 59.5 years

female: 66.84 years (2006 est.)

Nepal

total population: 60.18 years

male: 60.43 years

female: 59.91 years (2006 est.)

Netherlands

total population: 78.96 years

male: 76.39 years

female: 81.67 years (2006 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

total population: 76.03 years

male: 73.76 years

female: 78.41 years (2006 est.)

New Caledonia

total population: 74.27 years

male: 71.29 years

female: 77.39 years (2006 est.)

New Zealand

total population: 78.81 years

male: 75.82 years

female: 81.93 years (2006 est.)

Nicaragua

total population: 70.63 years

male: 68.55 years

female: 72.81 years (2006 est.)

Niger

total population: 43.76 years

male: 43.8 years

female: 43.73 years (2006 est.)

Nigeria

total population: 47.08 years

male: 46.52 years

female: 47.66 years (2006 est.)

Niue

total population: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Norfolk Island

total population: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Northern Mariana Islands

total population: 76.09 years

male: 73.5 years

female: 78.83 years (2006 est.)

Norway

total population: 79.54 years

male: 76.91 years

female: 82.31 years (2006 est.)

Oman

total population: 73.37 years

male: 71.14 years

female: 75.72 years (2006 est.)

Pakistan

total population: 63.39 years

male: 62.4 years

female: 64.44 years (2006 est.)

Palau

total population: 70.42 years

male: 67.26 years

female: 73.77 years (2006 est.)

Panama

total population: 75.22 years

male: 72.68 years

female: 77.87 years (2006 est.)

Papua New Guinea

total population: 65.28 years

male: 63.08 years
female: 67.58 years (2006 est.)

Paraguay

total population: 75.1 years
male: 72.56 years
female: 77.78 years (2006 est.)

Peru

total population: 69.84 years
male: 68.05 years
female: 71.71 years (2006 est.)

Philippines

total population: 70.21 years
male: 67.32 years
female: 73.24 years (2006 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

total population: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Poland

total population: 74.97 years
male: 70.95 years
female: 79.23 years (2006 est.)

Portugal

total population: 77.7 years
male: 74.43 years
female: 81.2 years (2006 est.)

Puerto Rico

total population: 78.4 years
male: 74.46 years

female: 82.54 years (2006 est.)

Qatar

total population: 73.9 years

male: 71.37 years

female: 76.57 years (2006 est.)

Reunion

total population: 74.18 years

male: 70.78 years

female: 77.75 years (2006 est.)

Romania

total population: 71.63 years

male: 68.14 years

female: 75.34 years (2006 est.)

Russia

total population: 67.08 years

male: 60.45 years

female: 74.1 years (2006 est.)

Rwanda

total population: 47.3 years

male: 46.26 years

female: 48.38 years (2006 est.)

Saint Helena

total population: 77.93 years

male: 75.02 years

female: 80.98 years (2006 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

total population: 72.4 years

male: 69.56 years

female: 75.42 years (2006 est.)

Saint Lucia

total population: 73.84 years

male: 70.29 years

female: 77.65 years (2006 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

total population: 78.61 years

male: 76.27 years

female: 81.06 years (2006 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

total population: 73.85 years

male: 71.99 years

female: 75.77 years (2006 est.)

Samoa

total population: 71 years

male: 68.2 years

female: 73.94 years (2006 est.)

San Marino

total population: 81.71 years

male: 78.23 years

female: 85.5 years (2006 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

total population: 67.31 years

male: 65.73 years

female: 68.95 years (2006 est.)

Saudi Arabia

total population: 75.67 years

male: 73.66 years

female: 77.78 years (2006 est.)

Senegal

total population: 59.25 years
male: 57.7 years
female: 60.85 years (2006 est.)

Serbia

total population: 74 years
male: 71 years
female: 76 years

Seychelles

total population: 72.08 years
male: 66.69 years
female: 77.63 years (2006 est.)

Sierra Leone

total population: 40.22 years
male: 38.05 years
female: 42.46 years (2006 est.)

Singapore

total population: 81.71 years
male: 79.13 years
female: 84.49 years (2006 est.)

Slovakia

total population: 74.73 years
male: 70.76 years
female: 78.89 years (2006 est.)

Slovenia

total population: 76.33 years
male: 72.63 years
female: 80.29 years (2006 est.)

Solomon Islands

total population: 72.91 years

male: 70.4 years
female: 75.55 years (2006 est.)

Somalia

total population: 48.47 years
male: 46.71 years
female: 50.28 years (2006 est.)

South Africa

total population: 42.73 years
male: 43.25 years
female: 42.19 years (2006 est.)

Spain

total population: 79.65 years
male: 76.32 years
female: 83.2 years (2006 est.)

Sri Lanka

total population: 73.41 years
male: 70.83 years
female: 76.12 years (2006 est.)

Sudan

total population: 58.92 years
male: 57.69 years
female: 60.21 years (2006 est.)

Suriname

total population: 69.01 years
male: 66.66 years
female: 71.47 years (2006 est.)

Svalbard

total population: NA
male: NA

female: NA

Swaziland

total population: 32.62 years

male: 32.1 years

female: 33.17 years (2006 est.)

Sweden

total population: 80.51 years

male: 78.29 years

female: 82.87 years (2006 est.)

Switzerland

total population: 80.51 years

male: 77.69 years

female: 83.48 years (2006 est.)

Syria

total population: 70.32 years

male: 69.01 years

female: 71.7 years (2006 est.)

Taiwan

total population: 77.43 years

male: 74.67 years

female: 80.47 years (2006 est.)

Tajikistan

total population: 64.94 years

male: 62.03 years

female: 68 years (2006 est.)

Tanzania

total population: 45.64 years

male: 44.93 years

female: 46.37 years (2006 est.)

Thailand

total population: 72.25 years

male: 69.95 years

female: 74.68 years (2006 est.)

Togo

total population: 57.42 years

male: 55.41 years

female: 59.49 years (2006 est.)

Tokelau

total population: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Tonga

total population: 69.82 years

male: 67.32 years

female: 72.45 years (2006 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

total population: 66.76 years

male: 65.71 years

female: 67.86 years (2006 est.)

Tunisia

total population: 75.12 years

male: 73.4 years

female: 76.96 years (2006 est.)

Turkey

total population: 72.62 years

male: 70.18 years

female: 75.18 years (2006 est.)

Turkmenistan

total population: 61.83 years
male: 58.43 years
female: 65.41 years (2006 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands
total population: 74.73 years
male: 72.48 years
female: 77.08 years (2006 est.)

Tuvalu
total population: 68.32 years
male: 66.08 years
female: 70.66 years (2006 est.)

Uganda
total population: 52.67 years
male: 51.68 years
female: 53.69 years (2006 est.)

Ukraine
total population: 69.98 years
male: 64.71 years
female: 75.59 years (2006 est.)

United Arab Emirates
total population: 75.44 years
male: 72.92 years
female: 78.08 years (2006 est.)

United Kingdom
total population: 78.54 years
male: 76.09 years
female: 81.13 years (2006 est.)

United States
total population: 77.85 years

male: 75.02 years
female: 80.82 years (2006 est.)

Uruguay

total population: 76.33 years
male: 73.12 years
female: 79.65 years (2006 est.)

Uzbekistan

total population: 64.58 years
male: 61.19 years
female: 68.14 years (2006 est.)

Vanuatu

total population: 62.85 years
male: 61.34 years
female: 64.44 years (2006 est.)

Venezuela

total population: 74.54 years
male: 71.49 years
female: 77.81 years (2006 est.)

Vietnam

total population: 70.85 years
male: 68.05 years
female: 73.85 years (2006 est.)

Virgin Islands

total population: 79.05 years
male: 75.24 years
female: 83.09 years (2006 est.)

Wallis and Futuna

total population: NA years
male: NA years

female: NA years

West Bank

total population: 73.27 years

male: 71.5 years

female: 75.15 years (2006 est.)

Western Sahara

total population: NA years

male: NA years

female: NA years

World

total population: 64.77 years

male: 63.16 years

female: 66.47 years (2006 est.)

Yemen

total population: 62.12 years

male: 60.23 years

female: 64.11 years (2006 est.)

Zambia

total population: 40.03 years

male: 39.76 years

female: 40.31 years (2006 est.)

Zimbabwe

total population: 39.29 years

male: 40.39 years

female: 38.16 years (2006 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2103 Literacy (%)

Afghanistan

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 36%

male: 51%

female: 21% (1999 est.)

Albania

definition: age 9 and over can read and write

total population: 86.5%

male: 93.3%

female: 79.5% (2003 est.)

Algeria

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 70%

male: 78.8%

female: 61% (2003 est.)

American Samoa

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97%

male: 98%

female: 97% (1980 est.)

Andorra

definition: NA

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100%

Angola

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 66.8%

male: 82.1%

female: 53.8% (2001 est.)

Anguilla

definition: age 12 and over can read and write

total population: 95%

male: 95%

female: 95% (1984 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

definition: age 15 and over has completed five
or more years of schooling

total population: 85.8%

male: NA%

female: NA% (2003 est.)

Argentina

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.1%

male: 97.1%

female: 97.1% (2003 est.)

Armenia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.6%

male: 99.4%

female: 98% (2003 est.)

Aruba

definition: NA

total population: 97%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Australia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%
male: 99%
female: 99% (2003 est.)

Austria

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 98%
male: NA
female: NA

Azerbaijan

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 98.8%
male: 99.5%
female: 98.2% (2003 est.)

Bahamas, The

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 95.6%
male: 94.7%
female: 96.5% (2003 est.)

Bahrain

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 89.1%
male: 91.9%
female: 85% (2003 est.)

Bangladesh

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 43.1%
male: 53.9%
female: 31.8% (2003 est.)

Barbados

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 99.7%
male: 99.7%
female: 99.7% (2002 est.)

Belarus

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 99.6%
male: 99.8%
female: 99.5% (2003 est.)

Belgium

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 99%
male: 99%
female: 99% (2003 est.)

Belize

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 94.1%
male: 94.1%
female: 94.1% (2003 est.)

Benin

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 33.6%
male: 46.4%
female: 22.6% (2002 est.)

Bermuda

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 98%
male: 98%
female: 99% (2005 est.)

Bhutan

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 47%
male: 60%
female: 34% (2003 est.)

Bolivia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 87.2%
male: 93.1%
female: 81.6% (2003 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 94.6%
male: 98.4%
female: 91.1% (2000 est.)

Botswana

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 79.8%
male: 76.9%
female: 82.4% (2003 est.)

Brazil

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 86.4%
male: 86.1%
female: 86.6% (2003 est.)

British Virgin Islands

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 97.8% (1991 est.)
male: NA%
female: NA%

Brunei

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 93.9%

male: 96.3%

female: 91.4% (2002)

Bulgaria

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.6%

male: 99.1%

female: 98.2% (2003 est.)

Burkina Faso

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 26.6%

male: 36.9%

female: 16.6% (2003 est.)

Burma

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 85.3%

male: 89.2%

female: 81.4% (2002)

Burundi

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 51.6%

male: 58.5%

female: 45.2% (2003 est.)

Cambodia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 73.6%

male: 84.7%

female: 64.1% (2004 est.)

Cameroon

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 79%
male: 84.7%
female: 73.4% (2003 est.)

Canada

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 99%
male: 99%
female: 99% (2003 est.)

Cape Verde

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 76.6%
male: 85.8%
female: 69.2% (2003 est.)

Cayman Islands

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school
total population: 98%
male: 98%
female: 98% (1970 est.)

Central African Republic

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 51%
male: 63.3%
female: 39.9% (2003 est.)

Chad

definition: age 15 and over can read and write French or Arabic
total population: 47.5%
male: 56%
female: 39.3% (2003 est.)

Chile

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 96.2%

male: 96.4%

female: 96.1% (2003 est.)

China

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 90.9%

male: 95.1%

female: 86.5% (2002)

Christmas Island

NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NA

Colombia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 92.5%

male: 92.4%

female: 92.6% (2003 est.)

Comoros

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 56.5%

male: 63.6%

female: 49.3% (2003 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

definition: age 15 and over can

read and write French, Lingala, Kingwana, or Tshiluba

total population: 65.5%

male: 76.2%

female: 55.1% (2003 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 83.8%

male: 89.6%

female: 78.4% (2003 est.)

Cook Islands

definition: NA

total population: 95%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Costa Rica

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 96%

male: 95.9%

female: 96.1% (2003 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 50.9%

male: 57.9%

female: 43.6% (2003 est.)

Croatia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.5%

male: 99.4%

female: 97.8% (2003 est.)

Cuba

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97%

male: 97.2%

female: 96.9% (2003 est.)

Cyprus

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.6%

male: 98.9%

female: 96.3% (2003 est.)

Czech Republic

definition: NA

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Denmark

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Djibouti

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 67.9%

male: 78%

female: 58.4% (2003 est.)

Dominica

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 94%

male: 94%

female: 94% (2003 est.)

Dominican Republic

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 84.7%

male: 84.6%

female: 84.8% (2003 est.)

East Timor

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 58.6%

male: NA%

female: NA% (2002)

Ecuador

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 92.5%

male: 94%

female: 91% (2003 est.)

Egypt

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 57.7%

male: 68.3%

female: 46.9% (2003 est.)

El Salvador

definition: age 10 and over can read and write

total population: 80.2%

male: 82.8%

female: 77.7% (2003 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 85.7%

male: 93.3%

female: 78.4% (2003 est.)

Eritrea

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 58.6%

male: 69.9%

female: 47.6% (2003 est.)

Estonia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.8%

male: 99.8%

female: 99.8% (2003 est.)

Ethiopia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 42.7%

male: 50.3%

female: 35.1% (2003 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA

Faroe Islands definition: NA total population: NA% male: NA%
female: NA% note: probably 100%, the same as Denmark proper

Fiji

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 93.7%

male: 95.5%

female: 91.9% (2003 est.)

Finland

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100% (2000 est.)

France

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

French Guiana

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 83%

male: 84%

female: 82% (1982 est.)

French Polynesia

definition: age 14 and over can read and write

total population: 98%

male: 98%

female: 98% (1977 est.)

Gabon

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 63.2%

male: 73.7%

female: 53.3% (1995 est.)

Gambia, The

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 40.1%

male: 47.8%

female: 32.8% (2003 est.)

Gaza Strip

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 91.9%

male: 96.3%

female: 87.4% (2003 est.)

Georgia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100% (2004 est.)

Germany

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Ghana

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 74.8%

male: 82.7%

female: 67.1% (2003 est.)

Gibraltar

definition: NA

total population: above 80%

male: NA

female: NA

Greece

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.5%

male: 98.6%

female: 96.5% (2003 est.)

Greenland

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100% (2001 est.)

Grenada

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 96%

male: NA%

female: NA% (2003 est.)

Guadeloupe

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 90%

male: 90%

female: 90% (1982 est.)

Guam

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (1990 est.)

Guatemala

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 70.6%

male: 78%

female: 63.3% (2003 est.)

Guernsey

definition: NA

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Guinea

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 35.9%

male: 49.9%

female: 21.9% (1995 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 42.4%

male: 58.1%

female: 27.4% (2003 est.)

Guyana

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 98.8%

male: 99.1%

female: 98.5% (2003 est.)

Haiti

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 52.9%

male: 54.8%

female: 51.2% (2003 est.)

Holy See (Vatican City)

definition: NA

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100%

Honduras

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 76.2%

male: 76.1%

female: 76.3% (2003 est.)

Hong Kong

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 93.5%

male: 96.9%

female: 89.6% (2002)

Hungary

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.4%

male: 99.5%

female: 99.3% (2003 est.)

Iceland

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

India

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 59.5%

male: 70.2%

female: 48.3% (2003 est.)

Indonesia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 87.9%

male: 92.5%

female: 83.4% (2002 est.)

Iran

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 79.4%

male: 85.6%

female: 73% (2003 est.)

Iraq

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 40.4%

male: 55.9%

female: 24.4% (2003 est.)

Ireland

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Isle of Man

definition: NA

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Israel

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 95.4%

male: 97.3%

female: 93.6% (2003 est.)

Italy

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.6%

male: 99%

female: 98.3% (2003 est.)

Jamaica

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 87.9%

male: 84.1%

female: 91.6% (2003 est.)

Japan

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2002)

Jersey

definition: NA

total population: NA%

male: NA%

female: NA%

Jordan

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 91.3%

male: 95.9%

female: 86.3% (2003 est.)

Kazakhstan

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.4%

male: 99.1%

female: 97.7% (1999 est.)

Kenya

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 85.1%

male: 90.6%

female: 79.7% (2003 est.)

Kiribati

definition: NA

total population: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Korea, North

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99%

Korea, South

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.9%

male: 99.2%

female: 96.6% (2002)

Kuwait

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 83.5%

male: 85.1%

female: 81.7% (2003 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.7%

male: 99.3%

female: 98.1% (1999 est.)

Laos

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 66.4%

male: 77.4%

female: 55.5% (2002)

Latvia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.8%

male: 99.8%

female: 99.8% (2003 est.)

Lebanon

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 87.4%

male: 93.1%

female: 82.2% (2003 est.)

Lesotho

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 84.8%

male: 74.5%

female: 94.5% (2003 est.)

Liberia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 57.5%

male: 73.3%

female: 41.6% (2003 est.)

Libya

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 82.6%

male: 92.4%

female: 72% (2003 est.)

Liechtenstein

definition: age 10 and over can read and write

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100%

Lithuania

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.6%

male: 99.7%

female: 99.6% (2003 est.)

Luxembourg

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100% (2000 est.)

Macau

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 94.5%

male: 97.2%

female: 92% (2003 est.)

Macedonia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 96.1%

male: 98.2%

female: 94.1% (2002 est.)

Madagascar

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 68.9%

male: 75.5%

female: 62.5% (2003 est.)

Malawi

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 62.7%

male: 76.1%

female: 49.8% (2003 est.)

Malaysia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 88.7%

male: 92%

female: 85.4% (2002)

Maldives

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.2%

male: 97.1%

female: 97.3% (2003 est.)

Mali

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 46.4%

male: 53.5%

female: 39.6% (2003 est.)

Malta

definition: age 10 and over can read and write

total population: 92.8%

male: 92%

female: 93.6% (2003 est.)

Marshall Islands

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 93.7%

male: 93.6%

female: 93.7% (1999)

Martinique

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.7%

male: 97.4%

female: 98.1% (2003 est.)

Mauritania

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 41.7%

male: 51.8%

female: 31.9% (2003 est.)

Mauritius

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 85.6%

male: 88.6%

female: 82.7% (2003 est.)

Mayotte

definition: NA

total population: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Mexico

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 92.2%

male: 94%

female: 90.5% (2003 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

definition: age 15 and over can read
and write

total population: 89%

male: 91%

female: 88% (1980 est.)

Moldova

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.1%

male: 99.6%

female: 98.7% (2003 est.)

Monaco

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Mongolia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97.8%

male: 98%

female: 97.5% (2002)

Montserrat

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 97%

male: 97%

female: 97% (1970 est.)

Morocco

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 51.7%

male: 64.1%

female: 39.4% (2003 est.)

Mozambique

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 47.8%

male: 63.5%

female: 32.7% (2003 est.)

Namibia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 84%

male: 84.4%

female: 83.7% (2003 est.)

Nauru

definition: NA

total population: NA

male: NA

female: NA

Nepal

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 48.6%

male: 62.7%

female: 34.9% (2000-2004 est.)

Netherlands

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 96.7%

male: 96.7%

female: 96.8% (2003 est.)

New Caledonia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 91%

male: 92%

female: 90% (1976 est.)

New Zealand

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Nicaragua

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 67.5%

male: 67.2%

female: 67.8% (2003 est.)

Niger

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 17.6%

male: 25.8%

female: 9.7% (2003 est.)

Nigeria

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 68%

male: 75.7%

female: 60.6% (2003 est.)

Niue

definition: NA

total population: 95%

male: NA

female: NA

Norfolk Island

NA

Northern Mariana Islands

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 97%

male: 97%

female: 96% (1980 est.)

Norway

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 100%

male: 100%

female: 100%

Oman

definition: NA

total population: 75.8%

male: 83.1%

female: 67.2%

Pakistan

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 48.7%

male: 61.7%

female: 35.2% (2004 est.)

Palau

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 92%
male: 93%
female: 90% (1980 est.)

Panama

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 92.6%
male: 93.2%
female: 91.9% (2003 est.)

Papua New Guinea

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 64.6%
male: 71.1%
female: 57.7% (2002)

Paraguay

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 94%
male: 94.9%
female: 93% (2003 est.)

Peru

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 87.7%
male: 93.5%
female: 82.1% (2004 est.)

Philippines

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 92.6%
male: 92.5%
female: 92.7% (2002)

Pitcairn Islands

NA

Poland

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.8%

male: 99.8%

female: 99.7% (2003 est.)

Portugal

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 93.3%

male: 95.5%

female: 91.3% (2003 est.)

Puerto Rico

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 94.1%

male: 93.9%

female: 94.4% (2002 est.)

Qatar

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 89%

male: 89.1%

female: 88.6% (2004 est.)

Reunion

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 88.9%

male: 87%

female: 90.8% (2003 est.)

Romania

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.4%

male: 99.1%

female: 97.7% (2003 est.)

Russia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.6%

male: 99.7%

female: 99.5% (2003 est.)

Rwanda

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 70.4%

male: 76.3%

female: 64.7% (2003 est.)

Saint Helena

definition: age 20 and over can read and write

total population: 97%

male: 97%

female: 98% (1987 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended
school

total population: 97.8%

male: NA%

female: NA% (2003 est.)

Saint Lucia

definition: age 15 and over has ever attended school

total population: 90.1%

male: 89.5%

female: 90.6% (2001 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

definition: age 15 and over can read and
write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (1982 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

definition: age 15 and over has

ever attended school

total population: 96%

male: 96%

female: 96% (1970 est.)

Samoa

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.7%

male: 99.6%

female: 99.7% (2003 est.)

San Marino

definition: age 10 and over can read and write

total population: 96%

male: 97%

female: 95% (1976 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 79.3%

male: 85%

female: 62% (1991 est.)

Saudi Arabia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 78.8%

male: 84.7%

female: 70.8% (2003 est.)

Senegal

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 40.2%

male: 50%

female: 30.7% (2003 est.)

Serbia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 96.4%

male: 98.9%

female: 94.1% (2002 est.)

Seychelles

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 91.9%

male: 91.4%

female: 92.3% (2003 est.)

Sierra Leone

definition: age 15 and over can read and write English,
Mende, Temne, or Arabic

total population: 29.6%

male: 39.8%

female: 20.5% (2000 est.)

Singapore

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 92.5%

male: 96.6%

female: 88.6% (2002)

Slovakia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.6%

male: 99.7%

female: 99.6% (2001 est.)

Slovenia

definition: NA

total population: 99.7%
male: 99.7%
female: 99.6%

Solomon Islands

definition: NA
total population: NA
male: NA
female: NA

Somalia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 37.8%
male: 49.7%
female: 25.8% (2001 est.)

South Africa

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 86.4%
male: 87%
female: 85.7% (2003 est.)

Spain

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 97.9%
male: 98.7%
female: 97.2% (2003 est.)

Sri Lanka

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 92.3%
male: 94.8%
female: 90% (2003 est.)

Sudan

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 61.1%
male: 71.8%
female: 50.5% (2003 est.)

Suriname

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 88%
male: 92.3%
female: 84.1% (2000 est.)

Svalbard

NA

Swaziland

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 81.6%
male: 82.6%
female: 80.8% (2003 est.)

Sweden

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 99%
male: 99%
female: 99% (2003 est.)

Switzerland

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 99%
male: 99%
female: 99% (2003 est.)

Syria

definition: age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 76.9%
male: 89.7%
female: 64% (2003 est.)

Taiwan

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 96.1%

male: NA%

female: NA% (2003)

Tajikistan

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.4%

male: 99.6%

female: 99.1% (2003 est.)

Tanzania

definition: age 15 and over can read and write Kiswahili (Swahili), English, or Arabic

total population: 78.2%

male: 85.9%

female: 70.7% (2003 est.)

Thailand

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 92.6%

male: 94.9%

female: 90.5% (2002)

Togo

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 60.9%

male: 75.4%

female: 46.9% (2003 est.)

Tokelau

NA

Tonga

definition: can read and write Tongan and/or English

total population: 98.9%

male: 98.8%

female: 99% (1999 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.6%

male: 99.1%

female: 98% (2003 est.)

Tunisia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 74.3%

male: 83.4%

female: 65.3% (2004 est.)

Turkey

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 86.5%

male: 94.3%

female: 78.7% (2003 est.)

Turkmenistan

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98.8%

male: 99.3%

female: 98.3% (1999 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

definition: age 15 and over has ever
attended school

total population: 98%

male: 99%

female: 98% (1970 est.)

Tuvalu

NA

Uganda

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 69.9%

male: 79.5%

female: 60.4% (2003 est.)

Ukraine

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.7%

male: 99.8%

female: 99.6% (2003 est.)

United Arab Emirates

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 77.9%

male: 76.1%

female: 81.7% (2003 est.)

United Kingdom

definition: age 15 and over has completed five or more years of schooling

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

United States

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99%

male: 99%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Uruguay

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 98%

male: 97.6%

female: 98.4% (2003 est.)

Uzbekistan

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 99.3%

male: 99.6%

female: 99% (2003 est.)

Vanuatu

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 74%

male: NA

female: NA

Venezuela

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 93.4%

male: 93.8%

female: 93.1% (2003 est.)

Vietnam

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 90.3%

male: 93.9%

female: 86.9% (2002)

Virgin Islands

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 90-95% est.

male: NA%

female: NA% (2005 est.)

Wallis and Futuna

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 50%

male: 50%

female: 50% (1969 est.)

West Bank

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 91.9%

male: 96.3%

female: 87.4% (2003 est.)

Western Sahara

NA

World

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 82%

male: 87%

female: 77%

note: over two-thirds of the world's 785 million illiterate adults are found in only eight countries (India, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Egypt); of all the illiterate adults in the world, two-thirds are women; extremely low literacy rates are concentrated in three regions, South and West Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Arab states, where around one-third of the men and half of all women are illiterate (2005 est.)

Yemen

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 50.2%

male: 70.5%

female: 30% (2003 est.)

Zambia

definition: age 15 and over can read and write English

total population: 80.6%

male: 86.8%

female: 74.8% (2003 est.)

Zimbabwe

definition: age 15 and over can read and write English

total population: 90.7%

male: 94.2%

female: 87.2% (2003 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2105 Manpower available for military service

Afghanistan

males age 22-49: 4,952,812

females age 22-49: 4,663,963 (2005 est.)

Albania

males age 19-49: 809,524

females age 19-49: 784,199 (2005 est.)

Algeria

males age 19-49: 8,033,049

females age 19-49: 7,926,351 (2005 est.)

Andorra

males age 18-49: 18,418 (2005 est.)

Angola

males age 17-49: 2,548,455

females age 17-49: 2,462,601 (2005 est.)

Anguilla

males age 18-49: 3,614 (2005 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

males age 18-49: 18,952

females age 18-49: 18,360 (2005 est.)

Argentina

males age 18-49: 8,981,886

females age 18-49: 8,883,756 (2005 est.)

Armenia

males age 18-49: 722,836

females age 18-49: 795,084 (2005 est.)

Aruba

males age 18-49: 16,278 (2005 est.)

Australia

males age 18-49: 4,943,676

females age 18-49: 4,821,264

Austria

males age 18-49: 1,914,800

females age 18-49: 1,870,134 (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

males age 18-49: 1,961,973

females age 18-49: 2,033,186 (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The

males age 18-49: 73,121 (2005 est.)

Bahrain

males age 18-49: 202,126

females age 18-49: 151,734 (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

males age 18-49: 35,170,019 (2005 est.)

Barbados

males age 18-49: 71,524

females age 18-49: 72,302 (2005 est.)

Belarus

males age 18-49: 2,520,644

females age 18-49: 2,564,696 (2005 est.)

Belgium

males age 16-49: 2,436,736

females age 16-49: 2,369,463 (2005 est.)

Belize

males age 18-49: 61,201

females age 18-49: 60,048 (2005 est.)

Benin

males age 21-49: 1,295,230

females age 21-49: 1,301,936 (2005 est.)

Bermuda

males age 18-49: 15,151 (2005 est.)

Bhutan

males age 18-49: 483,860

females age 18-49: 453,683 (2005 est.)

Bolivia

males age 18-49: 1,923,234

females age 18-49: 2,007,315 (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

males age 18-49: 1,119,508

females age 18-49: 1,079,435 (2005 est.)

Botswana

males age 18-49: 350,649

females age 18-49: 361,642 (2005 est.)

Brazil

males age 19-49: 45,586,036

females age 19-49: 45,728,704 (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

males age 18-49: 6,410 (2005 est.)

Brunei

males age 18-49: 103,885

females age 18-49: 93,024 (2005 est.)

Bulgaria

males age 18-49: 1,661,211

females age 18-49: 1,660,982 (2005 est.)

Burkina Faso

males age 18-49: 2,651,687 (2005 est.)

Burma

males age 18-49: 12,268,850

females age 18-49: 12,469,771 (2005 est.)

Burundi

males age 16-49: 1,676,855

females age 16-49: 1,656,366 (2005 est.)

Cambodia

males age 18-49: 3,002,718

females age 18-49: 3,108,254 (2005 est.)

Cameroon

males age 18-49: 3,525,307

females age 18-49: 3,461,406 (2005 est.)

Canada

males age 16-49: 8,216,510

females age 16-49: 8,034,939 (2005 est.)

Cape Verde

males age 18-49: 84,641

females age 18-49: 87,310 (2005 est.)

Cayman Islands

males age 18-49: 10,703 (2005 est.)

Central African Republic

males age 18-49: 853,760

females age 18-49: 835,426 (2005 est.)

Chad

males age 20-49: 1,527,580

females age 20-49: 1,629,510 (2005 est.)

Chile

males age 18-49: 3,815,761

females age 18-49: 3,780,864 (2005 est.)

China

males age 18-49: 342,956,265

females age 18-49: 324,701,244 (2005 est.)

Colombia

males age 18-49: 10,212,456

females age 18-49: 10,561,562 (2005 est.)

Comoros

males age 18-49: 138,940

females age 18-49: 139,491 (2005 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

males age 18-49: 11,365,610 (2005

est.)

Congo, Republic of the

males age 18-49: 688,628

females age 18-49: 685,388 (2005 est.)

Costa Rica

males age 18-49: 997,690

females age 18-49: 968,290 (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

males age 18-49: 3,696,106

females age 18-49: 3,569,967 (2005 est.)

Croatia

males age 18-49: 1,005,058

females age 18-49: 1,008,511 (2005 est.)

Cuba

males age 17-49: 2,967,865

females age 17-49: 2,913,559 (2005 est.)

Cyprus

Greek Cyriot National Guard (GCNG):

males age 18-49: 184,352

females age 18-49: 175,567 (2005 est.)

Czech Republic

males age 18-49: 2,414,728

females age 18-49: 2,329,412 (2005 est.)

Denmark

males age 18-49: 1,175,108

females age 18-49: 1,150,627 (2005 est.)

Djibouti

males age 18-49: 95,328

females age 18-49: 87,795 (2005 est.)

Dominica

males age 18-49: 18,227 (2005 est.)

Dominican Republic

males age 18-49: 2,133,142

females age 18-49: 2,032,840 (2005 est.)

East Timor

males age 18-49: 235,198

females age 18-49: 223,069 (2005 est.)

Ecuador

males age 20-49: 2,792,770

females age 20-49: 2,849,519 (2005 est.)

Egypt

males age 18-49: 18,347,560

females age 18-49: 17,683,904 (2005 est.)

El Salvador

males age 18-49: 1,391,278

females age 18-49: 1,542,323 (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

males age 18-49: 104,563

females age 18-49: 109,923 (2005 est.)

Eritrea

males age 18-49: 893,361

females age 18-49: 891,662 (2005 est.)

Estonia

males age 18-49: 291,696

females age 18-49: 304,961 (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

males age 18-49: 14,568,277

females age 18-49: 14,482,885 (2005 est.)

Faroe Islands

males age 18-49: 10,695 (2005 est.)

Fiji

males age 18-49: 215,104

females age 18-49: 212,739 (2005 est.)

Finland

males age 18-49: 1,121,275

females age 18-49: 1,076,684 (2005 est.)

France

males age 17-49: 13,676,509

females age 17-49: 13,504,539 (2005 est.)

French Guiana

males age 18-49: 47,809 (2005 est.)

French Polynesia

males age 18-49: 69,679 (2005 est.)

Gabon

males age 18-49: 278,826

females age 18-49: 279,865 (2005 est.)

Gambia, The

males age 18-49: 311,025

females age 18-49: 316,214 (2005 est.)

Gaza Strip

males age 18-49: 260,855 (2005 est.)

Georgia

males age 18-49: 1,038,736

females age 18-49: 1,105,910 (2005 est.)

Germany

males age 18-49: 18,917,537

females age 18-49: 17,913,113 (2005 est.)

Ghana

males age 18-49: 4,808,451

females age 18-49: 4,762,459 (2005 est.)

Gibraltar

males age 18-49: 5,959 (2005 est.)

Greece

males age 18-49: 2,459,988

females age 18-49: 2,442,818 (2005 est.)

Greenland

males age 18-49: 14,653 (2005 est.)

Grenada

males age 18-49: 24,031 (2005 est.)

Guadeloupe

males age 18-49: 112,551 (2005 est.)

Guatemala

males age 18-49: 2,429,033

females age 18-49: 2,503,482 (2005 est.)

Guinea

males age 18-49: 1,852,534

females age 18-49: 1,827,560 (2005 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

males age 18-49: 287,542

females age 18-49: 297,295 (2005 est.)

Guyana

males age 18-49: 206,098 (2005 est.)

Haiti

males age 18-49: 1,626,491

females age 18-49: 1,637,657 (2005 est.)

Honduras

males age 18-49: 1,537,232

females age 18-49: 1,515,120 (2005 est.)

Hong Kong

males age 18-49: 1,743,972

females age 18-49: 1,904,967 (2005 est.)

Hungary

males age 18-49: 2,303,116

females age 18-49: 2,265,463 (2005 est.)

Iceland

males age 18-49: 69,038 (2005 est.)

India

males age 16-49: 287,551,111

females age 16-49: 268,524,835 (2005 est.)

Indonesia

males age 18-49: 60,543,028

females age 18-49: 59,981,730 (2005 est.)

Iran

males age 18-49: 18,319,545

females age 18-49: 17,541,037 (2005 est.)

Iraq

males age 18-49: 5,870,640

females age 18-49: 5,642,073 (2005 est.)

Ireland

males age 17-49: 977,092

females age 17-49: 978,465 (2005 est.)

Israel

males age 17-49: 1,492,125

females age 17-49: 1,443,916 (2005 est.)

Italy

males age 18-49: 13,491,260

females age 18-49: 12,886,033 (2005 est.)

Jamaica

males age 18-49: 592,018

females age 18-49: 616,500 (2005 est.)

Japan

males age 18-49: 27,003,112

females age 18-49: 26,153,482 (2005 est.)

Jordan

males age 17-49: 1,573,995

females age 17-49: 1,346,642 (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

males age 18-49: 3,758,255

females age 18-49: 3,822,845 (2005 est.)

Kenya

males age 18-49: 7,303,153

females age 18-49: 7,083,726 (2005 est.)

Kiribati

males age 18-49: 21,938 (2005 est.)

Korea, North

males age 17-49: 5,851,801

females age 17-49: 5,850,733 (2005 est.)

Korea, South

males age 20-49: 12,483,677

females age 20-49: 12,014,462 (2005 est.)

Kuwait

males age 18-49: 864,745

females age 18-49: 467,120 (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

males age 18-49: 1,193,529

females age 18-49: 1,219,080 (2005 est.)

Laos

males age 15-49: 1,500,625

females age 15-49: 1,521,116 (2005 est.)

Latvia

males age 19-49: 517,713

females age 19-49: 519,631 (2005 est.)

Lebanon

males age 18-49: 974,363

females age 18-49: 1,024,273 (2005 est.)

Lesotho

males age 18-49: 428,982

females age 18-49: 440,102 (2005 est.)

Liberia

males age 18-49: 575,384

females age 18-49: 588,780 (2005 est.)

Libya

males age 17-49: 1,505,675

females age 17-49: 1,429,152 (2005 est.)

Liechtenstein

males age 18-49: 7,736 (2005 est.)

Lithuania

males age 19-49: 830,368

females age 19-49: 830,524 (2005 est.)

Luxembourg

males age 17-49: 110,867

females age 17-49: 108,758 (2005 est.)

Macau

males age 18-49: 112,744 (2005 est.)

Macedonia

males age 18-49: 498,259

females age 18-49: 481,317 (2005 est.)

Madagascar

males age 18-49: 3,542,797

females age 18-49: 3,551,447 (2005 est.)

Malawi

males age 18-49: 2,430,514 (2005 est.)

Malaysia

males age 18-49: 5,584,231

females age 18-49: 5,510,345 (2005 est.)

Maldives

males age 18-49: 71,774

females age 18-49: 69,229 (2005 est.)

Mali

males age 18-49: 2,094,432

females age 18-49: 2,027,352 (2005 est.)

Malta

males age 18-49: 90,651

females age 18-49: 87,047 (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands

males age 18-49: 13,465 (2005 est.)

Martinique

males age 18-49: 110,536 (2005 est.)

Mauritania males age 18-49: 606,463 females age 18-49: 607,955
(2005 est.)

Mauritius

males age 18-49: 313,271 (2005 est.)

Mexico

males age 18-49: 24,488,008

females age 18-49: 26,128,046 (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

males age 18-49: 23,816 (2005 est.)

Moldova

males age 18-49: 1,066,459

females age 18-49: 1,117,070 (2005 est.)

Monaco

males age 18-49: 6,256 (2005 est.)

Mongolia

males age 18-49: 736,182

females age 18-49: 734,679 (2005 est.)

Montserrat

males age 18-49: 2,298 (2005 est.)

Morocco

males age 18-49: 7,908,864

females age 18-49: 7,882,879 (2005 est.)

Mozambique

males age 18-49: 3,793,373 (2005 est.)

Namibia

males age 18-49: 441,293 (2005 est.)

Nauru

males age 18-49: 2,874 (2005 est.)

Nepal

males age 18-49: 6,107,091

females age 18-49: 5,744,989 (2005 est.)

Netherlands

males age 20-49: 3,557,918

females age 20-49: 3,470,377 (2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

males age 16-49: 54,200

females age 16-49: 56,868 (2005 est.)

New Caledonia

males age 18-49: 50,874 (2005 est.)

New Zealand

males age 17-49: 984,700

females age 17-49: 965,170 (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

males age 17-49: 1,309,970

females age 17-49: 1,315,186 (2005 est.)

Niger

males age 18-49: 2,367,828

females age 18-49: 2,217,568 (2005 est.)

Nigeria

males age 18-49: 26,802,678

females age 18-49: 25,668,446 (2005 est.)

Norway

males age 18-49: 1,014,592

females age 18-49: 982,734 (2005 est.)

Oman

males age 18-49: 719,871

females age 18-49: 508,621 (2005 est.)

Pakistan

males age 16-49: 39,028,014

females age 16-49: 36,779,584 (2005 est.)

Palau

males age 18-49: 5,694 (2005 est.)

Panama

males age 18-49: 751,065 (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

males age 18-49: 1,264,728

females age 18-49: 1,167,188 (2005 est.)

Paraguay

males age 18-49: 1,345,022

females age 18-49: 1,342,725 (2005 est.)

Peru

males age 18-49: 6,647,874

females age 18-49: 6,544,408 (2005 est.)

Philippines

males age 18-49: 20,131,179

females age 18-49: 20,009,526 (2005 est.)

Poland

males age 17-49: 9,681,703

females age 17-49: 9,480,641 (2005 est.)

Portugal

males age 18-49: 2,435,042

females age 18-49: 2,405,816 (2005 est.)

Qatar

males age 18-49: 302,873

females age 18-49: 137,856 (2005 est.)

Reunion

males age 18-49: 183,421

females age 18-49: 185,606 (2005 est.)

Romania

males age 20-49: 5,061,984

females age 20-49: 4,975,427 (2005 est.)

Russia

males age 18-49: 35,247,049

females age 18-49: 35,986,426 (2005 est.)

Rwanda

males age 16-49: 2,004,750

females age 16-49: 1,990,935 (2005 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

males age 18-49: 9,196

females age 18-49: 9,236 (2005 est.)

Saint Lucia

males age 18-49: 42,742 (2005 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

males age 18-49: 31,489 (2005 est.)

Samoa

males age 18-49: 58,722 (2005 est.)

San Marino

males age 18-49: 6,331 (2005 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

males age 18-49: 33,438

females age 18-49: 35,279 (2005 est.)

Saudi Arabia

males age 18-49: 7,648,999

females age 18-49: 5,417,922 (2005 est.)

Senegal

males age 18-49: 2,443,840

females age 18-49: 2,461,939 (2005 est.)

Seychelles

males age 18-49: 21,612

females age 18-49: 22,459 (2005 est.)

Sierra Leone

males age 18-49: 1,086,091 (2005 est.)

Singapore

males age 18-49: 1,215,568 (2005 est.)

Slovakia

males age 18-49: 1,351,848

females age 18-49: 1,322,647 (2005 est.)

Slovenia

males age 17-49: 496,929

females age 17-49: 483,959 (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands

males age 18-49: 114,253 (2005 est.)

Somalia

males age 18-49: 1,787,727

females age 18-49: 1,714,792 (2005 est.)

South Africa

males age 18-49: 10,354,769

females age 18-49: 10,626,550 (2005 est.)

Spain

males age 20-49: 9,366,588

females age 20-49: 9,155,057 (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka

males age 18-49: 4,933,217

females age 18-49: 5,153,597 (2005 est.)

Sudan

males age 18-49: 8,291,695

females age 18-49: 8,135,683 (2005 est.)

Suriname

males age 18-49: 111,582

females age 18-49: 103,769 (2005 est.)

Swaziland

males age 18-49: 227,617 (2005 est.)

Sweden

males age 19-49: 1,838,427

females age 19-49: 1,774,659 (2005 est.)

Switzerland

males age 19-49: 1,707,694

females age 19-49: 1,662,099 (2005 est.)

Syria

males age 18-49: 4,356,413

females age 18-49: 4,123,339 (2005 est.)

Taiwan

males age 19-49: 5,883,828

females age 19-49: 5,680,773 (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

males age 18-49: 1,556,415

females age 18-49: 1,568,780 (2005 est.)

Tanzania

males age 18-49: 7,422,869 (2005 est.)

Thailand

males age 21-49: 14,903,855

females age 21-49: 15,265,854 (2005 est.)

Togo

males age 18-49: 1,102,661

females age 18-49: 1,124,463 (2005 est.)

Tonga

males age 18-49: 25,420

females age 18-49: 24,827 (2005 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

males age 18-49: 290,715

females age 18-49: 258,410 (2005 est.)

Tunisia

males age 20-49: 2,441,741

females age 20-49: 2,406,362 (2005 est.)

Turkey

males age 20-49: 16,756,323

females age 20-49: 16,051,706 (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

males age 18-49: 1,132,833

females age 18-49: 1,162,569 (2005 est.)

Uganda

males age 18-49: 5,012,620

females age 18-49: 4,855,858 (2005 est.)

Ukraine

males age 18-49: 11,020,222

females age 18-49: 11,370,687 (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates

males age 18-49: 653,181

females age 18-49: 497,394 (includes non-nationals; 2005 est.)

United Kingdom

males age 16-49: 14,607,724

females age 16-49: 14,028,738 (2005 est.)

United States

males age 18-49: 67,742,879

females age 18-49: 67,070,144 (2005 est.)

Uruguay

males age 18-49: 764,408

females age 18-49: 760,341 (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan

males age 18-49: 6,340,220

females age 18-49: 6,432,072 (2005 est.)

Vanuatu

males age 18-49: 50,221 (2005 est.)

Venezuela

males age 18-49: 6,236,012

females age 18-49: 6,137,622 (2005 est.)

Vietnam

males age 18-49: 21,341,813

females age 18-49: 21,430,808 (2005 est.)

Yemen

males age 18-49: 4,058,223

females age 18-49: 3,868,112 (2005 est.)

Zambia

males age 18-49: 2,219,739

females age 18-49: 2,159,688 (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe

males age 18-49: 2,778,404

females age 18-49: 2,681,531 (2005 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Afghanistan

none (landlocked)

Albania

territorial sea: 12 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Algeria

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 32-52 nm

American Samoa

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Andorra

none (landlocked)

Angola

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Anguilla

territorial sea: 3 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Antarctica

Australia, Chile, and Argentina claim Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) rights or similar over 200 nm extensions seaward from their continental claims, but like the claims themselves, these zones are not accepted by other countries; 21 of 28 Antarctic consultative nations have made no claims to Antarctic territory (although Russia and the US have reserved the right to do so) and do

not recognize the claims of the other nations; also see the Disputes

- international entry

Antigua and Barbuda

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Argentina

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Armenia

none (landlocked)

Aruba

territorial sea: 12 nm

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 12 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Australia

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Austria

none (landlocked)

Azerbaijan

none (landlocked)

Bahamas, The

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Bahrain

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

continental shelf: extending to boundaries to be determined

Baker Island

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Bangladesh

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 18 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: up to the outer limits of the continental margin

Barbados

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Bassas da India

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Belarus

none (landlocked)

Belgium

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: geographic coordinates define outer limit

continental shelf: median line with neighbors

Belize

territorial sea: 12 nm in the north, 3 nm in the south; note

- from the mouth of the Sarstoon River to Ranguana Cay, Belize's territorial sea is 3 nm; according to Belize's Maritime Areas Act, 1992, the purpose of this limitation is to provide a framework for negotiating a definitive agreement on territorial differences with Guatemala

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Benin

territorial sea: 200 nm

Bermuda

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Bhutan

none (landlocked)

Bolivia

none (landlocked)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

no data available

Botswana

none (landlocked)

Bouvet Island

territorial sea: 4 nm

Brazil

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to edge of the continental margin

British Indian Ocean Territory

territorial sea: 3 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

British Virgin Islands

territorial sea: 3 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Brunei

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm or to median line

Bulgaria

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Burkina Faso

none (landlocked)

Burma

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Burundi

none (landlocked)

Cambodia

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm

Cameroon

territorial sea: 50 nm

Canada

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Cape Verde

measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Cayman Islands territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Central African Republic

none (landlocked)

Chad

none (landlocked)

Chile

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200/350 nm

China

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Christmas Island territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 12 nm
exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Clipperton Island
territorial sea: 12 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
territorial sea: 12 nm
exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Colombia
territorial sea: 12 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm
continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Comoros
territorial sea: 12 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
territorial sea: 12 nm
exclusive economic zone: boundaries with neighbors

Congo, Republic of the
territorial sea: 200 nm

Cook Islands territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm
continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Coral Sea Islands territorial sea: 3 nm exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Costa Rica
territorial sea: 12 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm

Cote d'Ivoire

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm

Croatia

territorial sea: 12 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Cuba

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Cyprus

territorial sea: 12 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Czech Republic

none (landlocked)

Denmark

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Djibouti

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Dominica

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Dominican Republic

territorial sea: 6 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

East Timor

territorial sea: NA

exclusive economic zone: NA

continental shelf: NA

exclusive fishing zone: NA

Ecuador

territorial sea: 200 nm

continental shelf: 100 nm from 2,500 meter isobath

Egypt

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

El Salvador

territorial sea: 200 nm

Equatorial Guinea territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone:
200 nm

Eritrea

territorial sea: 12 nm

Estonia

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: limits fixed in coordination with
neighboring states

Ethiopia

none (landlocked)

Europa Island

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

European Union

NA

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

territorial sea: 12 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Faroe Islands

territorial sea: 3 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or agreed boundaries or median line

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm or agreed boundaries or median line

Fiji

measured from claimed archipelagic straight baselines

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation;

rectilinear shelf claim added

Finland

territorial sea: 12 nm (in the Gulf of Finland - 3 nm)

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm; extends to continental shelf boundary

with Sweden

France

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm (does not apply to the Mediterranean)

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

French Guiana

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

French Polynesia

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm from Iles Kerguelen (does not include the rest of French Southern and Antarctic Lands)

Gabon

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Gambia, The

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 18 nm

continental shelf: not specified

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Gaza Strip

Israeli-occupied with current status subject to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement - permanent status to be determined through further negotiation

Georgia

NA

Germany

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Ghana

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm

Gibraltar

territorial sea: 3 nm

Glorioso Islands

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Greece

territorial sea: 12 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Greenland

territorial sea: 3 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or agreed boundaries or median line

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm or agreed boundaries or median line

Grenada

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Guadeloupe

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Guam

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Guatemala

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Guernsey

territorial sea: 3 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm

Guinea

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Guinea-Bissau

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Guyana

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the outer edge of the continental margin

Haiti

territorial sea: 12 nm
contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm
continental shelf: to depth of exploitation

Heard Island and McDonald Islands territorial sea: 12 nm
exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Holy See (Vatican City)
none (landlocked)

Honduras
territorial sea: 12 nm
contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm
continental shelf: natural extension of territory or to 200 nm

Hong Kong
territorial sea: 3 nm

Howland Island territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone:
200 nm

Hungary
none (landlocked)

Iceland
territorial sea: 12 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm
continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Iles Eparses
territorial sea: 12 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm; note - Juan de Nova Island and Tromelin Island claim a continental shelf of 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

India

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Indonesia

measured from claimed archipelagic straight baselines

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Iran

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: bilateral agreements or median lines in the

Persian Gulf

continental shelf: natural prolongation

Iraq

territorial sea: 12 nm

continental shelf: not specified

Ireland

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Isle of Man

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm

Israel

territorial sea: 12 nm

continental shelf: to depth of exploitation

Italy

territorial sea: 12 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Jamaica

measured from claimed archipelagic straight baselines

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to edge of the continental margin

Jan Mayen

territorial sea: 4 nm

contiguous zone: 10 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Japan

territorial sea: 12 nm; between 3 nm and 12 nm in the international straits - La Perouse or Soya, Tsugaru, Osumi, and Eastern and Western Channels of the Korea or Tsushima Strait

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Jarvis Island

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Jersey

territorial sea: 3 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm

Johnston Atoll

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Jordan

territorial sea: 3 nm

Juan de Nova Island territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Kazakhstan

none (landlocked)

Kenya

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Kingman Reef

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Kiribati

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Korea, North

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

note: military boundary line 50 nm in the Sea of Japan and the exclusive economic zone limit in the Yellow Sea where all foreign vessels and aircraft without permission are banned

Korea, South

territorial sea: 12 nm; between 3 nm and 12 nm in the Korea Strait

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: not specified

Kuwait

territorial sea: 12 nm

Kyrgyzstan

none (landlocked)

Laos

none (landlocked)

Latvia

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Lebanon

territorial sea: 12 nm

Lesotho

none (landlocked)

Liberia

territorial sea: 200 nm

Libya

territorial sea: 12 nm

note: Gulf of Sidra closing line - 32 degrees, 30 minutes north

Liechtenstein

none (landlocked)

Lithuania

territorial sea: 12 nm

Luxembourg

none (landlocked)

Macau

not specified

Macedonia

none (landlocked)

Madagascar

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or 100 nm from the 2,500-m deep isobath

Malawi

none (landlocked)

Malaysia

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation; specified boundary in the South China Sea

Maldives

measured from claimed archipelagic straight baselines

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Mali

none (landlocked)

Malta

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

exclusive fishing zone: 25 nm

Marshall Islands territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm
exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Martinique territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200
nm

Mauritania

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Mauritius

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Mayotte

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Mexico

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Micronesia, Federated States of

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Midway Islands

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Moldova

none (landlocked)

Monaco

territorial sea: 12 nm

Mongolia

none (landlocked)

Montenegro

NA

Montserrat

territorial sea: 3 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Morocco

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Mozambique

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Namibia

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Nauru

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Navassa Island territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone:
200 nm

Nepal none (landlocked)

Netherlands

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Netherlands Antilles

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm

New Caledonia

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

New Zealand

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Nicaragua territorial sea: 200 nm continental shelf: natural prolongation

Niger

none (landlocked)

Nigeria

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Niue

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Norfolk Island

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Northern Mariana Islands

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Norway

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 10 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm

Oman

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Pakistan

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Palau

territorial sea: 3 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Palmyra Atoll

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Panama

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Papua New Guinea

measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

territorial sea: 12 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Paracel Islands

NA

Paraguay

none (landlocked)

Peru

territorial sea: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm

Philippines

territorial sea: irregular polygon extending up to 100

nm from coastline as defined by 1898 treaty; since late 1970s has

also claimed polygonal-shaped area in South China Sea up to 285

nm

in breadth

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: to depth of exploitation

Pitcairn Islands

territorial sea: 3 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Poland

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: defined by international treaties

Portugal

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Puerto Rico

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Qatar

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: as determined by bilateral agreements or the median line

Reunion

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Romania

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Russia

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Rwanda

none (landlocked)

Saint Helena territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Saint Kitts and Nevis

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Saint Lucia

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Saint Pierre and Miquelon territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines territorial sea: 12 nm
contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm
continental shelf: 200 nm

Samoa

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

San Marino

none (landlocked)

Sao Tome and Principe

measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Saudi Arabia

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 18 nm

continental shelf: not specified

Senegal

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Serbia

none (landlocked)

Seychelles

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Sierra Leone

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm

Singapore

territorial sea: 3 nm

exclusive fishing zone: within and beyond territorial sea, as defined in treaties and practice

Slovakia

none (landlocked)

Slovenia

NA

Solomon Islands measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm

Somalia territorial sea: 200 nm

South Africa territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to edge of the continental margin

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands territorial sea: 12

nm exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Spain

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm (applies only to the Atlantic Ocean)

Spratly Islands

NA

Sri Lanka

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Sudan

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 18 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Suriname

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Svalbard

territorial sea: 4 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm unilaterally claimed by Norway but not recognized by Russia

Swaziland

none (landlocked)

Sweden

territorial sea: 12 nm (adjustments made to return a portion

of straits to high seas)

exclusive economic zone: agreed boundaries or midlines

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Switzerland

none (landlocked)

Syria

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 41 nm

Taiwan

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Tajikistan

none (landlocked)

Tanzania

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Thailand

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Togo

territorial sea: 30 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Tokelau

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Tonga

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Trinidad and Tobago measured from claimed archipelagic baselines territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200 nm or to the outer edge of the continental margin

Tromelin Island territorial sea: 12 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Tunisia

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

Turkey

territorial sea: 6 nm in the Aegean Sea; 12 nm in Black Sea and in Mediterranean Sea

exclusive economic zone: in Black Sea only: to the maritime boundary

agreed upon with the former USSR

Turkmenistan

none (landlocked)

Turks and Caicos Islands

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Tuvalu

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Uganda

none (landlocked)

Ukraine

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m or to the depth of exploitation

United Arab Emirates

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

United Kingdom

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: as defined in continental shelf orders or in accordance with agreed upon boundaries

United States

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: not specified

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Uruguay

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Uzbekistan

none (doubly landlocked)

Vanuatu

measured from claimed archipelagic baselines

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Venezuela

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 15 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

Vietnam

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Virgin Islands

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Wake Island

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Wallis and Futuna

territorial sea: 12 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

West Bank

none (landlocked)

Western Sahara

contingent upon resolution of sovereignty issue

World

a variety of situations exist, but in general, most countries make the following claims measured from the mean low-tide baseline

as described in the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea: territorial sea - 12 nm, contiguous zone - 24 nm, and exclusive economic zone - 200 nm; additional zones provide for exploitation of

continental shelf resources and an exclusive fishing zone; boundary

situations with neighboring states prevent many countries from extending their fishing or economic zones to a full 200nm

Yemen

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

Zambia

none (landlocked)

Zimbabwe

none (landlocked)

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@2107 International organization participation

Afghanistan

AsDB, CP, ECO, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICRM,
IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ISO
(correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, OSCE (partner),
SACEP,
UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,
WMO, WToO, WTO
(observer)

Albania

BSEC, CE, CEI, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt,
ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO,
Interpol,
IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, OIC, OIF, OPCW,
OSCE,
PFP, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOMIG, UPU, WCO,
WFTU, WHO,
WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Algeria

ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AMU, AU, BIS, FAO, G-15, G-24,
G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA,
IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,
IPU,
ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, MONUC, NAM, OAPEC, OAS (observer),
OIC, ONUB,
OPCW, OPEC, OSCE (partner), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR,
UNIDO, UNMEE,
UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

American Samoa

Interpol (subbureau), IOC, SPC, UPU

Andorra

CE, ICAO, ICt, ICRM, IFRCS, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ITU, OIF,

OIF (associate member), OPCW, OSCE, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Angola

ACP, AfDB, AU, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OAS (observer), SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Anguilla

Caricom (associate), CDB, Interpol (subbureau), OECS (associate), UPU

Antigua and Barbuda

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO (subscriber), ITU, MIGA, NAM (observer), OAS, OECS, OPANAL, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Argentina

ABEDA, AfDB, Australia Group, BCIE, BIS, CAN (associate), CSN, FAO, G-6, G-15, G-24, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur, MIGA, MINURSO, MINUSTAH, NSG, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UN Security Council

(temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMOVIC, UNTSO,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Armenia

ACCT (observer), AsDB, BSEC, CE, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (observer), OAS (observer), OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PFP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Aruba

ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, UNESCO (associate), UPU, WCL, WMO, WToO (associate)

Australia

ANZUS, APEC, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner),

Australia Group, BIS, C, CP, EAS, EBRD, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC,

ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (guest), NEA, NSG, OECD, OPCW, Paris Club, PCA, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNHCR, UNMIS, UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO,

WTO, ZC

Austria

ACCT (observer), AfDB, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, BSEC (observer), CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, G- 9,

IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD,

IFC,

IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, NAM (guest), NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, PFP, SECI (observer),

UN,

UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNOMIG, UNTSO,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU (observer), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Azerbaijan

AsDB, BSEC, CE, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, ECO, FAO, GUAM, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (observer), OAS (observer), OIC, OPCW, OSCE, PFP, SECI (observer), UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Bahamas, The

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOM,

IOC, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW (signatory), UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO (observer), WToO

Bahrain

ABEDA, AFESD, AMF, FAO, G-77, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDB, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPCW, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO

Bangladesh

ARF, AsDB, BIMSTEC, C, CP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM, OIC, OPCW, SAARC, SACEP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Barbados

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO, ITU, LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Belarus

BSEC (observer), CEI, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, NSG, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, PFP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Belgium

ACCT, AfDB, AsDB, Australia Group, Benelux, BIS, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, G- 9, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO,

ILO,

IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NATO, NEA,

NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OIF, ONUB, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA,

SECI (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNITAR,

UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WADB (nonregional), WCL, WCO, WEU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WTO, ZC

Belize

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,

IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Benin

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MONUC,

NAM, OIC, OIF, ONUB, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS,

UNOCI, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO

Bermuda

Caricom (associate), ICFTU, Interpol (subbureau), IOC, UPU, WCO

Bhutan

AsDB, BIMSTEC, CP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO (correspondent), ITU, NAM, OPCW, SAARC, SACEP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Bolivia

CAN, CSN, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur (associate), MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMISSET, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Bosnia and Herzegovina

BIS, CE, CEI, EBRD, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM (guest), OAS (observer), OIC (observer), OPCW, OSCE, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Botswana

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OPCW, SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Brazil

AfDB, BIS, CAN (associate), CSN, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS,

IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA,

Mercosur, MIGA, MINUSTAH, NAM (observer), NSG, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW,

PCA, RG, UN, UN Security Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR,

UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOVIC, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU,

WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

British Virgin Islands

Caricom (associate), CDB, Interpol

(subbureau), IOC, OECS (associate), UNESCO (associate), UPU

Brunei

APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, C, EAS, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDB, IFRCS, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, NAM,

OIC, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Bulgaria

ACCT, Australia Group, BIS, BSEC, CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EU (applicant), FAO, G- 9, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU,

MIGA, NAM (guest), NATO, NSG, OAS (observer), OIF, OPCW, OSCE, PCA,

SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS,

UPU, WCL, WCO,

WEU (associate affiliate), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Burkina Faso

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICct, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU,

MIGA, MONUC, NAM, OIC, OIF, ONUB, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNIDO, UNOCI, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Burma

APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, BIMSTEC, CP, EAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, NAM, OPCW (signatory), UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Burundi

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, CEPGL, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICct, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC,

IOM (observer), IPU, ISO (subscriber), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Cambodia

ACCT, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, EAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICct, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (subscriber), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, PCA,

UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO,

WTO

Cameroon

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, BDEAC, C, CEMAC, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC,

IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ITU, MIGA, MONUC,

NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Canada

ACCT, AfDB, APEC, Arctic Council, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner), Australia Group, BIS, C, CDB, CE (observer), EAPC, EBRD,

ESA (cooperating state), FAO, G-7, G-8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO,

IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUC,

NAFTA, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS, OECD, OIF, OPCW, OSCE,

Paris Club, PCA, PIF (partner), SECI (observer), UN, UNAMSIL, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNMOVIC, UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Cape Verde

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, UN,

UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO
(observer)

Cayman Islands

Caricom (associate), CDB, Interpol (subbureau), IOC,
UNESCO (associate), UPU

Central African Republic

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, BDEAC, CEMAC, FAO, FZ,
G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC,
IFRCS,
ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC (observer), OIF,
OPCW,
OPCW (signatory), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL,
WCO, WHO,
WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Chad

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, BDEAC, CEMAC, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA,
IBRD,
ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS,
ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OIF, ONUB,
OPCW, UN,
UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO,
WIPO, WMO, WToO,
WTO

Chile

APEC, BIS, CAN (associate), CSN, FAO, G-15, G-77, IADB, IAEA,
IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC,
IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU,
LAES,
LAIA, Mercosur (associate), MIGA, MINUSTAH, NAM, OAS,
OPANAL, OPCW,

PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMOGIP, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

China

AfDB, APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner), BCIE, BIS, CDB, EAS, FAO, G-24 (observer), G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM (observer), NSG, OAS (observer), OPCW, PCA, PIF (partner), SAARC (observer), SCO, UN, UN Security Council, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNITAR, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOVIC, UNOCI, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Christmas Island

none

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

none

Colombia

BCIE, CAN, CDB, CSN, FAO, G-3, G-15, G-24, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur (associate), MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU,

WHO, WIPO, WMO,
WToO, WTO

Comoros

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AMF, AU, COMESA, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO,

ICt, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, InOC, Interpol, IOC, ITU, LAS, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW (signatory), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, CEPGL, COMESA, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA,

IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO (suspended), ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, PCA, SADC, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Congo, Republic of the

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, BDEAC, CEMAC, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW (signatory), UN, UN Security Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Cook Islands

ACP, AsDB, FAO, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IFAD, IFRCS, IOC, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Costa Rica

BCIE, CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,

IOC,

IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), MIGA, NAM (observer),

OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Cote d'Ivoire

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-24,

G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ITU, MIGA,

NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WADB

(regional), WAEMU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Croatia

ACCT (observer), BIS, BSEC (observer), CE, CEI, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC,

IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA,

MINURSO, MINUSTAH, NAM (observer), NSG, OAS (observer), OIF

(observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, PFP, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP,

UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOGIP, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UPU, WCO, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Cuba

ACP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, ICAO, ICC, ICRM, IFAD, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, NAM,

OAS (excluded from formal participation since 1962), OPANAL, OPCW,

PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO

Cyprus

Australia Group, C, CE, EBRD, EIB, EU (new member), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, NSG, OAS (observer), OIF, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Czech Republic

ACCT (observer), Australia Group, BIS, BSEC (observer), CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, ESA (cooperating state),

EU (new member), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS

(observer), OECD, OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU

(associate), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Denmark

AfDB, Arctic Council, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, ESA, EU, FAO, G- 9, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NATO,

NC, NEA, NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club,

PCA, UN, UN Security Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR,

UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMOGIP, UNOMIG, UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WEU

(observer), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Djibouti

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AU, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IGAD, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ITU, LAS, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW (signatory),

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Dominica

ACCT, ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO (subscriber), ITU, MIGA, NAM (observer), OAS, OECS, OIF, OPANAL,

OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Dominican Republic

ACP, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO (suspended),

ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW (signatory),

PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOCI, UPU, WCL,

WCO, WFTU, WHO,
WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

East Timor

ACP, ARF, AsDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, IDA, IFAD,
IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, MIGA, OPCW, PIF
(observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO,
WToO

Ecuador

CAN, CSN, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt,
ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,
Interpol,
IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur (associate), MIGA,
MINUSTAH, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD,
UNESCO,
UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO,
WFTU, WHO, WIPO,
WMO, WToO, WTO

Egypt

ABEDA, ACCT, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AU, BSEC (observer), CAEU,
COMESA, EBRD, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC,
ICt
(signatory), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF,
IMO,
Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, MINURSO,
MONUC, NAM,
OAPEC, OAS (observer), OIC, OIF, ONUB, OSCE (partner), PCA,
UN,
UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMIL, UNMIS,
UNOMIG, UNRWA,
UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

El Salvador

BCIE, CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, MIGA, MINURSO, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Equatorial Guinea

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, BDEAC, CEMAC, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OAS (observer), OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Eritrea

ACP, AfDB, AU, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS (observer), IGAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO

Estonia

Australia Group, BA, BIS, CBSS, CE, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EU (new member), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NATO, NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WEU (associate partner), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Ethiopia

ACP, AfDB, AU, COMESA, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IGAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, ONUB, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNOCI, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

European Union

European Union: ASEAN (dialogue member), ARF (dialogue member), IDA, OAS (observer), UN (observer), WTO
European Commission: Australian Group, CBSS, CERN, FAO, EBRD, G-10, NSG (observer), OECD, UNRWA, ZC (observer)
European Central Bank: BIS
European Investment Bank: EBRD, WADB (nonregional member)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

ICFTU, UPU

Faroe Islands

Arctic Council, IMO (associate), NC, NIB, UPU

Fiji

ACP, AsDB, C, CP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, OPCW, PCA, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Finland

AfDB, Arctic Council, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, G- 9, IADB, IAEA,

IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICct, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO,

IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (guest), NC,

NEA, NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA,

PFP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS,

UNMOGIP, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WEU (observer), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO,

ZC

France

ABEDA, ACCT, AfDB, Arctic Council (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BDEAC, BIS, BSEC (observer), CBSS (observer), CE, CERN, EAPC,

EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, FZ, G- 5, G- 7, G- 8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICct, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, InOC, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU,

MIGA, MINURSO, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer),

OECD, OIF, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, PIF (partner), SECI (observer), SPC, UN, UN Security Council, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR,

UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNITAR, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMOVIC, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UNRWA,

UNTSO, UPU, WADB (nonregional), WCL, WCO, WEU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO, ZC

French Guiana

UPU, WCL, WFTU

French Polynesia

FZ, ICFTU, PIF (observer), SPC, UPU, WMO

Gabon

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, BDEAC, CEMAC, FAO, FZ, G-24, G-77, IAEA,

IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO,

WTO

Gambia, The

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT,

ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,

IOC, IOM, IPU, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, ONUB, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNIDO, UNMIL, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Georgia

ACCT (observer), BSEC, CE, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, GUAM, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, OAS

(observer), OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PFP, SECI (observer), UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Germany

AfDB, Arctic Council (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, BSEC (observer), CBSS, CDB, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU,

FAO, G- 5, G- 7, G- 8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA,

NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, SECI (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS,

UNMOVIC, UNOMIG, UNRWA, UPU, WADB (nonregional), WCO, WEU, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Ghana

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, ECOWAS, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM, OAS

(observer), OIF, ONUB, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,

UNIFIL, UNITAR, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO

Gibraltar

Interpol (subbureau), UPU

Greece

Australia Group, BIS, BSEC, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, EU, FAO, G- 6, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA,

IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO,

ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS

(observer),

OECD, OIF, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, SECI, UN, UN Security Council
(temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE,
UNMIS, UNOMIG,

UPU, WCO, WEU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Greenland

Arctic Council, NC, NIB, UPU

Grenada

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM,
IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO
(subscriber), ITU, LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OECS, OPANAL,
OPCW, UN,
UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

Guadeloupe

UPU, WCL, WFTU

Guam

IOC, SPC, UPU

Guatemala

BCIE, CACM, FAO, G-24, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC,
ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,
Interpol,
IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer),
MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM, OAS, ONUB, OPANAL, OPCW,
PCA, RG, UN,
UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCL,
WCO, WFTU,
WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Guernsey

UPU

Guinea

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Guinea-Bissau

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW (signatory), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Guyana

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, CSN, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO (subscriber), ITU, LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OIC, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Haiti

ACCT, ACP, Caricom, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAES, MIGA, OAS, OIF, OPANAL, OPCW (signatory), PCA,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO,
WIPO, WMO,
WToO, WTO

Holy See (Vatican City)

CE (observer), IAEA, ICFTU, IOM (observer),
ITU, NAM (guest), OAS (observer), OPCW, OSCE, UN (observer),
UNCTAD,
UNHCR, UPU, WIPO, WToO (observer), WTO (observer)

Honduras

BCIE, CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU,
ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,
ISO
(subscriber), ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MINURSO, NAM,
OAS,
OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU,
WCL, WCO,
WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Hong Kong

APEC, AsDB, BIS, ICC, ICFTU, IHO, IMF, IMO (associate),
IOC, ISO (correspondent), UPU, WCL, WCO, WMO, WToO
(associate), WTO

Hungary

ACCT (observer), Australia Group, BIS, CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC,
EBRD, EIB, ESA (cooperating state), EU (new member), FAO, G- 9,
IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFC, IFRCS,
ILO,
IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO,
NAM
(guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OIF (observer),
OPCW,
OSCE, PCA, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR,

UNIDO, UNOMIG,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU (associate), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Iceland

Arctic Council, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CE, EAPC, EBRD, EFTA, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC,

IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NATO,

NC, NEA, NIB, OECD, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WCO,

WEU (associate), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

India

AfDB, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner), BIMSTEC, BIS, C, CERN (observer), CP, EAS, FAO, G- 6, G-15, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM, OAS

(observer), ONUB, OPCW, PCA, PIF (partner), SAARC, SACEP, SCO

(observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMEE,

UNMIS, UNMOVIC, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO

Indonesia

APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, BIS, CP, EAS, FAO, G-15, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO,

ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM, OIC, OPCW, OPEC, PIF (partner), UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO

Iran

ABEDA, CP, ECO, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, OPEC,

PCA, SCO (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UPU,

WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Iraq

ABEDA, AFESD, AMF, CAEU, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM,

IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO, ITU,

LAS, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Ireland

AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CE, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris

Club, PCA, PFP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMIL,

UNOCI, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WEU (observer), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Isle of Man

UPU

Israel

BIS, BSEC (observer), CERN (observer), EBRD, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, OAS (observer), OPCW (signatory), OSCE (partner), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,

UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Italy

AfDB, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, BSEC (observer), CBSS (observer), CDB, CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO,

G- 7, G- 8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM,

IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,

IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MINURSO, NAM (guest), NATO,

NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, SECI

(observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMOGIP,

UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Jamaica

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-15, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO

Japan

AfDB, APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner),
Australia Group, BIS, CE (observer), CERN (observer), CP, EAS,
EBRD,
FAO, G-5, G-7, G-8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU,
ICRM,
IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC,
IOM,
IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA, MIGA, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD,
OPCW,
OSCE (partner), Paris Club, PCA, PIF (partner), SAARC (observer),
SECI (observer), UN, UN Security Council (temporary), UNCTAD,
UNDOF,
UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMOVIC, UNRWA, UPU,
WCL, WCO, WFTU,
WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Jordan

ABEDA, AFESD, AMF, CAEU, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC,
ICCt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO,
Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, MINUSTAH,
MONUC, NAM,
OIC, ONUB, OPCW, OSCE (partner), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,
UNHCR,
UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UNRWA,
UPU, WCO, WFTU,
WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Kazakhstan

AsDB, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, ECO, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM,
IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,
IPU,
ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (observer), NSG, OAS (observer), OIC,
OPCW,
OSCE, PFP, SCO, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL,

WCO, WFTU, WHO,
WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Kenya

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, EADB, FAO, G-15, G-77, IAEA, IBRD,
ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IGAD, ILO, IMF,
IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC,
NAM, ONUB,

OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE,
UNMIL, UNMIS,

UNOCI, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Kiribati

ACP, AsDB, C, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC,
IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOC, ITU, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN,
UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Korea, North

ARF, FAO, G-77, ICAO, ICRM, IFAD, IFRCS, IHO, IMO, IOC,
IPU, ISO, ITU, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU,
WFTU, WHO, WIPO,
WMO, WToO

Korea, South

AfDB, APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner),
Australia Group, BIS, CP, EAS, EBRD, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD,
ICAO,

ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO,
IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA, MIGA, NEA, NSG,
OAS

(observer), OECD, ONUB, OPCW, OSCE (partner), PCA, PIF
(partner),

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS,

UNMOGIP, UNOMIG,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Kuwait

ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, BDEAC, CAEU, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA,

IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC,

IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA,

NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPCW, OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNITAR,

UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Kyrgyzstan

AsDB, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, ECO, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt

(signatory), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol,

IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM (observer),

OIC,

OPCW, OSCE, PCA, PFP, SCO, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS,

UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Laos

ACCT, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, CP, EAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO,

ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ITU,

MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU,

WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Latvia

Australia Group, BA, BIS, CBSS, CE, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EU (new member), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRCS,

IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent),

ITU, MIGA, NATO, NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WCO, WEU (associate partner), WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO

Lebanon

ABEDA, ACCT, AFESD, AMF, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAS (observer), OIC,

OIF, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WCO, WFTU,

WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Lesotho

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, ISO (subscriber), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OPCW, SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Liberia

ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC,

IOM, IPU, ITU, NAM, OPCW (signatory), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Libya

ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AMU, AU, CAEU, COMESA, FAO, G-77,

IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPCW,

OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Liechtenstein

CE, EBRD, EFTA, IAEA, ICt, ICRM, IFRCS, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ITU, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UPU, WCL, WIPO, WTO

Lithuania

ACCT (observer), Australia Group, BA, BIS, CBSS, CE, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EU (new member), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU,

ICRM, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NATO, NIB, NSG, OIF (observer), OPCW,

OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU (associate partner), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Luxembourg

ACCT, AsDB, Australia Group, Benelux, CE, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM,

IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU,

ISO, ITU, MIGA, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OIF, OPCW,

OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WCL, WCO,

WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Macau

IHO, IMF, IMO (associate), ISO (correspondent), UNESCO (associate), UPU, WCO, WMO, WToO (associate), WTO

Macedonia

BIS, CE, CEI, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, OIF, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, PFP, SECI,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Madagascar

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF,

IMO, InOC, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA,

NAM, OIF, OPCW, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Malawi

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC,

ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM, ONUB, OPCW, SADC, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO

Malaysia

APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, BIS, C, CP, EAS, FAO, G-15, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA,

MINURSO, MONUC, NAM, OIC, OPCW, PCA, PIF (partner), UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO

Maldives

AsDB, C, CP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, SAARC,

SACEP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Mali

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, Interpol,

IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM, OIC, OIF,

ONUB, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UPU, WADB

(regional), WAEMU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Malta

Australia Group, C, CE, EBRD, EIB, EU (new member), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, NSG, OPCW, OSCE, PCA,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Marshall Islands

ACP, AsDB, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, IDA,

IFC, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ITU, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO

Martinique

UPU, WCL, WFTU

Mauritania

ABEDA, ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AMU, AU, CAEU, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS,

ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OIF,

OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO

Mauritius

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,

InOC, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, PCA,

SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO

Mayotte

UPU

Mexico

APEC, BCIE, BIS, CAN (observer), CDB, CE (observer), CSN (observer), EBRD, FAO, G-3, G-6, G-15, G-24, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, NAFTA, NAM

(observer), NEA, OAS, OECD, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMOVIC, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Micronesia, Federated States of

ACP, AsDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO,

ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRCS, IMF, IOC, ITU, MIGA, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca,

SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO, WMO

Moldova

ACCT, BSEC, CE, CEI, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, GUAM, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, OIF, OPCW,

OSCE, PFP, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI,

UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Monaco

ACCT, CE, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICRM, IFRCS, IHO, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ITU, OIF, OPCW, OSCE, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO

Mongolia

ARF, AsDB, CP, EBRD, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC,

IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM, OPCW, OSCE (partner), SCO

(observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UPU,

WCO, WHO,
WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Montenegro

CEI, EBRD, FAO, IAEA, ICFTU, ILO, Interpol, IPU, ITU,
OSCE, UN, UPU, WHO, WTO (observer)

Montserrat

Caricom, CDB, ICFTU, Interpol (subbureau), OECS, UPU

Morocco

ABEDA, ACCT, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AMU, EBRD, FAO, G-77, IAEA,
IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD,
IFC,
IFRCs, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU,
LAS,
MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM, OAS (observer), OIC, OIF,
OPCW, OSCE
(partner), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,
UNITAR, UNOCI,
UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Mozambique

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt
(signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IHO, ILO,
IMF,
IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO (correspondent),
ITU,
MIGA, MONUC, NAM, OIC, OIF (observer), OPCW, SADC, UN,
UNCTAD,
UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO,
WIPO, WMO, WToO,
WTO

Namibia

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU,

ICRM, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, ONUB, OPCW,

SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS,

UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Nauru

ACP, AsDB, C, FAO, ICAO, ICt, Interpol, IOC, ITU, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Nepal

AsDB, BIMSTEC, CP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer),

IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM, ONUB,

OPCW, SAARC, SACEP, UN, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL,

UNMIS, UNOCI, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Netherlands

AfDB, Arctic Council (observer), AsDB, Australia Group, Benelux, BIS, CBSS (observer), CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EMU, ESA,

EU, FAO, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA,

IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU,

ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer),

OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, SECI (observer), UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIS, UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCL,

WCO, WEU, WHO,
WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Netherlands Antilles

ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, UNESCO (associate),
UPU, WCL, WCO, WMO, WToO (associate)

New Caledonia

ICFTU, PIF (observer), SPC, UPU, WFTU, WMO

New Zealand

ANZUS (US suspended security obligations to NZ on 11
August 1986), APEC, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner),
Australia

Group, BIS, C, CP, EAS, EBRD, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT,
ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,
Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAM (guest), NSG, OECD,
OPCW,
PCA, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,
UNMIS,
UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Nicaragua

BCIE, CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU,
ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM,
IPU,
ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), MIGA, NAM,
OAS,
OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR,
UNIDO, UPU, WCL,
WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Niger

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, IAEA,
IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO,
IMF,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MONUC, NAM, OIC,

OIF, ONUB, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNOCI, UPU, WADB

(regional), WAEMU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Nigeria

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, ECOWAS, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO,

IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC,

NAM, OAS (observer), OIC, ONUB, OPCW, OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOVIC, UNOCI, UPU, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Niue

ACP, FAO, IFAD, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Norfolk Island

UPU

Northern Mariana Islands

Interpol (subbureau), SPC, UPU

Norway

AfDB, Arctic Council, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EFTA, ESA, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT,

ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (guest), NATO, NC, NEA,

NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMEE, UNMIS, UNRWA, UNTSO,

UPU, WCO, WEU (associate), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Oman

ABEDA, AFESD, AMF, FAO, G-77, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC,

ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WToO

Pakistan

ARF, AsDB, C (reinstated 2004), CP, ECO, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO,

ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO,

MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM, OAS (observer), OIC, ONUB, OPCW, PCA, SAARC,

SACEP, SCO (observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR,

UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO

Palau

ACP, AsDB, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRCS, IMF, IOC, IPU, MIGA, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO

Panama

CAN (observer), CSN (observer), FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICct, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA (observer), MIGA, NAM,

OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Papua New Guinea

ACP, APEC, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (observer), C, CP, FAO,

G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU,

MIGA, NAM, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WToO

Paraguay

CAN (associate), CSN, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICct, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,

IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur, MIGA,

MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO,

WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Peru

APEC, CAN, CSN, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,

ICC, ICct, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur (associate), MIGA, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UN Security Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Philippines

APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, BIS, CP, EAS, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINUSTAH, NAM, OAS (observer), ONUB, OPCW, PIF (partner), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Pitcairn Islands

SPC, UPU

Poland

ACCT (observer), Arctic Council (observer), Australia Group, BIS, BSEC (observer), CBSS, CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EU, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM (guest), NATO, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMEE,

UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU
(associate), WFTU,
WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Portugal

AfDB, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD,
EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT,
ICFTU,
ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,
IOC,
IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, NAM (guest), NATO,
NEA,
NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, ONUB, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, SECI
(observer),
UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU,
WFTU, WHO,
WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Puerto Rico

Interpol (subbureau), IOC, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WToO
(associate)

Qatar

ABEDA, ACC, AFESD, AMF, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,
ICC,
ICRM, IDB, IFAD, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO,
ITU,
LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAPEC, OAS (observer), OIC, OPCW, OPEC,
PCA, UN, UN
Security Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU,
WCO, WHO,
WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Reunion

InOC, UPU, WFTU

Romania

ACCT, Australia Group, BIS, BSEC, CE, CEI, EAPC, EBRD, ESA (cooperating state), EU (applicant), FAO, G- 9, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MONUC, NAM (guest), NATO, NSG, OAS (observer), OIF, OPCW, OSCE, PCA, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU (associate partner), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WTO, ZC

Russia

APEC, Arctic Council, ARF, ASEAN (dialogue partner), BIS, BSEC, CBSS, CE, CERN (observer), CIS, EAPC, EBRD, G- 8, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MINURSO, MONUC, NAM (guest), NSG, OAS (observer), OIC (observer), ONUB, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, PFP, SCO, UN, UN Security Council, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOVIC, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WTO (observer), ZC

Rwanda

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, CEPGL, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM,

IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WTO

Saint Helena

ICFTU, UPU

Saint Kitts and Nevis

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO,

ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,

IOC, ITU, MIGA, OAS, OECS, OPANAL, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,

UPU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

Saint Lucia

ACCT, ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt

(signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OECS, OIF, OPANAL, OPCW,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

UPU, WFTU

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-77,

IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, ISO (subscriber), ITU, MIGA, OAS, OECS, OPANAL, OPCW,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

Samoa

ACP, AsDB, C, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOC, IPU, ITU, MIGA, OPCW, PIF,

Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

(observer)

San Marino

CE, FAO, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ITU, OPCW, OSCE, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WToO

Sao Tome and Principe

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ITU, NAM, OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Saudi Arabia

ABEDA, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, BIS, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAPEC, OAS (observer),

OIC, OPCW, OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WCO,

WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WToO

Senegal

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-15, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO,

IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU,

MIGA,

MONUC, NAM, OIC, OIF, ONUB, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,

UNMIL, UNMOVIC, UNOCI, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCL, WCO, WFTU,

WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Serbia

ABEDA, BIS, BSEC, CE, CEI, EBRD, FAO, G-9, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD (suspended), IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO,

IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM, OAS

(observer), OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, SECI, UN, UNCTAD,

UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIL, UNOCI, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO (observer)

Seychelles

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, InOC, Interpol, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF,

OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

(observer)

Sierra Leone

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Singapore

APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, BIS, C, CP, EAS, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Slovakia

ACCT (observer), Australia Group, BIS, BSEC (observer), CE, CEI, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EU (new member), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, UN, UN Security Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNIDO, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU (associate partner), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Slovenia

ACCT (observer), Australia Group, BIS, CE, CEI, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, EU (new member), FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM (guest), NATO, NSG, OAS (observer), OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WEU (associate partner), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Solomon Islands

ACP, AsDB, C, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT
(signatory), ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOC,
ITU,
MIGA, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU,
WFTU, WHO,
WMO, WTO

Somalia

ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AU, CAEU, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO,
ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IGAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,
IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ITU, LAS, NAM, OIC, UN, UNCTAD,
UNESCO,
UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

South Africa

ACP, AfDB, AU, BIS, C, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD,
ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO,
IMF,
IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM,
NSG, ONUB,
OPCW, PCA, SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR,
UNIDO, UNITAR,
UNMEE, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Spain

AfDB, AsDB, Australia Group, BCIE, BIS, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD,
EIB, EMU, ESA, EU, FAO, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT,
ICFTU,
ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,
IOC,
IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MONUC, NAM
(guest), NATO,
NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA,

SECI

(observer), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNMEE, UNRWA,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Sri Lanka

AsDB, BIMSTEC, C, CP, FAO, G-15, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINURSO, MINUSTAH, MONUC,

NAM, OAS (observer), OPCW, PCA, SAARC, SACEP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,

UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Sudan

ABEDA, ACP, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AU, CAEU, COMESA, FAO, G-77,

IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IGAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS,

MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Suriname

ACP, Caricom, CSN, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDB, IFAD, IFRCS, IHO (suspended), ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,

IOC, IPU, ITU, LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OIC, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, UN,

UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Svalbard

none

Swaziland

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OPCW, PCA, SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Sweden

AfDB, Arctic Council, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CBSS, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, ESA, EU, FAO, G- 6, G- 9, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM (guest), NC, NEA, NIB, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, PFP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOGIP, UNOMIG, UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCO, WEU (observer), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Switzerland

ACCT, AfDB, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EFTA, ESA, FAO, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MONUC, NAM (guest), NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OIF, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, PFP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMEE,

UNOMIG, UNRWA,

UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Syria

ABEDA, AFESD, AMF, CAEU, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAPEC, OIC,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNRWA, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO

Taiwan

APEC, AsDB, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IFRCS, IOC, WCL, WTO

note: Taiwan has acquired observer status on the competition committee and special observer status on the Trade Committee of the

OECD, and is seeking observer status with the backing of the US in WHO

Tajikistan

AsDB, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, ECO, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU,

ITU, MIGA, OIC, OPCW, OSCE, PFP, SCO, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO,

UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO (observer)

Tanzania

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, EADB, FAO, G-6, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OPCW, SADC, UN, UN

Security Council (temporary), UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE,

UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Thailand

APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, BIMSTEC, BIS, CP, EAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO,

ITU, MIGA, NAM, OAS (observer), OIC (observer), ONUB, OPCW, OSCE

(partner), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCL,

WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Togo

ABEDA, ACCT, ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, FZ, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MONUC,

NAM, OIC, OIF, ONUB, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIL,

UNOCI, UPU, WADB (regional), WAEMU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO

Tokelau

PIF (observer), SPC, UNESCO (associate), UPU

Tonga

ACP, AsDB, C, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ITU, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca,

SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

(observer)

Trinidad and Tobago

ACP, C, Caricom, CDB, FAO, G-24, G-77, IADB,
IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO,
IMF,
IMO, Interpol, IOC, ISO, ITU, LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OPANAL,
OPCW,
UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO,
WIPO, WMO, WTO

Tunisia

ABEDA, ACCT, AfDB, AFESD, AMF, AMU, AU, BSEC (observer),
FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD,
IFC,
IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU,
LAS,
MIGA, MONUC, NAM, OAPEC (suspended), OAS (observer), OIC,
OIF, ONUB,
OPCW, OSCE (partner), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO,
UNMEE, UPU,
WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Turkey

AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, BSEC, CE, CERN (observer), EAPC,
EBRD, ECO, EU (applicant), FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU,
ICRM,
IDA, IDB, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol,
IOC,
IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS (observer),
OECD, OIC,
OPCW, OSCE, PCA, SECI, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR,
UNIDO, UNMIS,
UNOCI, UNOMIG, UNRWA, UPU, WCO, WEU (associate), WFTU,
WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WToO, WTO, ZC

Turkmenistan

AsDB, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, ECO, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDB, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, OSCE, PFP, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO

Turks and Caicos Islands

Caricom (associate), CDB, Interpol (subbureau), UPU

Tuvalu

ACP, AsDB, C, FAO, IFRCS (observer), IMO, ITU, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Uganda

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, EADB, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IGAD, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Ukraine

Australia Group, BSEC, CBSS (observer), CE, CEI, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, GUAM, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MONUC, NAM (observer), NSG, OAS

(observer), OIF (observer), OPCW, OSCE, PCA, PFP, SECI (observer),

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOVIC, UNOMIG,

UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer), ZC

United Arab Emirates

ABEDA, AFESD, AMF, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO,

ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAPEC,

OIC, OPCW, OPEC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO,

WMO, WTO

United Kingdom

AfDB, Arctic Council (observer), AsDB, Australia

Group, BIS, C, CBSS (observer), CDB, CE, CERN, EAPC, EBRD, EIB, ESA,

EU, FAO, G- 5, G- 7, G- 8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICt,

ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS

(observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, PIF (partner), SECI

(observer), UN, UN Security Council, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR,

UNIDO, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMOVIC, UNOMIG, UNRWA, UPU, WCO, WEU, WHO,

WIPO, WMO, WTO, WToO, ZC

United States

AfDB, ANZUS, APEC, Arctic Council, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner), Australia Group, BIS, BSEC (observer), CBSS (observer), CE (observer), CERN (observer), CP, EAPC, EBRD, FAO, G-5, G-7, G-8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, MIGA, MINUSTAH, NAFTA, NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS, OECD, OPCW, OSCE, Paris Club, PCA, PIF (partner), SECI (observer), SPC, UN, UN Security Council, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNITAR, UNMEE, UNMIL, UNMOVIC, UNOMIG, UNRWA, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Uruguay

CAN (associate), CSN, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICRM, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur, MIGA, MINURSO, MINUSTAH, MONUC, NAM (observer), OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMOGIP, UNOCI, UNOMIG, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Uzbekistan

AsDB, CIS, EAPC, EBRD, ECO, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, OSCE, PFP, SCO, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO (observer)

Vanuatu

ACCT, ACP, AsDB, C, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOC, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, PIF,

Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOCI, UPU, WFTU, WHO,

WMO, WTO (observer)

Venezuela

CAN, CDB, CSN, FAO, G-3, G-15, G-24, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICFTU, ICRM, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF,

IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, Mercosur, MIGA,

NAM, OAS, OPANAL, OPCW, OPEC, PCA, RG, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR,

UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Vietnam

ACCT (observer), APEC, APT, ARF, AsDB, ASEAN, CP, EAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO,

Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OIF, OPCW,

UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO,

WToO, WTO (observer)

Virgin Islands

IOC, UPU

Wallis and Futuna

SPC, UPU

Western Sahara

none

Yemen

AFESD, AMF, CAEU, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT
(signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF,
IMO,
Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, LAS, MIGA,
NAM,
OAS (observer), OIC, ONUB, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,
UNHCR, UNIDO,
UNMIS, UNOCI, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO,
WTO (observer)

Zambia

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT,
ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC,
IOM,
IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, MIGA, MONUC, NAM, OPCW, PCA,
SADC,
UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMEE, UNMIL,
UNMIS, UPU, WCL,
WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTO

Zimbabwe

ACP, AfDB, AU, COMESA, FAO, G-15, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO,
ICCT (signatory), ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, ILO, IMF,
IMO,
Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, MIGA, NAM, OPCW, PCA,
SADC, UN,
UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNMIS, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU,
WHO, WIPO, WMO,
WToO, WTO

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@2108 Merchant marine

Albania

total: 24 ships (1000 GRT or over) 52,987 GRT/79,863 DWT

by type: cargo 23, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 1 (Turkey 1)

registered in other countries: 1 (Georgia 1) (2006)

Algeria

total: 41 ships (1000 GRT or over) 744,406 GRT/766,764 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 7, cargo 10, chemical tanker 2, liquefied gas 9, passenger/cargo 4, petroleum tanker 5, roll on/roll off 3, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 13 (UK 13) (2006)

Angola

total: 4 ships (1000 GRT or over) 4,343 GRT/4,643 DWT

by type: cargo 1, passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 1

registered in other countries: 5 (Bahamas 5) (2006)

Anguilla

registered in other countries: 1 (Panama 1) (2006)

Antigua and Barbuda

total: 1,011 ships (1000 GRT or over) 7,452,503

GRT/9,783,309 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 40, cargo 596, chemical tanker 7, container 321, liquefied gas 11, passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 12, roll on/roll off 21

foreign-owned: 984 (Australia 1, Bangladesh 4, Belgium 4, Colombia

2, Denmark 14, Estonia 12, France 1, Germany 858, Iceland 8, Isle of

Man 2, Latvia 5, Lebanon 1, Lithuania 3, Netherlands 14, Norway 11,

NZ 1, Poland 3, Russia 6, Singapore 1, Slovenia 6, Switzerland 4, Turkey 8, UK 7, US 7, Vietnam 1) (2006)

Argentina

total: 41 ships (1000 GRT or over) 435,969 GRT/707,767 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 10, chemical tanker 1, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 3, petroleum tanker 21, refrigerated cargo 2, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 11 (Chile 6, UK 4, Uruguay 1)

registered in other countries: 24 (Bolivia 1, Chile 1, Liberia 7, Panama 9, Paraguay 3, Uruguay 3) (2006)

Australia

total: 53 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,361,000 GRT/1,532,874 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 17, cargo 4, chemical tanker 3, container 1, liquefied gas 4, passenger 6, passenger/cargo 7, petroleum tanker 6,
roll on/roll off 5

foreign-owned: 17 (Canada 1, France 3, Germany 3, Japan 1, Netherlands 2, Norway 1, Philippines 1, UK 2, US 3)

registered in other countries: 34 (Antigua and Barbuda 1, Bahamas 2, Bermuda 3, Fiji 1, Hong Kong 1, Liberia 2, Marshall Islands 2, Netherlands 1, NZ 2, Panama 3, Portugal 1, Singapore 7, Tonga 1, UK 3, US 2, Vanuatu 2) (2006)

Austria

total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 34,072 GRT/44,437 DWT

by type: cargo 6, container 2

foreign-owned: 2 (Netherlands 2)

registered in other countries: 14 (Liberia 13, Malta 1) (2006)

Azerbaijan

total: 84 ships (1000 GRT or over) 405,395 GRT/436,666 DWT
by type: cargo 26, passenger 2, passenger/cargo 8, petroleum
tanker

43, roll on/roll off 2, specialized tanker 3

registered in other countries: 4 (Georgia 2, Malta 2) (2006)

Bahamas, The

total: 1,177 ships (1000 GRT or over) 37,743,270

GRT/50,918,747 DWT

by type: barge carrier 1, bulk carrier 253, cargo 250, chemical
tanker 64, container 79, liquefied gas 35, livestock carrier 2,
passenger 115, passenger/cargo 34, petroleum tanker 175,
refrigerated cargo 114, roll on/roll off 20, specialized tanker 5,
vehicle carrier 30

foreign-owned: 1,093 (Angola 5, Australia 2, Belgium 13, Canada
18,

China 3, Cuba 1, Cyprus 13, Denmark 59, Estonia 1, Finland 8,
France

37, Germany 22, Greece 232, Hong Kong 8, Iceland 1, India 1,
Indonesia 4, Ireland 2, Israel 1, Italy 5, Japan 51, Jordan 2, Kenya
1, Latvia 1, Malaysia 12, Monaco 17, Montenegro 2, Netherlands
24,

Nigeria 2, Norway 259, Philippines 1, Poland 15, Reunion 1,
Russia

6, Saudi Arabia 12, Singapore 12, Slovenia 1, Spain 12, Sweden 6,
Switzerland 2, Thailand 1, Turkey 8, UAE 16, UK 69, Uruguay 2,
US

121, Venezuela 1)

registered in other countries: 4 (Barbados 1, Liberia 1, Panama 2)
(2006)

Bahrain

total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 235,449 GRT/339,728 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 4, cargo 1, container 2, petroleum tanker 1

foreign-owned: 3 (Kuwait 3) (2006)

Bangladesh

total: 42 ships (1000 GRT or over) 341,733 GRT/485,840 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 3, cargo 29, container 6, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 3

foreign-owned: 1 (China 1)

registered in other countries: 10 (Antigua and Barbuda 4, Comoros 1, Malta 3, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Singapore 1) (2006)

Barbados

total: 58 ships (1000 GRT or over) 433,390 GRT/664,998 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 11, cargo 32, chemical tanker 7, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 3, roll on/roll off 2, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 57 (Bahamas, The 1, Canada 8, Greece 11, Lebanon 1,

Monaco 1, Norway 29, UAE 1, UK 5)

registered in other countries: 1 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1) (2006)

Belgium

total: 66 ships (1000 GRT or over) 3,952,159 GRT/6,521,645 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 19, cargo 4, chemical tanker 2, container 10, liquefied gas 15, petroleum tanker 12, roll on/roll off 4

foreign-owned: 10 (Denmark 4, Greece 4, UK 2)

registered in other countries: 113 (Antigua and Barbuda 4, Bahamas

13, Bermuda 4, Cyprus 1, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 6, Georgia 1, Gibraltar 2, Greece 12, Hong Kong 3, Luxembourg 9, Malta

10, Mozambique 2, Netherlands 2, Netherlands Antilles 4, Panama 11,

Portugal 8, Russia 4, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 3, Singapore

12, Sweden 2) (2006)

Belize

total: 285 ships (1000 GRT or over) 985,464 GRT/1,322,629 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 36, cargo 203, chemical tanker 7, container 4,

passenger/cargo 3, petroleum tanker 13, refrigerated cargo 12, roll

on/roll off 6, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 225 (China 103, Croatia 1, Cyprus 2, Estonia 3, Germany 3, Greece 2, Hong Kong 8, Iceland 2, Indonesia 2, Italy 4,

Japan 2, North Korea 2, South Korea 4, Latvia 6, Lithuania 1, Malaysia 1, Mexico 1, Norway 2, Poland 2, Russia 36, Singapore 6, Spain 3, Switzerland 1, Turkey 11, UAE 5, Ukraine 7, US 5) (2006)

Bermuda

total: 132 ships (1000 GRT or over) 7,873,728 GRT/8,688,692 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 25, cargo 1, container 24, liquefied gas 23, passenger 19, passenger/cargo 6, petroleum tanker 16, refrigerated

cargo 13, roll on/roll off 5

foreign-owned: 116 (Australia 3, Belgium 4, France 1, Germany 21,

Greece 2, Hong Kong 10, Indonesia 1, Ireland 1, Israel 3, Monaco 2,

Nigeria 11, Norway 5, Sweden 14, Switzerland 2, UK 9, US 27)

registered in other countries: 6 (Liberia 1, Marshall Islands 4, Panama 1) (2006)

Bolivia

total: 24 ships (1000 GRT or over) 127,297 GRT/198,525 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 8, chemical tanker 1, passenger/cargo

3, petroleum tanker 10
foreign-owned: 10 (Argentina 1, China 1, Egypt 2, Iran 1, Singapore
3, Taiwan 1, Yemen 1) (2006)

Brazil

total: 137 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,038,923 GRT/3,057,820 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 21, cargo 21, chemical tanker 8, container 8, liquefied gas 12, passenger/cargo 12, petroleum tanker 47, roll on/roll off 8
foreign-owned: 15 (Chile 1, Germany 7, Norway 2, Spain 4, UK 1)
registered in other countries: 5 (Ghana 1, Liberia 3, Marshall Islands 1) (2006)

British Virgin Islands

registered in other countries: 1 (North Korea
1) (2006)

Brunei

total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 465,937 GRT/413,393 DWT
by type: liquefied gas 8
foreign-owned: 8 (UK 8) (2006)

Bulgaria

total: 75 ships (1000 GRT or over) 872,653 GRT/1,294,877 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 40, cargo 17, chemical tanker 4, container 6, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 3, roll on/roll off 4
foreign-owned: 2 (Germany 1, Russia 1)
registered in other countries: 41 (Cambodia 1, Comoros 1, Malta 13,
Panama 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 17, Slovakia 7, unknown
1) (2006)

Burma

total: 34 ships (1000 GRT or over) 402,699 GRT/620,642 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 8, cargo 20, passenger 2, passenger/cargo 3,
specialized tanker 1
foreign-owned: 9 (Germany 5, Japan 4) (2006)

Cambodia

total: 544 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,777,907 GRT/2,529,708
DWT
by type: bulk carrier 41, cargo 443, chemical tanker 11, container
10, livestock carrier 3, passenger/cargo 4, petroleum tanker 9,
refrigerated cargo 19, roll on/roll off 2, specialized tanker 1,
vehicle carrier 1
foreign-owned: 407 (Bulgaria 1, Canada 6, China 128, Cyprus 12,
Egypt 8, Gabon 1, Greece 8, Hong Kong 15, Indonesia 1, Japan 4,
South Korea 23, Latvia 2, Lebanon 6, Nigeria 2, Norway 1,
Philippines 1, Russia 105, Singapore 4, Spain 1, Syria 20, Taiwan
2,
Turkey 26, UAE 1, Ukraine 17, US 8, Yemen 3, unknown 1) (2006)

Cameroon

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 38,613 GRT/68,820 DWT
by type: petroleum tanker 1
foreign-owned: 1 (France 1) (2006)

Canada

total: 173 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,129,243 GRT/2,716,340
DWT
by type: bulk carrier 62, cargo 10, chemical tanker 9, container 2,
passenger 6, passenger/cargo 63, petroleum tanker 13, roll on/roll
off 8
foreign-owned: 7 (Germany 3, Netherlands 1, Norway 1, US 2)
registered in other countries: 111 (Australia 1, Bahamas 18,
Barbados 8, Cambodia 6, Cyprus 2, Denmark 1, Honduras 1, Hong
Kong
28, Liberia 2, Malta 18, Marshall Islands 6, Panama 4, Russia 1,

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 6, US 4, Vanuatu 5) (2006)

Cape Verde

total: 7 ships (1000 GRT or over) 12,300 GRT/7,726 DWT

by type: cargo 2, chemical tanker 1, passenger/cargo 4

foreign-owned: 2 (Spain 1, UK 1) (2006)

Cayman Islands

total: 132 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,746,290

GRT/4,366,790 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 32, cargo 14, chemical tanker 42, liquefied gas 1, passenger 1, petroleum tanker 14, refrigerated cargo 23, roll on/roll off 3, specialized tanker 1, vehicle carrier 1

foreign-owned: 130 (Denmark 5, Germany 13, Greece 21, Italy 12, Japan 1, Malaysia 1, Netherlands 4, Norway 2, Philippines 1, Singapore 10, Sweden 9, UK 10, US 41) (2006)

Chile

total: 46 ships (1000 GRT or over) 649,091 GRT/898,110 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 10, cargo 6, chemical tanker 10, container 1, liquefied gas 2, passenger 4, passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 7,

roll on/roll off 1, vehicle carrier 3

foreign-owned: 1 (Argentina 1)

registered in other countries: 17 (Argentina 6, Brazil 1, Marshall Islands 1, Panama 9) (2006)

China

total: 1,723 ships (1000 GRT or over) 21,405,633

GRT/32,411,260 DWT

by type: barge carrier 2, bulk carrier 387, cargo 695, chemical tanker 45, combination ore/oil 1, container 152, liquefied gas 31, passenger 8, passenger/cargo 83, petroleum tanker 261, refrigerated

cargo 30, roll on/roll off 8, specialized tanker 6, vehicle carrier

14

foreign-owned: 13 (Hong Kong 7, Japan 3, South Korea 2, Norway 1)

registered in other countries: 1,191 (Bahamas 3, Bangladesh 1, Belize 103, Bolivia 1, Cambodia 128, Cyprus 11, Georgia 2, Honduras

3, Hong Kong 274, India 2, North Korea 1, Liberia 35, Malaysia 1, Malta 14, Mongolia 4, Norway 3, Panama 420, Saint Vincent and the

Grenadines 103, Sierra Leone 2, Singapore 23, Thailand 1, Tuvalu 23, unknown 33) (2006)

Colombia

total: 17 ships (1000 GRT or over) 42,413 GRT/58,737 DWT

by type: cargo 13, liquefied gas 1, petroleum tanker 3

registered in other countries: 7 (Antigua and Barbuda 2, Panama 5)

(2006)

Comoros

total: 121 ships (1000 GRT or over) 564,882 GRT/801,238 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 10, cargo 85, chemical tanker 1, container 1, livestock carrier 1, passenger 2, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 9, refrigerated cargo 5, roll on/roll off 5, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 72 (Bangladesh 1, Bulgaria 1, Greece 10, India 1, Kenya 1, Kuwait 1, Lebanon 6, Nigeria 2, Norway 1, Pakistan 2, Philippines 1, Russia 4, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Saudi Arabia 3, Syria 4, Turkey 11, UAE 6, Ukraine 14, US 2) (2006)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 1,004 GRT/1,640 DWT by type: petroleum tanker 1 foreign-owned: 1 (Congo, Republic of the 1) (2006)

Congo, Republic of the
registered in other countries: 1 (Congo,
Democratic Republic of the 1) (2006)

Cook Islands
total: 6 ships (1000 GRT or over) 48,422 GRT/51,900 DWT
by type: cargo 2, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 3
foreign-owned: 5 (Norway 1, NZ 1, Sweden 3) (2006)

Costa Rica
total: 2 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,308 GRT/743 DWT
by type: passenger/cargo 2 (2006)

Croatia
total: 72 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,079,286 GRT/1,724,698
DWT
by type: bulk carrier 22, cargo 11, chemical tanker 3,
passenger/cargo 27, petroleum tanker 5, refrigerated cargo 1, roll
on/roll off 3
registered in other countries: 36 (Belize 1, Cyprus 2, Liberia 7,
Malta 10, Marshall Islands 2, Panama 5, Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines 9) (2006)

Cuba
total: 11 ships (1000 GRT or over) 33,932 GRT/48,791 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 2, chemical tanker 1, passenger 1,
petroleum tanker 3, refrigerated cargo 2
foreign-owned: 1 (Spain 1)
registered in other countries: 17 (Bahamas 1, Cyprus 2,
Netherlands
Antilles 1, Panama 11, Spain 1, unknown 1) (2006)

Cyprus
total: 884 ships (1000 GRT or over) 19,477,944 GRT/31,157,473
DWT
by type: bulk carrier 354, cargo 210, chemical tanker 44,

container

145, liquefied gas 8, passenger 7, passenger/cargo 23, petroleum tanker 64, refrigerated cargo 15, roll on/roll off 9, vehicle carrier 5

foreign-owned: 777 (Belgium 1, Canada 2, China 11, Croatia 2, Cuba

2, Denmark 1, Estonia 6, Germany 214, Greece 337, Greenland 1, Hong

Kong 1, India 5, Iran 2, Ireland 3, Israel 3, Italy 2, Japan 17, South Korea 1, Latvia 4, Netherlands 18, Norway 16, Philippines 1,

Poland 20, Portugal 2, Russia 53, Singapore 1, Slovakia 1, Slovenia

4, Spain 7, Sweden 3, Switzerland 4, Syria 3, UAE 11, UK 6, Ukraine

4, US 7, unknown 1)

registered in other countries: 87 (Bahamas 13, Belize 2, Cambodia 12, Georgia 1, Gibraltar 1, Greece 1, Isle of Man 1, Liberia 3, Malta 15, Marshall Islands 15, Norway 2, Panama 14, Portugal 1, Russia 2, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Sierra Leone 1, Turkey

2) (2006)

Czech Republic

registered in other countries: 1 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1) (2006)

Denmark

total: 293 ships (1000 GRT or over) 7,986,735 GRT/9,936,431 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 7, cargo 63, chemical tanker 48, container 86,

liquefied gas 4, livestock carrier 2, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 40, petroleum tanker 23, refrigerated cargo 7, roll on/roll off 8, specialized tanker 4

foreign-owned: 25 (Canada 1, Germany 13, Greece 5, Greenland 1, Norway 3, Sweden 1, UK 1)

registered in other countries: 409 (Antigua and Barbuda 14, Bahamas

59, Belgium 4, Cayman Islands 5, Cyprus 1, Egypt 1, Estonia 2, France 1, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 2, Gibraltar 1, Hong

Kong 6, Isle of Man 53, North Korea 1, Liberia 8, Lithuania 10, Malta 6, Marshall Islands 1, Mexico 2, Netherlands 9, Netherlands Antilles 1, Norway 32, Panama 34, Portugal 4, Saint Vincent and the

Grenadines 14, Singapore 52, South Africa 1, Spain 1, Sweden 4, UK

46, US 24, Vanuatu 6, Venezuela 3, Vietnam 1) (2006)

Djibouti

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 1,369 GRT/3,030 DWT

by type: cargo 1 (2006)

Dominica

total: 48 ships (1000 GRT or over) 634,668 GRT/1,100,558 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 6, cargo 24, chemical tanker 4, container 2, petroleum tanker 6, refrigerated cargo 4, roll on/roll off 1, vehicle carrier 1

foreign-owned: 45 (Estonia 11, Germany 1, Greece 5, Latvia 1, Norway

1, NZ 4, Russia 2, Saudi Arabia 3, Singapore 9, Syria 1, Turkey 3, UAE 2, Ukraine 2) (2006)

Dominican Republic

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 1,587 GRT/1,165 DWT

by type: cargo 1 (2006)

Ecuador

total: 31 ships (1000 GRT or over) 184,819 GRT/300,339 DWT
by type: chemical tanker 1, liquefied gas 1, passenger 7, petroleum
tanker 21, specialized tanker 1
foreign-owned: 2 (Norway 1, Paraguay 1)
registered in other countries: 1 (Georgia 1) (2006)

Egypt

total: 76 ships (1000 GRT or over) 987,524 GRT/1,467,139 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 14, cargo 33, container 2, passenger/cargo 5,
petroleum tanker 13, roll on/roll off 9
foreign-owned: 9 (Denmark 1, Greece 6, Lebanon 2)
registered in other countries: 49 (Bolivia 2, Cambodia 8, Georgia
8,
Honduras 4, North Korea 2, Panama 16, Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines 3, Sao Tome and Principe 1, Saudi Arabia 2, Sierra
Leone
1, Thailand 1, unknown 1) (2006)

Equatorial Guinea

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 1,745 GRT/3,434
DWT
by type: cargo 1 (2006)

Eritrea

total: 6 ships (1000 GRT or over) 19,506 GRT/23,649 DWT
by type: cargo 3, liquefied gas 1, petroleum tanker 1, roll on/roll
off 1 (2006)

Estonia

total: 35 ships (1000 GRT or over) 388,723 GRT/98,393 DWT
by type: cargo 7, passenger/cargo 26, petroleum tanker 2
foreign-owned: 4 (Denmark 2, Norway 2)
registered in other countries: 72 (Antigua and Barbuda 12,
Bahamas
1, Belize 3, Cyprus 6, Dominica 11, Isle of Man 2, Liberia 1, Malta

4, Norway 1, Panama 3, Russia 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
25, Slovakia 1, Vanuatu 1) (2006)

Ethiopia

total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 79,441 GRT/97,669 DWT
by type: cargo 6, roll on/roll off 2 (2006)

Faroe Islands

total: 18 ships (1000 GRT or over) 19,265 GRT/9,171 DWT
by type: cargo 10, container 2, passenger/cargo 4, petroleum tanker 2
foreign-owned: 8 (Iceland 4, Norway 4) (2006)

Fiji

total: 7 ships (1000 GRT or over) 15,867 GRT/8,432 DWT
by type: passenger 3, passenger/cargo 2, roll on/roll off 2
foreign-owned: 1 (Australia 1) (2006)

Finland

total: 87 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,250,600 GRT/952,072 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 4, cargo 22, chemical tanker 6, container 1, passenger 5, passenger/cargo 20, petroleum tanker 4, roll on/roll off 25
foreign-owned: 3 (Norway 1, Russia 1, UK 1)
registered in other countries: 48 (Bahamas 8, Germany 2, Gibraltar 3, Luxembourg 4, Marshall Islands 2, Netherlands 13, Norway 4, Sweden 11, UK 1) (2006)

France

total: 61 ships (1000 GRT or over) 875,777 GRT/1,318,605 DWT
by type: cargo 1, chemical tanker 3, container 5, liquefied gas 6, passenger 3, passenger/cargo 32, petroleum tanker 10, roll on/roll off 1
foreign-owned: 13 (Denmark 1, Hong Kong 1, Italy 2, Monaco 1, Norway

1, NZ 1, Singapore 2, Sweden 2, Switzerland 2)
registered in other countries: 154 (Antigua and Barbuda 1, Australia
3, Bahamas 37, Bermuda 1, Cameroon 1, French Polynesia 1, French
Southern and Antarctic Lands 36, Gibraltar 1, Indonesia 1, Isle of
Man 2, Italy 1, South Korea 12, Liberia 3, Luxembourg 14, Malta
6,
Mexico 1, Morocco 1, Panama 15, Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines 8,
UK 4, Wallis and Futuna 5) (2006)

French Polynesia
total: 13 ships (1000 GRT or over) 23,684
GRT/17,291 DWT
by type: cargo 4, passenger 2, passenger/cargo 5, refrigerated
cargo
1, roll on/roll off 1
foreign-owned: 1 (France 1)
registered in other countries: 2 (Wallis and Futuna 2) (2006)

French Southern and Antarctic Lands total: 77 ships (1000 GRT
or over) 3,432,833 GRT/5,345,291 DWT by type: bulk carrier 2,
chemical tanker 27, container 18, liquefied gas 5, petroleum tanker
15, roll on/roll off 6, vehicle carrier 4 foreign-owned: 76 (Belgium
6, Denmark 2, France 36, Germany 2, Hong Kong 2, Japan 4,
Norway 12, Saudi Arabia 1, Sweden 9, Switzerland 1, UK 1) (2006)

Gabon
registered in other countries: 2 (Cambodia 1, Panama 1) (2006)

Gambia, The
total: 5 ships (1000 GRT or over) 32,064 GRT/9,751 DWT
by type: passenger/cargo 4, petroleum tanker 1 (2006)

Georgia

total: 222 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,059,386 GRT/1,538,746 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 27, cargo 176, container 4, liquefied gas 1, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 3, petroleum tanker 3, refrigerated cargo 4, roll on/roll off 2, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 188 (Albania 1, Azerbaijan 2, Belgium 1, China 2, Cyprus 1, Ecuador 1, Egypt 8, Germany 1, Greece 8, Indonesia 1, South Korea 1, Lebanon 7, Monaco 13, Romania 11, Russia 28, Slovakia

1, Slovenia 1, Syria 43, Turkey 30, UAE 1, UK 4, Ukraine 22) (2006)

Germany

total: 394 ships (1000 GRT or over) 11,017,754 GRT/13,091,194 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 60, chemical tanker 13, container 273, liquefied gas 3, passenger 6, passenger/cargo 25, petroleum tanker 10, roll on/roll off 3

foreign-owned: 4 (Finland 2, Italy 1, Switzerland 1)

registered in other countries: 2,491 (Antigua and Barbuda 858, Australia 3, Bahamas 22, Belize 3, Bermuda 21, Brazil 7, Bulgaria 1,

Burma 5, Canada 3, Cayman Islands 13, Cyprus 214, Denmark 13, Dominica 1, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 2, Georgia 1, Gibraltar 108, Guyana 1, Hong Kong 6, Indonesia 1, Ireland 2, Isle of Man 56, Jamaica 3, Liberia 587, Luxembourg 10, Malaysia 2, Malta

64, Marshall Islands 194, Morocco 2, Netherlands 56, Netherlands Antilles 60, NZ 1, Panama 35, Portugal 17, Russia 2, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 8, Samoa 1, Singapore 9, Spain 12, Sri Lanka 5,

Sweden 3, Turkey 1, UK 76, US 2) (2006)

Ghana

total: 4 ships (1000 GRT or over) 6,308 GRT/9,418 DWT

by type: cargo 1, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 2
foreign-owned: 1 (Brazil 1) (2006)

Gibraltar

total: 180 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,129,379
GRT/1,437,754 DWT

by type: barge carrier 3, bulk carrier 1, cargo 105, chemical tanker
26, container 26, passenger 1, petroleum tanker 11, roll on/roll off
6, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 165 (Belgium 2, Cyprus 1, Denmark 1, Finland 3,
France 1, Germany 108, Greece 7, Iceland 1, Ireland 1, Italy 6,
Latvia 2, Netherlands 5, Norway 18, Sweden 5, UK 4) (2006)

Greece

total: 817 ships (1000 GRT or over) 31,895,832 GRT/54,341,584
DWT

by type: bulk carrier 270, cargo 61, chemical tanker 47, container
47, liquefied gas 5, passenger 11, passenger/cargo 114, petroleum
tanker 244, roll on/roll off 17, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 24 (Belgium 12, Cyprus 1, Hong Kong 1, UK 9, US
1)

registered in other countries: 2,363 (Bahamas 232, Barbados 11,
Belgium 4, Belize 2, Bermuda 2, Cambodia 8, Cayman Islands 21,
Comoros 10, Cyprus 337, Denmark 5, Dominica 5, Egypt 6,
Georgia 8,

Gibraltar 7, Honduras 3, Hong Kong 27, Isle of Man 45, Italy 6,
Jamaica 6, North Korea 1, Lebanon 3, Liberia 267, Malta 495,
Marshall Islands 199, Norway 1, Panama 524, Philippines 5,
Portugal

4, Russia 1, Saint Kitts and Nevis 1, Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines 82, Sao Tome and Principe 1, Singapore 9, Slovakia 4,
UAE

2, UK 7, Uruguay 1, US 1, Venezuela 3, unknown 7) (2006)

Greenland

total: 3 ships (1000 GRT or over) 5,540 GRT/2,540 DWT
by type: cargo 1, passenger 2
registered in other countries: 2 (Cyprus 1, Denmark 1) (2006)

Guyana

total: 7 ships (1000 GRT or over) 12,461 GRT/15,155 DWT
by type: cargo 5, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 1
foreign-owned: 1 (Germany 1)
registered in other countries: 4 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 3, unknown 1) (2006)

Honduras

total: 136 ships (1000 GRT or over) 405,984 GRT/557,179 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 11, cargo 61, chemical tanker 5, container 1, liquefied gas 1, livestock carrier 1, passenger 5, passenger/cargo 9, petroleum tanker 29, refrigerated cargo 8, roll on/roll off 4, specialized tanker 1
foreign-owned: 43 (Canada 1, China 3, Egypt 4, Greece 3, Hong Kong 2, Israel 1, Japan 4, South Korea 6, Lebanon 1, Mexico 1, Qatar 1, Singapore 11, Taiwan 2, Tanzania 1, US 1, Vietnam 1) (2006)

Hong Kong

total: 924 ships (1000 GRT or over) 30,838,025 GRT/51,957,682 DWT
by type: barge carrier 2, bulk carrier 495, cargo 121, chemical tanker 44, container 133, liquefied gas 22, passenger 6, passenger/cargo 7, petroleum tanker 76, roll on/roll off 3, specialized tanker 7, vehicle carrier 8
foreign-owned: 562 (Australia 1, Belgium 3, Canada 28, China 274, Denmark 6, Germany 6, Greece 27, Indonesia 4, Japan 67, South Korea 6, Norway 26, Philippines 16, Portugal 1, Singapore 24, Syria 1, Taiwan 6, UAE 2, UK 43, US 21)

registered in other countries: 417 (Bahamas 8, Belize 8, Bermuda 10, Cambodia 15, China 7, Cyprus 1, France 1, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 2, Greece 1, Honduras 2, India 1, Liberia 37, Malaysia 14, Malta 2, Marshall Islands 7, Norway 55, Panama 169, Philippines 3, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 6, Singapore 50, Taiwan 3, Tuvalu 8, unknown 7) (2006)

Iceland

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 3,354 GRT/480 DWT

by type: passenger/cargo 1

registered in other countries: 34 (Antigua and Barbuda 8, Bahamas 1, Belize 2, Faroe Islands 4, Gibraltar 1, Malta 4, Norway 4, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 10) (2006)

India

total: 316 ships (1000 GRT or over) 7,772,313 GRT/13,310,858 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 96, cargo 72, chemical tanker 13, container 8, liquefied gas 17, passenger 3, passenger/cargo 10, petroleum tanker

96, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 10 (China 2, Hong Kong 1, UAE 6, UK 1)

registered in other countries: 46 (Bahamas 1, Comoros 1, Cyprus 5, North Korea 1, Liberia 3, Malta 1, Mauritius 2, Panama 19, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 6, Singapore 5, Venezuela 1, unknown 1) (2006)

Indonesia

total: 824 ships (1000 GRT or over) 3,773,771 GRT/4,887,614 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 43, cargo 451, chemical tanker 21, container 50, liquefied gas 7, livestock carrier 1, passenger 41, passenger/cargo 58, petroleum tanker 132, refrigerated cargo 2, roll

on/roll off 12, specialized tanker 4, vehicle carrier 2

foreign-owned: 30 (France 1, Germany 1, Japan 3, South Korea 1, Norway 1, Philippines 1, Singapore 17, Switzerland 3, UK 2)

registered in other countries: 122 (Bahamas 4, Belize 2, Bermuda 1, Cambodia 1, Georgia 1, Hong Kong 4, Liberia 1, Panama 50, Singapore 56, Thailand 1, unknown 1) (2006)

Iran

total: 141 ships (1000 GRT or over) 5,086,702 GRT/8,878,829 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 39, cargo 45, chemical tanker 4, container 12,

liquefied gas 1, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 6, petroleum tanker 30, roll on/roll off 3

foreign-owned: 1 (UAE 1)

registered in other countries: 22 (Bolivia 1, Cyprus 2, Malta 14, Panama 4, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1) (2006)

Iraq

total: 13 ships (1000 GRT or over) 67,796 GRT/101,317 DWT

by type: cargo 11, petroleum tanker 2 (2006)

Ireland

total: 23 ships (1000 GRT or over) 103,589 GRT/145,044 DWT

by type: cargo 19, chemical tanker 2, container 1, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 4 (Germany 2, US 2)

registered in other countries: 21 (Bahamas 2, Bermuda 1, Cyprus 3, Gibraltar 1, Netherlands 10, Panama 2, Saint Vincent and the

Grenadines 1, UK 1) (2006)

Isle of Man

total: 305 ships (1000 GRT or over) 8,266,229

GRT/13,792,927 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 38, cargo 65, chemical tanker 53, container 16, liquefied gas 38, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 74, refrigerated cargo 5, roll on/roll off 9, specialized tanker 1, vehicle carrier 5

foreign-owned: 213 (Cyprus 1, Denmark 53, Estonia 2, France 2, Germany 56, Greece 45, Italy 5, Japan 4, Monaco 3, Netherlands 1, Norway 27, Singapore 7, Sweden 1, Turkey 3, US 3)
registered in other countries: 9 (Antigua and Barbuda 2, Liberia 5, Marshall Islands 1, NZ 1) (2006)

Israel

total: 18 ships (1000 GRT or over) 716,382 GRT/845,053 DWT

by type: cargo 2, container 16

registered in other countries: 51 (Bahamas 1, Bermuda 3, Cyprus 3, Honduras 1, Liberia 5, Malta 23, Panama 6, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 2, Slovakia 7) (2006)

Italy

total: 591 ships (1000 GRT or over) 11,737,175 GRT/12,573,225 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 52, cargo 45, chemical tanker 136, container 25, liquefied gas 37, livestock carrier 3, passenger 16, passenger/cargo 150, petroleum tanker 49, refrigerated cargo 4, roll on/roll off 33, specialized tanker 13, vehicle carrier 28

foreign-owned: 36 (France 1, Greece 6, Spain 1, Taiwan 10, UK 3, US 15)

registered in other countries: 152 (Bahamas 5, Belize 4, Cayman Islands 12, Cyprus 2, France 2, Germany 1, Gibraltar 6, Isle of Man 5, Jamaica 1, Liberia 16, Malta 29, Marshall Islands 1, Norway 4, Panama 15, Portugal 12, Romania 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

18, Singapore 2, Spain 2, Sweden 7, Turkey 3, UK 4) (2006)

Jamaica

total: 10 ships (1000 GRT or over) 124,323 GRT/184,247 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 5, cargo 2, petroleum tanker 1, roll on/roll off 2

foreign-owned: 10 (Germany 3, Greece 6, Italy 1) (2006)

Japan

total: 683 ships (1000 GRT or over) 10,415,892 GRT/11,765,038 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 134, cargo 30, chemical tanker 20, container 11, liquefied gas 59, passenger 14, passenger/cargo 149, petroleum

tanker 156, refrigerated cargo 3, roll on/roll off 51, vehicle carrier 56

registered in other countries: 2,459 (Australia 1, Bahamas 51, Belize 2, Burma 4, Cambodia 4, Cayman Islands 1, China 3, Cyprus 17,

French Southern and Antarctic Lands 4, Honduras 4, Hong Kong 67,

Indonesia 3, Isle of Man 4, South Korea 1, Liberia 102, Malaysia 4, Malta 1, Marshall Islands 7, Mongolia 1, Norway 1, Panama 2007, Philippines 26, Portugal 9, Singapore 100, Sweden 2, Thailand 4, Vanuatu 28, unknown 1) (2006)

Jordan

total: 25 ships (1000 GRT or over) 346,698 GRT/501,060 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 9, container 2, passenger/cargo 6, petroleum tanker 2, roll on/roll off 4

foreign-owned: 11 (UAE 11)

registered in other countries: 15 (Bahamas 2, Panama 13) (2006)

Kazakhstan

total: 6 ships (1000 GRT or over) 27,173 GRT/43,475 DWT

by type: cargo 2, petroleum tanker 3, refrigerated cargo 1

foreign-owned: 2 (Oman 2) (2006)

Kenya

total: 3 ships (1000 GRT or over) 6,049 GRT/7,082 DWT

by type: passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 1

registered in other countries: 6 (Bahamas 1, Comoros 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 2, Tuvalu 1, unknown 1) (2006)

Kiribati

total: 2 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,749 GRT/3,911 DWT

by type: cargo 1, passenger/cargo 1

foreign-owned: 1 (UAE 1) (2006)

Korea, North

total: 232 ships (1000 GRT or over) 983,182

GRT/1,370,104 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 14, cargo 176, chemical tanker 1, container 4,

livestock carrier 3, passenger/cargo 5, petroleum tanker 17,

refrigerated cargo 3, roll on/roll off 8, vehicle carrier 1

foreign-owned: 60 (British Virgin Islands 1, China 1, Denmark 1, Egypt 2, Greece 1, India 1, Lebanon 6, Lithuania 1, Marshall Islands

1, Pakistan 3, Romania 11, Russia 1, Singapore 1, Syria 14, Turkey 4, UAE 6, US 3, Yemen 2)

registered in other countries: 5 (Belize 2, Mongolia 3) (2006)

Korea, South

total: 669 ships (1000 GRT or over) 8,634,188

GRT/13,733,624 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 157, cargo 193, chemical tanker 98, container

81, liquefied gas 22, passenger 5, passenger/cargo 24, petroleum tanker 57, refrigerated cargo 17, roll on/roll off 6, specialized tanker 3, vehicle carrier 6

foreign-owned: 22 (France 12, Japan 1, UK 2, US 7)

registered in other countries: 365 (Belize 4, Cambodia 23, China 2, Cyprus 1, Georgia 1, Honduras 6, Hong Kong 6, Indonesia 1, Liberia

3, Malaysia 1, Malta 6, Marshall Islands 1, Panama 291, Singapore 17, unknown 2) (2006)

Kuwait

total: 38 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,424,983 GRT/3,996,755 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 1, container 6, liquefied gas 5, livestock carrier 3, petroleum tanker 21

registered in other countries: 28 (Bahrain 3, Comoros 1, Liberia 1, Libya 1, Panama 2, Qatar 7, Saudi Arabia 5, UAE 8) (2006)

Laos

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 2,370 GRT/3,110 DWT

by type: cargo 1 (2006)

Latvia

total: 21 ships (1000 GRT or over) 250,559 GRT/336,136 DWT

by type: cargo 7, chemical tanker 1, liquefied gas 2, passenger/cargo 3, petroleum tanker 7, roll on/roll off 1

registered in other countries: 105 (Antigua and Barbuda 5, Bahamas

1, Belize 6, Cambodia 2, Cyprus 4, Dominica 1, Gibraltar 2, Liberia 14, Malta 40, Marshall Islands 7, Panama 3, Russia 2, Saint Vincent

and the Grenadines 18) (2006)

Lebanon

total: 39 ships (1000 GRT or over) 150,598 GRT/178,295 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 4, cargo 18, livestock carrier 10,
refrigerated cargo 1, roll on/roll off 3, vehicle carrier 3

foreign-owned: 4 (Greece 3, Syria 1)

registered in other countries: 59 (Antigua and Barbuda 1,
Barbados

1, Cambodia 6, Comoros 6, Egypt 2, Georgia 7, Honduras 1, North
Korea 6, Liberia 2, Malta 10, Mongolia 1, Panama 2, Saint Vincent
and the Grenadines 4, Sao Tome and Principe 1, Syria 7, unknown
2)

(2006)

Liberia

total: 1,687 ships (1000 GRT or over) 62,522,787

GRT/96,776,521 DWT

by type: barge carrier 3, bulk carrier 322, cargo 83, chemical
tanker 199, combination ore/oil 2, container 477, liquefied gas 75,
passenger 2, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 397,
refrigerated

cargo 76, roll on/roll off 4, specialized tanker 11, vehicle carrier
35

foreign-owned: 1,611 (Argentina 7, Australia 2, Austria 13,
Bahamas,

The 1, Bermuda 1, Brazil 3, Canada 2, China 35, Croatia 7, Cyprus
3,

Denmark 8, Estonia 1, France 3, Germany 587, Greece 267, Hong
Kong

37, India 3, Indonesia 1, Isle of Man 5, Israel 5, Italy 16, Japan
102, South Korea 3, Kuwait 1, Latvia 14, Lebanon 2, Mexico 1,
Monaco

10, Netherlands 29, Norway 38, Poland 14, Qatar 2, Russia 77,
Saudi

Arabia 24, Singapore 28, Slovenia 2, Sweden 8, Switzerland 7,

Taiwan

69, Turkey 1, UAE 18, UK 41, Ukraine 16, Uruguay 3, US 93, unknown

1) (2006)

Libya

total: 18 ships (1000 GRT or over) 86,034 GRT/89,820 DWT

by type: cargo 10, liquefied gas 3, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 2, roll on/roll off 2

foreign-owned: 4 (Kuwait 1, Norway 1, Turkey 2) (2006)

Lithuania

total: 49 ships (1000 GRT or over) 353,094 GRT/352,883 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 6, cargo 20, chemical tanker 1, container 1, passenger/cargo 5, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 14, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 10 (Denmark 10)

registered in other countries: 17 (Antigua and Barbuda 3, Belize 1, North Korea 1, Norway 1, Panama 5, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

3, unknown 3) (2006)

Luxembourg

total: 42 ships (1000 GRT or over) 557,636 GRT/792,069 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 6, chemical tanker 16, container 7, liquefied gas 2, passenger 3, petroleum tanker 3, roll on/roll off 5

foreign-owned: 42 (Belgium 9, Finland 4, France 14, Germany 10, Netherlands 2, US 3) (2006)

Madagascar

total: 9 ships (1000 GRT or over) 13,896 GRT/18,466 DWT

by type: cargo 5, passenger 2, petroleum tanker 2 (2006)

Malaysia

total: 312 ships (1000 GRT or over) 5,542,727 GRT/7,544,154 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 19, cargo 99, chemical tanker 38, container 48, liquefied gas 27, livestock carrier 1, passenger/cargo 8, petroleum tanker 61, roll on/roll off 5, vehicle carrier 6
foreign-owned: 66 (China 1, Germany 2, Hong Kong 14, Japan 4, South

Korea 1, Singapore 44)
registered in other countries: 68 (Bahamas 12, Belize 1, Cayman Islands 1, Mongolia 1, Panama 13, Philippines 1, Singapore 35, US 4)
(2006)

Maldives

total: 17 ships (1000 GRT or over) 67,149 GRT/87,220 DWT
by type: cargo 13, petroleum tanker 2, refrigerated cargo 2
registered in other countries: 1 (Panama 1) (2006)

Malta

total: 1,220 ships (1000 GRT or over) 23,917,414 GRT/38,685,924 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 434, cargo 344, chemical tanker 105, combination ore/oil 1, container 59, liquefied gas 7, livestock carrier 1, passenger 15, passenger/cargo 14, petroleum tanker 146,
refrigerated cargo 43, roll on/roll off 33, specialized tanker 2, vehicle carrier 16
foreign-owned: 1,162 (Austria 1, Azerbaijan 2, Bangladesh 3, Belgium 10, Bulgaria 13, Canada 18, China 14, Croatia 10, Cyprus 15, Denmark 6, Estonia 4, France 6, Germany 64, Greece 495, Hong Kong 2, Iceland 4, India 1, Iran 14, Israel 23, Italy 29, Japan 1, South Korea 6, Latvia 40, Lebanon 10, Monaco 1, Netherlands 6, Norway 49, Pakistan 1, Poland 27, Portugal 3, Romania 9, Russia 70, Slovenia 3, Spain

6,

Sweden 3, Switzerland 21, Syria 7, Taiwan 2, Turkey 123, UAE 5, UK

8, Ukraine 24, US 3)

registered in other countries: 8 (Panama 3, Portugal 1, Russia 4) (2006)

Marshall Islands

total: 795 ships (1000 GRT or over) 30,772,611

GRT/50,987,293 DWT

by type: barge carrier 2, bulk carrier 178, cargo 53, chemical tanker 133, container 147, liquefied gas 25, passenger 7, petroleum

tanker 234, refrigerated cargo 2, roll on/roll off 7, specialized tanker 2, vehicle carrier 5

foreign-owned: 730 (Australia 2, Bermuda 4, Brazil 1, Canada 6, Chile 1, Croatia 2, Cyprus 15, Denmark 1, Finland 2, Germany 194,

Greece 199, Hong Kong 7, Isle of Man 1, Italy 1, Japan 7, South Korea 1, Latvia 7, Monaco 8, Netherlands 1, Norway 65, Russia 1, Saudi Arabia 1, Singapore 6, Slovenia 3, Spain 3, Switzerland 13, Turkey 20, UAE 3, UK 12, US 143)

registered in other countries: 1 (North Korea 1) (2006)

Mauritius

total: 6 ships (1000 GRT or over) 22,386 GRT/23,214 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, passenger/cargo 2, refrigerated cargo 2

foreign-owned: 4 (India 2, Switzerland 2) (2006)

Mexico

total: 56 ships (1000 GRT or over) 751,607 GRT/1,129,234 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 6, chemical tanker 6, liquefied gas 4, passenger/cargo 9, petroleum tanker 25, roll on/roll off 4

foreign-owned: 5 (Denmark 2, France 1, Norway 1, UAE 1)

registered in other countries: 15 (Belize 1, Honduras 1, Liberia 1,

Panama 5, Portugal 1, Spain 3, Venezuela 3) (2006)

Micronesia, Federated States of
total: 2 ships (1000 GRT or over)
2,423 GRT/1,551 DWT
by type: cargo 1, passenger/cargo 1 (2006)

Moldova
total: 7 ships (1000 GRT or over) 13,831 GRT/15,003 DWT
by type: cargo 7
foreign-owned: 3 (Ukraine 3) (2006)

Monaco
registered in other countries: 77 (Bahamas 17, Barbados 1,
Bermuda 2, France 1, Georgia 13, Isle of Man 3, Liberia 10, Malta
1,
Marshall Islands 8, Norway 4, Panama 9, Saint Kitts and Nevis 1,
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 4, Switzerland 2, unknown 1)
(2006)

Mongolia
total: 61 ships (1000 GRT or over) 319,053 GRT/479,190 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 8, cargo 49, passenger/cargo 1, roll on/roll
off 3
foreign-owned: 49 (China 4, Japan 1, North Korea 3, Lebanon 1,
Malaysia 1, Russia 13, Singapore 10, Syria 1, Thailand 1, UAE 5,
Ukraine 1, Vietnam 8) (2006)

Montenegro
total: 4 ships (1000 GRT or over) 9,458 GRT/10,172 DWT
by type: cargo 4
registered in other countries: 4 (Bahamas 2, Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines 2) (2006)

Morocco
total: 41 ships (1000 GRT or over) 382,781 GRT/285,435 DWT

by type: cargo 5, chemical tanker 6, container 9, passenger/cargo 13, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 2, roll on/roll off 5
foreign-owned: 5 (France 1, Germany 2, Switzerland 1, UK 1)
registered in other countries: 1 (Panama 1) (2006)

Mozambique

total: 2 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,964 GRT/5,324 DWT
by type: cargo 2
foreign-owned: 2 (Belgium 2) (2006)

Namibia

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 2,265 GRT/3,605 DWT
by type: cargo 1 (2006)

Netherlands

total: 558 ships (1000 GRT or over) 5,042,775
GRT/5,016,265 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 29, cargo 345, chemical tanker 29, container 59, liquefied gas 12, passenger 14, passenger/cargo 14, petroleum tanker 16, refrigerated cargo 19, roll on/roll off 18, specialized tanker 3
foreign-owned: 157 (Australia 1, Belgium 2, Denmark 9, Finland 13, Germany 56, Ireland 10, Netherlands Antilles 1, Norway 7, Sweden 26, UK 19, US 13)
registered in other countries: 222 (Antigua and Barbuda 14, Australia 2, Austria 2, Bahamas 24, Canada 1, Cayman Islands 4, Cyprus 18, Gibraltar 5, Isle of Man 1, Liberia 29, Luxembourg 2, Malta 6, Marshall Islands 1, Netherlands Antilles 54, Norway 3, Panama 21, Philippines 19, Portugal 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 5, Singapore 2, UK 3, US 4, unknown 1) (2006)

Netherlands Antilles

total: 152 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,289,462

GRT/1,671,649 DWT

by type: barge carrier 3, bulk carrier 13, cargo 68, chemical tanker 3, container 19, liquefied gas 4, passenger 2, passenger/cargo 3, petroleum tanker 2, refrigerated cargo 28, roll on/roll off 4, specialized tanker 3

foreign-owned: 143 (Belgium 4, Cuba 1, Denmark 1, Germany 60, Netherlands 54, Norway 5, Sweden 5, Turkey 9, UK 3, US 1)

registered in other countries: 1 (Netherlands 1) (2006)

New Caledonia

total: 2 ships (1000 GRT or over) 3,566 GRT/2,543 DWT

by type: cargo 1, passenger/cargo 1 (2006)

New Zealand

total: 13 ships (1000 GRT or over) 136,361 GRT/124,972 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 3, cargo 1, passenger/cargo 5, petroleum tanker 2, roll on/roll off 2

foreign-owned: 4 (Australia 2, Germany 1, Isle of Man 1)

registered in other countries: 8 (Antigua and Barbuda 1, Cook Islands 1, Dominica 4, France 1, UK 1) (2006)

Nigeria

total: 52 ships (1000 GRT or over) 277,709 GRT/475,414 DWT

by type: cargo 6, chemical tanker 5, combination ore/oil 1, liquefied gas 1, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 36, specialized tanker 2

foreign-owned: 4 (Norway 1, Pakistan 1, Singapore 1, Spain 1)

registered in other countries: 28 (Bahamas 2, Bermuda 11, Cambodia

2, Comoros 2, Panama 7, Poland 1, Seychelles 1, unknown 2) (2006)

Norway

total: 724 ships (1000 GRT or over) 14,472,103 GRT/20,245,353 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 67, cargo 153, chemical tanker 150, container

2, liquefied gas 79, passenger/cargo 121, petroleum tanker 75, refrigerated cargo 9, roll on/roll off 19, specialized tanker 2, vehicle carrier 47

foreign-owned: 168 (China 3, Cyprus 2, Denmark 32, Estonia 1, Finland 4, Greece 1, Hong Kong 55, Iceland 4, Italy 4, Japan 1, Lithuania 1, Monaco 4, Netherlands 3, Poland 2, Saudi Arabia 3, Sweden 28, UAE 1, UK 6, US 13)

registered in other countries: 861 (Antigua and Barbuda 11, Australia 1, Bahamas 259, Barbados 29, Belize 2, Bermuda 5, Brazil

2, Cambodia 1, Canada 1, Cayman Islands 2, China 1, Comoros 1, Cook

Islands 1, Cyprus 16, Denmark 3, Dominica 1, Ecuador 1, Estonia 2,

Faroe Islands 4, Finland 1, France 1, French Southern and Antarctic

Lands 12, Gibraltar 18, Hong Kong 26, Indonesia 1, Isle of Man 27,

Liberia 38, Libya 1, Malta 49, Marshall Islands 65, Mexico 1, Netherlands 7, Netherlands Antilles 5, Nigeria 1, Panama 66, Philippines 3, Portugal 4, Russia 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 16, Singapore 90, Spain 7, Sweden 7, Thailand 30, Tonga

1, UK 36, US 2, unknown 2) (2006)

Oman

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 10,797 GRT/5,040 DWT

by type: passenger 1

registered in other countries: 2 (Kazakhstan 2) (2006)

Pakistan

total: 16 ships (1000 GRT or over) 397,740 GRT/657,656 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 10, container 1, petroleum tanker 4
registered in other countries: 11 (Comoros 2, North Korea 3, Malta
1, Nigeria 1, Panama 3, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1)
(2006)

Panama

total: 5,473 ships (1000 GRT or over) 146,511,342
GRT/219,940,567 DWT
by type: barge carrier 1, bulk carrier 1,776, cargo 992, chemical
tanker 476, combination ore/oil 2, container 663, liquefied gas
193,
livestock carrier 7, passenger 49, passenger/cargo 77, petroleum
tanker 518, refrigerated cargo 299, roll on/roll off 123,
specialized tanker 23, vehicle carrier 274
foreign-owned: 4,922 (Anguilla 1, Argentina 9, Australia 3,
Bahamas,
The 2, Belgium 11, Bermuda 1, Bulgaria 1, Canada 4, Chile 9,
China
420, Colombia 5, Croatia 5, Cuba 11, Cyprus 14, Denmark 34,
Egypt
16, Estonia 3, France 15, Gabon 1, Germany 35, Greece 524, Hong
Kong
169, India 19, Indonesia 50, Iran 4, Ireland 2, Israel 6, Italy 15,
Japan 2007, Jordan 13, South Korea ((291, Kuwait 2, Latvia 3,
Lebanon 2, Lithuania 5, Malaysia 13, Maldives 1, Malta 3, Mexico
5,
Monaco 9, Morocco 1, Netherlands 21, Nigeria 7, Norway 66,
Pakistan
3, Peru 15, Philippines 13, Poland 15, Portugal 10, Qatar 1,
Romania
9, Russia 7, Saudi Arabia 8, Singapore 67, South Africa 3, Spain
53,
Sri Lanka 5, Sudan 1, Sweden 5, Switzerland 226, Syria 18,

Taiwan

308, Thailand 9, Trinidad and Tobago 1, Turkey 42, UAE 105, UK 37,

Ukraine 8, US 94, Venezuela 14, Vietnam 4, Yemen 3)
registered in other countries: 1 (Venezuela 1) (2006)

Papua New Guinea

total: 24 ships (1000 GRT or over) 55,532

GRT/72,240 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 18, passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 1, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 6 (UK 6) (2006)

Paraguay

total: 21 ships (1000 GRT or over) 34,749 GRT/39,280 DWT

by type: cargo 15, livestock carrier 1, passenger 1, passenger/cargo

1, petroleum tanker 2, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 3 (Argentina 3)

registered in other countries: 1 (Ecuador 1) (2006)

Peru

total: 4 ships (1000 GRT or over) 38,954 GRT/62,255 DWT

by type: cargo 3, petroleum tanker 1

foreign-owned: 1 (US 1)

registered in other countries: 15 (Panama 15) (2006)

Philippines

total: 403 ships (1000 GRT or over) 4,661,285

GRT/6,426,183 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 82, cargo 115, chemical tanker 13, container 6, liquefied gas 5, livestock carrier 17, passenger 9, passenger/cargo 73, petroleum tanker 42, refrigerated cargo 15, roll

on/roll off 13, vehicle carrier 13

foreign-owned: 66 (Greece 5, Hong Kong 3, Japan 26, Malaysia 1, Netherlands 19, Norway 3, UAE 1, US 8)
registered in other countries: 41 (Australia 1, Bahamas 1, Cambodia 1, Cayman Islands 1, Comoros 1, Cyprus 1, Hong Kong 16, Indonesia 1, Panama 13, Singapore 5) (2006)

Poland

total: 11 ships (1000 GRT or over) 55,701 GRT/45,082 DWT
by type: cargo 6, chemical tanker 2, passenger/cargo 1, roll on/roll off 1, vehicle carrier 1
foreign-owned: 1 (Nigeria 1)
registered in other countries: 106 (Antigua and Barbuda 3, Bahamas 15, Belize 2, Cyprus 20, Liberia 14, Malta 27, Norway 2, Panama 15, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Slovakia 2, Vanuatu 5) (2006)

Portugal

total: 111 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,077,300 GRT/1,363,435 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 11, cargo 27, chemical tanker 15, container 7, liquefied gas 11, passenger 9, passenger/cargo 10, petroleum tanker 8, roll on/roll off 4, vehicle carrier 9
foreign-owned: 82 (Australia 1, Belgium 8, Cyprus 1, Denmark 4, Germany 17, Greece 4, Italy 12, Japan 9, Malta 1, Mexico 1, Netherlands 1, Norway 4, Spain 15, Switzerland 3, US 1)
registered in other countries: 16 (Cyprus 2, Hong Kong 1, Malta 3, Panama 10) (2006)

Puerto Rico

total: 3 ships (1000 GRT or over) 77,177 GRT/50,138 DWT
by type: roll on/roll off 3
foreign-owned: 3 (US 3)
registered in other countries: 1 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
1) (2006)

Qatar

total: 23 ships (1000 GRT or over) 750,669 GRT/1,177,673 DWT
by type: cargo 2, chemical tanker 3, container 8, liquefied gas 2,
petroleum tanker 7, roll on/roll off 1
foreign-owned: 8 (Kuwait 7, US 1)
registered in other countries: 4 (Honduras 1, Liberia 2, Panama 1)
(2006)

Reunion

registered in other countries: 1 (Bahamas 1) (2006)

Romania

total: 23 ships (1000 GRT or over) 198,767 GRT/246,732 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 15, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 2,
petroleum tanker 3, roll on/roll off 1
foreign-owned: 1 (Italy 1)
registered in other countries: 48 (Georgia 11, North Korea 11,
Malta
9, Panama 9, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Syria 3,
unknown 4)
(2006)

Russia

total: 1,178 ships (1000 GRT or over) 5,080,341 GRT/6,287,784
DWT
by type: barge carrier 1, bulk carrier 46, cargo 743, chemical
tanker 25, combination ore/oil 38, container 13, passenger 12,
passenger/cargo 7, petroleum tanker 219, refrigerated cargo 54,
roll

on/roll off 15, specialized tanker 5

foreign-owned: 100 (Belgium 4, Canada 1, Cyprus 2, Estonia 1, Germany 2, Greece 1, Latvia 2, Malta 4, Norway 1, Switzerland 7, Turkey 63, Ukraine 11, US 1)

registered in other countries: 465 (Antigua and Barbuda 6, Bahamas

6, Belize 36, Bulgaria 1, Cambodia 105, Comoros 4, Cyprus 53, Dominica 2, Finland 1, Georgia 28, North Korea 1, Liberia 77, Malta

70, Marshall Islands 1, Mongolia 13, Panama 7, Saint Kitts and Nevis

5, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 29, Sierra Leone 1, Tuvalu 2, Ukraine 1, Vanuatu 1, Venezuela 1, unknown 14) (2006)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

total: 50 ships (1000 GRT or over) 261,556

GRT/381,593 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 36, chemical tanker 5,

passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 5, refrigerated cargo 1

foreign-owned: 41 (Greece 1, Monaco 1, Russia 5, Spain 2, Syria 3, Tanzania 1, Turkey 6, UAE 19, Ukraine 3) (2006)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines total: 589 ships (1000 GRT or over) 5,449,699 GRT/8,051,250 DWT by type: bulk carrier 106, cargo 351, chemical tanker 5, container 20, liquefied gas 7, livestock carrier 1, passenger 5, passenger/cargo 15, petroleum tanker 18, refrigerated cargo 38, roll on/roll off 20, specialized tanker 3 foreign-owned: 529 (Bangladesh 1, Barbados 1, Belgium 3, Bulgaria 17, Canada 6, China 103, Croatia 9, Cyprus 1, Czech Republic registered in other countries: 1 (Comoros 1) (2006)

Samoa

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 7,091 GRT/8,127 DWT

by type: cargo 1

foreign-owned: 1 (Germany 1) (2006)

Sao Tome and Principe

total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 21,527

GRT/29,823 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 7

foreign-owned: 3 (Egypt 1, Greece 1, Lebanon 1) (2006)

Saudi Arabia

total: 60 ships (1000 GRT or over) 837,272

GRT/1,064,377 DWT

by type: cargo 5, chemical tanker 15, container 4, passenger/cargo 8, petroleum tanker 18, refrigerated cargo 1, roll on/roll off 9

foreign-owned: 9 (Egypt 2, Kuwait 5, Sudan 1, UAE 1)

registered in other countries: 55 (Bahamas 12, Comoros 3, Dominica

3, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 1, Liberia 24, Marshall Islands 1, Norway 3, Panama 8) (2006)

Serbia

note: see entry for Montenegro

Seychelles

total: 5 ships (1000 GRT or over) 69,777 GRT/113,501 DWT

by type: cargo 1, chemical tanker 4

foreign-owned: 1 (Nigeria 1) (2006)

Sierra Leone

total: 54 ships (1000 GRT or over) 185,037 GRT/249,996 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 2, cargo 36, chemical tanker 3, combination ore/oil 3, liquefied gas 1, livestock carrier 1, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 3, petroleum tanker 2, roll on/roll off 2

foreign-owned: 14 (China 2, Cyprus 1, Egypt 1, Russia 1, Syria 1, UAE 3, Ukraine 4, US 1) (2006)

Singapore

total: 1,063 ships (1000 GRT or over) 31,033,735

GRT/49,715,650 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 155, cargo 87, chemical tanker 136, container

214, liquefied gas 53, livestock carrier 1, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 353, refrigerated cargo 10, roll on/roll off 2, specialized tanker 11, vehicle carrier 40

foreign-owned: 592 (Australia 7, Bangladesh 1, Belgium 12, China 23,

Denmark 52, Germany 9, Greece 9, Hong Kong 50, India 5, Indonesia

56, Italy 2, Japan 100, South Korea 17, Malaysia 35, Netherlands 2,

Norway 90, Philippines 5, Slovenia 1, Sweden 12, Taiwan 59, Thailand

22, UAE 7, UK 9, US 7)

registered in other countries: 285 (Antigua and Barbuda 1, Bahamas

12, Belize 6, Bolivia 3, Cambodia 4, Cayman Islands 10, Cyprus 1, Dominica 9, France 2, Honduras 11, Hong Kong 24, Indonesia 17, Isle

of Man 7, North Korea 1, Liberia 28, Malaysia 44, Marshall Islands 6, Mongolia 10, Nigeria 1, Panama 67, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 5, Thailand 6, Tuvalu 6, US 2, unknown 2) (2006)

Slovakia

total: 43 ships (1000 GRT or over) 217,819 GRT/309,049 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 6, cargo 36, chemical tanker 1

foreign-owned: 40 (Bulgaria 7, Estonia 1, Greece 4, Israel 7, Poland

2, Syria 2, Turkey 8, UK 1, Ukraine 8)

registered in other countries: 2 (Cyprus 1, Georgia 1) (2006)

Slovenia

registered in other countries: 26 (Antigua and Barbuda 6, Bahamas 1, Cyprus 4, Georgia 1, Liberia 2, Malta 3, Marshall

Islands

3, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 5, Singapore 1) (2006)

Somalia

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 2,659 GRT/2,540 DWT

by type: cargo 1

foreign-owned: 1 (UAE 1) (2006)

South Africa

total: 3 ships (1000 GRT or over) 32,815 GRT/39,295 DWT

by type: container 1, petroleum tanker 2

foreign-owned: 1 (Denmark 1)

registered in other countries: 8 (Panama 3, UK 5) (2006)

Spain

total: 169 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,902,839 GRT/1,874,161 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 9, cargo 13, chemical tanker 14, container 27,

liquefied gas 9, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 49, petroleum tanker 15, refrigerated cargo 5, roll on/roll off 20, specialized tanker 2, vehicle carrier 5

foreign-owned: 36 (Cuba 1, Denmark 1, Germany 12, Italy 2, Mexico 3,

Norway 7, UK 1, Uruguay 2, US 7)

registered in other countries: 112 (Bahamas 12, Belize 3, Brazil 4, Cambodia 1, Cape Verde 1, Cuba 1, Cyprus 7, Italy 1, Malta 6, Marshall Islands 3, Nigeria 1, Panama 53, Portugal 15, Saint Kitts and Nevis 2, UK 1, Venezuela 1) (2006)

Sri Lanka

total: 22 ships (1000 GRT or over) 144,066 GRT/196,418 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 17, container 2, petroleum tanker 2

foreign-owned: 7 (Germany 5, UAE 2)

registered in other countries: 5 (Panama 5) (2006)

Sudan

total: 2 ships (1000 GRT or over) 11,326 GRT/14,068 DWT

by type: cargo 1, livestock carrier 1

registered in other countries: 2 (Panama 1, Saudi Arabia 1) (2006)

Suriname

total: 1 ship (1000 GRT or over) 1,078 GRT/1,214 DWT

by type: cargo 1 (2006)

Sweden

total: 198 ships (1000 GRT or over) 3,703,834 GRT/2,382,754 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 8, cargo 28, chemical tanker 47, container 5, passenger 3, passenger/cargo 36, petroleum tanker 15, roll on/roll off 31, specialized tanker 4, vehicle carrier 21

foreign-owned: 37 (Belgium 2, Denmark 4, Finland 11, Germany 3,

Italy 7, Japan 2, Norway 7, US 1)

registered in other countries: 161 (Bahamas 6, Bermuda 14, Cayman

Islands 9, Cook Islands 3, Cyprus 3, Denmark 1, France 2, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 9, Gibraltar 5, Isle of Man 1, Liberia 8, Malta 3, Netherlands 26, Netherlands Antilles 5, Norway 28, Panama 5, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Singapore 12, UK 15,

US 5) (2006)

Switzerland

total: 27 ships (1000 GRT or over) 492,434 GRT/810,559 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 9, cargo 10, chemical tanker 3, container 4, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 2 (Monaco 2)

registered in other countries: 320 (Antigua and Barbuda 4, Bahamas

2, Belize 1, Bermuda 2, Cyprus 4, France 2, French Southern and Antarctic Lands 1, Germany 1, Indonesia 3, Liberia 7, Malta 21, Marshall Islands 13, Mauritius 2, Morocco 1, Panama 226, Portugal 3, Russia 7, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 13, Tonga 1, Turkey 1, UK 3, Vanuatu 2) (2006)

Syria

total: 108 ships (1000 GRT or over) 386,603 GRT/563,506 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 8, cargo 93, container 1, livestock carrier 4, petroleum tanker 1, roll on/roll off 1
foreign-owned: 11 (Lebanon 7, Romania 3, UAE 1)
registered in other countries: 130 (Cambodia 20, Comoros 4, Cyprus 3, Dominica 1, Georgia 43, Hong Kong 1, North Korea 14, Lebanon 1, Malta 7, Mongolia 1, Panama 18, Saint Kitts and Nevis 3, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 6, Sierra Leone 1, Slovakia 2, unknown 5)
(2006)

Taiwan

total: 112 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,798,992 GRT/4,652,921 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 35, cargo 22, chemical tanker 2, container 25, passenger/cargo 3, petroleum tanker 16, refrigerated cargo 7, roll on/roll off 2
foreign-owned: 3 (Hong Kong 3)
registered in other countries: 463 (Bolivia 1, Cambodia 2, Honduras 2, Hong Kong 6, Italy 10, Liberia 69, Malta 2, Panama 308, Singapore 59, UK 1, US 1, unknown 2) (2006)

Tanzania

total: 9 ships (1000 GRT or over) 24,801 GRT/31,507 DWT

by type: cargo 1, passenger/cargo 4, petroleum tanker 4

registered in other countries: 2 (Honduras 1, Saint Kitts and Nevis 1) (2006)

Thailand

total: 400 ships (1000 GRT or over) 2,808,509 GRT/4,317,320 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 60, cargo 145, chemical tanker 14, container 21, liquefied gas 29, passenger 1, passenger/cargo 6, petroleum tanker 91, refrigerated cargo 32, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 45 (China 1, Egypt 1, Indonesia 1, Japan 4, Norway 30, Singapore 6, UK 2)

registered in other countries: 34 (Bahamas 1, Mongolia 1, Panama 9, Singapore 22, Tuvalu 1) (2006)

Togo

total: 2 ships (1000 GRT or over) 3,918 GRT/3,852 DWT

by type: cargo 1, refrigerated cargo 1 (2006)

Tonga

total: 16 ships (1000 GRT or over) 62,185 GRT/72,960 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 10, liquefied gas 1, livestock carrier 1, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 1

foreign-owned: 4 (Australia 1, Norway 1, Switzerland 1, UK 1) (2006)

Trinidad and Tobago

total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 16,760 GRT/7,941 DWT

by type: liquefied gas 1, passenger 2, passenger/cargo 3, petroleum

tanker 2

foreign-owned: 1 (US 1)

registered in other countries: 1 (Panama 1) (2006)

Tunisia

total: 9 ships (1000 GRT or over) 146,759 GRT/115,118 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 1, cargo 1, chemical tanker 3, passenger/cargo

4 (2006)

Turkey

total: 545 ships (1000 GRT or over) 4,772,864 GRT/7,313,070 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 109, cargo 239, chemical tanker 50, container

24, liquefied gas 6, passenger 4, passenger/cargo 50, petroleum tanker 36, refrigerated cargo 1, roll on/roll off 24, specialized tanker 2

foreign-owned: 7 (Cyprus 2, Germany 1, Italy 3, Switzerland 1)

registered in other countries: 411 (Albania 1, Antigua and Barbuda 8, Bahamas 8, Belize 11, Cambodia 26, Comoros 11, Dominica 3, Georgia 30, Isle of Man 3, North Korea 4, Liberia 1, Libya 2, Malta 123, Marshall Islands 20, Netherlands Antilles 9, Panama 42,

Russia

63, Saint Kitts and Nevis 6, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 25, Slovakia 8, Tuvalu 2, UK 2, unknown 3) (2006)

Turkmenistan

total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 22,870 GRT/25,801 DWT

by type: cargo 4, combination ore/oil 1, petroleum tanker 2, refrigerated cargo 1 (2006)

Tuvalu

total: 52 ships (1000 GRT or over) 196,790 GRT/256,436 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 3, cargo 37, chemical tanker 1, container 2,
passenger 3, passenger/cargo 1, petroleum tanker 4, specialized
tanker 1

foreign-owned: 43 (China 23, Hong Kong 8, Kenya 1, Russia 2,
Singapore 6, Thailand 1, Turkey 2) (2006)

Ukraine

total: 202 ships (1000 GRT or over) 782,456 GRT/911,201 DWT
by type: bulk carrier 6, cargo 151, container 4, passenger 6,
passenger/cargo 6, petroleum tanker 9, refrigerated cargo 11, roll
on/roll off 7, specialized tanker 2

foreign-owned: 1 (Russia 1)

registered in other countries: 160 (Belize 7, Cambodia 17,
Comoros

14, Cyprus 4, Dominica 2, Georgia 22, Liberia 16, Malta 24,
Moldova

3, Mongolia 1, Panama 8, Russia 11, Saint Kitts and Nevis 3, Saint
Vincent and the Grenadines 12, Sierra Leone 4, Slovakia 8,
unknown

4) (2006)

United Arab Emirates

total: 58 ships (1000 GRT or over) 656,003
GRT/891,837 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 6, cargo 7, chemical tanker 5, container 6,
liquefied gas 1, passenger/cargo 6, petroleum tanker 20, roll
on/roll off 6, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 10 (Greece 2, Kuwait 8)

registered in other countries: 259 (Bahamas 16, Barbados 1, Belize
5, Cambodia 1, Comoros 6, Cyprus 11, Dominica 2, Georgia 1,
Hong

Kong 2, India 6, Iran 1, Jordan 11, Kiribati 1, North Korea 6,
Liberia 18, Malta 5, Marshall Islands 3, Mexico 1, Mongolia 5,
Norway 1, Panama 105, Philippines 1, Saint Kitts and Nevis 19,

Saint

Vincent and the Grenadines 11, Saudi Arabia 1, Sierra Leone 3, Singapore 7, Somalia 1, Sri Lanka 2, Syria 1, unknown 5) (2006)

United Kingdom

total: 449 ships (1000 GRT or over) 11,049,317

GRT/11,731,680 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 24, cargo 54, chemical tanker 50, container 146, liquefied gas 17, passenger 9, passenger/cargo 65, petroleum tanker 33, refrigerated cargo 17, roll on/roll off 26, vehicle carrier 8

foreign-owned: 215 (Australia 3, Denmark 46, Finland 1, France 4, Germany 76, Greece 7, Ireland 1, Italy 4, Netherlands 3, Norway 36,

NZ 1, South Africa 5, Spain 1, Sweden 15, Switzerland 3, Taiwan 1,

Turkey 2, US 6)

registered in other countries: 368 (Algeria 13, Antigua and Barbuda

7, Argentina 4, Australia 2, Bahamas 69, Barbados 5, Belgium 2, Bermuda 9, Brazil 1, Brunei 8, Cape Verde 1, Cayman Islands 10, Cyprus 6, Denmark 1, Finland 1, French Southern and Antarctic Lands

1, Georgia 4, Gibraltar 4, Greece 9, Hong Kong 43, India 1, Indonesia 2, Italy 3, South Korea 2, Liberia 41, Malta 8, Marshall Islands 12, Morocco 1, Netherlands 19, Netherlands Antilles 3, Norway 6, Panama 37, Papua New Guinea 6, Saint Vincent and the

Grenadines 13, Singapore 9, Slovakia 1, Spain 1, Thailand 2, Tonga

1) (2006)

United States

total: 465 ships (1000 GRT or over) 10,590,325

GRT/13,273,133 DWT

by type: barge carrier 7, bulk carrier 67, cargo 91, chemical tanker 20, container 76, passenger 19, passenger/cargo 58, petroleum tanker

76, refrigerated cargo 3, roll on/roll off 27, specialized tanker 1, vehicle carrier 20

foreign-owned: 51 (Australia 2, Canada 4, Denmark 24, Germany 2,

Greece 1, Malaysia 4, Netherlands 4, Norway 2, Singapore 2, Sweden

5, Taiwan 1)

registered in other countries: 700 (Antigua and Barbuda 7, Australia

3, Bahamas 121, Belize 5, Bermuda 27, Cambodia 8, Canada 2, Cayman

Islands 41, Comoros 2, Cyprus 7, Greece 1, Honduras 1, Hong Kong 21,

Ireland 2, Isle of Man 3, Italy 15, North Korea 3, South Korea 7, Liberia 93, Luxembourg 3, Malta 3, Marshall Islands 143, Netherlands

13, Netherlands Antilles 1, Norway 13, Panama 94, Peru 1, Philippines 8, Portugal 1, Puerto Rico 3, Qatar 1, Russia 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 21, Sierra Leone 1, Singapore 7, Spain 7,

Sweden 1, Trinidad and Tobago 1, UK 6, Vanuatu 1, Wallis and Futuna

1) (2006)

Uruguay

total: 13 ships (1000 GRT or over) 34,259 GRT/19,725 DWT

by type: cargo 2, chemical tanker 1, passenger/cargo 7, petroleum tanker 2, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 4 (Argentina 3, Greece 1)

registered in other countries: 8 (Argentina 1, Bahamas 2, Liberia 3, Spain 2) (2006)

Vanuatu

total: 51 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,340,132 GRT/1,908,687 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 29, cargo 8, container 1, liquefied gas 2, petroleum tanker 1, refrigerated cargo 3, roll on/roll off 2, vehicle carrier 5

foreign-owned: 51 (Australia 2, Canada 5, Denmark 6, Estonia 1, Japan 28, Poland 5, Russia 1, Switzerland 2, US 1) (2006)

Venezuela

total: 56 ships (1000 GRT or over) 824,941 GRT/1,327,924 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 7, cargo 10, chemical tanker 2, container 1, liquefied gas 6, passenger/cargo 12, petroleum tanker 18

foreign-owned: 13 (Denmark 3, Greece 3, India 1, Mexico 3, Panama 1, Russia 1, Spain 1)

registered in other countries: 15 (Bahamas 1, Panama 14) (2006)

Vietnam

total: 267 ships (1000 GRT or over) 1,423,936 GRT/2,191,858 DWT

by type: bulk carrier 23, cargo 202, chemical tanker 4, container 5,

liquefied gas 5, petroleum tanker 24, refrigerated cargo 2, roll on/roll off 1, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 1 (Denmark 1)

registered in other countries: 17 (Antigua and Barbuda 1, Honduras

1, Mongolia 8, Panama 4, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, unknown 2) (2006)

Wallis and Futuna total: 8 ships (1000 GRT or over) 110,428 GRT/56,830 DWT by type: chemical tanker 1, passenger 7 foreign-

owned: 8 (France 5, French Polynesia 2, US 1) (2006)

World

total: 33,222 ships (1000 GRT or over) (2006)

Yemen

total: 4 ships (1000 GRT or over) 15,400 GRT/18,072 DWT

by type: cargo 1, chemical tanker 1, petroleum tanker 1, roll on/roll off 1

registered in other countries: 9 (Bolivia 1, Cambodia 3, North Korea 2, Panama 3) (2006)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2109 National holiday

Afghanistan

Independence Day, 19 August (1919)

Albania

Independence Day, 28 November (1912)

Algeria

Revolution Day, 1 November (1954)

American Samoa

Flag Day, 17 April (1900)

Andorra

Our Lady of Meritxell Day, 8 September (1278)

Angola

Independence Day, 11 November (1975)

Anguilla

Anguilla Day, 30 May

Antigua and Barbuda

Independence Day (National Day), 1 November
(1981)

Argentina

Revolution Day, 25 May (1810)

Armenia

Independence Day, 21 September (1991)

Aruba

Flag Day, 18 March

Australia

Australia Day, 26 January (1788)

Austria

National Day, 26 October (1955); note - commemorates the
State Treaty restoring national sovereignty and the end of
occupation and the passage of the law on permanent neutrality

Azerbaijan

Founding of the Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan, 28 May
(1918)

Bahamas, The

Independence Day, 10 July (1973)

Bahrain

National Day, 16 December (1971); note - 15 August 1971 is
the date of independence from the UK, 16 December 1971 is the

date

of independence from British protection

Bangladesh

Independence Day, 26 March (1971); note - 26 March 1971 is the date of independence from West Pakistan, 16 December 1971 is

Victory Day and commemorates the official creation of the state of Bangladesh

Barbados

Independence Day, 30 November (1966)

Belarus

Independence Day, 3 July (1944); note - 3 July 1944 was the date Minsk was liberated from German troops, 25 August 1991 was the

date of independence from the Soviet Union

Belgium

21 July (1831) ascension to the Throne of King Leopold I

Belize

Independence Day, 21 September (1981)

Benin

National Day, 1 August (1960)

Bermuda

Bermuda Day, 24 May

Bhutan

National Day (Ugyen WANGCHUCK became first hereditary king), 17 December (1907)

Bolivia

Independence Day, 6 August (1825)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

National Day, 25 November (1943)

Botswana

Independence Day (Botswana Day), 30 September (1966)

Brazil

Independence Day, 7 September (1822)

British Virgin Islands

Territory Day, 1 July

Brunei

National Day, 23 February (1984); note - 1 January 1984 was the date of independence from the UK, 23 February 1984 was the date of independence from British protection

Bulgaria

Liberation Day, 3 March (1878)

Burkina Faso

Republic Day, 11 December (1958)

Burma

Independence Day, 4 January (1948); Union Day, 12 February (1947)

Burundi

Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

Cambodia

Independence Day, 9 November (1953)

Cameroon

Republic Day (National Day), 20 May (1972)

Canada

Canada Day, 1 July (1867)

Cape Verde

Independence Day, 5 July (1975)

Cayman Islands

Constitution Day, first Monday in July

Central African Republic

Republic Day, 1 December (1958)

Chad

Independence Day, 11 August (1960)

Chile

Independence Day, 18 September (1810)

China

Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China,
1 October (1949)

Christmas Island

Australia Day, 26 January (1788)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Australia Day, 26 January (1788)

Colombia

Independence Day, 20 July (1810)

Comoros

Independence Day, 6 July (1975)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Independence Day, 30 June (1960)

Congo, Republic of the

Independence Day, 15 August (1960)

Cook Islands

Constitution Day, first Monday in August (1965)

Costa Rica

Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Cote d'Ivoire

Independence Day, 7 August (1960)

Croatia

Independence Day, 8 October (1991); note - 25 June 1991 is the day the Croatian Parliament voted for independence; following a three-month moratorium to allow the European Community to solve the Yugoslav crisis peacefully, Parliament adopted a decision on 8 October 1991 to sever constitutional relations with Yugoslavia

Cuba

Independence Day, 10 December (1898); note - 10 December 1898 is the date of independence from Spain, 20 May 1902 is the date of independence from US administration; Rebellion Day, 26 July (1953)

Cyprus

Independence Day, 1 October (1960); note - Turkish Cypriots celebrate 15 November (1983) as Independence Day

Czech Republic

Czech Founding Day, 28 October (1918)

Denmark

none designated; Constitution Day, 5 June (1849) is

generally viewed as the National Day

Djibouti

Independence Day, 27 June (1977)

Dominica

Independence Day, 3 November (1978)

Dominican Republic

Independence Day, 27 February (1844)

East Timor

Independence Day, 28 November (1975)

Ecuador

Independence Day (independence of Quito), 10 August (1809)

Egypt

Revolution Day, 23 July (1952)

El Salvador

Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Equatorial Guinea

Independence Day, 12 October (1968)

Eritrea

Independence Day, 24 May (1993)

Estonia

Independence Day, 24 February (1918); note - 24 February 1918 is the date Estonia declared its independence from Soviet Russia; 20 August 1991 is the date it declared its independence from the Soviet Union

Ethiopia

National Day (defeat of MENGISTU regime), 28 May (1991)

European Union

Europe Day 9 May (1950); note - a Union-wide holiday,
the day that Robert SCHUMAN proposed the creation of an
organized
Europe

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Liberation Day, 14 June (1982)

Faroe Islands

Olaifest (Olavasoka), 29 July

Fiji

Independence Day, second Monday of October (1970)

Finland

Independence Day, 6 December (1917)

France

Fete de la Federation, 14 July (1790); note - although often
incorrectly referred to as Bastille Day, the celebration actually
commemorates the holiday held on the first anniversary of the
storming of the Bastille (on 14 July 1789) and the establishment
of

a constitutional monarchy; other names for the holiday are Fete
Nationale (National Holiday) and quatorze juillet (14th of July)

French Guiana

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

French Polynesia

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Gabon

Founding of the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG), 12 March

(1968)

Gambia, The
Independence Day, 18 February (1965)

Georgia
Independence Day, 26 May (1918); note - 26 May 1918 is the
date of independence from Soviet Russia, 9 April 1991 is the date
of
independence from the Soviet Union

Germany
Unity Day, 3 October (1990)

Ghana
Independence Day, 6 March (1957)

Gibraltar
National Day, 10 September (1967); note - day of the
national referendum to decide whether to remain with the UK or
go
with Spain

Greece
Independence Day, 25 March (1821)

Greenland
June 21 (longest day)

Grenada
Independence Day, 7 February (1974)

Guadeloupe
Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Guam
Discovery Day, first Monday in March (1521)

Guatemala

Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Guernsey

Liberation Day, 9 May (1945)

Guinea

Independence Day, 2 October (1958)

Guinea-Bissau

Independence Day, 24 September (1973)

Guyana

Republic Day, 23 February (1970)

Haiti

Independence Day, 1 January (1804)

Holy See (Vatican City)

Coronation Day of Pope BENEDICT XVI, 24
April (2005)

Honduras

Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Hong Kong

National Day (Anniversary of the Founding of the People's
Republic of China), 1 October (1949); note - 1 July 1997 is
celebrated as Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
Establishment
Day

Hungary

Saint Stephen's Day, 20 August

Iceland

Independence Day, 17 June (1944)

India

Republic Day, 26 January (1950)

Indonesia

Independence Day, 17 August (1945)

Iran

Republic Day, 1 April (1979)

note: additional holidays celebrated widely in Iran include

Revolution Day, 11 February (1979); Noruz (New Year's Day), 21

March; Constitutional Monarchy Day, 5 August (1925); and various

Islamic observances that change in accordance with the lunar-based

hejira calendar

Iraq

Revolution Day, 17 July (1968); note - this holiday was

celebrated under the SADDAM Husayn regime but the Iraqi

Interim

Government has yet to declare a new national holiday

Ireland

Saint Patrick's Day, 17 March

Isle of Man

Tynwald Day, 5 July

Israel

Independence Day, 14 May (1948); note - Israel declared

independence on 14 May 1948, but the Jewish calendar is lunar and

the holiday may occur in April or May

Italy

Republic Day, 2 June (1946)

Jamaica

Independence Day, 6 August (1962)

Japan

Birthday of Emperor AKIHITO, 23 December (1933)

Jersey

Liberation Day, 9 May (1945)

Jordan

Independence Day, 25 May (1946)

Kazakhstan

Independence Day, 16 December (1991)

Kenya

Independence Day, 12 December (1963)

Kiribati

Independence Day, 12 July (1979)

Korea, North

Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), 9 September (1948)

Korea, South

Liberation Day, 15 August (1945)

Kuwait

National Day, 25 February (1950)

Kyrgyzstan

Independence Day, 31 August (1991)

Laos

Republic Day, 2 December (1975)

Latvia

Independence Day, 18 November (1918); note - 18 November 1918

is the date Latvia declared itself independent from Soviet Russia; 4 May 1990 is when it declared the renewal of independence; 21 August

1991 is the date of de facto independence from the Soviet Union

Lebanon

Independence Day, 22 November (1943)

Lesotho

Independence Day, 4 October (1966)

Liberia

Independence Day, 26 July (1847)

Libya

Revolution Day, 1 September (1969)

Liechtenstein

Assumption Day, 15 August

Lithuania

Independence Day, 16 February (1918); note - 16 February

1918 is the date Lithuania declared its independence from Soviet Russia and established its statehood; 11 March 1990 is the date it declared its independence from the Soviet Union

Luxembourg

National Day (Birthday of Grand Duchess Charlotte) 23 June

Macau

National Day (Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China), 1 October (1949); note - 20 December 1999 is celebrated as Macau Special Administrative Region Establishment Day

Macedonia

Uprising Day, 2 August (1903); note - also known as Saint Elijah's Day and Ilinden

Madagascar

Independence Day, 26 June (1960)

Malawi

Independence Day (Republic Day), 6 July (1964)

Malaysia

Independence Day/Malaysia Day, 31 August (1957)

Maldives

Independence Day, 26 July (1965)

Mali

Independence Day, 22 September (1960)

Malta

Independence Day, 21 September (1964)

Marshall Islands

Constitution Day, 1 May (1979)

Martinique

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Mauritania

Independence Day, 28 November (1960)

Mauritius

Independence Day, 12 March (1968)

Mayotte

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Mexico

Independence Day, 16 September (1810)

Micronesia, Federated States of
Constitution Day, 10 May (1979)

Moldova
Independence Day, 27 August (1991)

Monaco
National Day (Prince of Monaco Holiday), 19 November

Mongolia
Independence Day/Revolution Day, 11 July (1921)

Montenegro
National Day, 13 July

Montserrat
Birthday of Queen ELIZABETH II, second Saturday in June
(1926)

Morocco
Throne Day (accession of King MOHAMED VI to the throne), 30
July (1999)

Mozambique
Independence Day, 25 June (1975)

Namibia
Independence Day, 21 March (1990)

Nauru
Independence Day, 31 January (1968)

Nepal
Birthday of King GYANENDRA, 7 July (1946)

Netherlands

Queen's Day (Birthday of Queen-Mother JULIANA in 1909
and accession to the throne of her oldest daughter BEATRIX in
1980),
30 April

Netherlands Antilles
Queen's Day (Birthday of Queen-Mother JULIANA
in 1909 and accession to the throne of her oldest daughter
BEATRIX
in 1980), 30 April

New Caledonia
Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

New Zealand
Waitangi Day (Treaty of Waitangi established British
sovereignty over New Zealand), 6 February (1840)

Nicaragua
Independence Day, 15 September (1821)

Niger
Republic Day, 18 December (1958)

Nigeria
Independence Day (National Day), 1 October (1960)

Niue
Waitangi Day (Treaty of Waitangi established British
sovereignty over New Zealand), 6 February (1840)

Norfolk Island
Bounty Day (commemorates the arrival of Pitcairn
Islanders), 8 June (1856)

Northern Mariana Islands
Commonwealth Day, 8 January (1978)

Norway

Constitution Day, 17 May (1814)

Oman

Birthday of Sultan QABOOS, 18 November (1940)

Pakistan

Republic Day, 23 March (1956)

Palau

Constitution Day, 9 July (1979)

Panama

Independence Day, 3 November (1903)

Papua New Guinea

Independence Day, 16 September (1975)

Paraguay

Independence Day, 14 May 1811 (observed 15 May annually)

Peru

Independence Day, 28 July (1821)

Philippines

Independence Day, 12 June (1898); note - 12 June 1898

was date of declaration of independence from Spain; 4 July 1946

was

date of independence from US

Pitcairn Islands

Birthday of Queen ELIZABETH II, second Saturday in
June (1926)

Poland

Constitution Day, 3 May (1791)

Portugal

Portugal Day (Day of Portugal), 10 June (1580); note - also called Camoes Day, the day that revered national poet Luis de Camoes (1524-80) died

Puerto Rico

US Independence Day, 4 July (1776); Puerto Rico Constitution Day, 25 July (1952)

Qatar

Independence Day, 3 September (1971)

Reunion

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Romania

Unification Day (of Romania and Transylvania), 1 December (1918)

Russia

Russia Day, 12 June (1990)

Rwanda

Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

Saint Helena

Birthday of Queen ELIZABETH II, second Saturday in June (1926)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Independence Day, 19 September (1983)

Saint Lucia

Independence Day, 22 February (1979)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Independence Day, 27 October (1979)

Samoa
Independence Day Celebration, 1 June (1962); note - 1 January 1962 is the date of independence from the New Zealand-administered UN trusteeship, 1 June 1962 is the date that independence is celebrated

San Marino
Founding of the Republic, 3 September (A.D. 301)

Sao Tome and Principe
Independence Day, 12 July (1975)

Saudi Arabia
Unification of the Kingdom, 23 September (1932)

Senegal
Independence Day, 4 April (1960)

Serbia
National Day, 27 April

Seychelles
Constitution Day (National Day), 18 June (1993)

Sierra Leone
Independence Day, 27 April (1961)

Singapore
National Day, 9 August (1965)

Slovakia

Constitution Day, 1 September (1992)

Slovenia

Independence Day/Statehood Day, 25 June (1991)

Solomon Islands

Independence Day, 7 July (1978)

Somalia

Foundation of the Somali Republic, 1 July (1960); note - 26 June (1960) in Somaliland

South Africa

Freedom Day, 27 April (1994)

Spain

National Day, 12 October

Sri Lanka

Independence Day, 4 February (1948)

Sudan

Independence Day, 1 January (1956)

Suriname

Independence Day, 25 November (1975)

Swaziland

Independence Day, 6 September (1968)

Sweden

Flag Day, 6 June

Switzerland

Founding of the Swiss Confederation, 1 August (1291)

Syria

Independence Day, 17 April (1946)

Taiwan

Republic Day (Anniversary of the Chinese Revolution), 10
October (1911)

Tajikistan

Independence Day (or National Day), 9 September (1991)

Tanzania

Union Day (Tanganyika and Zanzibar), 26 April (1964)

Thailand

Birthday of King PHUMIPHON, 5 December (1927)

Togo

Independence Day, 27 April (1960)

Tokelau

Waitangi Day (Treaty of Waitangi established British
sovereignty over New Zealand), 6 February (1840)

Tonga

Emancipation Day, 4 June (1970)

Trinidad and Tobago

Independence Day, 31 August (1962)

Tunisia

Independence Day, 20 March (1956)

Turkey

Republic Day, 29 October (1923)

Turkmenistan

Independence Day, 27 October (1991)

Turks and Caicos Islands

Constitution Day, 30 August (1976)

Tuvalu

Independence Day, 1 October (1978)

Uganda

Independence Day, 9 October (1962)

Ukraine

Independence Day, 24 August (1991); 22 January (1918), the day Ukraine first declared its independence (from Soviet Russia) and

the day the short-lived Western and Central Ukrainian republics united (1919), is now celebrated as Unity Day

United Arab Emirates

Independence Day, 2 December (1971)

United Kingdom

the UK does not celebrate one particular national holiday

United States

Independence Day, 4 July (1776)

Uruguay

Independence Day, 25 August (1825)

Uzbekistan

Independence Day, 1 September (1991)

Vanuatu

Independence Day, 30 July (1980)

Venezuela

Independence Day, 5 July (1811)

Vietnam

Independence Day, 2 September (1945)

Virgin Islands

Transfer Day (from Denmark to the US), 27 March (1917)

Wallis and Futuna

Bastille Day, 14 July (1789)

Yemen

Unification Day, 22 May (1990)

Zambia

Independence Day, 24 October (1964)

Zimbabwe

Independence Day, 18 April (1980)

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@2110 Nationality

Afghanistan

noun: Afghan(s)

adjective: Afghan

Albania

noun: Albanian(s)

adjective: Albanian

Algeria

noun: Algerian(s)

adjective: Algerian

American Samoa

noun: American Samoan(s) (US nationals)

adjective: American Samoan

Andorra

noun: Andorran(s)

adjective: Andorran

Angola

noun: Angolan(s)

adjective: Angolan

Anguilla

noun: Anguillan(s)

adjective: Anguillan

Antigua and Barbuda

noun: Antiguan(s), Barbudan(s)

adjective: Antiguan, Barbudan

Argentina

noun: Argentine(s)

adjective: Argentine

Armenia

noun: Armenian(s)

adjective: Armenian

Aruba

noun: Aruban(s)

adjective: Aruban; Dutch

Australia

noun: Australian(s)

adjective: Australian

Austria

noun: Austrian(s)

adjective: Austrian

Azerbaijan

noun: Azerbaijani(s), Azeri(s)

adjective: Azerbaijani, Azeri

Bahamas, The

noun: Bahamian(s)

adjective: Bahamian

Bahrain

noun: Bahraini(s)

adjective: Bahraini

Bangladesh

noun: Bangladeshi(s)

adjective: Bangladeshi

Barbados

noun: Barbadian(s) or Bajan (colloquial)

adjective: Barbadian or Bajan (colloquial)

Belarus

noun: Belarusian(s)

adjective: Belarusian

Belgium

noun: Belgian(s)

adjective: Belgian

Belize

noun: Belizean(s)

adjective: Belizean

Benin

noun: Beninese (singular and plural)

adjective: Beninese

Bermuda

noun: Bermudian(s)

adjective: Bermudian

Bhutan

noun: Bhutanese (singular and plural)

adjective: Bhutanese

Bolivia

noun: Bolivian(s)

adjective: Bolivian

Bosnia and Herzegovina

noun: Bosnian(s), Herzegovinian(s)

adjective: Bosnian, Herzegovinian

Botswana

noun: Motswana (singular), Batswana (plural)

adjective: Motswana (singular), Batswana (plural)

Brazil

noun: Brazilian(s)

adjective: Brazilian

British Virgin Islands

noun: British Virgin Islander(s)

adjective: British Virgin Islander

Brunei

noun: Bruneian(s)

adjective: Bruneian

Bulgaria

noun: Bulgarian(s)

adjective: Bulgarian

Burkina Faso

noun: Burkinabe (singular and plural)

adjective: Burkinabe

Burma

noun: Burmese (singular and plural)

adjective: Burmese

Burundi

noun: Burundian(s)

adjective: Burundian

Cambodia

noun: Cambodian(s)

adjective: Cambodian

Cameroon

noun: Cameroonian(s)

adjective: Cameroonian

Canada

noun: Canadian(s)

adjective: Canadian

Cape Verde

noun: Cape Verdean(s)

adjective: Cape Verdean

Cayman Islands

noun: Caymanian(s)

adjective: Caymanian

Central African Republic

noun: Central African(s)

adjective: Central African

Chad

noun: Chadian(s)

adjective: Chadian

Chile

noun: Chilean(s)

adjective: Chilean

China

noun: Chinese (singular and plural)

adjective: Chinese

Christmas Island

noun: Christmas Islander(s)

adjective: Christmas Island

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

noun: Cocos Islander(s)

adjective: Cocos Islander

Colombia

noun: Colombian(s)

adjective: Colombian

Comoros

noun: Comoran(s)

adjective: Comoran

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

noun: Congolese (singular and plural)

adjective: Congolese or Congo

Congo, Republic of the

noun: Congolese (singular and plural)

adjective: Congolese or Congo

Cook Islands

noun: Cook Islander(s)

adjective: Cook Islander

Costa Rica

noun: Costa Rican(s)

adjective: Costa Rican

Cote d'Ivoire

noun: Ivoirian(s)

adjective: Ivoirian

Croatia

noun: Croat(s), Croatian(s)

adjective: Croatian

Cuba

noun: Cuban(s)

adjective: Cuban

Cyprus

noun: Cypriot(s)

adjective: Cypriot

Czech Republic

noun: Czech(s)

adjective: Czech

Denmark

noun: Dane(s)

adjective: Danish

Djibouti

noun: Djiboutian(s)

adjective: Djiboutian

Dominica

noun: Dominican(s)

adjective: Dominican

Dominican Republic

noun: Dominican(s)

adjective: Dominican

East Timor

noun: Timorese

adjective: Timorese

Ecuador

noun: Ecuadorian(s)

adjective: Ecuadorian

Egypt

noun: Egyptian(s)

adjective: Egyptian

El Salvador

noun: Salvadoran(s)

adjective: Salvadoran

Equatorial Guinea

noun: Equatorial Guinean(s) or Equatoguinean(s)

adjective: Equatorial Guinean or Equatoguinean

Eritrea

noun: Eritrean(s)

adjective: Eritrean

Estonia

noun: Estonian(s)

adjective: Estonian

Ethiopia

noun: Ethiopian(s)

adjective: Ethiopian

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

noun: Falkland Islander(s)

adjective: Falkland Island

Faroe Islands

noun: Faroese (singular and plural)

adjective: Faroese

Fiji

noun: Fijian(s)

adjective: Fijian

Finland

noun: Finn(s)

adjective: Finnish

France

noun: Frenchman(men), Frenchwoman(women)

adjective: French

French Guiana

noun: French Guianese (singular and plural)

adjective: French Guianese

French Polynesia

noun: French Polynesian(s)

adjective: French Polynesian

Gabon

noun: Gabonese (singular and plural)

adjective: Gabonese

Gambia, The

noun: Gambian(s)

adjective: Gambian

Gaza Strip

noun: NA

adjective: NA

Georgia

noun: Georgian(s)

adjective: Georgian

Germany

noun: German(s)

adjective: German

Ghana

noun: Ghanaian(s)

adjective: Ghanaian

Gibraltar

noun: Gibraltarian(s)

adjective: Gibraltar

Greece

noun: Greek(s)

adjective: Greek

Greenland

noun: Greenlander(s)

adjective: Greenlandic

Grenada

noun: Grenadian(s)

adjective: Grenadian

Guadeloupe

noun: Guadeloupian(s)

adjective: Guadeloupe

Guam

noun: Guamanian(s) (US citizens)

adjective: Guamanian

Guatemala

noun: Guatemalan(s)

adjective: Guatemalan

Guernsey

noun: Channel Islander(s)
adjective: Channel Islander

Guinea

noun: Guinean(s)
adjective: Guinean

Guinea-Bissau

noun: Guinean(s)
adjective: Guinean

Guyana

noun: Guyanese (singular and plural)
adjective: Guyanese

Haiti

noun: Haitian(s)
adjective: Haitian

Holy See (Vatican City)

noun: none
adjective: none

Honduras

noun: Honduran(s)
adjective: Honduran

Hong Kong

noun: Chinese/Hong Konger
adjective: Chinese/Hong Kong

Hungary

noun: Hungarian(s)
adjective: Hungarian

Iceland

noun: Iclander(s)

adjective: Icelandic

India

noun: Indian(s)

adjective: Indian

Indonesia

noun: Indonesian(s)

adjective: Indonesian

Iran

noun: Iranian(s)

adjective: Iranian

Iraq

noun: Iraqi(s)

adjective: Iraqi

Ireland

noun: Irishman(men), Irishwoman(women), Irish (collective plural)

adjective: Irish

Isle of Man

noun: Manxman (men), Manxwoman (women)

adjective: Manx

Israel

noun: Israeli(s)

adjective: Israeli

Italy

noun: Italian(s)

adjective: Italian

Jamaica

noun: Jamaican(s)

adjective: Jamaican

Japan

noun: Japanese (singular and plural)

adjective: Japanese

Jersey

noun: Channel Islander(s)

adjective: Channel Islander

Jordan

noun: Jordanian(s)

adjective: Jordanian

Kazakhstan

noun: Kazakhstani(s)

adjective: Kazakhstani

Kenya

noun: Kenyan(s)

adjective: Kenyan

Kiribati

noun: I-Kiribati (singular and plural)

adjective: I-Kiribati

Korea, North

noun: Korean(s)

adjective: Korean

Korea, South

noun: Korean(s)

adjective: Korean

Kuwait

noun: Kuwaiti(s)

adjective: Kuwaiti

Kyrgyzstan

noun: Kyrgyzstani(s)

adjective: Kyrgyzstani

Laos

noun: Lao(s) or Laotian(s)

adjective: Lao or Laotian

Latvia

noun: Latvian(s)

adjective: Latvian

Lebanon

noun: Lebanese (singular and plural)

adjective: Lebanese

Lesotho

noun: Mosotho (singular), Basotho (plural)

adjective: Basotho

Liberia

noun: Liberian(s)

adjective: Liberian

Libya

noun: Libyan(s)

adjective: Libyan

Liechtenstein

noun: Liechtensteiner(s)

adjective: Liechtenstein

Lithuania

noun: Lithuanian(s)

adjective: Lithuanian

Luxembourg

noun: Luxembourger(s)

adjective: Luxembourg

Macau

noun: Chinese

adjective: Chinese

Macedonia

noun: Macedonian(s)

adjective: Macedonian

Madagascar

noun: Malagasy (singular and plural)

adjective: Malagasy

Malawi

noun: Malawian(s)

adjective: Malawian

Malaysia

noun: Malaysian(s)

adjective: Malaysian

Maldives

noun: Maldivian(s)

adjective: Maldivian

Mali

noun: Malian(s)

adjective: Malian

Malta

noun: Maltese (singular and plural)

adjective: Maltese

Marshall Islands

noun: Marshallese (singular and plural)

adjective: Marshallese

Martinique

noun: Martiniquais (singular and plural)

adjective: Martiniquais

Mauritania

noun: Mauritanian(s)

adjective: Mauritanian

Mauritius

noun: Mauritian(s)

adjective: Mauritian

Mayotte

noun: Mahorais (singular and plural)

adjective: Mahoran

Mexico

noun: Mexican(s)

adjective: Mexican

Micronesia, Federated States of

noun: Micronesian(s)

adjective: Micronesian; Chuukese, Kosraen(s), Pohnpeian(s),
Yapese

Moldova

noun: Moldovan(s)

adjective: Moldovan

Monaco

noun: Monegasque(s) or Monacan(s)

adjective: Monegasque or Monacan

Mongolia

noun: Mongolian(s)

adjective: Mongolian

Montenegro

noun: Montenegrin(s)

adjective: Montenegrin

Montserrat

noun: Montserratian(s)

adjective: Montserratian

Morocco

noun: Moroccan(s)

adjective: Moroccan

Mozambique

noun: Mozambican(s)

adjective: Mozambican

Namibia

noun: Namibian(s)

adjective: Namibian

Nauru

noun: Nauruan(s)

adjective: Nauruan

Nepal

noun: Nepalese (singular and plural)

adjective: Nepalese

Netherlands

noun: Dutchman(men), Dutchwoman(women)

adjective: Dutch

Netherlands Antilles

noun: Dutch Antillean(s)

adjective: Dutch Antillean

New Caledonia

noun: New Caledonian(s)

adjective: New Caledonian

New Zealand

noun: New Zealander(s)

adjective: New Zealand

Nicaragua

noun: Nicaraguan(s)

adjective: Nicaraguan

Niger

noun: Nigerien(s)

adjective: Nigerien

Nigeria

noun: Nigerian(s)

adjective: Nigerian

Niue

noun: Niuean(s)

adjective: Niuean

Norfolk Island

noun: Norfolk Islander(s)

adjective: Norfolk Islander(s)

Northern Mariana Islands

noun: NA (US citizens)

adjective: NA

Norway

noun: Norwegian(s)

adjective: Norwegian

Oman

noun: Omani(s)

adjective: Omani

Pakistan

noun: Pakistani(s)

adjective: Pakistani

Palau

noun: Palauan(s)

adjective: Palauan

Panama

noun: Panamanian(s)

adjective: Panamanian

Papua New Guinea

noun: Papua New Guinean(s)

adjective: Papua New Guinean

Paraguay

noun: Paraguayan(s)

adjective: Paraguayan

Peru

noun: Peruvian(s)

adjective: Peruvian

Philippines

noun: Filipino(s)

adjective: Philippine

Pitcairn Islands

noun: Pitcairn Islander(s)

adjective: Pitcairn Islander

Poland

noun: Pole(s)

adjective: Polish

Portugal

noun: Portuguese (singular and plural)

adjective: Portuguese

Puerto Rico

noun: Puerto Rican(s) (US citizens)

adjective: Puerto Rican

Qatar

noun: Qatari(s)

adjective: Qatari

Reunion

noun: Reunionese (singular and plural)

adjective: Reunionese

Romania

noun: Romanian(s)

adjective: Romanian

Russia

noun: Russian(s)

adjective: Russian

Rwanda

noun: Rwandan(s)

adjective: Rwandan

Saint Helena noun: Saint Helenian(s) adjective: Saint Helenian
note: referred to locally as "Saints"

Saint Kitts and Nevis

noun: Kittitian(s), Nevisian(s)

adjective: Kittitian, Nevisian

Saint Lucia

noun: Saint Lucian(s)

adjective: Saint Lucian

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

noun: Frenchman(men), Frenchwoman(women)

adjective: French

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

noun: Saint Vincentian(s) or

Vincentian(s)

adjective: Saint Vincentian or Vincentian

Samoa

noun: Samoan(s)

adjective: Samoan

San Marino

noun: Sammarinese (singular and plural)

adjective: Sammarinese

Sao Tome and Principe

noun: Sao Tomean(s)

adjective: Sao Tomean

Saudi Arabia

noun: Saudi(s)

adjective: Saudi or Saudi Arabian

Senegal

noun: Senegalese (singular and plural)

adjective: Senegalese

Serbia

noun: Serb(s)

adjective: Serbian

Seychelles

noun: Seychellois (singular and plural)

adjective: Seychellois

Sierra Leone

noun: Sierra Leonean(s)

adjective: Sierra Leonean

Singapore

noun: Singaporean(s)

adjective: Singapore

Slovakia

noun: Slovak(s)

adjective: Slovak

Slovenia

noun: Slovene(s)

adjective: Slovenian

Solomon Islands

noun: Solomon Islander(s)

adjective: Solomon Islander

Somalia

noun: Somali(s)

adjective: Somali

South Africa

noun: South African(s)

adjective: South African

Spain

noun: Spaniard(s)

adjective: Spanish

Sri Lanka

noun: Sri Lankan(s)
adjective: Sri Lankan

Sudan

noun: Sudanese (singular and plural)
adjective: Sudanese

Suriname

noun: Surinamer(s)
adjective: Surinamese

Swaziland

noun: Swazi(s)
adjective: Swazi

Sweden

noun: Swede(s)
adjective: Swedish

Switzerland

noun: Swiss (singular and plural)
adjective: Swiss

Syria

noun: Syrian(s)
adjective: Syrian

Taiwan

noun: Taiwan (singular and plural)
note: example - he or she is from Taiwan; they are from Taiwan
adjective: Taiwan

Tajikistan

noun: Tajikistani(s)
adjective: Tajikistani

Tanzania

noun: Tanzanian(s)
adjective: Tanzanian

Thailand
noun: Thai (singular and plural)
adjective: Thai

Togo
noun: Togolese (singular and plural)
adjective: Togolese

Tokelau
noun: Tokelauan(s)
adjective: Tokelauan

Tonga
noun: Tongan(s)
adjective: Tongan

Trinidad and Tobago
noun: Trinidadian(s), Tobagonian(s)
adjective: Trinidadian, Tobagonian

Tunisia
noun: Tunisian(s)
adjective: Tunisian

Turkey
noun: Turk(s)
adjective: Turkish

Turkmenistan
noun: Turkmen(s)
adjective: Turkmen

Turks and Caicos Islands
noun: none

adjective: none

Tuvalu

noun: Tuvaluan(s)

adjective: Tuvaluan

Uganda

noun: Ugandan(s)

adjective: Ugandan

Ukraine

noun: Ukrainian(s)

adjective: Ukrainian

United Arab Emirates

noun: Emirati(s)

adjective: Emirati

United Kingdom

noun: Briton(s), British (collective plural)

adjective: British

United States

noun: American(s)

adjective: American

Uruguay

noun: Uruguayan(s)

adjective: Uruguayan

Uzbekistan

noun: Uzbekistani

adjective: Uzbekistani

Vanuatu

noun: Ni-Vanuatu (singular and plural)

adjective: Ni-Vanuatu

Venezuela

noun: Venezuelan(s)

adjective: Venezuelan

Vietnam

noun: Vietnamese (singular and plural)

adjective: Vietnamese

Virgin Islands

noun: Virgin Islander(s) (US citizens)

adjective: Virgin Islander

Wallis and Futuna noun: Wallisian(s), Futunan(s), or Wallis and Futuna Islanders adjective: Wallisian, Futunan, or Wallis and Futuna Islander

West Bank

noun: NA

adjective: NA

Western Sahara

noun: Sahrawi(s), Sahraoui(s)

adjective: Sahrawi, Sahrawian, Sahraouian

Yemen

noun: Yemeni(s)

adjective: Yemeni

Zambia

noun: Zambian(s)

adjective: Zambian

Zimbabwe

noun: Zimbabwean(s)

adjective: Zimbabwean

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@2111 Natural resources

Afghanistan

natural gas, petroleum, coal, copper, chromite, talc, barites, sulfur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, precious and semiprecious stones

Albania

petroleum, natural gas, coal, bauxite, chromite, copper, iron ore, nickel, salt, timber, hydropower

Algeria

petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc

American Samoa

pumice, pumicite

Andorra

hydropower, mineral water, timber, iron ore, lead

Angola

petroleum, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite, uranium

Anguilla

salt, fish, lobster

Antarctica

iron ore, chromium, copper, gold, nickel, platinum and other minerals, and coal and hydrocarbons have been found in small

uncommercial quantities; none presently exploited; krill, finfish, and crab have been taken by commercial fisheries

Antigua and Barbuda

NEGL; pleasant climate fosters tourism

Arctic Ocean

sand and gravel aggregates, placer deposits, polymetallic nodules, oil and gas fields, fish, marine mammals (seals and whales)

Argentina

fertile plains of the pampas, lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron ore, manganese, petroleum, uranium

Armenia

small deposits of gold, copper, molybdenum, zinc, alumina

Aruba

NEGL; white sandy beaches

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

fish

Atlantic Ocean

oil and gas fields, fish, marine mammals (seals and whales), sand and gravel aggregates, placer deposits, polymetallic nodules, precious stones

Australia

bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, gold, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, natural gas, petroleum

Austria

oil, coal, lignite, timber, iron ore, copper, zinc, antimony, magnesite, tungsten, graphite, salt, hydropower

Azerbaijan

petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals,
alumina

Bahamas, The

salt, aragonite, timber, arable land

Bahrain

oil, associated and nonassociated natural gas, fish, pearls

Baker Island

guano (deposits worked until 1891), terrestrial and
aquatic wildlife

Bangladesh

natural gas, arable land, timber, coal

Barbados

petroleum, fish, natural gas

Bassas da India

none

Belarus

forests, peat deposits, small quantities of oil and natural
gas, granite, dolomitic limestone, marl, chalk, sand, gravel, clay

Belgium

construction materials, silica sand, carbonates

Belize

arable land potential, timber, fish, hydropower

Benin

small offshore oil deposits, limestone, marble, timber

Bermuda

limestone, pleasant climate fostering tourism

Bhutan

timber, hydropower, gypsum, calcium carbonate

Bolivia

tin, natural gas, petroleum, zinc, tungsten, antimony,
silver, iron, lead, gold, timber, hydropower

Bosnia and Herzegovina

coal, iron ore, bauxite, copper, lead, zinc,
chromite, cobalt, manganese, nickel, clay, gypsum, salt, sand,
forests, hydropower

Botswana

diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal,
iron ore, silver

Bouvet Island

none

Brazil

bauxite, gold, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates,
platinum, tin, uranium, petroleum, hydropower, timber

British Indian Ocean Territory

coconuts, fish, sugarcane

British Virgin Islands

NEGL

Brunei

petroleum, natural gas, timber

Bulgaria

bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, coal, timber, arable land

Burkina Faso

manganese, limestone, marble; small deposits of gold, phosphates, pumice, salt

Burma

petroleum, timber, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, some marble, limestone, precious stones, natural gas, hydropower

Burundi

nickel, uranium, rare earth oxides, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum, vanadium, arable land, hydropower, niobium, tantalum, gold, tin, tungsten, kaolin, limestone

Cambodia

oil and gas, timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydropower potential

Cameroon

petroleum, bauxite, iron ore, timber, hydropower

Canada

iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybdenum, potash, diamonds, silver, fish, timber, wildlife, coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydropower

Cape Verde

salt, basalt rock, limestone, kaolin, fish, clay, gypsum

Cayman Islands

fish, climate and beaches that foster tourism

Central African Republic

diamonds, uranium, timber, gold, oil, hydropower

Chad

petroleum, uranium, natron, kaolin, fish (Lake Chad), gold, limestone, sand and gravel, salt

Chile

copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates, precious metals, molybdenum, hydropower

China

coal, iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, hydropower potential (world's largest)

Christmas Island

phosphate, beaches

Clipperton Island

fish

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

fish

Colombia

petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds, hydropower

Comoros

NEGL

Congo, Democratic Republic of the cobalt, copper, niobium, tantalum, petroleum, industrial and gem diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, uranium, coal, hydropower, timber

Congo, Republic of the petroleum, timber, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, copper, phosphates, gold, magnesium, natural gas, hydropower

Cook Islands

NEGL

Coral Sea Islands

NEGL

Costa Rica

hydropower

Cote d'Ivoire

petroleum, natural gas, diamonds, manganese, iron ore, cobalt, bauxite, copper, gold, nickel, tantalum, silica sand, clay, cocoa beans, coffee, palm oil, hydropower

Croatia

oil, some coal, bauxite, low-grade iron ore, calcium, gypsum, natural asphalt, silica, mica, clays, salt, hydropower

Cuba

cobalt, nickel, iron ore, chromium, copper, salt, timber, silica, petroleum, arable land

Cyprus

copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, timber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment

Czech Republic

hard coal, soft coal, kaolin, clay, graphite, timber

Denmark

petroleum, natural gas, fish, salt, limestone, chalk, stone, gravel and sand

Djibouti

geothermal areas, gold, clay, granite, limestone, marble, salt, diatomite, gypsum, pumice, petroleum

Dominica

timber, hydropower, arable land

Dominican Republic

nickel, bauxite, gold, silver

East Timor

gold, petroleum, natural gas, manganese, marble

Ecuador

petroleum, fish, timber, hydropower

Egypt

petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, zinc

El Salvador

hydropower, geothermal power, petroleum, arable land

Equatorial Guinea

petroleum, natural gas, timber, gold, bauxite, diamonds, tantalum, sand and gravel, clay

Eritrea

gold, potash, zinc, copper, salt, possibly oil and natural gas, fish

Estonia

oil shale, peat, phosphorite, clay, limestone, sand, dolomite, arable land, sea mud

Ethiopia

small reserves of gold, platinum, copper, potash, natural gas, hydropower

Europa Island

NEGL

European Union

iron ore, arable land, natural gas, petroleum, coal,
copper, lead, zinc, hydropower, uranium, potash, fish

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

fish, squid, wildlife, calcified
seaweed, sphagnum moss

Faroe Islands

fish, whales, hydropower, possible oil and gas

Fiji

timber, fish, gold, copper, offshore oil potential, hydropower

Finland

timber, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, nickel,
gold, silver, limestone

France

coal, iron ore, bauxite, zinc, uranium, antimony, arsenic,
potash, feldspar, fluorospar, gypsum, timber, fish

French Guiana

bauxite, timber, gold (widely scattered), petroleum,
kaolin, fish, niobium, tantalum, clay

French Polynesia

timber, fish, cobalt, hydropower

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

fish, crayfish

Gabon

petroleum, natural gas, diamond, niobium, manganese, uranium,
gold, timber, iron ore, hydropower

Gambia, The

fish, titanium (rutile and ilmenite), tin, zircon,
silica sand, clay, petroleum

Gaza Strip
arable land, natural gas

Georgia
forests, hydropower, manganese deposits, iron ore, copper,
minor coal and oil deposits; coastal climate and soils allow for
important tea and citrus growth

Germany
coal, lignite, natural gas, iron ore, copper, nickel,
uranium, potash, salt, construction materials, timber, arable land

Ghana
gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese, fish,
rubber, hydropower, petroleum, silver, salt, limestone

Gibraltar
none

Glorioso Islands
guano, coconuts

Greece
lignite, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, lead, zinc, nickel,
magnesite, marble, salt, hydropower potential

Greenland
coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, molybdenum, gold, platinum,
uranium, fish, seals, whales, hydropower, possible oil and gas

Grenada
timber, tropical fruit, deepwater harbors

Guadeloupe

cultivable land, beaches and climate that foster tourism

Guam

fishing (largely undeveloped), tourism (especially from Japan)

Guatemala

petroleum, nickel, rare woods, fish, chicle, hydropower

Guernsey

cropland

Guinea

bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, gold, uranium, hydropower, fish, salt

Guinea-Bissau

fish, timber, phosphates, bauxite, clay, granite, limestone, unexploited deposits of petroleum

Guyana

bauxite, gold, diamonds, hardwood timber, shrimp, fish

Haiti

bauxite, copper, calcium carbonate, gold, marble, hydropower

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

fish

Holy See (Vatican City)

none

Honduras

timber, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, antimony, coal, fish, hydropower

Hong Kong

outstanding deepwater harbor, feldspar

Howland Island

guano (deposits worked until late 1800s), terrestrial and aquatic wildlife

Hungary

bauxite, coal, natural gas, fertile soils, arable land

Iceland

fish, hydropower, geothermal power, diatomite

Iles Eparses

Bassas da India and Europa Island: none

Glorioso Islands and Juan de Nova Island: guano, phosphates; coconuts

Tromelin Island: fish

India

coal (fourth-largest reserves in the world), iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, diamonds, petroleum, limestone, arable land

Indian Ocean

oil and gas fields, fish, shrimp, sand and gravel aggregates, placer deposits, polymetallic nodules

Indonesia

petroleum, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, fertile soils, coal, gold, silver

Iran

petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese, zinc, sulfur

Iraq

petroleum, natural gas, phosphates, sulfur

Ireland

natural gas, peat, copper, lead, zinc, silver, barite,
gypsum, limestone, dolomite

Isle of Man

none

Israel

timber, potash, copper ore, natural gas, phosphate rock,
magnesium bromide, clays, sand

Italy

coal, mercury, zinc, potash, marble, barite, asbestos, pumice,
fluor spar, feldspar, pyrite (sulfur), natural gas and crude oil
reserves, fish, arable land

Jamaica

bauxite, gypsum, limestone

Jan Mayen

none

Japan

negligible mineral resources, fish

Jarvis Island

guano (deposits worked until late 1800s), terrestrial
and aquatic wildlife

Jersey

arable land

Johnston Atoll

guano deposits worked until depletion about 1890,
terrestrial and aquatic wildlife

Jordan

phosphates, potash, shale oil

Juan de Nova Island

guano deposits and other fertilizers

Kazakhstan

major deposits of petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron ore, manganese, chrome ore, nickel, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, uranium

Kenya

limestone, soda ash, salt, gemstones, fluorspar, zinc, diatomite, gypsum, wildlife, hydropower

Kingman Reef

terrestrial and aquatic wildlife

Kiribati

phosphate (production discontinued in 1979)

Korea, North

coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron ore, copper, gold, pyrites, salt, fluorspar, hydropower

Korea, South

coal, tungsten, graphite, molybdenum, lead, hydropower potential

Kuwait

petroleum, fish, shrimp, natural gas

Kyrgyzstan

abundant hydropower; significant deposits of gold and rare earth metals; locally exploitable coal, oil, and natural gas; other deposits of nepheline, mercury, bismuth, lead, and zinc

Laos

timber, hydropower, gypsum, tin, gold, gemstones

Latvia

peat, limestone, dolomite, amber, hydropower, wood, arable land

Lebanon

limestone, iron ore, salt, water-surplus state in a water-deficit region, arable land

Lesotho

water, agricultural and grazing land, diamonds, sand, clay, building stone

Liberia

iron ore, timber, diamonds, gold, hydropower

Libya

petroleum, natural gas, gypsum

Liechtenstein

hydroelectric potential, arable land

Lithuania

peat, arable land, amber

Luxembourg

iron ore (no longer exploited), arable land

Macau

NEGL

Macedonia

low-grade iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, manganese, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, asbestos, gypsum, timber, arable land

Madagascar

graphite, chromite, coal, bauxite, salt, quartz, tar
sands, semiprecious stones, mica, fish, hydropower

Malawi

limestone, arable land, hydropower, unexploited deposits of
uranium, coal, and bauxite

Malaysia

tin, petroleum, timber, copper, iron ore, natural gas,
bauxite

Maldives

fish

Mali

gold, phosphates, kaolin, salt, limestone, uranium, gypsum,
granite, hydropower

note: bauxite, iron ore, manganese, tin, and copper deposits are
known but not exploited

Malta

limestone, salt, arable land

Marshall Islands coconut products, marine products, deep seabed
minerals

Martinique

coastal scenery and beaches, cultivable land

Mauritania

iron ore, gypsum, copper, phosphate, diamonds, gold, oil,
fish

Mauritius

arable land, fish

Mayotte

NEGL

Mexico

petroleum, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, natural gas,
timber

Micronesia, Federated States of
forests, marine products,
deep-seabed minerals, phosphate

Midway Islands

wildlife, terrestrial and aquatic

Moldova

lignite, phosphorites, gypsum, arable land, limestone

Monaco

none

Mongolia

oil, coal, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, phosphates, tin,
nickel, zinc, fluorspar, gold, silver, iron

Montenegro

bauxite, hydroelectricity

Montserrat

NEGL

Morocco

phosphates, iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, fish, salt

Mozambique

coal, titanium, natural gas, hydropower, tantalum,
graphite

Namibia

diamonds, copper, uranium, gold, lead, tin, lithium,
cadmium, zinc, salt, hydropower, fish
note: suspected deposits of oil, coal, and iron ore

Nauru
phosphates, fish

Navassa Island
guano

Nepal
quartz, water, timber, hydropower, scenic beauty, small
deposits of lignite, copper, cobalt, iron ore

Netherlands
natural gas, petroleum, peat, limestone, salt, sand and
gravel, arable land

Netherlands Antilles
phosphates (Curacao only), salt (Bonaire only)

New Caledonia
nickel, chrome, iron, cobalt, manganese, silver, gold,
lead, copper

New Zealand
natural gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, hydropower,
gold, limestone

Nicaragua
gold, silver, copper, tungsten, lead, zinc, timber, fish

Niger
uranium, coal, iron ore, tin, phosphates, gold, molybdenum,
gypsum, salt, petroleum

Nigeria

natural gas, petroleum, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone,
niobium, lead, zinc, arable land

Niue
fish, arable land

Norfolk Island
fish

Northern Mariana Islands
arable land, fish

Norway
petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc,
titanium, pyrites, nickel, fish, timber, hydropower

Oman
petroleum, copper, asbestos, some marble, limestone, chromium,
gypsum, natural gas

Pacific Ocean
oil and gas fields, polymetallic nodules, sand and
gravel aggregates, placer deposits, fish

Pakistan
land, extensive natural gas reserves, limited petroleum,
poor quality coal, iron ore, copper, salt, limestone

Palau
forests, minerals (especially gold), marine products,
deep-seabed minerals

Palmyra Atoll
terrestrial and aquatic wildlife

Panama
copper, mahogany forests, shrimp, hydropower

Papua New Guinea

gold, copper, silver, natural gas, timber, oil, fisheries

Paracel Islands

none

Paraguay

hydropower, timber, iron ore, manganese, limestone

Peru

copper, silver, gold, petroleum, timber, fish, iron ore, coal, phosphate, potash, hydropower, natural gas

Philippines

timber, petroleum, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper

Pitcairn Islands

miro trees (used for handicrafts), fish

note: manganese, iron, copper, gold, silver, and zinc have been discovered offshore

Poland

coal, sulfur, copper, natural gas, silver, lead, salt, amber, arable land

Portugal

fish, forests (cork), iron ore, copper, zinc, tin, tungsten, silver, gold, uranium, marble, clay, gypsum, salt, arable land, hydropower

Puerto Rico

some copper and nickel; potential for onshore and offshore oil

Qatar

petroleum, natural gas, fish

Reunion

fish, arable land, hydropower

Romania

petroleum (reserves declining), timber, natural gas, coal,
iron ore, salt, arable land, hydropower

Russia

wide natural resource base including major deposits of oil,
natural gas, coal, and many strategic minerals, timber
note: formidable obstacles of climate, terrain, and distance hinder
exploitation of natural resources

Rwanda

gold, cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite (tungsten ore),
methane, hydropower, arable land

Saint Helena

fish, lobster

Saint Kitts and Nevis

arable land

Saint Lucia

forests, sandy beaches, minerals (pumice), mineral
springs, geothermal potential

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

fish, deepwater ports

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

hydropower, cropland

Samoa

hardwood forests, fish, hydropower

San Marino
building stone

Sao Tome and Principe
fish, hydropower

Saudi Arabia
petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, gold, copper

Senegal
fish, phosphates, iron ore

Serbia
oil, gas, coal, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, antimony,
chromite, nickel, gold, silver, magnesium, pyrite, limestone,
marble, salt, arable land

Seychelles
fish, copra, cinnamon trees

Sierra Leone
diamonds, titanium ore, bauxite, iron ore, gold,
chromite

Singapore
fish, deepwater ports

Slovakia
brown coal and lignite; small amounts of iron ore, copper
and manganese ore; salt; arable land

Slovenia
lignite coal, lead, zinc, mercury, uranium, silver,
hydropower, forests

Solomon Islands
fish, forests, gold, bauxite, phosphates, lead,

zinc, nickel

Somalia

uranium and largely unexploited reserves of iron ore, tin, gypsum, bauxite, copper, salt, natural gas, likely oil reserves

South Africa

gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, natural gas

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

fish

Southern Ocean

probable large and possible giant oil and gas fields on the continental margin, manganese nodules, possible placer deposits, sand and gravel, fresh water as icebergs; squid, whales, and seals - none exploited; krill, fishes

Spain

coal, lignite, iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, uranium, tungsten, mercury, pyrites, magnesite, fluorspar, gypsum, sepiolite, kaolin, potash, hydropower, arable land

Spratly Islands

fish, guano, undetermined oil and natural gas potential

Sri Lanka

limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates, clay, hydropower

Sudan

petroleum; small reserves of iron ore, copper, chromium ore,

zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, gold, hydropower

Suriname

timber, hydropower, fish, kaolin, shrimp, bauxite, gold, and small amounts of nickel, copper, platinum, iron ore

Svalbard

coal, iron ore, copper, zinc, phosphate, wildlife, fish

Swaziland

asbestos, coal, clay, cassiterite, hydropower, forests, small gold and diamond deposits, quarry stone, and talc

Sweden

iron ore, copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, tungsten, uranium, arsenic, feldspar, timber, hydropower

Switzerland

hydropower potential, timber, salt

Syria

petroleum, phosphates, chrome and manganese ores, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum, hydropower

Taiwan

small deposits of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble, and asbestos

Tajikistan

hydropower, some petroleum, uranium, mercury, brown coal, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten, silver, gold

Tanzania

hydropower, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones, gold, natural gas, nickel

Thailand

tin, rubber, natural gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber, lead,
fish, gypsum, lignite, fluorite, arable land

Togo
phosphates, limestone, marble, arable land

Tokelau
NEGL

Tonga
fish, fertile soil

Trinidad and Tobago
petroleum, natural gas, asphalt

Tromelin Island
fish

Tunisia
petroleum, phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc, salt

Turkey
coal, iron ore, copper, chromium, antimony, mercury, gold,
barite, borate, celestite (strontium), emery, feldspar, limestone,
magnesite, marble, perlite, pumice, pyrites (sulfur), clay, arable
land, hydropower

Turkmenistan
petroleum, natural gas, sulfur, salt

Turks and Caicos Islands
spiny lobster, conch

Tuvalu
fish

Uganda

copper, cobalt, hydropower, limestone, salt, arable land

Ukraine

iron ore, coal, manganese, natural gas, oil, salt, sulfur, graphite, titanium, magnesium, kaolin, nickel, mercury, timber, arable land

United Arab Emirates

petroleum, natural gas

United Kingdom

coal, petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, lead, zinc, gold, tin, limestone, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, potash, silica sand, slate, arable land

United States

coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges terrestrial and aquatic wildlife

Uruguay

arable land, hydropower, minor minerals, fisheries

Uzbekistan

natural gas, petroleum, coal, gold, uranium, silver, copper, lead and zinc, tungsten, molybdenum

Vanuatu

manganese, hardwood forests, fish

Venezuela

petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, gold, bauxite, other minerals, hydropower, diamonds

Vietnam

phosphates, coal, manganese, bauxite, chromate, offshore oil and gas deposits, forests, hydropower

Virgin Islands

sun, sand, sea, surf

Wake Island

none

Wallis and Futuna

NEGL

West Bank

arable land

Western Sahara

phosphates, iron ore

World

the rapid depletion of nonrenewable mineral resources, the depletion of forest areas and wetlands, the extinction of animal and

plant species, and the deterioration in air and water quality (especially in Eastern Europe, the former USSR, and China) pose serious long-term problems that governments and peoples are only beginning to address

Yemen

petroleum, fish, rock salt, marble; small deposits of coal, gold, lead, nickel, and copper; fertile soil in west

Zambia

copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydropower

Zimbabwe

coal, chromium ore, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium, lithium, tin, platinum group metals

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2112 Net migration rate (migrant(s)/1,000 population)

Afghanistan

0.42 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Albania

-4.67 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Algeria

-0.35 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

American Samoa

-21.11 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Andorra

6.47 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Angola

3.55 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Anguilla

6.9 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

-6.08 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Argentina

0.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Armenia

-5.72 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Aruba

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Australia

3.85 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Austria

1.94 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Azerbaijan

-4.38 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bahamas, The

-2.17 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bahrain

0.82 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bangladesh

-0.68 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Barbados

-0.31 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Belarus

2.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Belgium

1.22 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Belize

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Benin

0.67 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bermuda

2.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bhutan

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bolivia

-1.22 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

13.01 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Botswana

6.07 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: there is an increasing flow of Zimbabweans into South Africa and Botswana in search of better economic opportunities (2006 est.)

Brazil

-0.03 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

British Virgin Islands

9.22 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Brunei

3.31 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Bulgaria

-4.01 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Burkina Faso

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Burma

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Burundi

8.22 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cambodia

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cameroon

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Canada

5.85 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cape Verde

-11.91 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cayman Islands

17.78 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: major destination for Cubans trying to migrate to the US
(2006
est.)

Central African Republic

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Chad

-0.11 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Chile

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

China

-0.39 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Christmas Island

NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NA

Colombia

-0.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Comoros

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the 0.23 migrant(s)/1,000 population note: fighting between the Congolese Government and Uganda- and Rwanda-backed Congolese rebels spawned a regional war in DRC in August 1998, which left 2.33 million Congolese internally displaced and caused 412,000 Congolese refugees to flee to surrounding countries (2006 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

-3.62 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Costa Rica

0.49 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Croatia

1.58 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cuba

-1.57 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Cyprus

0.42 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Czech Republic

0.97 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Denmark

2.52 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Djibouti

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Dominica

-9.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Dominican Republic

-2.79 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

East Timor

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ecuador

-3.11 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Egypt

-0.21 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

El Salvador

-3.61 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Eritrea

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Estonia

-3.2 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ethiopia

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: repatriation of Ethiopian refugees residing in Sudan is expected to continue for several years; some Sudanese, Somali,

and

Eritrean refugees, who fled to Ethiopia from the fighting or famine in their own countries, continue to return to their homes (2006 est.)

European Union

1.5 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA migrant(s)/1,000 population
(2006 est.)

Faroe Islands

0.47 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Fiji

-2.94 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Finland

0.84 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

France

0.66 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

French Guiana

4.01 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

French Polynesia

2.85 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Gabon

-2.65 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Gambia, The

1.29 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Gaza Strip

1.48 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Georgia

-4.54 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Germany

2.18 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ghana

-0.11 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Gibraltar

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Greece

2.34 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Greenland

-8.37 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Grenada

-12.59 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guadeloupe

-0.15 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guam

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guatemala

-1.94 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guernsey

3.82 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guinea

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: as a result of conflict in neighboring countries, Guinea is

host to approximately 141,500 refugees from Cote d'Ivoire,
Liberia,
and Sierra Leone (2006 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Guyana

-7.49 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Haiti

-1.31 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Honduras

-1.39 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Hong Kong

4.89 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Hungary

0.86 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Iceland

1.74 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

India

-0.07 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Indonesia

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Iran

-0.48 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Iraq

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ireland

4.87 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Isle of Man

5.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Israel

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Italy

2.06 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Jamaica

-6.27 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Japan

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Jersey

2.74 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Jordan

6.26 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Kazakhstan

-3.33 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Kenya

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: according to the UNHCR, by the end of 2005 Kenya was host to

233,778 refugees from neighboring countries, including Somalia 153,627, Sudan 67,556, Ethiopia 12,595 (2006 est.)

Kiribati

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Korea, North

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Korea, South

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Kuwait

15.66 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

-2.5 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Laos

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Latvia

-2.26 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Lebanon

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Lesotho

-0.68 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Liberia

27.39 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: at least 238,500 Liberian refugees are in surrounding countries; the uncertain security situation has hindered their ability to return (2006 est.)

Libya

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Liechtenstein

4.77 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Lithuania

-0.71 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Luxembourg

8.75 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Macau

4.56 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Macedonia

-0.65 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Madagascar

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Malawi

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Malaysia

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: does not reflect net flow of an unknown number of illegal immigrants from other countries in the region (2006 est.)

Maldives

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mali

-6.6 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Malta

2.05 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Marshall Islands

-5.78 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Martinique

-0.03 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mauritania

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mauritius

-0.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mayotte

4.48 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mexico

-4.32 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of -21.03 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Moldova

-0.23 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Monaco

7.68 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mongolia

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Montserrat

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Morocco

-0.87 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Mozambique

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Namibia

0.47 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Nauru

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Nepal

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Netherlands

2.72 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

-0.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

New Caledonia

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: there has been steady emigration from Wallis and Futuna to
New
Caledonia (2006 est.)

New Zealand

3.63 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Nicaragua

-1.17 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Niger

-0.61 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Nigeria

0.27 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Niue

NA migrant(s)/1,000 population

Norfolk Island

NA

Northern Mariana Islands

8.26 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Norway

1.73 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Oman

0.35 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Pakistan

-0.59 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Palau

1.85 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Panama

-0.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Papua New Guinea

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Paraguay

-0.08 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Peru

-1.01 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Philippines

-1.48 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

NA

Poland

-0.46 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Portugal

3.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Puerto Rico

-1.14 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Qatar

14.12 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Reunion

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Romania

-0.13 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Russia

1.03 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Rwanda

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Helena

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

-4.7 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Lucia

-1.73 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

-4.98 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

-7.59 migrant(s)/1,000 population
(2006 est.)

Samoa

-11.76 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

San Marino

10.7 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

-2.32 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Saudi Arabia

-4.94 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Senegal

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Seychelles

-5.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sierra Leone

0.23 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: refugees currently in surrounding countries are slowly returning (2006 est.)

Singapore

9.12 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Slovakia

0.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Slovenia

0.88 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Solomon Islands

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Somalia

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

South Africa

-0.16 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: there is an increasing flow of Zimbabweans into South Africa and Botswana in search of better economic opportunities (2006 est.)

Spain

0.99 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sri Lanka

-1.23 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sudan

-0.02 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Suriname

-8.76 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Svalbard

NA migrant(s)/1,000 population

Swaziland

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Sweden

1.66 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Switzerland

3.12 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Syria

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Taiwan

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Tajikistan

-2.48 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Tanzania

-3.05 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Thailand

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Togo

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Tokelau

NA

Tonga

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

-11.07 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Tunisia

-0.5 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Turkey

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Turkmenistan

-0.75 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands 10.54 migrant(s)/1,000 population
(2006 est.)

Tuvalu

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Uganda

-1.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Ukraine

-0.43 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

United Arab Emirates

0.66 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

United Kingdom

2.18 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

United States

3.18 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Uruguay

-0.25 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Uzbekistan

-1.5 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Vanuatu

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Venezuela

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Vietnam

-0.42 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Virgin Islands

-8.73 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Wallis and Futuna

NA migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: there has been steady emigration from Wallis and Futuna to New Caledonia (2006 est.)

West Bank

2.8 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Yemen

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Zambia

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Zimbabwe

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population

note: there is an increasing flow of Zimbabweans into South Africa and Botswana in search of better economic opportunities (2006

est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2113 Geography - note

Afghanistan

landlocked; the Hindu Kush mountains that run northeast to southwest divide the northern provinces from the rest of the country; the highest peaks are in the northern Wakhan (Wakhan Corridor)

Akrotiri

British extraterritorial rights also extended to several small off-post sites scattered across Cyprus

Albania

strategic location along Strait of Otranto (links Adriatic Sea to Ionian Sea and Mediterranean Sea)

Algeria

second-largest country in Africa (after Sudan)

American Samoa

Pago Pago has one of the best natural deepwater harbors in the South Pacific Ocean, sheltered by shape from rough seas and protected by peripheral mountains from high winds; strategic location in the South Pacific Ocean

Andorra

landlocked; straddles a number of important crossroads in the Pyrenees

Angola

the province of Cabinda is an exclave, separated from the rest of the country by the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Anguilla

the most northerly of the Leeward Islands in the Lesser Antilles

Antarctica

the coldest, windiest, highest (on average), and driest continent; during summer, more solar radiation reaches the surface

at the South Pole than is received at the Equator in an equivalent period; mostly uninhabitable

Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua has a deeply indented shoreline with many natural harbors and beaches; Barbuda has a very large western harbor

Arctic Ocean

major chokepoint is the southern Chukchi Sea (northern access to the Pacific Ocean via the Bering Strait); strategic location between North America and Russia; shortest marine link between the extremes of eastern and western Russia; floating research stations operated by the US and Russia; maximum snow cover

in March or April about 20 to 50 centimeters over the frozen ocean;

snow cover lasts about 10 months

Argentina

second-largest country in South America (after Brazil); strategic location relative to sea lanes between the South Atlantic and the South Pacific Oceans (Strait of Magellan, Beagle Channel, Drake Passage); diverse geophysical landscapes range from tropical

climates in the north to tundra in the far south; Cerro Aconcagua is

the Western Hemisphere's tallest mountain, while Laguna del Carbon

is the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere

Armenia

landlocked in the Lesser Caucasus Mountains; Sevana Lich (Lake Sevan) is the largest lake in this mountain range

Aruba

a flat, riverless island renowned for its white sand beaches; its tropical climate is moderated by constant trade winds from the Atlantic Ocean; the temperature is almost constant at about 27 degrees Celsius (81 degrees Fahrenheit)

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve
established in August 1983

Atlantic Ocean

major chokepoints include the Dardanelles, Strait of Gibraltar, access to the Panama and Suez Canals; strategic straits include the Strait of Dover, Straits of Florida, Mona Passage, The Sound (Oresund), and Windward Passage; the Equator divides the Atlantic Ocean into the North Atlantic Ocean and South Atlantic Ocean

Australia

world's smallest continent but sixth-largest country; population concentrated along the eastern and southeastern

coasts;

the invigorating tropical sea breeze known as the "Fremantle Doctor"

affects the city of Perth on the west coast, and is one of the most consistent winds in the world

Austria

landlocked; strategic location at the crossroads of central Europe with many easily traversable Alpine passes and valleys; major

river is the Danube; population is concentrated on eastern lowlands

because of steep slopes, poor soils, and low temperatures elsewhere

Azerbaijan

both the main area of the country and the Naxcivan exclave are landlocked

Bahamas, The

strategic location adjacent to US and Cuba; extensive island chain of which 30 are inhabited

Bahrain

close to primary Middle Eastern petroleum sources; strategic location in Persian Gulf, through which much of the Western world's

petroleum must transit to reach open ocean

Baker Island

treeless, sparse, and scattered vegetation consisting of grasses, prostrate vines, and low growing shrubs; primarily a nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and marine wildlife

Bangladesh

most of the country is situated on deltas of large rivers
flowing from the Himalayas: the Ganges unites with the Jamuna
(main channel of the Brahmaputra) and later joins the Meghna to
eventually empty into the Bay of Bengal

Barbados
easternmost Caribbean island

Bassas da India
the islands emerge from a circular reef that sits
atop a long-extinct, submerged volcano

Belarus
landlocked; glacial scouring accounts for the flatness of
Belarusian terrain and for its 11,000 lakes

Belgium
crossroads of Western Europe; majority of West European
capitals within 1,000 km of Brussels, the seat of both the European
Union and NATO

Belize
only country in Central America without a coastline on the
North Pacific Ocean

Benin
sandbanks create difficult access to a coast with no natural
harbors, river mouths, or islands

Bermuda
consists of about 138 coral islands and islets with ample
rainfall, but no rivers or freshwater lakes; some land was leased by
US Government from 1941 to 1995

Bhutan

landlocked; strategic location between China and India;
controls several key Himalayan mountain passes

Bolivia

landlocked; shares control of Lago Titicaca, world's highest
navigable lake (elevation 3,805 m), with Peru

Bosnia and Herzegovina

within Bosnia and Herzegovina's recognized
borders, the country is divided into a joint Bosniak/Croat
Federation (about 51% of the territory) and the Bosnian Serb-led
Republika Srpska or RS (about 49% of the territory); the region
called Herzegovina is contiguous to Croatia and Serbia and
Montenegro (Montenegro), and traditionally has been settled by
an
ethnic Croat majority in the west and an ethnic Serb majority in
the
east

Botswana

landlocked; population concentrated in eastern part of the
country

Bouvet Island

covered by glacial ice; declared a nature reserve

Brazil

largest country in South America; shares common boundaries
with every South American country except Chile and Ecuador

British Indian Ocean Territory archipelago of 55 islands; Diego
Garcia, largest and southernmost island, occupies strategic location
in central Indian Ocean; island is site of joint US-UK military facility

British Virgin Islands

strong ties to nearby US Virgin Islands and
Puerto Rico

Brunei

close to vital sea lanes through South China Sea linking
Indian and Pacific Oceans; two parts physically separated by
Malaysia; almost an enclave within Malaysia

Bulgaria

strategic location near Turkish Straits; controls key land
routes from Europe to Middle East and Asia

Burkina Faso

landlocked savanna cut by the three principal rivers of
the Black, Red, and White Volta

Burma

strategic location near major Indian Ocean shipping lanes

Burundi

landlocked; straddles crest of the Nile-Congo watershed; the
Kagera, which drains into Lake Victoria, is the most remote
headstream of the White Nile

Cambodia

a land of paddies and forests dominated by the Mekong River
and Tonle Sap

Cameroon

sometimes referred to as the hinge of Africa; throughout
the country there are areas of thermal springs and indications of
current or prior volcanic activity; Mount Cameroon, the highest
mountain in Sub-Saharan west Africa, is an active volcano

Canada

second-largest country in world (after Russia); strategic

location between Russia and US via north polar route;
approximately

90% of the population is concentrated within 160 km of the US
border

Cape Verde

strategic location 500 km from west coast of Africa near
major north-south sea routes; important communications station;
important sea and air refueling site

Cayman Islands

important location between Cuba and Central America

Central African Republic

landlocked; almost the precise center of
Africa

Chad

landlocked; Lake Chad is the most significant water body in the
Sahel

Chile

strategic location relative to sea lanes between Atlantic and
Pacific Oceans (Strait of Magellan, Beagle Channel, Drake
Passage);

Atacama Desert is one of world's driest regions

China

world's fourth largest country (after Russia, Canada, and US);
Mount Everest on the border with Nepal is the world's tallest peak

Christmas Island

located along major sea lanes of Indian Ocean

Clipperton Island

reef 12 km in circumference

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

islands are thickly covered with coconut palms and other vegetation

Colombia

only South American country with coastlines on both the North Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea

Comoros

important location at northern end of Mozambique Channel

Congo, Democratic Republic of the straddles equator; has very narrow strip of land that controls the lower Congo River and is only outlet to South Atlantic Ocean; dense tropical rain forest in central river basin and eastern highlands

Congo, Republic of the

about 70% of the population lives in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, or along the railroad between them

Cook Islands

the northern Cook Islands are seven low-lying, sparsely populated, coral atolls; the southern Cook Islands, where most of the population lives, consist of eight elevated, fertile, volcanic isles, including the largest, Rarotonga, at 67 sq km

Coral Sea Islands

important nesting area for birds and turtles

Costa Rica

four volcanoes, two of them active, rise near the capital of San Jose in the center of the country; one of the volcanoes, Irazu, erupted destructively in 1963-65

Cote d'Ivoire

most of the inhabitants live along the sandy coastal

region; apart from the capital area, the forested interior is sparsely populated

Croatia

controls most land routes from Western Europe to Aegean Sea and Turkish Straits

Cuba

largest country in Caribbean and westernmost island of the Greater Antilles

Cyprus

the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea (after Sicily and Sardinia)

Czech Republic

landlocked; strategically located astride some of oldest and most significant land routes in Europe; Moravian Gate is a traditional military corridor between the North European Plain and the Danube in central Europe

Denmark

controls Danish Straits (Skagerrak and Kattegat) linking Baltic and North Seas; about one-quarter of the population lives in greater Copenhagen

Dhekelia

British extraterritorial rights also extended to several small off-post sites scattered across Cyprus

Djibouti

strategic location near world's busiest shipping lanes and close to Arabian oilfields; terminus of rail traffic into Ethiopia; mostly wasteland; Lac Assal (Lake Assal) is the lowest point in

Africa

Dominica

known as "The Nature Island of the Caribbean" due to its spectacular, lush, and varied flora and fauna, which are protected by an extensive natural park system; the most mountainous of the Lesser Antilles, its volcanic peaks are cones of lava craters and include Boiling Lake, the second-largest, thermally active lake in the world

Dominican Republic

shares island of Hispaniola with Haiti

East Timor

Timor comes from the Malay word for "East"; the island of Timor is part of the Malay Archipelago and is the largest and easternmost of the Lesser Sunda Islands

Ecuador

Cotopaxi in Andes is highest active volcano in world

Egypt

controls Sinai Peninsula, only land bridge between Africa and remainder of Eastern Hemisphere; controls Suez Canal, a sea link between Indian Ocean and Mediterranean Sea; size, and juxtaposition to Israel, establish its major role in Middle Eastern geopolitics; dependence on upstream neighbors; dominance of Nile basin issues; prone to influxes of refugees

El Salvador

smallest Central American country and only one without a coastline on Caribbean Sea

Equatorial Guinea

insular and continental regions widely separated

Eritrea

strategic geopolitical position along world's busiest shipping lanes; Eritrea retained the entire coastline of Ethiopia along the Red Sea upon de jure independence from Ethiopia on 24 May 1993

Estonia

the mainland terrain is flat, boggy, and partly wooded; offshore lie more than 1,500 islands

Ethiopia

landlocked - entire coastline along the Red Sea was lost with the de jure independence of Eritrea on 24 May 1993; the Blue Nile, the chief headstream of the Nile by water volume, rises in T'ana Hayk (Lake Tana) in northwest Ethiopia; three major crops are believed to have originated in Ethiopia: coffee, grain sorghum, and castor bean

Europa Island

wildlife sanctuary

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

deeply indented coast provides good natural harbors; short growing season

Faroe Islands

archipelago of 17 inhabited islands and one uninhabited island, and a few uninhabited islets; strategically located along important sea lanes in northeastern Atlantic; precipitous terrain limits habitation to small coastal lowlands

Fiji

includes 332 islands; approximately 110 are inhabited

Finland

long boundary with Russia; Helsinki is northernmost national capital on European continent; population concentrated on small southwestern coastal plain

France

largest West European nation

French Guiana

mostly an unsettled wilderness; the only non-independent portion of the South American continent

French Polynesia

includes five archipelagoes (4 volcanic, 1 coral);
Makatea in French Polynesia is one of the three great phosphate rock
islands in the Pacific Ocean - the others are Banaba (Ocean Island)
in Kiribati and Nauru

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

islands component is widely
scattered across remote locations in the southern Indian Ocean

Gabon

a small population and oil and mineral reserves have helped
Gabon become one of Africa's wealthier countries; in general,
these
circumstances have allowed the country to maintain and conserve
its
pristine rain forest and rich biodiversity

Gambia, The

almost an enclave of Senegal; smallest country on the
continent of Africa

Gaza Strip

strategic strip of land along Mideast-North African trade routes has experienced an incredibly turbulent history; the town of Gaza itself has been besieged countless times in its history

Georgia

strategically located east of the Black Sea; Georgia controls much of the Caucasus Mountains and the routes through them

Germany

strategic location on North European Plain and along the entrance to the Baltic Sea

Ghana

Lake Volta is the world's largest artificial lake

Gibraltar

strategic location on Strait of Gibraltar that links the North Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea

Glorioso Islands

the islands and rocks are surrounded by an extensive reef system

Greece

strategic location dominating the Aegean Sea and southern approach to Turkish Straits; a peninsular country, possessing an archipelago of about 2,000 islands

Greenland

dominates North Atlantic Ocean between North America and Europe; sparse population confined to small settlements along coast, but close to one-quarter of the population lives in the capital, Nuuk; world's second largest ice cap

Grenada

the administration of the islands of the Grenadines group is divided between Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada

Guadeloupe

a narrow channel, the Riviere Salee, divides Guadeloupe proper into two islands: the larger, western Basse-Terre and the smaller, eastern Grande-Terre

Guam

largest and southernmost island in the Mariana Islands archipelago; strategic location in western North Pacific Ocean

Guatemala

no natural harbors on west coast

Guernsey

large, deepwater harbor at Saint Peter Port

Guinea

the Niger and its important tributary the Milo have their sources in the Guinean highlands

Guinea-Bissau

this small country is swampy along its western coast and low-lying further inland

Guyana

the third-smallest country in South America after Suriname and Uruguay; substantial portions of its western and eastern territories are claimed by Venezuela and Suriname respectively

Haiti

shares island of Hispaniola with Dominican Republic (western one-third is Haiti, eastern two-thirds is the Dominican Republic)

Holy See (Vatican City)

landlocked; enclave in Rome, Italy; world's smallest state; beyond the territorial boundary of Vatican City, the Lateran Treaty of 1929 grants the Holy See extraterritorial authority over 23 sites in Rome and five outside of Rome, including the Pontifical Palace at Castel Gandolfo (the Pope's summer residence)

Honduras
has only a short Pacific coast but a long Caribbean shoreline, including the virtually uninhabited eastern Mosquito Coast

Hong Kong
more than 200 islands

Howland Island
almost totally covered with grasses, prostrate vines, and low-growing shrubs; small area of trees in the center; primarily a nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and marine wildlife

Hungary
landlocked; strategic location astride main land routes between Western Europe and Balkan Peninsula as well as between Ukraine and Mediterranean basin; the north-south flowing Duna (Danube) and Tisza Rivers divide the country into three large regions

Iceland
strategic location between Greenland and Europe; westernmost European country; Reykjavik is the northernmost national capital in the world; more land covered by glaciers than in all of continental Europe

Iles Eparses

Bassas da India: the atoll is a circular reef that sits atop a long-extinct, submerged volcano

Europa Island and Juan de Nova Island: wildlife sanctuary for seabirds and sea turtles

Glorioso Islands: the islands and rocks are surrounded by an extensive reef system

Tromelin Island: climatologically important location for forecasting cyclones in the western Indian Ocean; wildlife sanctuary (seabirds, tortoises)

India

dominates South Asian subcontinent; near important Indian Ocean trade routes; Kanchenjunga, third tallest mountain in the world, lies on the border with Nepal

Indian Ocean

major chokepoints include Bab el Mandeb, Strait of Hormuz, Strait of Malacca, southern access to the Suez Canal, and the Lombok Strait

Indonesia

archipelago of 17,508 islands (6,000 inhabited); straddles equator; strategic location astride or along major sea lanes from Indian Ocean to Pacific Ocean

Iran

strategic location on the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz, which are vital maritime pathways for crude oil transport

Iraq

strategic location on Shatt al Arab waterway and at the head of the Persian Gulf

Ireland

strategic location on major air and sea routes between North America and northern Europe; over 40% of the population resides within 100 km of Dublin

Isle of Man

one small islet, the Calf of Man, lies to the southwest, and is a bird sanctuary

Israel

there are 242 Israeli settlements and civilian land use sites in the West Bank, 42 in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, 0 in the Gaza Strip, and 29 in East Jerusalem (August 2005 est.); Sea of Galilee is an important freshwater source

Italy

strategic location dominating central Mediterranean as well as southern sea and air approaches to Western Europe

Jamaica

strategic location between Cayman Trench and Jamaica Channel, the main sea lanes for the Panama Canal

Jan Mayen

barren volcanic island with some moss and grass

Japan

strategic location in northeast Asia

Jarvis Island

sparse bunch grass, prostrate vines, and low-growing shrubs; primarily a nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and marine wildlife

Jersey

largest and southernmost of Channel Islands; about 30% of

population concentrated in Saint Helier

Johnston Atoll

strategic location in the North Pacific Ocean;

Johnston Island and Sand Island are natural islands, which have been

expanded by coral dredging; North Island (Akau) and East Island (Hikina) are manmade islands formed from coral dredging; the egg-shaped reef is 34 km in circumference; closed to the public; a former US nuclear weapons test site; site of now-closed Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS); most facilities dismantled and cleanup complete in 2004; some low-growing vegetation

Jordan

strategic location at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba and as the Arab country that shares the longest border with Israel and the occupied West Bank

Juan de Nova Island

wildlife sanctuary

Kazakhstan

landlocked; Russia leases approximately 6,000 sq km of territory enclosing the Baykonur Cosmodrome; in January 2004, Kazakhstan and Russia extended the lease to 2050

Kenya

the Kenyan Highlands comprise one of the most successful agricultural production regions in Africa; glaciers are found on Mount Kenya, Africa's second highest peak; unique physiography supports abundant and varied wildlife of scientific and economic value

Kingman Reef

barren coral atoll with deep interior lagoon; closed to

the public

Kiribati

21 of the 33 islands are inhabited; Banaba (Ocean Island) in Kiribati is one of the three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean - the others are Makatea in French Polynesia, and Nauru

Korea, North

strategic location bordering China, South Korea, and Russia; mountainous interior is isolated and sparsely populated

Korea, South

strategic location on Korea Strait

Kuwait

strategic location at head of Persian Gulf

Kyrgyzstan

landlocked; entirely mountainous, dominated by the Tien Shan range; many tall peaks, glaciers, and high-altitude lakes

Laos

landlocked; most of the country is mountainous and thickly forested; the Mekong River forms a large part of the western boundary with Thailand

Latvia

most of the country is composed of fertile, low-lying plains, with some hills in the east

Lebanon

Nahr el Litani is the only major river in Near East not crossing an international boundary; rugged terrain historically helped isolate, protect, and develop numerous factional groups based

on religion, clan, and ethnicity

Lesotho

landlocked, completely surrounded by South Africa;
mountainous, more than 80% of the country is 1,800 meters above
sea
level

Liberia

facing the Atlantic Ocean, the coastline is characterized by
lagoons, mangrove swamps, and river-deposited sandbars; the
inland
grassy plateau supports limited agriculture

Libya

more than 90% of the country is desert or semidesert

Liechtenstein

along with Uzbekistan, one of only two doubly
landlocked countries in the world; variety of microclimatic
variations based on elevation

Lithuania

fertile central plains are separated by hilly uplands that
are ancient glacial deposits

Luxembourg

landlocked; the only Grand Duchy in the world

Macau

essentially urban; an area of land reclaimed from the sea
measuring 5.2 sq km and known as Cotai now connects the islands
of
Coloane and Taipa; the island area is connected to the mainland
peninsula by three bridges

Macedonia

landlocked; major transportation corridor from Western and Central Europe to Aegean Sea and Southern Europe to Western Europe

Madagascar

world's fourth-largest island; strategic location along Mozambique Channel

Malawi

landlocked; Lake Nyasa, some 580 km long, is the country's most prominent physical feature

Malaysia

strategic location along Strait of Malacca and southern South China Sea

Maldives

1,190 coral islands grouped into 26 atolls (200 inhabited islands, plus 80 islands with tourist resorts); archipelago with strategic location astride and along major sea lanes in Indian Ocean

Mali

landlocked; divided into three natural zones: the southern, cultivated Sudanese; the central, semiarid Sahelian; and the northern, arid Saharan

Malta

the country comprises an archipelago, with only the three largest islands (Malta, Ghawdex or Gozo, and Kemmuna or Comino)

being inhabited; numerous bays provide good harbors; Malta and Tunisia are discussing the commercial exploitation of the continental shelf between their countries, particularly for oil exploration

Marshall Islands

Bikini and Enewetak are former US nuclear test sites; Kwajalein, the famous World War II battleground, is used as a

US missile test range; island city of Ebeye is the second largest settlement in the Marshall Islands, after the capital of Majuro, and one of the most densely populated locations in the Pacific

Martinique

the island is dominated by Mount Pelee, which on 8 May 1902 erupted and completely destroyed the city of Saint Pierre, killing 30,000 inhabitants

Mauritania

most of the population concentrated in the cities of Nouakchott and Nouadhibou and along the Senegal River in the southern part of the country

Mauritius

the main island, from which the country derives its name, is of volcanic origin and is almost entirely surrounded by coral reefs

Mayotte

part of Comoro Archipelago; 18 islands

Mexico

strategic location on southern border of US; corn (maize), one of the world's major grain crops, is thought to have originated in Mexico

Micronesia, Federated States of

four major island groups totaling 607 islands

Midway Islands

a coral atoll managed as a national wildlife refuge and open to the public for wildlife-related recreation in the form of wildlife observation and photography, sport fishing, snorkeling, and scuba diving; the refuge is temporarily closed for reorganization at present (2004)

Moldova

landlocked; well endowed with various sedimentary rocks and minerals including sand, gravel, gypsum, and limestone

Monaco

second-smallest independent state in the world (after Holy See); almost entirely urban

Mongolia

landlocked; strategic location between China and Russia

Montenegro

strategic location along the Adriatic coast

Montserrat

the island is entirely volcanic in origin and comprised of three major volcanic centers of differing ages

Morocco

strategic location along Strait of Gibraltar

Mozambique

the Zambezi flows through the north-central and most fertile part of the country

Namibia

first country in the world to incorporate the protection of the environment into its constitution; some 14% of the land is protected, including virtually the entire Namib Desert coastal strip

Nauru

Nauru is one of the three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean - the others are Banaba (Ocean Island) in Kiribati and

Makatea in French Polynesia; only 53 km south of Equator

Navassa Island

strategic location 160 km south of the US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; mostly exposed rock but with enough grassland to support goat herds; dense stands of fig-like trees, scattered cactus

Nepal

landlocked; strategic location between China and India; contains eight of world's 10 highest peaks, including Mount Everest

and Kanchenjunga - the world's tallest and third tallest - on the borders with China and India respectively

Netherlands

located at mouths of three major European rivers (Rhine, Maas or Meuse, and Schelde)

Netherlands Antilles

the five islands of the Netherlands Antilles are divided geographically into the Leeward Islands (northern) group

(Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten) and the Windward Islands (southern) group (Bonaire and Curacao)

New Caledonia

consists of the main island of New Caledonia (one of the largest in the Pacific Ocean), the archipelago of Iles Loyaute, and numerous small, sparsely populated islands and atolls

New Zealand

about 80% of the population lives in cities; Wellington

is the southernmost national capital in the world

Nicaragua

largest country in Central America; contains the largest freshwater body in Central America, Lago de Nicaragua

Niger

landlocked; one of the hottest countries in the world; northern four-fifths is desert, southern one-fifth is savanna, suitable for livestock and limited agriculture

Nigeria

the Niger enters the country in the northwest and flows southward through tropical rain forests and swamps to its delta in the Gulf of Guinea

Niue

one of world's largest coral islands

Norfolk Island

most of the 32 km coastline consists of almost inaccessible cliffs, but the land slopes down to the sea in one small southern area on Sydney Bay, where the capital of Kingston is situated

Northern Mariana Islands

strategic location in the North Pacific Ocean

Norway

about two-thirds mountains; some 50,000 islands off its much indented coastline; strategic location adjacent to sea lanes and air routes in North Atlantic; one of most rugged and longest coastlines in the world

Oman

strategic location on Musandam Peninsula adjacent to Strait of Hormuz, a vital transit point for world crude oil

Pacific Ocean

the major chokepoints are the Bering Strait, Panama Canal, Luzon Strait, and the Singapore Strait; the Equator divides the Pacific Ocean into the North Pacific Ocean and the South Pacific

Ocean; dotted with low coral islands and rugged volcanic islands in the southwestern Pacific Ocean

Pakistan

controls Khyber Pass and Bolan Pass, traditional invasion routes between Central Asia and the Indian Subcontinent

Palau

westernmost archipelago in the Caroline chain, consists of six island groups totaling more than 300 islands; includes World War II battleground of Beliliou (Peleliu) and world-famous rock islands

Palmyra Atoll

about 50 islets covered with dense vegetation, coconut trees, and balsa-like trees up to 30 meters tall

Panama

strategic location on eastern end of isthmus forming land bridge connecting North and South America; controls Panama Canal that links North Atlantic Ocean via Caribbean Sea with North Pacific Ocean

Papua New Guinea

shares island of New Guinea with Indonesia; one of world's largest swamps along southwest coast

Paracel Islands

composed of 130 small coral islands and reefs
divided into the northeast Amphitrite Group and the western Crescent Group

Paraguay

landlocked; lies between Argentina, Bolivia, and Brazil;
population concentrated in southern part of country

Peru

shares control of Lago Titicaca, world's highest navigable lake, with Bolivia; a remote slope of Nevado Mismi, a 5,316 m peak,
is the ultimate source of the Amazon River

Philippines

the Philippine archipelago is made up of 7,107 islands;
favorably located in relation to many of Southeast Asia's main water
bodies: the South China Sea, Philippine Sea, Sulu Sea, Celebes Sea, and Luzon Strait

Pitcairn Islands

Britain's most isolated dependency; only the larger island of Pitcairn is inhabited but it has no port or natural harbor; supplies must be transported by rowed longboat from larger
ships stationed offshore

Poland

historically, an area of conflict because of flat terrain and the lack of natural barriers on the North European Plain

Portugal

Azores and Madeira Islands occupy strategic locations along western sea approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

Puerto Rico

important location along the Mona Passage - a key shipping lane to the Panama Canal; San Juan is one of the biggest and best natural harbors in the Caribbean; many small rivers and high central mountains ensure land is well watered; south coast relatively dry; fertile coastal plain belt in north

Qatar

strategic location in central Persian Gulf near major petroleum deposits

Reunion

this mountainous, volcanic island has an active volcano, Piton de la Fournaise; there is a tropical cyclone center at Saint-Denis, which is the monitoring station for the whole of the Indian Ocean

Romania

controls most easily traversable land route between the Balkans, Moldova, and Ukraine

Russia

largest country in the world in terms of area but unfavorably located in relation to major sea lanes of the world; despite its size, much of the country lacks proper soils and climates (either too cold or too dry) for agriculture; Mount El'brus is Europe's tallest peak

Rwanda

landlocked; most of the country is savanna grassland with the population predominantly rural

Saint Helena

Saint Helena harbors at least 40 species of plants unknown anywhere else in the world; Ascension is a breeding ground

for sea turtles and sooty terns; Queen Mary's Peak on Tristan da Cunha is the highest island mountain in the South Atlantic and a prominent landmark on the sea lanes around southern Africa

Saint Kitts and Nevis

with coastlines in the shape of a baseball bat and ball, the two volcanic islands are separated by a three-km-wide

channel called The Narrows; on the southern tip of long, baseball bat-shaped Saint Kitts lies the Great Salt Pond; Nevis Peak sits in the center of its almost circular namesake island and its ball shape complements that of its sister island

Saint Lucia

the twin Pitons (Gros Piton and Petit Piton), striking cone-shaped peaks south of Soufriere, are one of the scenic natural highlights of the Caribbean

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

vegetation scanty

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines the administration of the islands of the Grenadines group is divided between Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is comprised of 32 islands and cays

Samoa

occupies an almost central position within Polynesia

San Marino

landlocked; smallest independent state in Europe after the Holy See and Monaco; dominated by the Apennines

Sao Tome and Principe

the smallest country in Africa; the two main islands form part of a chain of extinct volcanoes and both are fairly mountainous

Saudi Arabia

extensive coastlines on Persian Gulf and Red Sea provide great leverage on shipping (especially crude oil) through Persian Gulf and Suez Canal

Senegal

westernmost country on the African continent; The Gambia is almost an enclave within Senegal

Serbia

controls one of the major land routes from Western Europe to Turkey and the Near East

Seychelles

41 granitic and about 75 coralline islands

Sierra Leone

rainfall along the coast can reach 495 cm (195 inches) a year, making it one of the wettest places along coastal, western Africa

Singapore

focal point for Southeast Asian sea routes

Slovakia

landlocked; most of the country is rugged and mountainous; the Tatra Mountains in the north are interspersed with many scenic lakes and valleys

Slovenia

despite its small size, this eastern Alpine country controls some of Europe's major transit routes

Solomon Islands

strategic location on sea routes between the South Pacific Ocean, the Solomon Sea, and the Coral Sea

Somalia

strategic location on Horn of Africa along southern approaches to Bab el Mandeb and route through Red Sea and Suez Canal

South Africa

South Africa completely surrounds Lesotho and almost completely surrounds Swaziland

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

the north coast of

South Georgia has several large bays, which provide good anchorage;

reindeer, introduced early in the 20th century, live on South Georgia

Southern Ocean

the major chokepoint is the Drake Passage between South America and Antarctica; the Polar Front (Antarctic Convergence) is the best natural definition of the northern extent of the Southern Ocean; it is a distinct region at the middle of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current that separates the very cold polar surface waters to the south from the warmer waters to the north; the

Front and the Current extend entirely around Antarctica, reaching south of 60 degrees south near New Zealand and near 48 degrees south

in the far South Atlantic coinciding with the path of the maximum westerly winds

Spain

strategic location along approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

Spratly Islands

strategically located near several primary shipping lanes in the central South China Sea; includes numerous small islands, atolls, shoals, and coral reefs

Sri Lanka

strategic location near major Indian Ocean sea lanes

Sudan

largest country in Africa; dominated by the Nile and its tributaries

Suriname

smallest independent country on South American continent; mostly tropical rain forest; great diversity of flora and fauna that, for the most part, is increasingly threatened by new development; relatively small population, mostly along the coast

Svalbard

northernmost part of the Kingdom of Norway; consists of nine main islands; glaciers and snowfields cover 60% of the total area; site of future seed repository under construction by the Global Crop Diversity Trust and the Norwegian Government

Swaziland

landlocked; almost completely surrounded by South Africa

Sweden

strategic location along Danish Straits linking Baltic and North Seas

Switzerland

landlocked; crossroads of northern and southern Europe;

along with southeastern France, northern Italy, and southwestern Austria, has the highest elevations in the Alps

Syria

there are 42 Israeli settlements and civilian land use sites in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights (August 2005 est.)

Taiwan

strategic location adjacent to both the Taiwan Strait and the Luzon Strait

Tajikistan

landlocked; mountainous region dominated by the Trans-Alay Range in the north and the Pamirs in the southeast; highest point, Qullai Ismoil Somoni (formerly Communism Peak), was the tallest mountain in the former USSR

Tanzania

Kilimanjaro is highest point in Africa; bordered by three of the largest lakes on the continent: Lake Victoria (the world's second-largest freshwater lake) in the north, Lake Tanganyika (the world's second deepest) in the west, and Lake Nyasa in the southwest

Thailand

controls only land route from Asia to Malaysia and Singapore

Togo

the country's length allows it to stretch through six distinct geographic regions; climate varies from tropical to savanna

Tokelau

consists of three atolls, each with a lagoon surrounded by a number of reef-bound islets of varying length and rising to over three meters above sea level

Tonga

archipelago of 169 islands (36 inhabited)

Trinidad and Tobago

Pitch Lake, on Trinidad's southwestern coast, is the world's largest natural reservoir of asphalt

Tromelin Island

climatologically important location for forecasting cyclones; wildlife sanctuary (seabirds, tortoises)

Tunisia

strategic location in central Mediterranean; Malta and Tunisia are discussing the commercial exploitation of the continental shelf between their countries, particularly for oil exploration

Turkey

strategic location controlling the Turkish Straits (Bosporus, Sea of Marmara, Dardanelles) that link Black and Aegean Seas; Mount

Ararat, the legendary landing place of Noah's Ark, is in the far eastern portion of the country

Turkmenistan

landlocked; the western and central low-lying, desolate portions of the country make up the great Garagum (Kara-Kum) desert, which occupies over 80% of the country; eastern part is plateau

Turks and Caicos Islands

about 40 islands (eight inhabited)

Tuvalu

one of the smallest and most remote countries on Earth; six of the coral atolls - Nanumea, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti,

and Nukulaelae - have lagoons open to the ocean; Nanumaya and Niutao

have landlocked lagoons; Niulakita does not have a lagoon

Uganda

landlocked; fertile, well-watered country with many lakes and rivers

Ukraine

strategic position at the crossroads between Europe and Asia; second-largest country in Europe

United Arab Emirates

strategic location along southern approaches to Strait of Hormuz, a vital transit point for world crude oil

United Kingdom

lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes; only 35 km from France and linked by tunnel under the English Channel; because

of heavily indented coastline, no location is more than 125 km from tidal waters

United States

world's third-largest country by size (after Russia and Canada) and by population (after China and India); Mt. McKinley

is highest point in North America and Death Valley the lowest point on the continent

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Baker, Howland, and

Jarvis Islands: scattered vegetation consisting of grasses, prostrate vines, and low growing shrubs; primarily a nesting,

roosting, and foraging habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and marine wildlife

Johnston Atoll: Johnston Island and Sand Island are natural islands,

which have been expanded by coral dredging; North Island (Akau) and

East Island (Hikina) are manmade islands formed from coral dredging;

the egg-shaped reef is 34 km in circumference

Kingman Reef: barren coral atoll with deep interior lagoon; closed to the public

Midway Islands: a coral atoll managed as a national wildlife refuge and open to the public for wildlife-related recreation in the form of wildlife observation and photography

Palmyra Atoll: the high rainfall and resulting lush vegetation make the environment of this atoll unique among the US Pacific Island territories; it supports one of the largest remaining undisturbed stands of *Pisonia* beach forest in the Pacific

Uruguay

second-smallest South American country (after Suriname);

most of the low-lying landscape (three-quarters of the country) is grassland, ideal for cattle and sheep raising

Uzbekistan

along with Liechtenstein, one of the only two doubly landlocked countries in the world

Vanuatu

a Y-shaped chain of four main islands and 80 smaller islands; several of the islands have active volcanoes

Venezuela

on major sea and air routes linking North and South

America; Angel Falls in the Guiana Highlands is the world's

highest
waterfall

Vietnam

extending 1,650 km north to south, the country is only 50 km across at its narrowest point

Virgin Islands

important location along the Anegada Passage - a key shipping lane for the Panama Canal; Saint Thomas has one of the best natural deepwater harbors in the Caribbean

Wake Island

strategic location in the North Pacific Ocean; emergency landing location for transpacific flights

Wallis and Futuna

both island groups have fringing reefs

West Bank

landlocked; highlands are main recharge area for Israel's coastal aquifers; there are 242 West Bank settlements and 29 East Jerusalem settlements in addition to at least 20 occupied outposts (August 2005 est.)

Western Sahara

the waters off the coast are particularly rich fishing areas

World

the world is now thought to be about 4.55 billion years old, just about one-third of the 13-billion-year age estimated for the universe

Yemen

strategic location on Bab el Mandeb, the strait linking the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, one of world's most active shipping lanes

Zambia

landlocked; the Zambezi forms a natural riverine boundary with Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe

landlocked; the Zambezi forms a natural riverine boundary with Zambia; in full flood (February-April) the massive Victoria Falls on the river forms the world's largest curtain of falling water

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2115 Political pressure groups and leaders

Afghanistan

Jamiat-e Islami (Society of Islam) [former President Burhanuddin RABBANI]; Ittihad-e Islami (Islamic Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan) [Abdul Rasul SAYYAF]; there are also small monarchist, communist, and democratic groups

Albania

Citizens Advocacy Office [Kreshnik SPAHIU]; Confederation of Trade Unions of Albania or KSSH [Kastriot MUCO]; Front for Albanian

National Unification or FBKSH [Gafur ADILI]; Mjaft Movement [Erion

VELIAJ]; Omonia [Jani JANI]; Union of Independent Trade Unions

of

Albania or BSPSH [Gezim KALAJA]

Algeria

The Algerian Human Rights League or LADH or LADDH [Yahia Ali ABDENOUR]; SOS Disparus [Nacera DUTOUR]; Somoud [Ali MERABET]

American Samoa

NA

Andorra

NA

Angola

Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda or FLEC
[N'zita Henriques TIAGO, Antonio Bento BEMBE]

note: FLEC's small-scale, highly factionalized armed struggle for the independence of Cabinda Province has largely ended

Anguilla

NA

Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua Trades and Labor Union or ATLU [William ROBINSON]; People's Democratic Movement or PDM [Hugh MARSHALL]

Argentina

Argentine Association of Pharmaceutical Labs (CILFA);
Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturers' association); Argentine Rural Society (large landowners' association); business organizations; Central of Argentine Workers or CTA (a radical union
for employed and unemployed workers); General Confederation of Labor

or CGT (Peronist-leaning umbrella labor organization);
Peronist-dominated labor movement; Piquetero groups (popular
protest
organizations that can be either pro or anti-government); Roman
Catholic Church; students

Armenia

Yerkrapah Union [Manvel GRIGORIAN]

Aruba

NA

Austria

Austrian Trade Union Federation (nominally independent but
primarily Socialist) or OeGB; Federal Economic Chamber;
OeVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists or VOel; Roman
Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic
Action; three composite leagues of the Austrian People's Party or
OeVP representing business, labor, and farmers and other
non-government organizations in the areas of environment and
human
rights

Azerbaijan

Sadval, Lezgin movement; self-proclaimed Armenian
Nagorno-Karabakh Republic; Talysh independence movement;
Union of
Pro-Azerbaijani Forces (UPAF)

Bahamas, The

NA

Bahrain

Shi'a activists fomented unrest sporadically in 1994-97 and
have recently engaged in protests and marches, demanding that
more

power be vested in the elected Council of Representatives and that the government do more to decrease unemployment; several small, clandestine leftist and Islamic fundamentalist groups are active

Bangladesh

NA

Barbados

Barbados Workers Union [Leroy TROTMAN]; Clement Payne Labor

Union [David COMMISSIONG]; People's Progressive Movement [Eric SEALY]; Worker's Party of Barbados [Dr. George BELLE]

Belarus

Assembly of Pro-Democratic NGOs [Sergey MATSKEVICH]; Belarusian Congress of Democratic Trade Unions [Alyaksandr YAROSHUK]; Belarusian Helsinki Committee [Tatiana PROTKO]; Belarusian Organization of Working Women [Irina ZHIKHAR]; Charter 97

[Andrey SANNIKOV]; Lenin Communist Union of Youth (youth wing of the

Belarusian Party of Communists or PKB); National Strike Committee of

Entrepreneurs [Aleksandr VASILYEV, Valery LEVONEVSKY]; Partnership

NGO [Nikolay ASTREYKA]; Perspektiva kiosk watchdog NGO [Anatol

SHUMCHENKO]; Vyasna [Ales BYALATSKY]; Women's Independent Democratic

Movement [Ludmila PETINA]; Youth Front (Malady Front) [Dzmitryy

DASHKEVICH, Syarhey BAKHUN]; Zubr youth group [Vladimir KOBETS]

Belgium

Christian, Socialist, and Liberal Trade Unions; Federation of Belgian Industries; numerous other associations representing bankers, manufacturers, middle-class artisans, and the legal and medical professions; various organizations represent the cultural interests of Flanders and Wallonia; various peace groups such as Pax

Christi and groups representing immigrants

Belize

Society for the Promotion of Education and Research or SPEAR
[Adele CATZIM]

Benin

NA

Bermuda

Bermuda Employer's Union [Eddie SAINTS]; Bermuda Industrial Union or BIU [Derrick BURGESS]; Bermuda Public Services Union or
BPSU [Ed BALL]; Bermuda Union of Teachers [Michael CHARLES]

Bhutan

Buddhist clergy; ethnic Nepalese organizations leading militant antigovernment campaign; Indian merchant community; United
Front for Democracy (exiled)

Bolivia

Cocalero groups; indigenous organizations; labor unions; Sole Confederation of Campesino Workers of Bolivia or CSUTCB
[Roman
LOAYZA]

Bosnia and Herzegovina

NA

Botswana

NA

Brazil

Landless Worker's Movement; labor unions and federations; large farmers' associations; religious groups including evangelical Christian churches and the Catholic Church

British Virgin Islands

NA

Brunei

NA

Bulgaria

Confederation of Independent Trade Unions of Bulgaria or CITUB; Podkrepa Labor Confederation; numerous regional, ethnic, and national interest groups with various agendas

Burkina Faso

Burkinabe General Confederation of Labor or CGTB; Burkinabe Movement for Human Rights or MBDHP; Group of 14 February; National Confederation of Burkinabe Workers or CNTB; National Organization of Free Unions or ONSL; watchdog/political action groups throughout the country in both organizations and communities

Burma

National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma or NCGUB (self-proclaimed government in exile) ["Prime Minister" Dr. SEIN WIN] consists of individuals, some legitimately elected to the People's Assembly in 1990 (the group fled to a border area and joined insurgents in December 1990 to form parallel government in

exile); Kachin Independence Organization or KIO; Karen National Union or KNU; several Shan factions; United Wa State Army or UWSA;

Union Solidarity and Development Association or USDA (pro-regime, a social and political mass-member organization) [HTAY OO, general secretary]

Burundi

none

Cambodia

NA

Cameroon

Southern Cameroon National Council [Ayamba Ette OTUN];

Human Rights Defense Group [Albert MUKONG, president]

Canada

NA

Cape Verde

NA

Cayman Islands

NA

Central African Republic

NA

Chad

NA

Chile

revitalized university student federations at all major universities; Roman Catholic Church; United Labor Central or CUT

includes trade unionists from the country's five largest labor confederations

China

no substantial political opposition groups exist, although the government has identified the Falungong spiritual movement and the

China Democracy Party as subversive groups

Christmas Island

none

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

none

Colombia

two largest insurgent groups active in Colombia - Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia or FARC and National Liberation Army or ELN; largest illegal paramilitary group, a roughly organized umbrella group of disparate paramilitary forces, is United Self-Defense Groups of Colombia or AUC

Comoros

NA

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

NA

Congo, Republic of the

Congolese Trade Union Congress or CSC;
General Union of Congolese Pupils and Students or UGEEC;
Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women or URFC; Union of Congolese
Socialist Youth or UJSC

Cook Islands

NA

Costa Rica

Authentic Confederation of Democratic Workers or CATD
(Communist Party affiliate); Chamber of Coffee Growers;
Confederated

Union of Workers or CUT (Communist Party affiliate); Costa Rican
Confederation of Democratic Workers or CCTD (Liberation Party
affiliate); Federation of Public Service Workers or FTSP; National
Association for Economic Development or ANFE; National
Association

of Educators or ANDE; Rerum Novarum or CTRN (PLN affiliate)
[Gilbert
BROWN]

Cote d'Ivoire

NA

Croatia

NA

Cuba

NA

Cyprus

Confederation of Cypriot Workers or SEK (pro-West);
Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions or Dev-Is;
Federation of
Turkish Cypriot Labor Unions or Turk-Sen; Pan-Cyprian Labor
Federation or PEO (Communist controlled)

Czech Republic

Czech-Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions or CMKOS
[Milan STECH]

Denmark

NA

Djibouti

Union for Presidential Majority UMP (coalition includes RPP, FRUD, PPSD and PND); Union for Democratic Changeover or UAD

(opposition coalition includes ARD, MRDD, UDJ, and PDD)
[Ahmed Dini
AHMED]

Dominica

Dominica Liberation Movement or DLM (a small leftist party)

Dominican Republic

Citizen Participation Group (Participacion Ciudadania); Collective of Popular Organizations or COP; Foundation
for Institution-Building and Justice (FINJUS)

East Timor

Popular Council for the Defense of the Democratic Republic of East Timor or CPD-RDTL [Antonio-Aitahan MATAK] is largest political pressure group; dissatisfied veterans of struggle against Indonesia, led by one-time government advisor Cornelio GAMA
(also known as L-7), also play an important role in pressuring government

Ecuador

Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador or CONAIE [Luis MACAS, president]; Coordinator of Social Movements or CMS [F. Napoleon SANTOS]; Federation of Indigenous Evangelists of
Ecuador or FEINE [Marco MURILLO, president]; National Federation of

Indigenous Afro-Ecuadorianos and Peasants or FENOCIN [Pedro DE LA CRUZ, president]

Egypt
despite a constitutional ban against religious-based parties, the technically illegal Muslim Brotherhood constitutes Hosni MUBARAK's potentially most significant political opposition; MUBARAK tolerated limited political activity by the Brotherhood for his first two terms, but moved more aggressively since then to block its influence; civic society groups are sanctioned, but constrained in practical terms; trade unions and professional associations are officially sanctioned

El Salvador
labor organizations - Electrical Industry Union of El Salvador or SIES; Federation of the Construction Industry, Similar Transport and other activities, or FESINCONTRANS; National Confederation of Salvadoran Workers or CNTS; National Union of Salvadoran Workers or UNTS; Port Industry Union of El Salvador or SIPES; Salvadoran Union of Ex-Petrolleros and Peasant Workers or USEPOC; Salvadoran Workers Central or CTS; Workers Union of Electrical Corporation or STCEL; business organizations - National Association of Small Enterprise or ANEP; Salvadoran Assembly Industry Association or ASIC; Salvadoran Industrial Association or ASI

Equatorial Guinea
NA

Eritrea
Eritrean Islamic Jihad or EIJ (also including Eritrean

Islamic Jihad Movement or EIJM (also known as the Abu Sihil Movement)); Eritrean Islamic Salvation or EIS (also known as the Arafa Movement); Eritrean Liberation Front or ELF [ABDULLAH Muhammed]; Eritrean National Alliance or ENA (a coalition including

EIJ, EIS, ELF, and a number of ELF factions) [HERUY Tedla Biru]; Eritrean Public Forum or EPF [ARADOM Iyob]

Estonia

NA

Ethiopia

Afar Revolutionary Democratic Union Front or ARDUF; Oromo Liberation Front or OLF [DAOUD Ibsa]; Oromo National Liberation Front or ONLF

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

none

Faroe Islands

NA

Fiji

NA

France

historically-Communist labor union (Confederation Generale du Travail) or CGT, approximately 700,000 members (claimed); left-leaning labor union (Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail) or CFDT, approximately 889,000 members (claimed); independent labor union (Confederation Generale du Travail - Force Ouvriere) or FO, 300,000 members (est.); independent white-collar union (Confederation Generale des Cadres) or CGC, 196,000

members

(claimed); employers' union (Mouvement des Entreprises de France) or

MEDEF, 750,000 companies as members (claimed)

French Guiana

NA

French Polynesia

NA

Gabon

NA

Gambia, The

NA

Georgia

Georgian independent deputies from Abkhaz government in exile; separatists in the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia; supporters of former President Zviad GAMSAKHURDYA ousted in 1991

Germany

business associations, employers' organizations; expellee, refugee, trade unions, and veterans groups

Ghana

NA

Gibraltar

Chamber of Commerce; Gibraltar Representatives Organization; Women's Association

Greece

General Confederation of Greek Workers or GSEE [Khristos

POLYZOGOPOULOS]; Federation of Greek Industries or SEV
[Odysseas

KYRIAKOPOULOS]; Civil Servants Confederation or ADEDY
[Spyros
PAPASPYROS]

Greenland
NA

Grenada
NA

Guadeloupe
Christian Movement for the Liberation of Guadeloupe or
KLPG; General Federation of Guadeloupe Workers or CGT-G;
General
Union of Guadeloupe Workers or UGTG; Movement for
Independent
Guadeloupe or MPGI; The Socialist Renewal Movement

Guam
NA

Guatemala
Agrarian Owners Group or UNAGRO; Alliance Against Impunity
or AAI; Committee for Campesino Unity or CUC; Coordinating
Committee
of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations
or CACIF; Mutual Support Group or GAM

Guernsey
none

Guinea
Student and teacher unions

Guinea-Bissau

NA

Guyana

Amerindian People's Association; Guyana Citizens Initiative;
Guyana Bar Association; Guyana Human Rights Association;
Guyana
Public Service Union or GPSU; Private Sector Commission; Trades
Union Congress

Haiti

Autonomous Organizations of Haitian Workers or CATH [Fignole
ST-CYR]; Confederation of Haitian Workers or CTH; Federation of
Workers Trade Unions or FOS; Grand-Anse Resistance Committee,
or
KOREGA; Group of 184 Civil Society Organizations, or G-184
[Andy
AP Aid]; National Popular Assembly or APN; Papaye Peasants
Movement
or MPP [Chavannes JEAN-BAPTISTE]; Popular Organizations
Gathering
Power or PROP; Roman Catholic Church; Protestant Federation of
Haiti

Holy See (Vatican City)

none (exclusive of influence exercised by
church officers)

Honduras

Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras or
CODEH; Confederation of Honduran Workers or CTH;
Coordinating
Committee of Popular Organizations or CCOP; General Workers
Confederation or CGT; Honduran Council of Private Enterprise or
COHEP; National Association of Honduran Campesinos or ANACH;

National Union of Campesinos or UNC; Popular Bloc or BP; United Confederation of Honduran Workers or CUTH

Hong Kong

Article 45 Concern Group (pro-democracy); Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (pro-China); Chinese Manufacturers' Association

of Hong Kong; Confederation of Trade Unions or CTU (pro-democracy)

[LAU Chin-shek, president; LEE Cheuk-yan, general secretary]; Federation of Hong Kong Industries; Federation of Trade Unions or FTU (pro-China) [CHENG Yiu-tong, executive councilor]; Hong Kong

Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movement in China

[Szeto WAH, chairman]; Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council

(pro-Taiwan); Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce; Hong Kong

Professional Teachers' Union [CHEUNG Man-kwong, president]; Neighborhood and Workers' Service Center or NWSC (pro-democracy);

The Alliance [Bernard CHAN, exco member]

Hungary

NA

Iceland

NA

India

numerous religious or militant/chauvinistic organizations, including Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Bajrang Dal, and Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh; various separatist groups seeking greater communal and/or regional autonomy, including the All Parties

Hurriyat Conference in the Kashmir Valley and the National Socialist

Council of Nagaland in the Northeast

Indonesia

NA

Iran

political pressure groups conduct most of Iran's political activities; groups that generally support the Islamic Republic include Ansar-e Hizballah, Muslim Students Following the Line of the

Imam, Tehran Militant Clergy Association (Ruhaniyat), Islamic Coalition Party (Motalefeh), and Islamic Engineers Society; active pro-reform student groups include the Office of Strengthening Unity

(OSU); opposition groups include Freedom Movement of Iran, the National Front, Marz-e Por Gohar, and various ethnic and Monarchist

organizations; armed political groups that have been almost completely repressed by the government include Mujahidin-e Khalq

Organization (MEK), People's Fedayeen, Democratic Party of Iranian

Kurdistan, and Komala

Iraq

an insurgency against the Iraqi Transitional Government and Coalition forces is primarily concentrated in Baghdad and in areas west and north of the capital; the diverse, multigroup insurgency is

led principally by Sunni Arabs whose only common denominator is a

shared desire to oust the Coalition and end US influence in Iraq

Ireland

NA

Isle of Man

none

Israel

Israeli nationalists advocating Jewish settlement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip; Peace Now supports territorial concessions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip; Yesha (settler) Council promotes settler interests and opposes territorial compromise; B'Tselem monitors human rights abuses

Italy

Italian manufacturers and merchants associations (Confindustria, Confcommercio); organized farm groups (Confcoltivatori, Confagricoltura); Roman Catholic Church; three major trade union confederations (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro or CGIL [Guglielmo EPIFANI] which is left wing, Confederazione Italiana dei Sindacati Lavoratori or CISL [Savino PEZZOTTA], which is Roman Catholic centrist, and Unione Italiana del Lavoro or UIL [Luigi ANGELETTI] which is lay centrist)

Jamaica

New Beginnings Movement or NBM; Rastafarians (black religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists)

Japan

NA

Jersey

none

Jordan

Anti-Normalization Committee [Ali Abu SUKKAR, president vice chairman]; Jordan Bar Association [Hussein Mujalli, chairman]; Jordanian Press Association [Sayf al-SHARIF, president]; Muslim Brotherhood [Salem AL-FALAHAT, secretary general]

Kazakhstan

Adil-Soz [Tamara KALEYEVA]; Almaty Helsinki Group [Ninel FOKINA]; Confederation of Free Trade Unions [Sergei BELKIN]; For a Just Kazakhstan [Bolat ABILOV, Altynbek SARSENBAYEV]; For Fair Elections [Yevgeniy ZHOVTIS, Sabit ZHUSUPOV, Sergey DUVANOV, Ibrash NUSUPBAYEV]; Kazakhstan International Bureau on Human Rights [Yevgeniy ZHOVTIS, executive director]; Pensioners Movement or Pokoleniye [Irina SAVOSTINA, chairwoman]; Republican Network of International Monitors [Dos KUSHIM]; Transparency International [Sergei ZLOTNIKOV]

Kenya

human rights groups; labor unions; Muslim organizations; National Convention Executive Council or NCEC, a proreform coalition of political parties and nongovernment organizations [Kivutha KIBWANA]; Protestant National Council of Churches of Kenya or NCCK [Mutava MUSYIMI]; Roman Catholic and other Christian churches; Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims or SUPKEM [Shaykh Abdul Gafur al-BUSAIDY]

Kiribati

NA

Korea, North

none

Korea, South

Federation of Korean Industries; Federation of Korean Trade Unions; Korean Confederation of Trade Unions; Korean National

Council of Churches; Korean Traders Association; Korean Veterans' Association; National Council of Labor Unions; National Democratic

Alliance of Korea; National Federation of Farmers' Associations; National Federation of Student Associations

Kuwait

a number of political groups act as de facto parties; several legislative blocs operate in the National Assembly: tribal groups, merchants, Shi'a activists, Islamists, and secular liberals

Kyrgyzstan

Council of Free Trade Unions; Kyrgyz Committee on Human Rights [Ramazan DYRYLDAYEV]; National Unity Democratic Movement;

Union of Entrepreneurs

Laos

noncommunist political groups proscribed; most opposition leaders fled the country in 1975

Latvia

Headquarters for the Protection of Russian Schools (SHTAB) [Aleksandr KAZAKOV]

Lebanon

none

Lesotho

NA

Liberia

NA

Libya

various Arab nationalist movements with almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely, as well as some Islamic elements; an anti-QADHAFI Libyan exile movement exists, primarily based in London, but has little influence

Liechtenstein

NA

Lithuania

NA

Luxembourg

ABBL (bankers' association); ALEBA (financial sector trade union); Centrale Paysanne (federation of agricultural producers); CEP (professional sector chamber); CGFP (trade union representing civil service); Chambre de Commerce (Chamber of Commerce); Chambre des Metiers (Chamber of Artisans); FEDIL (federation of industrialists); Greenpeace (environment protection);

LCGP (center-right trade union); Mouvement Ecologique (protection of ecology); OGBL (center-left trade union)

Macau

NA

Macedonia

Civic Movement of Macedonia [Gordana SILJANOVSKA]; World Macedonian Congress [Todor PETROV]

Madagascar

Committee for the Defense of Truth and Justice or KMMR;

Committee for National Reconciliation or CRN [Albert Zafy];
National

Council of Christian Churches or FFKM

Malawi

NA

Malaysia

NA

Maldives

various unregistered political parties

Mali

Patriotic Movement of the Ghanda Koye or MP GK; United
Movement
and Fronts of Azawad or MFUA

Malta

NA

Marshall Islands

NA

Martinique

Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance or ARC; Central Union
for Martinique Workers or CSTM [Marc PULVAR]; Frantz Fanon
Circle;

League of Workers and Peasants; Proletarian Action Group or GAP

Mauritania

Arab nationalists; Ba'thists; General Confederation of
Mauritanian Workers or CGTM [Abdallahi Ould MOHAMED,
secretary

general]; Independent Confederation of Mauritanian Workers or CLTM

[Samory Ould BEYE]; Islamists; Mauritanian Workers Union or UTM

[Mohamed Ely Ould BRAHIM, secretary general]

Mauritius

various labor unions

Mayotte

NA

Mexico

Confederation of Employers of the Mexican Republic or COPARMEX; Confederation of Industrial Chambers or CONCAMIN; Confederation of Mexican Workers or CTM; Confederation of National

Chambers of Commerce or CONCANACO; Coordinator for Foreign Trade

Business Organizations or COECE; Federation of Unions Providing Goods and Services or FESEBES; National Chamber of Transformation

Industries or CANACINTRA; National Peasant Confederation or CNC;

National Union of Workers or UNT; Regional Confederation of Mexican

Workers or CROM; Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants

or CROC; Roman Catholic Church

Moldova

NA

Monaco

NA

Mongolia

NA

Montserrat

NA

Morocco

Democratic Confederation of Labor or CDT [Noubir AMAOUI];

General Union of Moroccan Workers or UGTM [Abderrazzak AFILAL];

Moroccan Employers Association or CGEM [Hassan CHAMI];
National

Labor Union of Morocco or UNMT [Abdelislam MAATI]; Union of
Moroccan

Workers or UMT [Mahjoub BENSEDDIK]

Mozambique

Institute for Peace and Democracy (Instituto para Paz e
Democracia) or IPADE [Raul DOMINGOS, president]; Etica [Abdul
CARIMO

Issa, chairman]; Movement for Peace and Citizenship (Movimento
para

Paz e Cidadania); Mozambican League of Human Rights (Liga
Mocambicana dos Direitos Humanos) or LDH [Alice MABOTE,
president];

Human Rights and Development (Direitos Humanos e
Desenvolvimento) or

DHD [Artemisia FRANCO, secretary general]

Namibia

NA

Nauru

NA

Nepal

Maoist guerrilla-based insurgency [Pushpa Kamal DAHAL, also known as PRACHANDA, chairman; Dr. Baburam BHATTARAI]; numerous

small, left-leaning student groups in the capital; several small, radical Nepalese antimonarchist groups

Netherlands

Netherlands Trade Union Federation or FNV (consisting of a merger of Socialist and Catholic trade unions); Christian Trade Union Federation or CNV; Trade Union Federation of Middle and High

Personnel or MHP; Federation of Catholic and Protestant Employers

Associations; Interchurch Peace Council or IKV; large multinational

firms; the nondenominational Federation of Netherlands Enterprises

Netherlands Antilles

Unions (AVBO) and Employers Association (VBC)

New Caledonia

NA

New Zealand

NA

Nicaragua

National Workers Front or FNT is a Sandinista umbrella group of eight labor unions including - Farm Workers Association or

ATC, Health Workers Federation or FETASALUD, Heroes and Martyrs

Confederation of Professional Associations or CONAPRO, National Association of Educators of Nicaragua or ANDEN, National Union of

Employees or UNE, National Union of Farmers and Ranchers or UNAG,

Sandinista Workers Central or CST, and Union of Journalists of Nicaragua or UPN; Permanent Congress of Workers or CPT is an umbrella group of four non-Sandinista labor unions including - Autonomous Nicaraguan Workers Central or CTN-A, Confederation of

Labor Unification or CUS, Independent General Confederation of Labor

or CGT-I, and Labor Action and Unity Central or CAUS; Nicaraguan

Workers' Central or CTN is an independent labor union; Superior Council of Private Enterprise or COSEP is a confederation of business groups

Niger

Coalition Against a High Cost of Living [Nouhou ARZIKA]

Nigeria

NA

Niue

NA

Norfolk Island

none

Northern Mariana Islands

NA

Norway

NA

Oman

none

Pakistan

military remains most important political force; ulema (clergy), landowners, industrialists, and small merchants also influential

Palau

NA

Panama

Chamber of Commerce; National Civic Crusade; National Council of Organized Workers or CONATO; National Council of Private Enterprise or CONEP; National Union of Construction and Similar Workers (SUNTRACS); Panamanian Association of Business Executives or APEDE; Panamanian Industrialists Society or SIP; Workers Confederation of the Republic of Panama or CTRP

Papua New Guinea

NA

Paraguay

Ahorristas Estafados or AE; National Coordinating Board of Campesino Organizations or MCNOC [Luis AGUAYO]; National Federation of Campesinos or FNC [Odilon ESPINOLA]; National Workers Central or CNT [Secretary General Juan TORRALES]; Paraguayan Workers Confederation or CPT; Roman Catholic Church; Unitary Workers Central or CUT [Jorge Guzman ALVARENGA Malgarejo]

Peru

leftist guerrilla groups include Shining Path [Abimael GUZMAN Reynoso (imprisoned), Gabriel MACARIO (top leader at-large)]; Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement or MRTA [Victor POLAY

(imprisoned),

Hugo AVALLENEDA Valdez (top leader at-large)]

Philippines

AKBAYAN [Reps. Etta ROSALES, Mario AGUJA, and Risa HONTIVEROS-BARAQUIEL]; ALAGAD [Rep. Rodante MARROLITA]; ALIF [Rep.

Acmad TOMAWIS]; An Waray [Rep. Horencio NOEL]; Anak Mindanao [Mujiv

HATAMIN]; ANAKPAWIS [Reps. Crispin BELTRAN and Rafael MARIANO]; APEC

[Reps. Ernesto PABLO, Edgar VALDEZ]; Association of Philippine Electric Cooperatives (APEC) [Reps. Edgar VALDEZ, Ernesto PABLO, and

Sunny Rose MADAMBA]; AVE [Rep. Eulogio MAGSAYSAY]; Bayan Muna [Reps.

Satur OCAMPO, Joel VIRADOR, and Teodoro CASINO, Jr.]; BUHAY [Reps.

Rene VELARDE and Hans Christian SENERES]; BUTIL [Rep. Benjamin

CRUZ]; CIBAC [Rep. Emmanuel Joel VILLANUEVA]; COOP-NATCO [Rep.

Guillermo CUA]; GABRIELA [Rep. Liza MAZA]; Partido Ng Manggagawa

[Rep. Renato MAGTUBO]; Veterans Federation of the Philippines [Rep.

Ernesto GIDAYA] (2006)

Pitcairn Islands

none

Poland

All Poland Trade Union Alliance or OPZZ (trade union) [Jan GUZ]; Roman Catholic Church [Cardinal Jozef GLEMP]; Solidarity Trade

Union [Janusz SNIADK]

Portugal

NA

Puerto Rico

Boricua Popular Army or EPB (a revolutionary group also known as Los Macheteros); note - the following radical groups are considered dormant by Federal law enforcement: Armed Forces for National Liberation or FALN, Armed Forces of Popular Resistance, Volunteers of the Puerto Rican Revolution

Qatar

none

Reunion

NA

Romania

various human rights and professional associations

Russia

NA

Rwanda

IBUKA - association of genocide survivors

Saint Helena

none

Saint Kitts and Nevis

NA

Saint Lucia

NA

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

NA

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

NA

Samoa

NA

San Marino

NA

Sao Tome and Principe

NA

Saudi Arabia

none

Senegal

labor; Muslim brotherhoods; students; teachers

Seychelles

Roman Catholic Church; trade unions

Sierra Leone

trade unions and student unions

Singapore

NA

Slovakia

Federation of Employers' Associations of the Slovak
Republic; Association of Towns and Villages or ZMOS;
Confederation
of Trade Unions or KOZ

Slovenia

NA

Solomon Islands

Isatabu Freedom Movement (IFM); Malaita Eagle Force (MEF); note - these rival armed ethnic factions crippled the Solomon

Islands in a wave of violence from 1999 to 2003

Somalia

numerous clan and sub-clan factions are currently vying for power

South Africa

Congress of South African Trade Unions or COSATU [Zwelinzima VAVI, general secretary]; South African Communist Party

or SACP [Blade NZIMANDE, general secretary]; South African National

Civics Organization or SANCO [Mlungisi HLONGWANE, national president]; note - COSATU and SACP are in a formal alliance with the

ANC

Spain

business and landowning interests; Catholic Church; free labor unions (authorized in April 1977); Socialist General Union of Workers or UGT and the smaller independent Workers Syndical Union or

USO; university students; Trade Union Confederation of Workers' Commissions or CC.OO.; Nunca Mas (Galician for "Never Again"; formed

in response to the oil tanker Prestige oil spill)

Sri Lanka

Buddhist clergy; labor unions; Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam or LTTE [Velupillai PRABHAKARAN](insurgent group fighting for

a separate state); radical chauvinist Sinhalese groups such as the National Movement Against Terrorism; Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups

Sudan

Umma Party [Sadiq al-MAHDI]; Popular Congress Party or PCP [Hassan al-TURABI]

Suriname

Association of Indigenous Village Chiefs [Ricardo PANE]; Association of Saramaccan Authorities or Maroon [Head Captain WASE]; Women's Parliament Forum or PVF [Iris GILLIAD]

Swaziland

NA

Sweden

NA

Switzerland

NA

Syria

Kurdish Democratic Alliance (includes several groups but has no designated leader); Kurdish Democratic Front (includes several groups but has no designated leader); Muslim Brotherhood (operates in exile in London) [Sadr al-Din al-BAYANUNI]; National Democratic Front [Hassan Abd al-AZIM]

Taiwan

Taiwan independence movement, various business and environmental groups

note: debate on Taiwan independence has become acceptable

within the

mainstream of domestic politics on Taiwan; political liberalization and the increased representation of opposition parties in Taiwan's legislature have opened public debate on the island's national identity; a broad popular consensus has developed that Taiwan currently enjoys de facto independence and - whatever the ultimate

outcome regarding reunification or independence - that Taiwan's people must have the deciding voice; advocates of Taiwan independence oppose the stand that the island will eventually unify

with mainland China; goals of the Taiwan independence movement

include establishing a sovereign nation on Taiwan and entering the

UN; other organizations supporting Taiwan independence include the

World United Formosans for Independence and the Organization for

Taiwan Nation Building

Tajikistan

unregistered political parties: Agrarian Party

[Hikmatullo NASREDDINOV]; Party of Justice [Abdurahim KARIMOV];

People's Unity Party [Abdumalik ABDULLOJONOV]; Progressive Party

[Sulton QUVVATOV]; Socialist Party [Mirhuseyn NAZRIYEV]; note - this

is the SPT that was disbanded, another pro-government SPT (listed above under political parties) replaced it; Unity Party [Hikmatullo SAIDOV]

Tanzania

NA

Thailand

NA

Togo

NA

Tokelau

none

Tonga

Human Rights and Democracy Movement Tonga or HRDMT [Rev. Simote VEA, chairman]; Public Servant's Association [Finau TUTONE]

Trinidad and Tobago

Jamaat-al Muslimeen [Yasin BAKR]

Tunisia

the Islamic fundamentalist party, Al Nahda (Renaissance), is outlawed

Turkey

Confederation of Public Sector Unions or KESK [Sami EVREN];
Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Unions or DISK [Suleyman CELEBI]; Independent Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association or MUSIAD [Omer BOLAT]; Moral Rights Workers Union or Hak-Is [Salim USLU]; Turkish Confederation of Employers' Unions or TISK [Refik BAYDUR]; Turkish Confederation of Labor or Turk-Is [Salih KILIC];
Turkish Confederation of Tradesmen and Craftsmen or TESK [Dervis GUNDAY]; Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association or TUSIAD [Omer SABANCI]; Turkish Union of Chambers of Commerce and

Commodity Exchanges or TOBB [M. Rifat HISARCIKLIOGLU]

Turkmenistan

NA

Turks and Caicos Islands

NA

Tuvalu

none

Uganda

Popular Resistance Against a Life President or PRALP

Ukraine

Committee of Voters of Ukraine [Ihor POPOV]

United Arab Emirates

NA

United Kingdom

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament; Confederation of British Industry; National Farmers' Union; Trades Union Congress

United States

NA

Uruguay

Architect's Society of Uruguay (professional organization); Catholic Church; Chamber of Uruguayan Industries (manufacturer's association); Chemist and Pharmaceutical Association (professional organization); PIT-CNT (powerful federation of Uruguayan unions); Rural Association of Uruguay (rancher's association); students; Uruguayan Construction League

Uzbekistan

Agrarian and Entrepreneurs' Party [Marat ZAHIDOV]; Birlik (Unity) Movement [Abdurakhim POLAT, chairman]; Erk (Freedom)

Democratic Party [Muhammad SOLIH, chairman] was banned 9 December

1992; Ezgulik Human Rights Society [Vasilia INOYATOVA]; Free Farmers' Party or Ozod Dehqonlar [Nigara KHIDOYATOVA]; Human Rights

Society of Uzbekistan [Tolib YAKUBOV, chairman]; Independent Human

Rights Society of Uzbekistan [Mikhail ARDZINOV, chairman]; Mazlum;

Sunshine Coalition [Sanjar UMAROV, chairman]

Vanuatu

NA

Venezuela

FEDECAMARAS, a conservative business group; VECINOS groups; Venezuelan Confederation of Workers or CTV (labor organization dominated by the Democratic Action)

Vietnam

none

Virgin Islands

NA

Wallis and Futuna

NA

Western Sahara

none

Yemen

NA

Zambia

NA

Zimbabwe

Crisis in Zimbabwe Coalition [Wellington CHIBEBE]; National
Constitutional Assembly or NCA [Lovemore MADHUKU];
Zimbabwe Congress
of Trade Unions or ZCTU [Lovemore MATOMBO]

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@2116 Economy - overview

Afghanistan

Afghanistan's economic outlook has improved significantly since the fall of the Taliban regime in 2001 because of the infusion of over \$8 billion in international assistance, recovery of the agricultural sector and growth of the service sector, and the reestablishment of market institutions. Real GDP growth is estimated to have slowed in the last fiscal year primarily because adverse weather conditions cut agricultural production, but is expected to rebound over 2005-06 because of foreign donor reconstruction and service sector growth. Despite the progress of the past few years, Afghanistan remains extremely poor, landlocked, and highly dependent on foreign aid, farming, and trade with neighboring countries. It will probably take the remainder of the

decade and continuing donor aid and attention to significantly raise

Afghanistan's living standards from its current status, among the lowest in the world. Much of the population continues to suffer from

shortages of housing, clean water, electricity, medical care, and jobs, but the Afghan government and international donors remain committed to improving access to these basic necessities by prioritizing infrastructure development, education, housing development, jobs programs, and economic reform over the next year.

Growing political stability and continued international commitment

to Afghan reconstruction create an optimistic outlook for continuing

improvements in the Afghan economy in 2006. Expanding poppy cultivation and a growing opium trade may account for one-third of

GDP and looms as one of Kabul's most serious policy challenges.

Other long-term challenges include: boosting the supply of skilled labor, reducing vulnerability to severe natural disasters, expanding health services, and rebuilding a war torn infrastructure.

Akrotiri

Economic activity is limited to providing services to the military and their families located in Akrotiri. All food and manufactured goods must be imported.

Albania

Lagging behind its Balkan neighbors, Albania is making the difficult transition to a more modern open-market economy. The government has taken measures to curb violent crime and to spur economic activity and trade. The economy is bolstered by annual remittances from abroad of \$600-\$800 million, mostly from Greece and

Italy; this helps offset the towering trade deficit. Agriculture, which accounts for about one-quarter of GDP, is held back because of

frequent drought and the need to modernize equipment, to clarify property rights, and to consolidate small plots of land. Energy shortages and antiquated and inadequate infrastructure contribute to

Albania's poor business environment, which make it difficult to attract and sustain foreign investment. The planned construction of

a new thermal power plant near Vlore and improved transmission and

distribution facilities will help relieve the energy shortages.

Also, the government is moving slowly to improve the poor national

road and rail network, a long-standing barrier to sustained economic

growth. On the positive side: growth was strong in 2003-05 and inflation is not a problem.

Algeria

The hydrocarbons sector is the backbone of the economy, accounting for roughly 60% of budget revenues, 30% of GDP, and over

95% of export earnings. Algeria has the seventh-largest reserves of natural gas in the world and is the second-largest gas exporter; it ranks 14th in oil reserves. Sustained high oil prices in recent years, along with macroeconomic policy reforms supported by the IMF,

have helped improve Algeria's financial and macroeconomic indicators. Algeria is running substantial trade surpluses and building up record foreign exchange reserves. Real GDP has risen due

to higher oil output and increased government spending. The

government's continued efforts to diversify the economy by attracting foreign and domestic investment outside the energy sector, however, has had little success in reducing high unemployment and improving living standards. The population is becoming increasingly restive due to the lack of jobs and housing and frequently stages protests, which have resulted in arrests and injuries, including some deaths as government forces intervened to restore order. Structural reform within the economy, such as development of the banking sector and the construction of infrastructure, moves ahead slowly hampered by corruption and bureaucratic resistance.

American Samoa

American Samoa has a traditional Polynesian economy in which more than 90% of the land is communally owned. Economic activity is strongly linked to the US with which American Samoa conducts most of its foreign trade. Tuna fishing and tuna processing plants are the backbone of the private sector, with canned tuna the primary export. Transfers from the US Government add substantially to American Samoa's economic well being. Attempts by the government to develop a larger and broader economy are restrained by Samoa's remote location, its limited transportation, and its devastating hurricanes. Tourism is a promising developing sector.

Andorra

Tourism, the mainstay of Andorra's tiny, well-to-do economy, accounts for more than 80% of GDP. An estimated 11.6 million tourists visit annually, attracted by Andorra's duty-free status and by its summer and winter resorts. Andorra's comparative advantage

has recently eroded as the economies of neighboring France and Spain

have been opened up, providing broader availability of goods and lower tariffs. The banking sector, with its partial "tax haven" status, also contributes substantially to the economy. Agricultural production is limited - only 2% of the land is arable - and most food has to be imported. The principal livestock activity is sheep raising. Manufacturing output consists mainly of cigarettes, cigars, and furniture. Andorra is a member of the EU Customs Union and is

treated as an EU member for trade in manufactured goods (no tariffs)

and as a non-EU member for agricultural products.

Angola

Angola's high growth rate is driven by its oil sector, with record oil prices and rising petroleum production. Oil production and its supporting activities contribute about half of GDP and 90% of exports. Increased oil production supported 12% growth in 2004

and 19% growth in 2005. A postwar reconstruction boom and resettlement of displaced persons has led to high rates of growth in

construction and agriculture as well. Much of the country's infrastructure is still damaged or undeveloped from the 27-year-long

civil war. Remnants of the conflict such as widespread land mines still mar the countryside even though an apparently durable peace was established after the death of rebel leader Jonas SAVIMBI in February 2002. Subsistence agriculture provides the main livelihood

for half of the population, but half of the country's food must still be imported. In 2005, the government started using a \$2 billion line of credit from China to rebuild Angola's public

infrastructure, and several large-scale projects are scheduled for completion by 2006. The central bank in 2003 implemented an exchange

rate stabilization program using foreign exchange reserves to buy kwanzas out of circulation, a policy that was more sustainable in 2005 because of strong oil export earnings, and has significantly reduced inflation. Consumer inflation declined from 325% in 2000 to

about 18% in 2005, but the stabilization policy places pressure on international net liquidity. To fully take advantage of its rich national resources - gold, diamonds, extensive forests, Atlantic fisheries, and large oil deposits - Angola will need to continue reforming government policies and to reduce corruption. The government has made sufficient progress on reforms recommended by

the IMF such as promoting greater transparency in government spending but continues to be without a formal monitoring agreement with the institution.

Anguilla

Anguilla has few natural resources, and the economy depends heavily on luxury tourism, offshore banking, lobster fishing, and remittances from emigrants. Increased activity in the tourism industry, which has spurred the growth of the construction sector, has contributed to economic growth. Anguillan officials have put substantial effort into developing the offshore financial sector, which is small, but growing. In the medium term, prospects for the economy will depend largely on the tourism sector and, therefore, on

revived income growth in the industrialized nations as well as on favorable weather conditions.

Antarctica

Fishing off the coast and tourism, both based abroad,

account for Antarctica's limited economic activity. Antarctic fisheries in 2003-04 (1 July-30 June) reported landing 136,262 metric tons (estimated fishing from the area covered by the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

(CCAMLR), which extends slightly beyond the Antarctic Treaty area).

Unregulated fishing, particularly of Patagonian toothfish, is a serious problem. The CCAMLR determines the recommended catch limits

for marine species. A total of 23,175 tourists visited in the 2004-05 Antarctic summer, up from the 19,486 visitors the previous

year. Nearly all of them were passengers on commercial (nongovernmental) ships and several yachts that make trips during the summer. Most tourist trips last approximately two weeks.

Antigua and Barbuda

Tourism continues to dominate the economy, accounting for more than half of GDP. Weak tourist arrival numbers

since early 2000 have slowed the economy, however, and pressed the

government into a tight fiscal corner. The dual-island nation's agricultural production is focused on the domestic market and constrained by a limited water supply and a labor shortage stemming

from the lure of higher wages in tourism and construction.

Manufacturing comprises enclave-type assembly for export with major

products being bedding, handicrafts, and electronic components.

Prospects for economic growth in the medium term will continue to

depend on income growth in the industrialized world, especially in

the US, which accounts for slightly more than one-third of tourist arrivals.

Arctic Ocean

Economic activity is limited to the exploitation of natural resources, including petroleum, natural gas, fish, and seals.

Argentina

Argentina benefits from rich natural resources, a highly literate population, an export-oriented agricultural sector, and a diversified industrial base. Over the past decade, however, the country has suffered problems of inflation, external debt, capital flight, and budget deficits. Growth in 2000 was a negative 0.8%, as

both domestic and foreign investors remained skeptical of the government's ability to pay debts and maintain the peso's fixed exchange rate with the US dollar. The economic situation worsened in

2001 with the widening of spreads on Argentine bonds, massive withdrawals from the banks, and a further decline in consumer and

investor confidence. Government efforts to achieve a "zero deficit," to stabilize the banking system, and to restore economic growth proved inadequate in the face of the mounting economic problems. The

peso's peg to the dollar was abandoned in January 2002, and the peso

was floated in February. The exchange rate plunged and real GDP fell

by 10.9% in 2002, but by mid-year the economy had stabilized, albeit

at a lower level. GDP expanded by about 9% per year from 2003 to

2005. Growth is being led by a revival in domestic demand, solid exports, and favorable external conditions. The government

boosted

spending ahead of the October 2005 midterm congressional elections,

but strong revenue performance allowed Argentina to maintain a budget surplus. Inflation has been rising steadily and reached 12.3 percent in 2005.

Armenia

Under the old Soviet central planning system, Armenia had developed a modern industrial sector, supplying machine tools, textiles, and other manufactured goods to sister republics in exchange for raw materials and energy. Since the implosion of the USSR in December 1991, Armenia has switched to small-scale agriculture away from the large agroindustrial complexes of the Soviet era. The agricultural sector has long-term needs for more investment and updated technology. The privatization of industry has

been at a slower pace, but has been given renewed emphasis by the

current administration. Armenia is a food importer, and its mineral

deposits (copper, gold, bauxite) are small. The ongoing conflict with Azerbaijan over the ethnic Armenian-dominated region of Nagorno-Karabakh and the breakup of the centrally directed economic

system of the former Soviet Union contributed to a severe economic

decline in the early 1990s. By 1994, however, the Armenian Government had launched an ambitious IMF-sponsored economic liberalization program that resulted in positive growth rates in 1995-2005. Armenia joined the WTO in January 2003. Armenia also has

managed to slash inflation, stabilize its currency, and privatize most small- and medium-sized enterprises. Armenia's

unemployment

rate, however, remains high, despite strong economic growth. The chronic energy shortages Armenia suffered in the early and mid-1990s

have been offset by the energy supplied by one of its nuclear power

plants at Metsamor. Armenia is now a net energy exporter, although

it does not have sufficient generating capacity to replace Metsamor,

which is under international pressure to close. The electricity distribution system was privatized in 2002. Armenia's severe trade imbalance has been offset somewhat by international aid, remittances

from Armenians working abroad, and foreign direct investment. Economic ties with Russia remain close, especially in the energy sector. The government made some improvements in tax and customs

administration in 2005, but anti-corruption measures will be more difficult to implement. Investment in the construction and industrial sectors is expected to continue in 2006 and will help to ensure annual average real GDP growth of about 13.9%.

Aruba

Tourism is the mainstay of the small, open Aruban economy, with offshore banking and oil refining and storage also important. The rapid growth of the tourism sector over the last decade has resulted in a substantial expansion of other activities. Over 1.5 million tourists per year visit Aruba, with 75% of those from the US. Construction continues to boom, with hotel capacity five times the 1985 level. In addition, the reopening of the country's oil refinery in 1993, a major source of employment and foreign exchange

earnings, has further spurred growth. Tourist arrivals have

rebounded strongly following a dip after the 11 September 2001 attacks. The island experiences only a brief low season, and hotel occupancy in 2004 averaged 80%, compared to 68% throughout the rest of the Caribbean. The newly re-elected government has made cutting the budget and trade deficits a high priority.

Ashmore and Cartier Islands
no economic activity

Atlantic Ocean

The Atlantic Ocean provides some of the world's most heavily trafficked sea routes, between and within the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Other economic activity includes the exploitation of natural resources, e.g., fishing, dredging of aragonite sands (The Bahamas), and production of crude oil and natural gas (Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and North Sea).

Australia

Australia has an enviable Western-style capitalist economy with a per capita GDP on par with the four dominant West European economies. Rising output in the domestic economy, robust business and consumer confidence, and rising exports of raw materials and agricultural products are fueling the economy. Australia's emphasis on reforms, low inflation, and growing ties with China are other key factors behind the economy's strength. The impact of drought, weak foreign demand, and strong import demand pushed the trade deficit up from \$8 billion in 2002, to \$18 billion in 2003, \$13 billion in 2004, and nearly \$17 billion in 2005. Housing prices probably peaked in 2005, diminishing the prospect that interest rates would be raised to prevent a speculative bubble. Conservative fiscal policies have kept Australia's budget in surplus from 2002 to 2005.

Austria

Austria, with its well-developed market economy and high standard of living, is closely tied to other EU economies, especially Germany's. The Austrian economy also benefits greatly from strong commercial relations, especially in the banking and insurance sectors, with central, eastern, and southeastern Europe. The economy features a large service sector, a sound industrial sector, and a small, but highly developed agricultural sector. Membership in the EU has drawn an influx of foreign investors attracted by Austria's access to the single European market and proximity to the new EU economies. The current government has successfully pursued a comprehensive economic reform program,

aimed

at streamlining government, creating a more competitive business environment, further strengthening Austria's attractiveness as an investment location, pursuing a balanced budget, and implementing

effective pension reforms. Weak domestic consumption and slow growth

in Europe have held the economy to growth rates of 0.4% in 2002, 1.4% in 2003, 2.4% in 2004, and 1.8% in 2005. To meet increased competition from both EU and Central European countries, particularly the new EU members, Austria will need to continue restructuring, emphasizing knowledge-based sectors of the economy,

and encouraging greater labor flexibility and greater labor participation by its aging population.

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan's number one export is oil. Azerbaijan's oil production declined through 1997, but has registered an increase every year since. Negotiation of production-sharing arrangements (PSAs) with foreign firms, which have thus far committed \$60 billion

to long-term oilfield development, should generate the funds needed

to spur future industrial development. Oil production under the first of these PSAs, with the Azerbaijan International Operating Company, began in November 1997. A consortium of Western oil companies is scheduled to begin pumping 1 million barrels a day from

a large offshore field in early 2006, through a \$4 billion pipeline it built from Baku to Turkey's Mediterranean port of Ceyhan.

Economists estimate that by 2010 revenues from this project will double the country's current GDP. Azerbaijan shares all the formidable problems of the former Soviet republics in making the

transition from a command to a market economy, but its considerable

energy resources brighten its long-term prospects. Baku has only recently begun making progress on economic reform, and old economic

ties and structures are slowly being replaced. Several other obstacles impede Azerbaijan's economic progress: the need for stepped up foreign investment in the non-energy sector, the continuing conflict with Armenia over the Nagorno-Karabakh region,

and the pervasive corruption. Trade with Russia and the other former

Soviet republics is declining in importance while trade is building with Turkey and the nations of Europe. Long-term prospects will depend on world oil prices, the location of new pipelines in the region, and Azerbaijan's ability to manage its oil wealth.

Bahamas, The

The Bahamas is a stable, developing nation with an economy heavily dependent on tourism and offshore banking. Tourism

together with tourism-driven construction and manufacturing accounts

for approximately 60% of GDP and directly or indirectly employs half

of the archipelago's labor force. Steady growth in tourism receipts and a boom in construction of new hotels, resorts, and residences had led to solid GDP growth in recent years, but the slowdown in the

US economy and the attacks of 11 September 2001 held back growth in

these sectors in 2001-03. The current government has presided over a

period of economic recovery and an upturn in large-scale private

sector investments in tourism. Financial services constitute the second-most important sector of the Bahamian economy, accounting for about 15% of GDP. However, since December 2000, when the government enacted new regulations on the financial sector, many international businesses have left The Bahamas. Manufacturing and agriculture together contribute approximately a tenth of GDP and show little growth, despite government incentives aimed at those sectors. Overall growth prospects in the short run rest heavily on the fortunes of the tourism sector, which depends on growth in the US, the source of more than 80% of the visitors.

Bahrain

Petroleum production and refining account for about 60% of Bahrain's export receipts, 60% of government revenues, and 30% of GDP. With its highly developed communication and transport facilities, Bahrain is home to numerous multinational firms with business in the Gulf. A large share of exports consists of petroleum products made from refining imported crude. Construction proceeds on several major industrial projects. Unemployment, especially among the young, and the depletion of oil and underground water resources are major long-term economic problems. In 2005 Bahrain and the US ratified a Free Trade Agreement (FTA), the first FTA between the US and a Gulf state.

Baker Island

no economic activity

Bangladesh

Despite sustained domestic and international efforts to improve economic and demographic prospects, Bangladesh remains a

poor, overpopulated, and inefficiently-governed nation. Although half of GDP is generated through the service sector, nearly two-thirds of Bangladeshis are employed in the agriculture sector, with rice as the single-most-important product. Major impediments to

growth include frequent cyclones and floods, inefficient state-owned

enterprises, inadequate port facilities, a rapidly growing labor force that cannot be absorbed by agriculture, delays in exploiting energy resources (natural gas), insufficient power supplies, and slow implementation of economic reforms. Reform is stalled in many

instances by political infighting and corruption at all levels of government. Progress also has been blocked by opposition from the

bureaucracy, public sector unions, and other vested interest groups.

The BNP government, led by Prime Minister Khaleda ZIA, has the parliamentary strength to push through needed reforms, but the party's political will to do so has been lacking in key areas. One encouraging note: growth has been a steady 5% for the past several years.

Barbados

Historically, the Barbadian economy had been dependent on sugarcane cultivation and related activities, but production in recent years has diversified into light industry and tourism. Offshore finance and information services are important foreign

exchange earners. The government continues its efforts to reduce unemployment, to encourage direct foreign investment, and to privatize remaining state-owned enterprises. The economy contracted

in 2002-03 mainly due to a decline in tourism. Growth was positive

in 2005, as economic conditions in the US and Europe moderately improved.

Bassas da India

no economic activity

Belarus

Belarus's economy in 2005 posted 8% growth. The government has succeeded in lowering inflation over the past several years.

Trade with Russia - by far its largest single trade partner -

decreased in 2005, largely as a result of a change in the way the

Value Added Tax (VAT) on trade was collected. Trade with

European

countries increased. Belarus has seen little structural reform since

1995, when President LUKASHENKO launched the country on the path of

"market socialism." In keeping with this policy, LUKASHENKO

reimposed administrative controls over prices and currency exchange

rates and expanded the state's right to intervene in the management

of private enterprises. During 2005, the government re-nationalized

a number of private companies. In addition, businesses have been subject to pressure by central and local governments, e.g.,

arbitrary changes in regulations, numerous rigorous inspections,

retroactive application of new business regulations, and arrests of

"disruptive" businessmen and factory owners. A wide range of

redistributive policies has helped those at the bottom of the

ladder; the Gini coefficient is among the lowest in the world. Because of these restrictive economic policies, Belarus has had trouble attracting foreign investment, which remains low. Growth has been strong in recent years, despite the roadblocks in a tough, centrally directed economy with a high, but decreasing, rate of inflation. Belarus continues to receive heavily discounted oil and natural gas from Russia. Much of Belarus' growth can be attributed to the re-export of Russian oil at market prices.

Belgium

This modern, private-enterprise economy has capitalized on its central geographic location, highly developed transport network, and diversified industrial and commercial base. Industry is concentrated mainly in the populous Flemish area in the north. With few natural resources, Belgium must import substantial quantities of raw materials and export a large volume of manufactures, making its economy unusually dependent on the state of world markets. Roughly

three-quarters of its trade is with other EU countries. Public debt is nearly 100% of GDP. On the positive side, the government has succeeded in balancing its budget, and income distribution is relatively equal. Belgium began circulating the euro currency in January 2002. Economic growth in 2001-03 dropped sharply because of the global economic slowdown, with moderate recovery in 2004-05.

Belize

In this small, essentially private-enterprise economy the tourism industry is the number one foreign exchange earner

followed

by marine products, citrus, cane sugar, bananas, and garments. The

government's expansionary monetary and fiscal policies, initiated in

September 1998, led to sturdy GDP growth averaging nearly 5% in 1999-2005. Major concerns continue to be the sizable trade deficit and foreign debt. A key short-term objective remains the reduction of poverty with the help of international donors.

Benin

The economy of Benin remains underdeveloped and dependent on subsistence agriculture, cotton production, and regional trade.

Growth in real output has averaged around 5% in the past six years,

but rapid population growth has offset much of this increase.

Inflation has subsided over the past several years. In order to raise growth still further, Benin plans to attract more foreign investment, place more emphasis on tourism, facilitate the development of new food processing systems and agricultural products, and encourage new information and communication technology. Many of these proposals are included in Benin's application to receive Millennium Challenge Account funding - for which it was a finalist in 2004-05. The 2001 privatization policy continues in telecommunications, water, electricity, and agriculture

in spite of government reluctance. The Paris Club and bilateral creditors have eased the external debt situation, with Benin benefiting from a G8 debt reduction announced in July 2005, while

pressing for more rapid structural reforms. Benin continues to be hurt by Nigerian trade protection that bans imports of a growing list of products from Benin and elsewhere, which has resulted in increased smuggling and criminality in the border region.

Bermuda

Bermuda enjoys the highest per capita income in the world, more than 50% higher than that of the US. Its economy is primarily

based on providing financial services for international business and

luxury facilities for tourists. A number of reinsurance companies relocated to the island following 11 September 2001 and again after

Hurricane Katrina, contributing to the expansion of an already robust international business sector. Bermuda's tourism industry - which derives over 80% of its visitors from the US - continues to struggle but remains the island's number two industry. Most capital

equipment and food must be imported. Bermuda's industrial sector is

small, although construction continues to be important; the average

cost of a house in June 2003 had risen to \$976,000. Agriculture is limited with only 20% of the land being arable.

Bhutan

The economy, one of the world's smallest and least developed, is based on agriculture and forestry, which provide the main livelihood for more than 90% of the population. Agriculture consists

largely of subsistence farming and animal husbandry. Rugged mountains dominate the terrain and make the building of roads and

other infrastructure difficult and expensive. The economy is closely

aligned with India's through strong trade and monetary links and dependence on India's financial assistance. The industrial sector is technologically backward, with most production of the cottage

industry type. Most development projects, such as road construction,

rely on Indian migrant labor. Bhutan's hydropower potential and its

attraction for tourists are key resources. Model education, social, and environment programs are underway with support from multilateral

development organizations. Each economic program takes into account

the government's desire to protect the country's environment and cultural traditions. For example, the government, in its cautious expansion of the tourist sector, encourages visits by upscale, environmentally conscientious tourists. Detailed controls and uncertain policies in areas like industrial licensing, trade, labor, and finance continue to hamper foreign investment.

Bolivia

Bolivia, long one of the poorest and least developed Latin American countries, reformed its economy after suffering a disastrous economic crisis in the early 1980s. The reforms spurred real GDP growth, which averaged 4% in the 1990s, and poverty rates

fell. Economic growth, however, lagged again beginning in 1999 because of a global slowdown and homegrown factors such as political

turmoil, civil unrest, and soaring fiscal deficits, all of which hurt investor confidence. In 2003, violent protests against the pro-foreign investment economic policies of President SANCHEZ DE

LOZADA led to his resignation and the cancellation of plans to export Bolivia's newly discovered natural gas reserves to large northern hemisphere markets. In 2005, the government passed a controversial natural gas law that imposes on the oil and gas firms significantly higher taxes as well as new contracts that give the

state control of their operations. Bolivian officials are in the process of implementing the law; meanwhile, foreign investors have

stopped investing and have taken the first legal steps to secure their investments. Real GDP growth in 2003-05 - helped by increased

demand for natural gas in neighboring Brazil - was positive, but still below the levels seen during the 1990s. Bolivia's fiscal position has improved in recent years, but the country remains dependent on foreign aid from multilateral lenders and foreign governments to meet budget shortfalls. In 2005, the G8 announced a

\$2 billion debt-forgiveness plan over the next few decades that should help reduce some fiscal pressures on the government in the near term.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina ranked next to Macedonia as the poorest republic in the old Yugoslav federation. Although agriculture is almost all in private hands, farms are small and inefficient, and the republic traditionally is a net importer of food. Industry remains greatly overstaffed, a holdover from the socialist economic structure of Yugoslavia. TITO had pushed the development of military industries in the republic with the result that Bosnia was saddled with a host of industrial firms with little commercial potential. The interethnic warfare in Bosnia caused production to plummet by 80% from 1992 to 1995 and unemployment to

soar. With an uneasy peace in place, output recovered in 1996-99 at

high percentage rates from a low base; but output growth slowed in

2000-02. Part of the lag in output was made up in 2003-05.

National-level statistics are limited and do not capture the large

share of black market activity. The konvertibilna marka (convertible mark or BAM)- the national currency introduced in 1998 - is pegged to the euro, and confidence in the currency and the banking sector has increased. Implementation of privatization, however, has been slow, and local entities only reluctantly support national-level institutions. Banking reform accelerated in 2001 as all the Communist-era payments bureaus were shut down; foreign banks, primarily from Western Europe, now control most of the banking sector. A sizeable current account deficit and high unemployment rate remain the two most serious economic problems. The country receives substantial amounts of reconstruction assistance and humanitarian aid from the international community but will have to prepare for an era of declining assistance.

Botswana

Botswana has maintained one of the world's highest economic growth rates since independence in 1966. Through fiscal discipline and sound management, Botswana has transformed itself from one of the poorest countries in the world to a middle-income country with a per capita GDP of \$10,000 in 2005. Two major investment services rank Botswana as the best credit risk in Africa. Diamond mining has fueled much of the expansion and currently accounts for more than one-third of GDP and for 70-80% of export earnings. Tourism, financial services, subsistence farming, and cattle raising are other key sectors. On the downside, the government must deal with

high rates of unemployment and poverty. Unemployment officially is

23.8%, but unofficial estimates place it closer to 40%. HIV/AIDS infection rates are the second highest in the world and threaten Botswana's impressive economic gains. An expected leveling off in diamond mining production overshadows long-term prospects.

Bouvet Island

no economic activity; declared a nature reserve

Brazil

Characterized by large and well-developed agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and service sectors, Brazil's economy outweighs that of all other South American countries and is expanding its presence in world markets. From 2001-03 real wages

fell and Brazil's economy grew, on average only 2.2% per year, as the country absorbed a series of domestic and international economic

shocks. That Brazil absorbed these shocks without financial collapse

is a tribute to the resiliency of the Brazilian economy and the economic program put in place by former President CARDOSO and strengthened by President LULA DA SILVA. In 2004, Brazil enjoyed

more robust growth that yielded increases in employment and real wages. The three pillars of the economic program are a floating exchange rate, an inflation-targeting regime, and tight fiscal policy, all reinforced by a series of IMF programs. The currency depreciated sharply in 2001 and 2002, which contributed to a dramatic current account adjustment; in 2003 to 2005, Brazil ran record trade surpluses and recorded its first current account surpluses since 1992. Productivity gains - particularly in agriculture - also contributed to the surge in exports, and Brazil in 2005 surpassed the previous year's record export level. While

economic management has been good, there remain important economic

vulnerabilities. The most significant are debt-related: the government's largely domestic debt increased steadily from 1994 to

2003 - straining government finances - before falling as a percentage of GDP in 2005, while Brazil's foreign debt (a mix of private and public debt) is large in relation to Brazil's small (but growing) export base. Another challenge is maintaining economic growth over a period of time to generate employment and make the

government debt burden more manageable.

British Indian Ocean Territory

All economic activity is concentrated on the largest island of Diego Garcia, where joint UK-US defense facilities are located. Construction projects and various services needed to support the military installations are done by military and contract employees from the UK, Mauritius, the Philippines, and

the US. There are no industrial or agricultural activities on the islands. When the Ilois return, they plan to reestablish sugarcane production and fishing. The country makes money by selling fishing

licenses and postage stamps.

British Virgin Islands

The economy, one of the most stable and prosperous in the Caribbean, is highly dependent on tourism, generating an estimated 45% of the national income. An estimated 350,000 tourists, mainly from the US, visited the islands in 1998. Tourism suffered in 2002 because of the lackluster US economy. In the mid-1980s, the government began offering offshore registration

to companies wishing to incorporate in the islands, and

incorporation fees now generate substantial revenues. Roughly 400,000 companies were on the offshore registry by yearend 2000.

The

adoption of a comprehensive insurance law in late 1994, which provides a blanket of confidentiality with regulated statutory gateways for investigation of criminal offenses, made the British Virgin Islands even more attractive to international business.

Livestock raising is the most important agricultural activity; poor soils limit the islands' ability to meet domestic food requirements. Because of traditionally close links with the US Virgin Islands, the British Virgin Islands has used the US dollar as its currency since 1959.

Brunei

This small, well-to-do economy encompasses a mixture of foreign and domestic entrepreneurship, government regulation, welfare measures, and village tradition. Crude oil and natural gas production account for nearly half of GDP and more than 90% of government revenues. Per capita GDP is far above most other

Third

World countries, and substantial income from overseas investment supplements income from domestic production. The government provides

for all medical services and free education through the university level and subsidizes rice and housing. Brunei's leaders are concerned that steadily increased integration in the world economy

will undermine internal social cohesion, although it became a more

prominent player by serving as chairman for the 2000 APEC (Asian

Pacific Economic Cooperation) forum. Plans for the future include upgrading the labor force, reducing unemployment, strengthening the

banking and tourist sectors, and, in general, further widening the economic base beyond oil and gas.

Bulgaria

Bulgaria, a former communist country soon to enter the European Union, has experienced macroeconomic stability and strong

growth since a major economic downturn in 1996 led to the fall of the then socialist government. As a result, the government became committed to economic reform and responsible fiscal planning.

Minerals, including coal, copper, and zinc, play an important role in industry. In 1997, macroeconomic stability was reinforced by the

imposition of a fixed exchange rate of the lev against the German D-mark - the currency is now fixed against the euro - and the negotiation of an IMF standby agreement. Low inflation and steady

progress on structural reforms improved the business environment; Bulgaria has averaged 4% growth since 2000 and has begun to attract

significant amounts of foreign direct investment. Corruption in the public administration, a weak judiciary, and the presence of organized crime remain the largest challenges for Bulgaria.

Burkina Faso

One of the poorest countries in the world, landlocked Burkina Faso has few natural resources and a weak industrial base. About 90% of the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture, which is vulnerable to harsh climatic conditions. Cotton is the key crop and the government has joined with other cotton producing countries in the region to lobby for improved access to Western markets. GDP growth has largely been driven by increases in world

cotton prices. Industry remains dominated by unprofitable government-controlled corporations. Following the CFA franc

currency

devaluation in January 1994, the government updated its development

program in conjunction with international agencies; exports and economic growth have increased. The government devolved macroeconomic policy and inflation targeting to the West African regional central bank (BCEAO), but maintains control over fiscal and

microeconomic policies, including implementing reforms to encourage

private investment. The bitter internal crisis in neighboring Cote d'Ivoire continues to hurt trade and industrial prospects and deepens the need for international assistance.

Burma

Burma, a resource-rich country, suffers from pervasive government controls, inefficient economic policies, and rural poverty. The junta took steps in the early 1990s to liberalize the economy after decades of failure under the "Burmese Way to Socialism," but those efforts stalled, and some of the liberalization measures were rescinded. Burma does not have monetary

or fiscal stability, so the economy suffers from serious macroeconomic imbalances - including inflation, multiple official exchange rates that overvalue the Burmese kyat, and a distorted interest rate regime. Most overseas development assistance ceased after the junta began to suppress the democracy movement in 1988 and

subsequently refused to honor the results of the 1990 legislative elections. In response to the government of Burma's attack in May 2003 on AUNG SAN SUU KYI and her convoy, the US imposed new economic

sanctions against Burma - including a ban on imports of Burmese products and a ban on provision of financial services by US

persons.

A poor investment climate further slowed the inflow of foreign exchange. The most productive sectors will continue to be in extractive industries, especially oil and gas, mining, and timber. Other areas, such as manufacturing and services, are struggling with

inadequate infrastructure, unpredictable import/export policies, deteriorating health and education systems, and corruption. A major

banking crisis in 2003 shuttered the country's 20 private banks and

disrupted the economy. As of December 2005, the largest private banks operate under tight restrictions limiting the private sector's access to formal credit. Official statistics are inaccurate.

Published statistics on foreign trade are greatly understated because of the size of the black market and unofficial border trade - often estimated to be as large as the official economy. Burma's trade with Thailand, China, and India is rising. Though the Burmese

government has good economic relations with its neighbors, better investment and business climates and an improved political situation

are needed to promote foreign investment, exports, and tourism.

Burundi

Burundi is a landlocked, resource-poor country with an underdeveloped manufacturing sector. The economy is predominantly

agricultural with more than 90% of the population dependent on subsistence agriculture. Economic growth depends on coffee and tea

exports, which account for 90% of foreign exchange earnings. The ability to pay for imports, therefore, rests primarily on weather conditions and international coffee and tea prices. The Tutsi

minority, 14% of the population, dominates the government and the

coffee trade at the expense of the Hutu majority, 85% of the population. An ethnic-based war that lasted for over a decade resulted in more than 200,000 deaths, forced more than 48,000 refugees into Tanzania, and displaced 140,000 others internally. Only one in two children go to school, and approximately one in 10

adults has HIV/AIDS. Food, medicine, and electricity remain in short

supply. Political stability and the end of the civil war have improved aid flows and economic activity has increased, but underlying weaknesses - a high poverty rate, poor education rates, a

weak legal system, and low administrative capacity - risk undermining planned economic reforms.

Cambodia

In 1999, the first full year of peace in 30 years, the government made progress on economic reforms. The US and Cambodia

signed a Bilateral Textile Agreement, which gave Cambodia a guaranteed quota of US textile imports and established a bonus for improving working conditions and enforcing Cambodian labor laws and

international labor standards in the industry. From 2001 to 2004, the economy grew at an average rate of 6.4%, driven largely by an expansion in the garment sector and tourism. With the January 2005

expiration of a WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, Cambodia-based textile producers were forced to compete directly with lower-priced producing countries such as China and India. Although initial 2005 GDP growth estimates were less than 3%, better-than-expected garment sector performance led the IMF to

forecast 6% growth in 2005. Faced with the possibility that its vibrant garment industry, with more than 200,000 jobs, could be in serious danger, the Cambodian government has committed itself to a policy of continued support for high labor standards in an attempt to maintain favor with buyers. The tourism industry continues to grow rapidly, with foreign visitors surpassing 1 million for the year by September 2005. In 2005, exploitable oil and natural gas deposits were found beneath Cambodia's territorial waters, representing a new revenue stream for the government once commercial extraction begins in the coming years. The long-term development of the economy remains a daunting challenge. The Cambodian government continues to work with bilateral and multilateral donors, including the World Bank and IMF, to address the country's many pressing needs. In December 2004, official donors pledged \$504 million in aid for 2005 on the condition that the Cambodian government implement steps to reduce corruption. The major economic challenge for Cambodia over the next decade will be fashioning an economic environment in which the private sector can create enough jobs to handle Cambodia's demographic imbalance. More than 50% of the population is 20 years or younger. The population lacks education and productive skills, particularly in the poverty-ridden countryside, which suffers from an almost total lack of basic infrastructure. Fully 75% of the population remains engaged in subsistence farming.

Cameroon

Because of its oil resources and favorable agricultural

conditions, Cameroon has one of the best-endowed primary commodity

economies in sub-Saharan Africa. Still, it faces many of the serious problems facing other underdeveloped countries, such as a top-heavy

civil service and a generally unfavorable climate for business enterprise. Since 1990, the government has embarked on various IMF

and World Bank programs designed to spur business investment, increase efficiency in agriculture, improve trade, and recapitalize the nation's banks. In June 2000, the government completed an IMF-sponsored, three-year structural adjustment program; however,

the IMF is pressing for more reforms, including increased budget transparency, privatization, and poverty reduction programs.

International oil and cocoa prices have considerable impact on the economy.

Canada

As an affluent, high-tech industrial society in the trillion dollar class, Canada resembles the US in its market-oriented economic system, pattern of production, and affluent living standards. Since World War II, the impressive growth of the manufacturing, mining, and service sectors has transformed the nation from a largely rural economy into one primarily industrial and urban. The 1989 US-Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and the

1994 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (which includes

Mexico) touched off a dramatic increase in trade and economic integration with the US. Given its great natural resources, skilled labor force, and modern capital plant, Canada enjoys solid economic

prospects. Top-notch fiscal management has produced consecutive

balanced budgets since 1997, although public debate continues over

how to manage the rising cost of the publicly funded healthcare system. Exports account for roughly a third of GDP. Canada enjoys a

substantial trade surplus with its principal trading partner, the US, which absorbs more than 85% of Canadian exports. Canada is the

US' largest foreign supplier of energy, including oil, gas, uranium, and electric power.

Cape Verde

This island economy suffers from a poor natural resource base, including serious water shortages exacerbated by cycles of long-term drought. The economy is service-oriented, with commerce,

transport, tourism, and public services accounting for 66% of GDP. Although nearly 70% of the population lives in rural areas, the share of agriculture in GDP in 2004 was only 12%, of which fishing

accounted for 1.5%. About 82% of food must be imported. The fishing

potential, mostly lobster and tuna, is not fully exploited. Cape Verde annually runs a high trade deficit, financed by foreign aid and remittances from emigrants; remittances supplement GDP by more

than 20%. Economic reforms are aimed at developing the private sector and attracting foreign investment to diversify the economy. Future prospects depend heavily on the maintenance of aid flows, the

encouragement of tourism, remittances, and the momentum of the government's development program.

Cayman Islands

With no direct taxation, the islands are a thriving

offshore financial center. More than 40,000 companies were registered in the Cayman Islands as of 1998, including almost 600 banks and trust companies; banking assets exceed \$500 billion. A stock exchange was opened in 1997. Tourism is also a mainstay, accounting for about 70% of GDP and 75% of foreign currency earnings. The tourist industry is aimed at the luxury market and caters mainly to visitors from North America. Total tourist arrivals exceeded 1.2 million in 1997, with 600,000 from the US. About 90% of

the islands' food and consumer goods must be imported. The Caymanians enjoy one of the highest outputs per capita and one of the highest standards of living in the world.

Central African Republic

Subsistence agriculture, together with forestry, remains the backbone of the economy of the Central African

Republic (CAR), with more than 70% of the population living in outlying areas. The agricultural sector generates half of GDP. Timber has accounted for about 16% of export earnings and the diamond industry, for 40%. Important constraints to economic development include the CAR's landlocked position, a poor transportation system, a largely unskilled work force, and a legacy of misdirected macroeconomic policies. Factional fighting between the government and its opponents remains a drag on economic revitalization, with GDP growth at only 0.5% in 2004 and 2.5% in 2005. Distribution of income is extraordinarily unequal. Grants from

France and the international community can only partially meet humanitarian needs.

Chad

Chad's primarily agricultural economy will continue to be boosted by major foreign direct investment projects in the oil sector that began in 2000. Over 80% of Chad's population relies on

subsistence farming and livestock raising for its livelihood. Chad's economy has long been handicapped by its landlocked position, high

energy costs, and a history of instability. Chad relies on foreign assistance and foreign capital for most public and private sector investment projects. A consortium led by two US companies has been

investing \$3.7 billion to develop oil reserves - estimated at 1 billion barrels - in southern Chad. The nation's total oil reserves has been estimated to be 2 billion barrels. Oil production came on stream in late 2003. Chad began to export oil in 2004. Cotton, cattle, and gum arabic provide the bulk of Chad's non-oil export earnings.

Chile

Chile has a market-oriented economy characterized by a high level of foreign trade. During the early 1990s, Chile's reputation as a role model for economic reform was strengthened when the democratic government of Patricio AYLWIN - which took over from the

military in 1990 - deepened the economic reform initiated by the military government. Growth in real GDP averaged 8% during 1991-97,

but fell to half that level in 1998 because of tight monetary policies implemented to keep the current account deficit in check and because of lower export earnings - the latter a product of the global financial crisis. A severe drought exacerbated the recession in 1999, reducing crop yields and causing hydroelectric shortfalls and electricity rationing, and Chile experienced negative economic growth for the first time in more than 15 years. Despite the effects of the recession, Chile maintained its reputation for strong financial institutions and sound policy that have given it the strongest sovereign bond rating in South America. By the end of 1999, exports and economic activity had begun to recover, and

growth

rebounded to 4.2% in 2000. Growth fell back to 3.1% in 2001 and 2.1%

in 2002, largely due to lackluster global growth and the devaluation

of the Argentine peso. Chile's economy began a slow recovery in 2003, growing 3.2%, and accelerated to 6.1% in 2004-05, while Chile

maintained a low rate of inflation. GDP growth benefited from high

copper prices, solid export earnings (particularly forestry, fishing, and mining), and stepped-up foreign direct investment.

Unemployment, however, remains stubbornly high. Chile deepened its

longstanding commitment to trade liberalization with the signing of

a free trade agreement with the US, which took effect on 1 January

2004. Chile signed a free trade agreement with China in November 2005, and it already has several trade deals signed with other nations and blocs, including the European Union, Mercosur, South Korea, and Mexico. Record-high copper prices helped to strengthen

the peso to a 5½-year high, as of December 2005, and will boost GDP

in 2006.

China China's economy during the last quarter century has changed from a centrally planned system that was largely closed to international trade to a more market-oriented economy that has a rapidly growing private sector and is a major player in the global economy. Reforms started in the late 1970s with the phasing out of collectivized agriculture, and expanded to include the gradual liberalization of prices, fiscal decentralization, increased autonomy

for state enterprises, the foundation of a diversified banking system, the development of stock markets, the rapid growth of the non-state sector, and the opening to foreign trade and investment. China has generally implemented reforms in a gradualist or piecemeal fashion. The process continues with key moves in 2005 including the sale of equity in China's largest state banks to foreign investors and refinements in foreign exchange and bond markets. The restructuring of the economy and resulting efficiency gains have contributed to a more than tenfold increase in GDP since 1978. Measured on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis, China in 2005 stood as the second-largest economy in the world after the US, although in per capita terms the country is still lower middle-income and 150 million Chinese fall below international poverty lines. Economic development has generally been more rapid in coastal provinces than in the interior, and there are large disparities in per capita income between regions. The government has struggled to: (a) sustain adequate job growth for tens of millions of workers laid off from state-owned enterprises, migrants, and new entrants to the work force; (b) reduce corruption and other economic crimes; and (c) contain environmental damage and social strife related to the economy's rapid transformation. From 100 to 150 million surplus rural workers are adrift between the villages and the cities, many subsisting through part-time, low-paying jobs. One demographic consequence of the "one child" policy is that China is now one of the most rapidly aging countries in the world. Another long-term threat to growth is the deterioration in the environment - notably air pollution, soil erosion, and the steady fall of the water table, especially in the north. China continues to lose arable land because of erosion and economic development. China has benefited from a huge expansion in computer Internet use, with more than 100 million users at the end of 2005. Foreign investment remains a strong element in China's remarkable expansion in world trade and has been an important factor in the growth of urban jobs. In July 2005, China revalued its currency by 2.1% against the US

dollar and moved to an exchange rate system that references a basket of currencies. Reports of shortages of electric power in the summer of 2005 in southern China receded by September-October and did not have a substantial impact on China's economy. More power generating capacity is scheduled to come on line in 2006 as large scale investments are completed. Thirteen years in construction at a cost of \$24 billion, the immense Three Gorges Dam across the Yangtze River will be essentially completed in 2006 and will revolutionize electrification and flood control in the area. The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in October 2005 approved the draft 11th Five-Year Plan and the National People's Congress is expected to give final approval in March 2006. The plan calls for a 20% reduction in energy consumption per unit of GDP by 2010 and an estimated 45% increase in GDP by 2010. The plan states that conserving resources and protecting the environment are basic goals, but it lacks details on the policies and reforms necessary to achieve these goals.

Christmas Island

Phosphate mining had been the only significant economic activity, but in December 1987 the Australian Government closed the mine. In 1991, the mine was reopened. With the support of the government, a \$34 million casino opened in 1993. The casino closed in 1998. The Australian Government in 2001 agreed to support the creation of a commercial space-launching site on the island, projected to begin operations in the near future.

Clipperton Island

Although 115 species of fish have been identified in the territorial waters of Clipperton Island, the only economic activity is tuna fishing.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Grown throughout the islands, coconuts are the sole cash crop. Small local gardens and fishing contribute to the food supply, but additional food and most other necessities must be imported from Australia. There is a small tourist industry.

Colombia

Colombia's economy has been on a recovery trend during the past two years despite a serious armed conflict. The economy continues to improve thanks to austere government budgets, focused efforts to reduce public debt levels, an export-oriented growth strategy, and an improved security situation in the country. Ongoing economic problems facing President URIBE range from reforming the pension system to reducing high unemployment. New exploration is needed to offset declining oil production. On the positive side, several international financial institutions have praised the economic reforms introduced by URIBE, which succeeded in reducing the public-sector deficit below 1.5% of GDP. The government's economic policy and democratic security strategy have engendered a growing sense of confidence in the economy, particularly within the business sector. Coffee prices have recovered from previous lows as the Colombian coffee industry pursues greater market shares in developed countries such as the United States.

Comoros

One of the world's poorest countries, Comoros is made up of

three islands that have inadequate transportation links, a young and

rapidly increasing population, and few natural resources. The low educational level of the labor force contributes to a subsistence level of economic activity, high unemployment, and a heavy dependence on foreign grants and technical assistance.

Agriculture,

including fishing, hunting, and forestry, contributes 40% to GDP, employs 80% of the labor force, and provides most of the exports.

The country is not self-sufficient in food production; rice, the main staple, accounts for the bulk of imports. The government - which is hampered by internal political disputes - is struggling to upgrade education and technical training, privatize commercial and

industrial enterprises, improve health services, diversify exports, promote tourism, and reduce the high population growth rate.

Increased foreign support is essential if the goal of 4% annual GDP growth is to be met. Remittances from 150,000 Comorans abroad help supplement GDP.

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

The economy of the Democratic

Republic of the Congo - a nation endowed with vast potential wealth

- has declined drastically since the mid-1980s. The war, which began

in August 1998, dramatically reduced national output and government

revenue, increased external debt, and resulted in the deaths of perhaps 3.5 million people from violence, famine, and disease.

Foreign businesses curtailed operations due to uncertainty about the

outcome of the conflict, lack of infrastructure, and the difficult

operating environment. Conditions improved in late 2002 with the withdrawal of a large portion of the invading foreign troops. The transitional government has reopened relations with international financial institutions and international donors, and President KABILA has begun implementing reforms. Much economic activity lies

outside the GDP data. Economic stability improved in 2003-05, although an uncertain legal framework, corruption, and a lack of openness in government policy continues to hamper growth. In 2005,

renewed activity in the mining sector, the source of most exports, boosted Kinshasa's fiscal position and GDP growth. Business and economic prospects are expected to improve once a new government is installed after elections.

Congo, Republic of the

The economy is a mixture of village agriculture and handicrafts, an industrial sector based largely on oil, support services, and a government characterized by budget problems and overstaffing. Oil has supplanted forestry as the mainstay of the economy, providing a major share of government revenues and exports. In the early 1980s, rapidly rising oil revenues enabled the government to finance large-scale development

projects with GDP growth averaging 5% annually, one of the highest

rates in Africa. The government has mortgaged a substantial portion

of its oil earnings through oil-backed loans that have contributed to a growing debt burden and chronic revenue shortfalls.

Economic

reform efforts have been undertaken with the support of international organizations, notably the World Bank and the IMF.

However, the reform program came to a halt in June 1997 when civil

war erupted. Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO, who returned to power when the

war ended in October 1997, publicly expressed interest in moving forward on economic reforms and privatization and in renewing cooperation with international financial institutions. Economic progress was badly hurt by slumping oil prices and the resumption of

armed conflict in December 1998, which worsened the republic's budget deficit. The current administration presides over an uneasy internal peace and faces difficult economic challenges of stimulating recovery and reducing poverty. Recovery of oil prices has boosted the economy's GDP and near-term prospects. The Republic

of Congo may be eligible for an IMF-World Bank heavily indebted poor

countries (HIPC) initiative in early 2006, provided it meets the strict fiscal and monetary targets set out for it under a new three-year Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) with the IMF.

Cook Islands

Like many other South Pacific island nations, the Cook Islands' economic development is hindered by the isolation of the country from foreign markets, the limited size of domestic markets,

lack of natural resources, periodic devastation from natural disasters, and inadequate infrastructure. Agriculture, employing about 70% of the working population, provides the economic base with

major exports made up of copra and citrus fruit. Black pearls are the Cook Island's leading export. Manufacturing activities are limited to fruit processing, clothing, and handicrafts. Trade

deficits are offset by remittances from emigrants and by foreign aid, overwhelmingly from New Zealand. In the 1980s and 1990s, the

country lived beyond its means, maintaining a bloated public service

and accumulating a large foreign debt. Subsequent reforms, including

the sale of state assets, the strengthening of economic management,

the encouragement of tourism, and a debt restructuring agreement,

have rekindled investment and growth.

Coral Sea Islands

no economic activity

Costa Rica

Costa Rica's basically stable economy depends on tourism, agriculture, and electronics exports. Poverty has been substantially reduced over the past 15 years, and a strong social safety net has been put into place. Foreign investors remain attracted by the country's political stability and high education levels, and tourism continues to bring in foreign exchange. Low prices for coffee and bananas have hurt the agricultural sector. The government continues

to grapple with its large internal and external deficits and sizable internal debt. The reduction of inflation remains a difficult problem because of rises in the price of imports, labor market rigidities, and fiscal deficits. The country also needs to reform its tax system and its pattern of public expenditure. Costa Rica is the only signatory to the US-Central American Free Trade Agreement

(CAFTA) that has not ratified it. CAFTA implementation would result

in economic reforms and an improved investment climate.

Cote d'Ivoire

Cote d'Ivoire is among the world's largest producers and exporters of coffee, cocoa beans, and palm oil. Consequently, the economy is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international prices for these products and weather conditions. Despite government

attempts to diversify the economy, it is still heavily dependent on agriculture and related activities, engaging roughly 68% of the population. Growth was negative in 2000-03 because of the difficulty

of meeting the conditions of international donors, continued low prices of key exports, and severe civil war. In November 2004, the situation deteriorated when President GBAGBO's troops attacked and

killed nine French peacekeeping forces, and the UN imposed an arms

embargo. Political turmoil damaged the economy in 2005, with fear

among Ivoirians spreading, foreign investment shriveling, French businesses and expats fleeing, travel within the country falling, and criminal elements that traffic in weapons and diamonds gaining

ground. The government will continue to survive financially off of the sale of cocoa, which represents 90% of foreign exchange earnings. Though the 2005 harvest was largely unaffected by past fighting, the government will likely lose between 10% and 20% of its

cocoa harvest to northern rebels, who smuggle the cocoa they control

to neighboring countries where cocoa prices are higher. The government remains hopeful that ongoing exploration of Cote d'Ivoire's offshore oil reserves will result in significant production that could boost daily crude output from roughly 33,000

barrels per day (b/d) to over 200,000 b/d by the end of the decade.

Croatia

Before the dissolution of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Croatia, after Slovenia, was the most prosperous and industrialized area with a per capita output perhaps one-third above the Yugoslav

average. The economy emerged from a mild recession in 2000 with

tourism, banking, and public investments leading the way.

Unemployment remains high, at about 18%, with structural factors

slowing its decline. While macroeconomic stabilization has largely been achieved, structural reforms lag because of deep resistance on

the part of the public and lack of strong support from politicians.

Growth, while impressive at about 3% to 4% for the last several years, has been stimulated, in part, through high fiscal deficits and rapid credit growth. The EU accession process should accelerate

fiscal and structural reform.

Cuba

The government continues to balance the need for economic loosening against a desire for firm political control. It has rolled back limited reforms undertaken in the 1990s to increase enterprise

efficiency and alleviate serious shortages of food, consumer goods, and services. The average Cuban's standard of living remains at a lower level than before the downturn of the 1990s, which was caused

by the loss of Soviet aid and domestic inefficiencies. The government in 2005 strengthened its controls over dollars coming into the economy from tourism, remittances, and trade. External

financing has helped growth in the mining, oil, construction, and tourism sectors.

Cyprus

The Republic of Cyprus has a market economy dominated by the service sector, which accounts for 76% of GDP. Tourism and financial

services are the most important sectors; erratic growth rates over the past decade reflect the economy's reliance on tourism, which often fluctuates with political instability in the region and economic conditions in Western Europe. Nevertheless, the economy

grew a healthy 3.7% per year in 2004 and 2005, well above the EU

average. Cyprus joined the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM2)

in May 2005. The government has initiated an aggressive austerity program, which has cut the budget deficit to below 3% but continued

fiscal discipline is necessary if Cyprus is to meet its goal of adopting the euro on 1 January 2008. As in the area administered by

Turkish Cypriots, water shortages are a perennial problem; a few desalination plants are now on line. After 10 years of drought, the country received substantial rainfall from 2001-03 alleviating immediate concerns. The Turkish Cypriot economy has roughly one-third of the per capita GDP of the south, and economic growth tends to be volatile, given north Cyprus's relative isolation, bloated public sector, reliance on the Turkish lira, and small market size. The Turkish Cypriot economy grew 15.4% in 2004, fueled

by growth in the construction and education sectors, as well as increased employment of Turkish Cypriots in the Republic of Cyprus.

The Turkish Cypriots are heavily dependent on transfers from the Turkish Government. Under the 2003-06 economic protocol, Ankara

plans to provide around \$550 million to the "TRNC." Agriculture and

services, together, employ more than half of the work force.

Czech Republic

The Czech Republic is one of the most stable and prosperous of the post-Communist states of Central and Eastern Europe. Growth in 2000-05 was supported by exports to the EU, primarily to Germany, and a strong recovery of foreign and domestic

investment. Domestic demand is playing an ever more important role

in underpinning growth as interest rates drop and the availability of credit cards and mortgages increases. The current account deficit

has declined to around 3% of GDP as demand for Czech products in the

European Union has increased. Inflation is under control. Recent accession to the EU gives further impetus and direction to structural reform. In early 2004 the government passed increases in

the Value Added Tax (VAT) and tightened eligibility for social benefits with the intention to bring the public finance gap down to 4% of GDP by 2006, but more difficult pension and healthcare reforms

will have to wait until after the next elections. Privatization of the state-owned telecommunications firm Cesky Telecom took place in

2005. Intensified restructuring among large enterprises, improvements in the financial sector, and effective use of available EU funds should strengthen output growth.

Denmark

This thoroughly modern market economy features high-tech agriculture, up-to-date small-scale and corporate industry, extensive government welfare measures, comfortable living standards,

a stable currency, and high dependence on foreign trade. Denmark is

a net exporter of food and energy and enjoys a comfortable balance

of payments surplus. Government objectives include streamlining the

bureaucracy and further privatization of state assets. The government has been successful in meeting, and even exceeding, the

economic convergence criteria for participating in the third phase (a common European currency) of the European Economic and Monetary

Union (EMU), but Denmark has decided not to join 12 other EU members

in the euro. Nonetheless, the Danish krone remains pegged to the euro. Economic growth gained momentum in 2004 and the upturn accelerated through 2005. Because of high GDP per capita, welfare benefits, a low Gini index, and political stability, the Danish people enjoy living standards topped by no other nation. A major long-term issue will be the sharp decline in the ratio of workers to retirees.

Dhekelia

Economic activity is limited to providing services to the military and their families located in Dhekelia. All food and manufactured goods must be imported.

Djibouti

The economy is based on service activities connected with the country's strategic location and status as a free trade zone in

northeast Africa. Two-thirds of the inhabitants live in the capital city; the remainder are mostly nomadic herders. Scanty rainfall limits crop production to fruits and vegetables, and most food must

be imported. Djibouti provides services as both a transit port for the region and an international transshipment and refueling center.

Djibouti has few natural resources and little industry. The nation is, therefore, heavily dependent on foreign assistance to help support its balance of payments and to finance development projects.

An unemployment rate of at least 50% continues to be a major problem. While inflation is not a concern, due to the fixed tie of the Djiboutian franc to the US dollar, the artificially high value of the Djiboutian franc adversely affects Djibouti's balance of payments. Per capita consumption dropped an estimated 35% over the

last seven years because of recession, civil war, and a high population growth rate (including immigrants and refugees). Faced

with a multitude of economic difficulties, the government has fallen

in arrears on long-term external debt and has been struggling to meet the stipulations of foreign aid donors.

Dominica

The Dominican economy depends on agriculture, primarily bananas, and remains highly vulnerable to climatic conditions and international economic developments. Production of bananas dropped

precipitously in 2003, a major reason for the 1% decline in GDP.

Tourism increased in 2003 as the government sought to promote Dominica as an "ecotourism" destination. Development of the tourism

industry remains difficult, however, because of the rugged coastline, lack of beaches, and the absence of an international airport. The government began a comprehensive restructuring of the

economy in 2003 - including elimination of price controls, privatization of the state banana company, and tax increases - to address Dominica's economic crisis and to meet IMF targets. In order

to diversify the island's production base, the government is attempting to develop an offshore financial sector and is planning to construct an oil refinery on the eastern part of the island.

Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic is a Caribbean representative democracy that enjoyed strong GDP growth until 2003.

Although the country has long been viewed primarily as an exporter

of sugar, coffee, and tobacco, in recent years the service sector has overtaken agriculture as the economy's largest employer due to

growth in tourism and free trade zones. Growth turned negative in 2003 with reduced tourism, a major bank fraud, and limited growth in

the US economy (the source of about 80% of export revenues), but recovered in 2004 and 2005. With the help of strict fiscal targets agreed in the 2004 renegotiation of an IMF standby loan,

President

FERNANDEZ has stabilized the country's financial situation. Although

the economy continues to grow at a respectable rate, unemployment

remains an important challenge. The country suffers from marked income inequality; the poorest half of the population receives less

than one-fifth of GNP, while the richest 10% enjoys nearly 40% of national income. The Dominican Republic's development prospects improved with the ratification of the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) in September 2005.

East Timor

In late 1999, about 70% of the economic infrastructure of East Timor was laid waste by Indonesian troops and anti-independence

militias, and 300,000 people fled westward. Over the next three years, however, a massive international program, manned by 5,000

peacekeepers (8,000 at peak) and 1,300 police officers, led to substantial reconstruction in both urban and rural areas. By the end

of 2005, all refugees either returned or resettled in Indonesia.

Non-petroleum GDP growth was held back in 2003 by extensive drought

and the gradual winding down of the international presence but recovered somewhat in 2004. The country faces great challenges in

continuing the rebuilding of infrastructure, strengthening the infant civil administration, and generating jobs for young people entering the work force. The development of oil and gas resources in

nearby waters has begun to supplement government revenues ahead of

schedule and above expectations - the result of high petroleum prices - but the technology-intensive industry does little to create jobs for the unemployed, because there are no production facilities in Timor and the gas is piped to Australia. The parliament in June 2005 unanimously approved the creation of a Petroleum Fund to serve

as a repository for all petroleum revenues and preserve the value

of

East Timor's petroleum wealth for future generations.

Ecuador

Ecuador has substantial petroleum resources, which have accounted for 40% of the country's export earnings and one-third of

central government budget revenues in recent years. Consequently,

fluctuations in world market prices can have a substantial domestic

impact. In the late 1990s, Ecuador suffered its worst economic crisis, with natural disasters and sharp declines in world petroleum prices driving Ecuador's economy into free fall in 1999. Real GDP contracted by more than 6%, with poverty worsening significantly. The banking system also collapsed, and Ecuador defaulted on its external debt later that year. The currency depreciated by some 70%

in 1999, and, on the brink of hyperinflation, the MAHAUD government

announced it would dollarize the economy. A coup, however, ousted

MAHAUD from office in January 2000, and after a short-lived junta

failed to garner military support, Vice President Gustavo NOBOA took

over the presidency. In March 2000, Congress approved a series of structural reforms that also provided the framework for the adoption

of the US dollar as legal tender. Dollarization stabilized the economy, and growth returned to its pre-crisis levels in the years that followed. Under the administration of Lucio GUTIERREZ - January

2003 to April 2005 - Ecuador benefited from higher world

petroleum

prices. However, the government under Alfredo PALACIO has reversed

economic reforms that reduced Ecuador's vulnerability to petroleum

price swings and financial crises, allowing the central government greater access to oil windfalls and disbursing surplus retirement funds.

Egypt

Occupying the northeast corner of the African continent, Egypt is bisected by the highly fertile Nile valley, where most economic activity takes place. In the last 30 years, the government has reformed the highly centralized economy it inherited from President

NASSER. In 2005, Prime Minister Ahmed NAZIF reduced personal and

corporate tax rates, reduced energy subsidies, and privatized several enterprises. The stock market boomed, and GDP grew nearly

5%. Despite these achievements, the government has failed to raise

living standards for the average Egyptian, and has had to continue providing subsidies for basic necessities. The subsidies have contributed to a growing budget deficit - more than 8% of GDP in 2005 - and represent a significant drain on the economy. Foreign direct investment remains low. To achieve higher GDP growth the NAZIF government will need to continue its aggressive pursuit of reform, especially in the energy sector. Egypt's export sectors - particularly natural gas - have bright prospects.

El Salvador

The smallest country in Central America, El Salvador has the third largest economy, but growth has been minimal in recent years. Hoping to stimulate the sluggish economy, the government

is

striving to open new export markets, encourage foreign investment,

and modernize the tax and healthcare systems. Implementation in 2006

of the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement,

which El Salvador was the first to ratify, is viewed as a key policy to help achieve these objectives. The trade deficit has been offset by annual remittances from Salvadorans living abroad - 16.6% of GDP

in 2005 - and external aid. With the adoption of the US dollar as its currency in 2001, El Salvador has lost control over monetary policy and must concentrate on maintaining a disciplined fiscal policy.

Equatorial Guinea

The discovery and exploitation of large oil reserves have contributed to dramatic economic growth in recent years. Forestry, farming, and fishing are also major components of GDP. Subsistence farming predominates. Although pre-independence

Equatorial Guinea counted on cocoa production for hard currency earnings, the neglect of the rural economy under successive regimes

has diminished potential for agriculture-led growth (the government

has stated its intention to reinvest some oil revenue into agriculture). A number of aid programs sponsored by the World Bank

and the IMF have been cut off since 1993, because of corruption and

mismanagement. No longer eligible for concessional financing because

of large oil revenues, the government has been trying to agree on a "shadow" fiscal management program with the World Bank and IMF.

Businesses, for the most part, are owned by government officials and their family members. Undeveloped natural resources include titanium, iron ore, manganese, uranium, and alluvial gold. Growth remained strong in 2005, led by oil. Equatorial Guinea now has the second highest per capita income in the world, after Luxembourg.

Eritrea

Since independence from Ethiopia in 1993, Eritrea has faced the economic problems of a small, desperately poor country. Like the

economies of many African nations, the economy is largely based on

subsistence agriculture, with 80% of the population involved in farming and herding. The Ethiopian-Eritrea war in 1998-2000 severely

hurt Eritrea's economy. GDP growth fell to zero in 1999 and to -12.1% in 2000. The May 2000 Ethiopian offensive into northern Eritrea caused some \$600 million in property damage and loss, including losses of \$225 million in livestock and 55,000 homes.

The

attack prevented planting of crops in Eritrea's most productive region, causing food production to drop by 62%. Even during the war,

Eritrea developed its transportation infrastructure, asphaltting new roads, improving its ports, and repairing war-damaged roads and bridges. Since the war ended, the government has maintained a firm

grip on the economy, expanding the use of the military and

party-owned businesses to complete Eritrea's development agenda. Erratic rainfall and the delayed demobilization of agriculturalists from the military kept cereal production well below normal, holding

down growth in 2002-05. Eritrea's economic future depends upon its

ability to master social problems such as illiteracy, unemployment, and low skills, as well as the willingness to open its economy to private enterprise so that the diaspora's money and expertise can foster economic growth.

Estonia

Estonia, as a new member of the World Trade Organization and the European Union, has transitioned effectively to a modern market

economy with strong ties to the West, including the pegging of its currency to the euro. The economy benefits from strong electronics

and telecommunications sectors and is greatly influenced by developments in Finland, Sweden, and Germany, three major trading

partners. The current account deficit remains high; however, the state budget is essentially in balance, and public debt is low.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia's poverty-stricken economy is based on agriculture, accounting for half of GDP, 60% of exports, and 80% of

total employment. The agricultural sector suffers from frequent drought and poor cultivation practices. Coffee is critical to the Ethiopian economy with exports of some \$156 million in 2002, but

historically low prices have seen many farmers switching to qat to supplement income. The war with Eritrea in 1998-2000 and recurrent

drought have buffeted the economy, in particular coffee production.

In November 2001, Ethiopia qualified for debt relief from the Highly

Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, and in December 2005 the

International Monetary Fund voted to forgive Ethiopia's debt to the

body. Under Ethiopia's land tenure system, the government owns all

land and provides long-term leases to the tenants; the system continues to hamper growth in the industrial sector as entrepreneurs

are unable to use land as collateral for loans. Drought struck again late in 2002, leading to a 2% decline in GDP in 2003. Normal weather

patterns late in 2003 helped agricultural and GDP growth recover in

2004-05.

Europa Island

no economic activity

European Union

Domestically, the European Union attempts to lower trade barriers, adopt a common currency, and move toward convergence

of living standards. Internationally, the EU aims to bolster Europe's trade position and its political and economic power.

Because of the great differences in per capita income (from \$15,000

to \$56,000) and historic national animosities, the European Community faces difficulties in devising and enforcing common policies. For example, since 2003 Germany and France have flouted

the member states' treaty obligation to prevent their national budgets from running more than a 3% deficit. In 2004, the EU admitted 10 central and eastern European countries that are, in general, less advanced technologically and economically than the other 15. Twelve EU member states introduced the euro as their common currency on 1 January 1999, but the UK, Sweden, and Denmark

do not participate. The 10 new member states may choose to adopt the

euro when they meet the EU's fiscal and monetary criteria and the other euro states so agree.

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) The economy was formerly based on agriculture, mainly sheep farming, but today fishing contributes the bulk of economic activity. In 1987 the government began selling fishing licenses to foreign trawlers operating within the Falkland Islands' exclusive fishing zone. These license fees total more than \$40 million per year, which goes to support the island's health, education, and welfare system. Squid accounts for 75% of the fish taken. Dairy farming supports domestic consumption; crops furnish winter fodder. Exports feature shipments of high-grade wool to the UK and the sale of postage stamps and coins. The islands are now self-financing except for defense. The British Geological Survey announced a 200-mile oil exploration zone around the islands in 1993, and early seismic surveys suggest substantial reserves capable of producing 500,000 barrels per day; to date, no exploitable site has been identified. An agreement between Argentina and the UK in 1995 seeks to defuse licensing and sovereignty conflicts that would dampen foreign interest in exploiting potential oil reserves. Tourism, especially eco-tourism, is increasing rapidly, with about 30,000 visitors in 2001. Another large source of income is interest paid on money the government has in the bank. The British military presence also provides a sizeable economic boost.

Faroe Islands

The Faroese economy has had a strong performance since 1994, mostly as a result of increasing fish landings and high and stable export prices. Unemployment is minimal and there are signs of

labor shortages in several sectors. The positive economic development has helped the Faroese Home Rule Government produce

increasing budget surpluses, which in turn have helped reduce the large public debt, most of it owed to Denmark. However, the total dependence on fishing makes the Faroese economy extremely vulnerable, and the present fishing efforts appear in excess of what is a sustainable level of fishing in the long term. Oil finds close to the Faroese area give hope for deposits in the immediate Faroese

area, which may eventually lay the basis for a more diversified economy and thus lessen dependence on Danish economic assistance.

Aided by a substantial annual subsidy (about 15% of GDP) from Denmark, the Faroese have a standard of living not far below the Danes and other Scandinavians.

Fiji

Fiji, endowed with forest, mineral, and fish resources, is one of the most developed of the Pacific island economies, though still with a large subsistence sector. Sugar exports, remittances from Fijians working abroad, and a growing tourist industry - with 300,000 to 400,000 tourists annually - are the major sources of foreign exchange. Fiji's sugar has special access to European Union markets, but will be harmed by the EU's decision to cut sugar subsidies. Sugar processing makes up one-third of industrial activity but is not efficient. Long-term problems include low investment, uncertain land ownership rights, and the government's ability to manage its budget. Yet, because of a tourist boom, short-run economic prospects are good, provided tensions do not

again erupt between indigenous Fijians and Indo-Fijians. Overseas remittances from Fijians working in Kuwait and Iraq have increased significantly.

Finland

Finland has a highly industrialized, largely free-market economy with per capita output roughly that of the UK, France, Germany, and Italy. Its key economic sector is manufacturing - principally the wood, metals, engineering, telecommunications, and electronics industries. Trade is important; exports equal two-fifths of GDP. Finland excels in high-tech exports, e.g., mobile phones. Except for timber and several minerals, Finland depends on imports of raw materials, energy, and some components for manufactured goods. Because of the climate, agricultural development is limited to maintaining self-sufficiency in basic products. Forestry, an important export earner, provides a secondary occupation for the rural population. Rapidly increasing integration with Western Europe

- Finland was one of the 12 countries joining the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) - will dominate the economic picture over the next several years. High unemployment remains a persistent problem.

France

France is in the midst of transition from a well-to-do modern economy that has featured extensive government ownership and intervention to one that relies more on market mechanisms. The government has partially or fully privatized many large companies, banks, and insurers. It retains controlling stakes in several

leading firms, including Air France, France Telecom, Renault, and Thales, and is dominant in some sectors, particularly power, public

transport, and defense industries. The telecommunications sector is

gradually being opened to competition. France's leaders remain committed to a capitalism in which they maintain social equity by means of laws, tax policies, and social spending that reduce income

disparity and the impact of free markets on public health and welfare. The government has lowered income taxes and introduced

measures to boost employment and reform the pension system. In addition, it is focusing on the problems of the high cost of labor and labor market inflexibility resulting from the 35-hour workweek

and restrictions on lay-offs. The tax burden remains one of the highest in Europe (nearly 50% of GDP in 2005). The lingering economic slowdown and inflexible budget items have pushed the budget

deficit above the eurozone's 3%-of-GDP limit; unemployment stands at 10%.

French Guiana

The economy is tied closely to the much larger French economy through subsidies and imports. Besides the French space center at Kourou (which accounts for 25% of GDP), fishing and forestry are the most important economic activities. Forest and woodland cover 90% of the country. The large reserves of tropical hardwoods, not fully exploited, support an expanding sawmill industry that provides sawn logs for export. Cultivation of crops is limited to the coastal area, where the population is largely concentrated; rice and manioc are the major crops. French Guiana

is

heavily dependent on imports of food and energy. Unemployment is a serious problem, particularly among younger workers.

French Polynesia

Since 1962, when France stationed military personnel in the region, French Polynesia has changed from a subsistence agricultural economy to one in which a high proportion

of the work force is either employed by the military or supports the

tourist industry. With the halt of French nuclear testing in 1996, the military contribution to the economy fell sharply. Tourism accounts for about one-fourth of GDP and is a primary source of hard

currency earnings. Other sources of income are pearl farming and deep-sea commercial fishing. The small manufacturing sector primarily processes agricultural products. The territory benefits substantially from development agreements with France aimed principally at creating new businesses and strengthening social services.

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Economic activity is limited to

servicing meteorological and geophysical research stations and French and other fishing fleets. The fish catches landed on Iles Kerguelen by foreign ships are exported to France and Reunion.

Gabon

Gabon enjoys a per capita income four times that of most of sub-Saharan African nations. This has supported a sharp decline in extreme poverty; yet, because of high income inequality, a large proportion of the population remains poor. Gabon depended on timber

and manganese until oil was discovered offshore in the early 1970s.

The oil sector now accounts for 50% of GDP. Gabon continues to face

fluctuating prices for its oil, timber, and manganese exports.

Despite the abundance of natural wealth, poor fiscal management hobbles the economy. Devaluation of its currency by 50% in January

1994 sparked a one-time inflationary surge, to 35%; the rate dropped

to 6% in 1996. The IMF provided a one-year standby arrangement in

1994-95, a three-year Enhanced Financing Facility (EFF) at near commercial rates beginning in late 1995, and stand-by credit of \$119

million in October 2000. Those agreements mandated progress in privatization and fiscal discipline. France provided additional financial support in January 1997 after Gabon met IMF targets for mid-1996. In 1997, an IMF mission to Gabon criticized the government

for overspending on off-budget items, overborrowing from the central

bank, and slipping on its schedule for privatization and administrative reform. The rebound of oil prices in 1999-2000 helped

growth, but drops in production hampered Gabon from fully realizing

potential gains. In December 2000, Gabon signed a new agreement with

the Paris Club to reschedule its official debt. A follow-up bilateral repayment agreement with the US was signed in December

2001. Gabon signed a 14-month Stand-By Arrangement with the IMF in

May 2004, and received Paris Club debt rescheduling later that year.

Short-term progress depends on an upbeat world economy and fiscal

and other adjustments in line with IMF policies.

Gambia, The

The Gambia has no significant mineral or natural resource deposits and has a limited agricultural base. About 75% of

the population depends on crops and livestock for its livelihood.

Small-scale manufacturing activity features the processing of peanuts, fish, and hides. Reexport trade normally constitutes a major segment of economic activity, but a 1999 government-imposed

preshipment inspection plan, and instability of the Gambian dalasi (currency) have drawn some of the reexport trade away from The Gambia. The government's 1998 seizure of the private peanut firm Alimenta eliminated the largest purchaser of Gambian groundnuts. Despite an announced program to begin privatizing key parastatals,

no plans have been made public that would indicate that the government intends to follow through on its promises. Unemployment

and underemployment rates remain extremely high; short-run economic

progress depends on sustained bilateral and multilateral aid, on responsible government economic management, on continued technical

assistance from the IMF and bilateral donors, and on expected growth

in the construction sector.

Gaza Strip

High population density, limited land access, and strict

internal and external controls have kept economic conditions in the

Gaza Strip - the smaller of the two areas under the Palestinian Authority (PA)- even more degraded than in the West Bank. The beginning of the second intifadah in September 2000 sparked an economic downturn, largely the result of Israeli closure policies; these policies, which were imposed in response to security interests

in Israel, disrupted labor and commodity relationships with the Gaza

Strip. In 2001, and even more severely in 2003, Israeli military measures in PA areas resulted in the destruction of much capital plant, the disruption of administrative structure, and widespread business closures. Including the West Bank, the UN estimates that more than 100,000 Palestinians out of the 125,000 who used to work

in Israel or in joint industrial zones have lost their jobs. Half the labor force is unemployed. Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip in September 2005 offers some medium-term opportunities for

economic growth, especially given the removal of restrictions on internal movement. In addition, recent agreements and continuing negotiations on the administration of Gaza's border crossings increase the prospects for trade.

Georgia

Georgia's main economic activities include the cultivation of agricultural products such as grapes, citrus fruits, and hazelnuts; mining of manganese and copper; and output of a small industrial sector producing alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, metals, machinery, and chemicals. The country imports the bulk of its energy needs, including natural gas and oil products. It has sizeable but underdeveloped hydropower capacity. Despite the severe

damage the economy has suffered due to civil strife, Georgia, with the help of the IMF and World Bank, has made substantial economic

gains since 2000, achieving positive GDP growth and curtailing inflation. Georgia had suffered from a chronic failure to collect tax revenues; however, the new government is making progress and has

reformed the tax code, improved tax administration, increased tax enforcement, and cracked down on corruption. In addition, the reinvigorated privatization process has met with success, supplementing government expenditures on infrastructure, defense,

and poverty reduction. Despite customs and financial (tax) enforcement improvements, smuggling is a drain on the economy. Georgia also suffers from energy shortages due to aging and badly maintained infrastructure, as well as poor management. Due to concerted reform efforts, collection rates have improved considerably to roughly 60%, both in T'bilisi and throughout the regions. Continued reform in the management of state-owned power

entities is essential to successful privatization and onward sustainability in this sector. The country is pinning its hopes for long-term growth on its role as a transit state for pipelines and trade. The construction on the Baku-T'bilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline and

the Baku-T'bilisi-Erzurum gas pipeline have brought much-needed investment and job opportunities. Nevertheless, high energy prices in 2006 will compound the pressure on the country's inefficient energy sector. Restructuring the sector and finding energy supply alternatives to Russia remain major challenges.

Germany

Germany's affluent and technologically powerful economy - the fifth largest in the world - has become one of the slowest

growing economies in the euro zone. A quick turnaround is not in the

offing in the foreseeable future. Growth in 2001-03 fell short of 1%, rising to 1.7% in 2004 before falling back to 0.9% in 2005.

The

modernization and integration of the eastern German economy continues to be a costly long-term process, with annual transfers from west to east amounting to roughly \$70 billion. Germany's aging

population, combined with high unemployment, has pushed social security outlays to a level exceeding contributions from workers.

Structural rigidities in the labor market - including strict regulations on laying off workers and the setting of wages on a national basis - have made unemployment a chronic problem.

Corporate

restructuring and growing capital markets are setting the foundations that could allow Germany to meet the long-term challenges of European economic integration and globalization, particularly if labor market rigidities are further addressed. In the short run, however, the fall in government revenues and the rise

in expenditures have raised the deficit above the EU's 3% debt limit.

Ghana

Well endowed with natural resources, Ghana has roughly twice the per capita output of the poorer countries in West Africa. Even so, Ghana remains heavily dependent on international financial and

technical assistance. Gold, timber, and cocoa production are major sources of foreign exchange. The domestic economy continues to revolve around subsistence agriculture, which accounts for 34% of GDP and employs 60% of the work force, mainly small landholders.

Ghana opted for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country

(HIPC) program in 2002, but was included in a G-8 debt relief program decided upon at the Gleneagles Summit in July 2005. Priorities under its current \$38 million Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) include tighter monetary and fiscal policies,

accelerated privatization, and improvement of social services. Receipts from the gold sector helped sustain GDP growth in 2005 along with record high prices for Ghana's largest cocoa crop to date. Inflation should ease but remains a major internal problem. Ghana also remains a candidate country to benefit from Millennium

Challenge Corporation (MCC) funding that could assist in transforming Ghana's agricultural export sector. A final decision on its MCC bid is expected in spring 2006.

Gibraltar

Self-sufficient Gibraltar benefits from an extensive shipping trade, offshore banking, and its position as an international conference center. The British military presence has been sharply reduced and now contributes about 7% to the local economy, compared with 60% in 1984. The financial sector, tourism

(almost 5 million visitors in 1998), shipping services fees, and duties on consumer goods also generate revenue. The financial sector, the shipping sector, and tourism each contribute 25%-30% of

GDP. Telecommunications accounts for another 10%. In recent years,

Gibraltar has seen major structural change from a public to a private sector economy, but changes in government spending still have a major impact on the level of employment.

Glorioso Islands

no economic activity

Greece

Greece has a capitalist economy with the public sector accounting for about 40% of GDP and with per capita GDP at least 75%

of the leading euro-zone economies. Tourism provides 15% of GDP.

Immigrants make up nearly one-fifth of the work force, mainly in menial jobs. Greece is a major beneficiary of EU aid, equal to about

3.3% of annual GDP. The Greek economy grew by about 4.0% for the

between 2003 and 2005, largely because of an investment boom and

infrastructure upgrades for the 2004 Athens Olympic Games. Economic

growth slowed to about 3% in 2005. Greece has not met the EU's Growth and Stability Pact budget deficit criteria of 3% of GDP since

2000. Public debt, inflation, and unemployment are above the euro-zone average. To overcome these challenges, the Greek Government is expected to continue cutting government spending, reducing the size of the public sector, and reforming the labor and pension systems.

Greenland

The economy remains critically dependent on exports of fish and substantial support from the Danish Government, which supplies about half of government revenues. The public sector, including publicly-owned enterprises and the municipalities, plays the dominant role in the economy. Despite several interesting hydrocarbon and mineral exploration activities, it will take a number of years before production can materialize. Tourism is the

only sector offering any near-term potential, and even this is limited due to a short season and high costs.

Grenada

Grenada relies on tourism as its main source of foreign exchange, especially since the construction of an international airport in 1985. Strong performances in construction and manufacturing, together with the development of an offshore financial industry, have also contributed to growth in national output.

Guadeloupe

This Caribbean economy depends on agriculture, tourism, light industry, and services. It also depends on France for large subsidies and imports. Tourism is a key industry, with most tourists

from the US; an increasingly large number of cruise ships visit the islands. The traditional sugarcane crop is slowly being replaced by other crops, such as bananas (which now supply about 50% of export

earnings), eggplant, and flowers. Other vegetables and root crops are cultivated for local consumption, although Guadeloupe is still dependent on imported food, mainly from France. Light industry features sugar and rum production. Most manufactured goods and fuel

are imported. Unemployment is especially high among the young. Hurricanes periodically devastate the economy.

Guam

The economy depends largely on US military spending and tourism. Total US grants, wage payments, and procurement outlays

amounted to \$1.3 billion in 2004. Over the past 30 years, the tourist industry has grown to become the largest income source following national defense. The Guam economy continues to

experience

expansion in both its tourism and military sectors.

Guatemala

Guatemala is the largest and most populous of the Central American countries with a GDP per capita roughly one-half that of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. The agricultural sector accounts for about one-fourth of GDP, two-thirds of exports, and half of the labor force. Coffee, sugar, and bananas are the main products. The 1996 signing of peace accords, which ended 36 years of civil war, removed a major obstacle to foreign investment, but widespread political violence and corruption scandals continue to dampen investor confidence. The distribution of income remains highly unequal with perhaps 75% of the population below the poverty line.

Other ongoing challenges include increasing government revenues, negotiating further assistance from international donors, upgrading

both government and private financial operations, curtailing drug trafficking, and narrowing the trade deficit.

Guernsey

Financial services - banking, fund management, insurance - account for about 55% of total income in this tiny, prosperous Channel Island economy. Tourism, manufacturing, and horticulture,

mainly tomatoes and cut flowers, have been declining. Light tax and

death duties make Guernsey a popular tax haven. The evolving economic integration of the EU nations is changing the environment

under which Guernsey operates.

Guinea

Guinea possesses major mineral, hydropower, and agricultural

resources, yet remains an underdeveloped nation. The country possesses almost half of the world's bauxite reserves and is the second-largest bauxite producer. The mining sector accounted for over 70% of exports in 2004. Long-run improvements in government

fiscal arrangements, literacy, and the legal framework are needed if

the country is to move out of poverty. Fighting along the Sierra Leonean and Liberian borders, as well as refugee movements, have caused major economic disruptions, aggravating a loss in investor confidence. Panic buying has created food shortages and inflation and caused riots in local markets. Guinea is not receiving multilateral aid; the IMF and World Bank cut off most assistance in 2003. Growth rose slightly in 2005, primarily due to increases in global demand and commodity prices on world markets.

Guinea-Bissau

One of the 10 poorest countries in the world,

Guinea-Bissau depends mainly on farming and fishing. Cashew crops

have increased remarkably in recent years, and the country now ranks

sixth in cashew production. Guinea-Bissau exports fish and seafood along with small amounts of peanuts, palm kernels, and timber.

Rice

is the major crop and staple food. However, intermittent fighting between Senegalese-backed government troops and a military junta

destroyed much of the country's infrastructure and caused widespread

damage to the economy in 1998; the civil war led to a 28% drop in

GDP that year, with partial recovery in 1999-2002. Before the war,

trade reform and price liberalization were the most successful part of the country's structural adjustment program under IMF sponsorship. The tightening of monetary policy and the development

of the private sector had also begun to reinvigorate the economy. Because of high costs, the development of petroleum, phosphate, and

other mineral resources is not a near-term prospect. However, offshore oil prospecting has begun and could lead to much-needed revenue in the long run. The inequality of income distribution is one of the most extreme in the world. The government and international donors continue to work out plans to forward economic

development from a lamentably low base. In December 2003, the World

Bank, IMF, and UNDP were forced to step in to provide emergency budgetary support in the amount of \$107 million for 2004, representing over 80% of the total national budget. Government drift

and indecision, however, have resulted in continued low growth in 2002-05.

Guyana

The Guyanese economy exhibited moderate economic growth in 2001-02, based on expansion in the agricultural and mining sectors,

a more favorable atmosphere for business initiatives, a more realistic exchange rate, fairly low inflation, and the continued support of international organizations. Growth slowed in 2003 and came back gradually in 2004, buoyed largely by increased export earnings; it slowed again in 2005. Chronic problems include a shortage of skilled labor and a deficient infrastructure. The government is juggling a sizable external debt against the urgent need for expanded public investment. The bauxite mining sector

should benefit in the near term from restructuring and partial privatization. Export earnings from agriculture and mining have fallen sharply, while the import bill has risen, driven by higher energy prices. Guyana's entrance into the Caricom Single Market and

Economy (CSME) in January 2006 might broaden the country's export market, primarily in the raw materials sector.

Haiti

In this poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, 80% of the population lives in abject poverty. Two-thirds of all Haitians depend on the agriculture sector, mainly small-scale subsistence farming, and remain vulnerable to damage from frequent natural disasters, exacerbated by the country's widespread deforestation. The economy grew 1.5% in 2005, the highest growth rate since 1999.

Haiti suffers from rampant inflation, a lack of investment, and a severe trade deficit. In early 2005, Haiti paid its arrears to the World Bank, paving the way for reengagement with the Bank. The government is reliant on formal international economic assistance for fiscal sustainability. Remittances are the primary source of foreign exchange, equaling nearly a quarter of GDP in 2005.

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

No indigenous economic activity, but the Australian Government allows limited fishing around the islands.

Holy See (Vatican City)

This unique, noncommercial economy is supported financially by an annual contribution from Roman Catholic

dioceses throughout the world (known as Peter's Pence); by the sale

of postage stamps, coins, medals, and tourist mementos; by fees for

admission to museums; and by the sale of publications.
Investments

and real estate income also account for a sizable portion of revenue. The incomes and living standards of lay workers are comparable to those of counterparts who work in the city of Rome.

Honduras

Honduras, one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere with an extraordinarily unequal distribution of income

and massive unemployment, is banking on expanded trade under the

US-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) and on debt relief

under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. The country has met most of its macroeconomic targets, and began a three-year IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PGRF) program

in February 2004. Growth remains dependent on the economy of the US,

its largest trading partner, on continued exports of non-traditional agricultural products (such as melons, chiles, tilapia, and shrimp), and on reduction of the high crime rate.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong has a free market, entrepot economy, highly dependent on international trade. Natural resources are limited, and

food and raw materials must be imported. Gross imports and exports

(i.e., including reexports to and from third countries) each exceed GDP in dollar value. Even before Hong Kong reverted to Chinese

administration on 1 July 1997, it had extensive trade and investment

ties with China. Hong Kong has been further integrating its economy

with China because China's growing openness to the world economy has

made manufacturing in China much more cost effective. Hong Kong's

reexport business to and from China is a major driver of growth. Per

capita GDP is comparable to that of the four big economies of Western Europe. GDP growth averaged a strong 5% from 1989 to 2005,

but Hong Kong suffered two recessions in the past eight years because of the Asian financial crisis in 1997-1998 and the global downturn in 2001-2002. Although the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) outbreak in 2003 also battered Hong Kong's economy,

a solid rise in exports, a boom in tourism from the mainland because

of China's easing of travel restrictions, and a return of consumer confidence resulted in the resumption of strong growth from late 2003 through 2005.

Howland Island

no economic activity

Hungary

Hungary has made the transition from a centrally planned to a market economy, with a per capita income about 60% of the EU-25

average. Hungary continues to demonstrate strong economic growth and

acceded to the EU in May 2004. The private sector accounts for over

80% of GDP. Foreign ownership of and investment in Hungarian firms

are widespread, with cumulative foreign direct investment totaling more than \$34 billion between 1990 and 2003. Several private sector

analysts and sovereign ratings agencies have expressed concerns over

Hungary's unsustainable budget and current account deficits.

Inflation has declined from 14% in 1998 to 3.5% in 2005.

Unemployment in 2005 rose to 7.1%, its highest point since 1999; Hungary's labor force participation rate of 57% is one of the lowest

in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Germany is by far Hungary's largest economic partner. Policy challenges include cutting the public sector deficit to 3% of GDP by

2008, from about 6.1% in 2005, and orchestrating an orderly interest

rate reduction without sparking capital outflows.

Iceland

Iceland's Scandinavian-type economy is basically capitalistic, yet with an extensive welfare system (including generous housing subsidies), low unemployment, and remarkably even

distribution of income. In the absence of other natural resources (except for abundant geothermal power), the economy depends heavily

on the fishing industry, which provides 70% of export earnings and

employs 4% of the work force. The economy remains sensitive to declining fish stocks as well as to fluctuations in world prices for its main exports: fish and fish products, aluminum, and

ferrosilicon. Government policies include reducing the current account deficit, limiting foreign borrowing, containing inflation, revising agricultural and fishing policies, and diversifying the economy. The government remains opposed to EU membership, primarily

because of Icelanders' concern about losing control over their fishing resources. Iceland's economy has been diversifying into manufacturing and service industries in the last decade, and new developments in software production, biotechnology, and financial services are taking place. The tourism sector is also expanding, with the recent trends in ecotourism and whale watching. Growth had

been remarkably steady in 1996-2001 at 3%-5%, but could not be sustained in 2002 in an environment of global recession. Growth resumed in 2003, and estimates call for strong growth until 2007, slowly dropping until the end of the decade.

Iles Eparses

no economic activity

India

India's diverse economy encompasses traditional village farming, modern agriculture, handicrafts, a wide range of modern industries, and a multitude of services. Services are the major source of economic growth, accounting for half of India's output with less than one quarter of its labor force. About three-fifths of the work-force is in agriculture, leading the UPA government to articulate an economic reform program that includes developing basic

infrastructure to improve the lives of the rural poor and boost economic performance. Government controls on foreign trade and investment have been reduced in some areas, but high tariffs (averaging 20% on non-agricultural items in 2004) and limits on foreign direct investment are still in place. The government in 2005

liberalized investment in the civil aviation, telecom, and construction sectors. Privatization of government-owned industries essentially came to a halt in 2005, and continues to generate political debate; continued social, political, and economic rigidities hold back needed initiatives. The economy has posted an average growth rate of more than 7% in the decade since 1994, reducing poverty by about 10 percentage points. India achieved 7.6%

GDP growth in 2005, significantly expanding manufacturing. India is

capitalizing on its large numbers of well-educated people skilled in the English language to become a major exporter of software services

and software workers. Despite strong growth, the World Bank and others worry about the combined state and federal budget deficit, running at approximately 9% of GDP; government borrowing has kept

interest rates high. Economic deregulation would help attract additional foreign capital and lower interest rates. The huge and growing population is the fundamental social, economic, and environmental problem.

Indian Ocean

The Indian Ocean provides major sea routes connecting the Middle East, Africa, and East Asia with Europe and the Americas.

It carries a particularly heavy traffic of petroleum and petroleum products from the oilfields of the Persian Gulf and Indonesia. Its fish are of great and growing importance to the bordering countries

for domestic consumption and export. Fishing fleets from Russia, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan also exploit the Indian Ocean, mainly

for shrimp and tuna. Large reserves of hydrocarbons are being

tapped

in the offshore areas of Saudi Arabia, Iran, India, and western Australia. An estimated 40% of the world's offshore oil production comes from the Indian Ocean. Beach sands rich in heavy minerals and

offshore placer deposits are actively exploited by bordering countries, particularly India, South Africa, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

Indonesia

Indonesia, a vast polyglot nation, has struggled to overcome the Asian financial crisis, and still grapples with high unemployment, a fragile banking sector, endemic corruption, inadequate infrastructure, a poor investment climate, and unequal resource distribution among regions. Indonesia became a net oil importer in 2004 because of declining production and lack of new exploration investment. In late December 2004, the Indian Ocean tsunami took 131,000 lives with another 37,000 missing, left some 570,000 displaced persons, and caused an estimated \$4.5 billion in damages and losses. The cost of subsidizing domestic fuel placed increasing strain on the budget in 2005, and combined with indecisive monetary policy, contributed to a run on the currency in

August 2005, prompting the government to enact a 126% average fuel

price hike in October. The resulting inflation and interest rate hikes dampened growth prospects in 2006. However, in October 2006,

Jakarta paid off its outstanding IMF debt, incurred during the 1997-98 Asian financial crisis, four years ahead of schedule. Keys to future growth remain internal reform, building up the confidence

of international and domestic investors, and strong global economic

growth.

Iran

Iran's economy is marked by a bloated, inefficient state sector, over reliance on the oil sector, and statist policies that create major distortions throughout. Most economic activity is controlled by the state. Private sector activity is typically small-scale - workshops, farming, and services. President Mahmud AHMADI-NEJAD has continued to follow the market reform plans of former President RAFSANJANI, with limited progress. Relatively high oil prices in recent years have enabled Iran to amass some \$40 billion in foreign exchange reserves, but have not eased economic hardships such as high unemployment and inflation. The proportion of the economy devoted to the development of weapons of mass destruction remains a contentious issue with leading Western nations.

Iraq

Iraq's economy is dominated by the oil sector, which has traditionally provided about 95% of foreign exchange earnings. Iraq's seizure of Kuwait in August 1990, subsequent international economic sanctions, and damage from military action by an international coalition beginning in January 1991 drastically reduced economic activity. Although government policies supporting large military and internal security forces and allocating resources to key supporters of the regime hurt the economy, implementation of the UN's oil-for-food program, which began in December 1996, helped improve conditions for the average Iraqi citizen. Iraq was allowed to export limited amounts of oil in exchange for food, medicine,

and

some infrastructure spare parts. In December 1999, the UN Security

Council authorized Iraq to export under the program as much oil as

required to meet humanitarian needs. Per capita food imports increased significantly, while medical supplies and health care services steadily improved. Per capita output and living standards were still well below the pre-1991 level, but any estimates have a wide range of error. The military victory of the US-led coalition in March-April 2003 resulted in the shutdown of much of the central economic administrative structure. Although a comparatively small

amount of capital plant was damaged during the hostilities, looting,

insurgent attacks, and sabotage have undermined efforts to rebuild the economy. Attacks on key economic facilities - especially oil pipelines and infrastructure - have prevented Iraq from reaching projected export volumes, but total government revenues have been

higher than anticipated due to high oil prices. Despite political uncertainty, Iraq has established the institutions needed to implement economic policy, has successfully concluded a three-stage

debt reduction agreement with the Paris Club, and is working toward

a Standby Arrangement with the IMF. The Standby Arrangement would

clear the way for continued debt relief from the Paris Club.

Ireland

Ireland is a small, modern, trade-dependent economy with growth averaging a robust 7% in 1995-2004. Agriculture, once the most important sector, is now dwarfed by industry and services.

Industry accounts for 46% of GDP, about 80% of exports, and 29% of

the labor force. Although exports remain the primary engine for Ireland's growth, the economy has also benefited from a rise in consumer spending, construction, and business investment. Per capita

GDP is 10% above that of the four big European economies and the

second highest in the EU behind Luxembourg. Over the past decade,

the Irish Government has implemented a series of national economic

programs designed to curb price and wage inflation, reduce government spending, increase labor force skills, and promote foreign investment. Ireland joined in circulating the euro on 1 January 2002 along with 11 other EU nations.

Isle of Man

Offshore banking, manufacturing, and tourism are key sectors of the economy. The government offers incentives to high-technology companies and financial institutions to locate on the island; this has paid off in expanding employment opportunities

in high-income industries. As a result, agriculture and fishing, once the mainstays of the economy, have declined in their shares of

GDP. Trade is mostly with the UK. The Isle of Man enjoys free access

to EU markets.

Israel

Israel has a technologically advanced market economy with substantial government participation. It depends on imports of crude

oil, grains, raw materials, and military equipment. Despite limited

natural resources, Israel has intensively developed its agricultural and industrial sectors over the past 20 years. Israel imports substantial quantities of grain, but is largely self-sufficient in other agricultural products. Cut diamonds, high-technology equipment, and agricultural products (fruits and vegetables) are the

leading exports. Israel usually posts sizable current account deficits, which are covered by large transfer payments from abroad

and by foreign loans. Roughly half of the government's external debt

is owed to the US, which is its major source of economic and military aid. The bitter Israeli-Palestinian conflict; difficulties in the high-technology, construction, and tourist sectors; and fiscal austerity in the face of growing inflation led to small declines in GDP in 2001 and 2002. The economy rebounded in 2003 and

2004, growing at a 4% rate each year, as the government tightened

fiscal policy and implemented structural reforms to boost competition and efficiency in the markets. In 2005, rising consumer

confidence, tourism, and foreign direct investment - as well as higher demand for Israeli exports - boosted GDP by 4.7%.

Italy

Italy has a diversified industrial economy with roughly the same total and per capita output as France and the UK. This capitalistic economy remains divided into a developed industrial north, dominated by private companies, and a less-developed, welfare-dependent, agricultural south, with 20% unemployment. Most

raw materials needed by industry and more than 75% of energy requirements are imported. Over the past decade, Italy has

pursued a tight fiscal policy in order to meet the requirements of the Economic and Monetary Unions and has benefited from lower interest and inflation rates. The current government has enacted numerous short-term reforms aimed at improving competitiveness and long-term growth. Italy has moved slowly, however, on implementing needed structural reforms, such as lightening the high tax burden and overhauling Italy's rigid labor market and over-generous pension system, because of the current economic slowdown and opposition from labor unions. But the leadership faces a severe economic constraint: the budget deficit has breached the 3% EU ceiling. The economy experienced almost no growth in 2005, and unemployment remained at a high level.

Jamaica

The Jamaican economy is heavily dependent on services, which now account for 60% of GDP. The country continues to derive most of its foreign exchange from remittances, tourism, and bauxite/alumina.

The global economic slowdown, particularly after the terrorist attacks in the US on 11 September 2001, stunted economic growth; the economy rebounded moderately in 2003-04, with brisk tourist seasons.

But the economy faces serious long-term problems: high interest rates, increased foreign competition, exchange rate instability, a sizable merchandise trade deficit, large-scale unemployment and

underemployment, and a growing stock of internal debt - the result

of government bailouts to ailing sectors of the economy, most notably the financial sector in the mid-1990s. The ratio of debt to GDP is 135%. Inflation, previously a bright spot, is expected to remain in the double digits. Uncertain economic conditions have led

to increased civil unrest, including gang violence fueled by the drug trade. In 2004, the government faced the difficult prospect of having to achieve fiscal discipline in order to maintain debt payments while simultaneously attacking a serious and growing crime

problem that is hampering economic growth. Attempts at deficit control were derailed by Hurricane Ivan in September 2004, which

required substantial government spending to repair the damage. Despite the hurricane, tourism looks set to enjoy solid growth for the foreseeable future.

Jan Mayen

Jan Mayen is a volcanic island with no exploitable natural resources. Economic activity is limited to providing services for employees of Norway's radio and meteorological stations on the island.

Japan

Government-industry cooperation, a strong work ethic, mastery of high technology, and a comparatively small defense allocation (1%

of GDP) helped Japan advance with extraordinary rapidity to the rank

of second most technologically powerful economy in the world after

the US and the third-largest economy in the world after the US and

China, measured on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis. One notable characteristic of the economy is how manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors work together in closely-knit groups called keiretsu. A second basic feature has been the guarantee of lifetime employment for a substantial portion of the urban labor force. Both features are now eroding. Japan's industrial sector is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuels. The tiny agricultural sector is highly subsidized and protected, with crop yields among the highest in the world. Usually self sufficient in rice, Japan must import about 60% of its food on a caloric basis. Japan maintains one of the world's largest fishing fleets and accounts for nearly 15% of the global catch. For three decades, overall real economic growth had been spectacular - a 10% average in

the 1960s, a 5% average in the 1970s, and a 4% average in the 1980s.

Growth slowed markedly in the 1990s, averaging just 1.7%, largely

because of the after effects of overinvestment during the late 1980s

and contractionary domestic policies intended to wring speculative excesses from the stock and real estate markets and to force a restructuring of the economy. From 2000 to 2003, government efforts

to revive economic growth met with little success and were further hampered by the slowing of the US, European, and Asian economies. In

2004 and 2005, growth improved and the lingering fears of deflation

in prices and economic activity lessened. Japan's huge government debt, which totals 170% of GDP, and the aging of the population are

two major long-run problems. Some fear that a rise in taxes could endanger the current economic recovery. Internal conflict over the

proper way to reform the financial system will continue as Japan Post's banking, insurance, and delivery services undergo privatization between 2007 and 2017.

Jarvis Island

no economic activity

Jersey

Jersey's economy is based on international financial services, agriculture, and tourism. In 1996, the finance sector accounted for about 60% of the island's output. Potatoes, cauliflower, tomatoes, and especially flowers are important export crops, shipped mostly to the UK. The Jersey breed of dairy cattle is known worldwide and represents an important export income earner.

Milk products go to the UK and other EU countries. Tourism accounts

for 24% of GDP. In recent years, the government has encouraged light

industry to locate in Jersey, with the result that an electronics industry has developed alongside the traditional manufacturing of knitwear. All raw material and energy requirements are imported, as

well as a large share of Jersey's food needs. Light taxes and death duties make the island a popular tax haven. Living standards come close to those of the UK.

Johnston Atoll

no economic activity

Jordan

Jordan is a small Arab country with inadequate supplies of water and other natural resources such as oil. Debt, poverty, and unemployment are fundamental problems, but King ABDALLAH, since

assuming the throne in 1999, has undertaken some broad economic

reforms in a long-term effort to improve living standards. 'Amman in

the past three years has worked closely with the IMF, practiced careful monetary policy, and made substantial headway with privatization. The government also has liberalized the trade regime

sufficiently to secure Jordan's membership in the WTO (2000), a free

trade accord with the US (2001), and an association agreement with

the EU (2001). These measures have helped improve productivity and

have put Jordan on the foreign investment map. Jordan imported most

of its oil from Iraq, but the US-led war in Iraq in 2003 made Jordan

more dependent on oil from other Gulf nations, forcing the Jordanian

Government to raise retail petroleum product prices and the sales tax base. Jordan's export market, which is heavily dependent on exports to Iraq, was also affected by the war but recovered quickly while contributing to the Iraq recovery effort. The main challenges facing Jordan are reducing dependence on foreign grants, reducing the budget deficit, and creating investment incentives to promote job creation.

Juan de Nova Island

Up to 12,000 tons of guano are mined per year.

Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan, the largest of the former Soviet republics in territory, excluding Russia, possesses enormous fossil fuel reserves and plentiful supplies of other minerals and metals. It also has a

large agricultural sector featuring livestock and grain.

Kazakhstan's industrial sector rests on the extraction and processing of these natural resources and also on a growing machine-building sector specializing in construction equipment, tractors, agricultural machinery, and some defense items. The breakup of the USSR in December 1991 and the collapse in demand for

Kazakhstan's traditional heavy industry products resulted in a short-term contraction of the economy, with the steepest annual decline occurring in 1994. In 1995-97, the pace of the government program of economic reform and privatization quickened, resulting in

a substantial shifting of assets into the private sector. Kazakhstan enjoyed double-digit growth in 2000-01 - 9% or more per year in 2002-05 - thanks largely to its booming energy sector, but also to economic reform, good harvests, and foreign investment. The opening

of the Caspian Consortium pipeline in 2001, from western Kazakhstan's Tengiz oilfield to the Black Sea, substantially raised export capacity. Kazakhstan also has begun work on an ambitious cooperative construction effort with China to build an oil pipeline that will extend from the country's Caspian coast eastward to the Chinese border. The country has embarked upon an industrial policy

designed to diversify the economy away from overdependence on the

oil sector by developing light industry. The policy aims to reduce the influence of foreign investment and foreign personnel. The government has engaged in several disputes with foreign oil companies over the terms of production agreements; tensions continue. Upward pressure on the local currency continued in 2005

due to massive oil-related foreign-exchange inflows.

Kenya

The regional hub for trade and finance in East Africa, Kenya has been hampered by corruption and by reliance upon several primary

goods whose prices have remained low. In 1997, the IMF suspended

Kenya's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Program due to the government's failure to maintain reforms and curb corruption. A severe drought from 1999 to 2000 compounded Kenya's problems, causing water and energy rationing and reducing agricultural output.

As a result, GDP contracted by 0.2% in 2000. The IMF, which had resumed loans in 2000 to help Kenya through the drought, again halted lending in 2001 when the government failed to institute several anticorruption measures. Despite the return of strong rains in 2001, weak commodity prices, endemic corruption, and low investment limited Kenya's economic growth to 1.2%. Growth lagged at

1.1% in 2002 because of erratic rains, low investor confidence, meager donor support, and political infighting up to the elections. In the key December 2002 elections, Daniel Arap Moi's 24-year-old

reign ended, and a new opposition government took on the formidable

economic problems facing the nation. In 2003, progress was made in

rooting out corruption and encouraging donor support. GDP grew more

than 5% in 2005.

Kingman Reef

no economic activity

Kiribati

A remote country of 33 scattered coral atolls, Kiribati has

few natural resources. Commercially viable phosphate deposits were

exhausted at the time of independence from the UK in 1979. Copra and

fish now represent the bulk of production and exports. The economy

has fluctuated widely in recent years. Economic development is constrained by a shortage of skilled workers, weak infrastructure, and remoteness from international markets. Tourism provides more

than one-fifth of GDP. The financial sector is at an early stage of development as is the expansion of private sector initiatives.

Foreign financial aid from UK, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and China equals about 20% of GDP. Remittances from seamen on merchant

ships abroad account for more than \$5 million each year. Kiribati receives around \$15 million annually for the government budget from

an Australian trust fund.

Korea, North

North Korea, one of the world's most centrally planned and isolated economies, faces desperate economic conditions.

Industrial capital stock is nearly beyond repair as a result of years of underinvestment and shortages of spare parts. Industrial and power output have declined in parallel. Despite an increased harvest in 2005 because of more stable weather conditions, fertilizer assistance from South Korea, and an extraordinary mobilization of the population to help with agricultural production,

the nation has suffered its 11th year of food shortages because of on-going systemic problems, including a lack of arable land, collective farming practices, and chronic shortages of tractors and fuel. Massive international food aid deliveries have allowed the

people of North Korea to escape mass starvation since famine threatened in 1995, but the population continues to suffer from prolonged malnutrition and poor living conditions. Large-scale military spending eats up resources needed for investment and civilian consumption. In 2004, the regime formalized an arrangement

whereby private "farmers markets" were allowed to begin selling a wider range of goods. It also permitted some private farming on an experimental basis in an effort to boost agricultural output. In October 2005, the regime reversed some of these policies by forbidding private sales of grains and reinstituting a centralized food rationing system. In December 2005, the regime confirmed that

it intended to carry out earlier threats to terminate all international humanitarian assistance operations in the DPRK (calling instead for developmental assistance only) and to restrict the activities of international and non-governmental aid organizations such as the World Food Program. Firm political control

remains the Communist government's overriding concern, which will

likely inhibit the loosening of economic regulations.

Korea, South

Since the early 1960s, South Korea has achieved an incredible record of growth and integration into the high-tech modern world economy. Four decades ago, GDP per capita was comparable with levels in the poorer countries of Africa and Asia. In 2004, South Korea joined the trillion dollar club of world economies. Today its GDP per capita is equal to the lesser economies

of the EU. This success through the late 1980s was achieved by a system of close government/business ties, including directed credit,

import restrictions, sponsorship of specific industries, and a strong labor effort. The government promoted the import of raw materials and technology at the expense of consumer goods and encouraged savings and investment over consumption. The Asian financial crisis of 1997-99 exposed longstanding weaknesses in South

Korea's development model, including high debt/equity ratios, massive foreign borrowing, and an undisciplined financial sector. GDP plunged by 6.9% in 1998, then recovered 9.5% in 1999 and 8.5% in

2000. Growth fell back to 3.3% in 2001 because of the slowing global

economy, falling exports, and the perception that much-needed corporate and financial reforms had stalled. Led by consumer spending and exports, growth in 2002 was an impressive 7%, despite

anemic global growth. Between 2003 and 2005, growth moderated to

about 4%. A downturn in consumer spending was offset by rapid export

growth. In 2005, the government proposed labor reform legislation

and a corporate pension scheme to help make the labor market more

flexible, and new real estate policies to cool property speculation.

Moderate inflation, low unemployment, an export surplus, and fairly

equal distribution of income characterize this solid economy.

Kuwait

Kuwait is a small, rich, relatively open economy with self-reported crude oil reserves of about 96 billion barrels - 10% of world reserves. Petroleum accounts for nearly half of GDP, 95% of

export revenues, and 80% of government income. Kuwait's climate limits agricultural development. Consequently, with the exception of

fish, it depends almost wholly on food imports. About 75% of potable

water must be distilled or imported. Kuwait continues its discussions with foreign oil companies to develop fields in the northern part of the country.

Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan is a poor, mountainous country with a predominantly agricultural economy. Cotton, tobacco, wool, and meat

are the main agricultural products, although only tobacco and cotton

are exported in any quantity. Industrial exports include gold, mercury, uranium, natural gas, and electricity. Kyrgyzstan has been

progressive in carrying out market reforms, such as an improved regulatory system and land reform. Kyrgyzstan was the first CIS country to be accepted into the World Trade Organization. Much of

the government's stock in enterprises has been sold. Drops in production had been severe after the breakup of the Soviet Union in

December 1991, but by mid-1995, production began to recover and

exports began to increase. Kyrgyzstan has distinguished itself by adopting relatively liberal economic policies. The drop in output at

the Kumtor gold mine sparked a 0.5% decline in GDP in 2002, but GDP

growth bounced back in 2003-05. The government has made steady

strides in controlling its substantial fiscal deficit and reduced the deficit to 1% of GDP in 2005. The government and international

financial institutions have been engaged in a comprehensive medium-term poverty reduction and economic growth strategy, and in

2005 agreed to pursue much-needed tax reform. Progress fighting corruption, further restructuring of domestic industry, and success in attracting foreign investment are keys to future growth.

Laos

The government of Laos, one of the few remaining official Communist states, began decentralizing control and encouraging private enterprise in 1986. The results, starting from an extremely low base, were striking - growth averaged 6% in 1988-2004 except during the short-lived drop caused by the Asian financial crisis beginning in 1997. Despite this high growth rate, Laos remains a country with a primitive infrastructure. It has no railroads, a rudimentary road system, and limited external and internal telecommunications, though the government is sponsoring major improvements in the road system with possible support from Japan.

Electricity is available in only a few urban areas. Subsistence agriculture, dominated by rice, accounts for about half of GDP and provides 80% of total employment. The economy will continue to benefit from aid by the IMF and other international sources and from

new foreign investment in food processing and mining. Construction

will be another strong economic driver, especially as hydroelectric dam and road projects gain steam. In late 2004, Laos gained Normal

Trade Relations status with the US, allowing Laos-based producers to

face lower tariffs on exports. This new status may help spur growth.

In addition, the European Union has agreed to provide \$1 million to

the Lao Government for technical assistance in preparations for WTO

membership. If the avian flu worsens and spreads in the region, however, prospects for tourism could dim.

Latvia

Latvia's transitional economy recovered from the 1998 Russian financial crisis, largely due to the government's budget stringency and a gradual reorientation of exports toward EU countries, lessening Latvia's trade dependency on Russia. The majority of companies, banks, and real estate have been privatized, although the

state still holds sizable stakes in a few large enterprises. Latvia officially joined the World Trade Organization in February 1999. EU

membership, a top foreign policy goal, came in May 2004. The current

account deficit - 11.5% of GDP in 2005 - remains a major concern. A

growing perception that many of Latvia's banks facilitate illicit activity could damage the country's vibrant financial sector.

Lebanon

The 1975-91 civil war seriously damaged Lebanon's economic infrastructure, cut national output by half, and all but ended Lebanon's position as a Middle Eastern entrepot and banking hub. In

the years since, Lebanon has rebuilt much of its war-torn physical and financial infrastructure by borrowing heavily - mostly from domestic banks. In an attempt to reduce the ballooning national debt, the Rafiq HARIRI government began an austerity program,

reining in government expenditures, increasing revenue collection, and privatizing state enterprises. In November 2002, the government

met with international donors at the Paris II conference to seek bilateral assistance in restructuring its massive domestic debt at lower interest rates. Substantial receipts from donor nations stabilized government finances in 2003, but did little to reduce the debt, which stands at nearly 170% of GDP. In 2004 the HARIRI government issued Eurobonds in an effort to manage maturing debt.

The downturn in economic activity that followed the assassination of

Rafiq al-HARIRI has eased, but has yet to be reversed. Tourism remains below the level of 2004. The new Prime Minister, Fuad SINIORA, has pledged to push ahead with economic reform, including

privatization and more efficient government. The Core Group of nations has announced plans to hold a Donor's Conference in early 2006 to assist the government of Lebanon in restructuring its debt and increasing foreign investment.

Lesotho

Small, landlocked, and mountainous, Lesotho relies on remittances from miners employed in South Africa and customs duties

from the Southern Africa Customs Union for the majority of government revenue. However, the government has recently strengthened its tax system to reduce dependency on customs duties.

Completion of a major hydropower facility in January 1998 now permits the sale of water to South Africa, also generating royalties for Lesotho. As the number of mineworkers has declined steadily over

the past several years, a small manufacturing base has developed

based on farm products that support the milling, canning, leather, and jute industries, as well as a rapidly expanding apparel-assembly

sector. The latter has grown significantly, mainly due to Lesotho qualifying for the trade benefits contained in the Africa Growth and

Opportunity Act. The economy is still primarily based on subsistence

agriculture, especially livestock, although drought has decreased agricultural activity. The extreme inequality in the distribution of income remains a major drawback. Lesotho has signed an Interim Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility with the IMF.

Liberia

Civil war and government mismanagement have destroyed much of Liberia's economy, especially the infrastructure in and around Monrovia, while continued international sanctions on diamonds and

timber exports will limit growth prospects for the foreseeable future. Many businessmen have fled the country, taking capital and

expertise with them. Some have returned, but many will not. Richly

endowed with water, mineral resources, forests, and a climate favorable to agriculture, Liberia had been a producer and exporter of basic products - primarily raw timber and rubber. Local manufacturing, mainly foreign owned, had been small in scope. The

departure of the former president, Charles TAYLOR, to Nigeria in August 2003, the establishment of the all-inclusive Transitional Government, and the arrival of a UN mission have helped defuse the

political crisis, but have done little to encourage economic development. Wealthy international donors, who are ready to

assist

reconstruction efforts, are withholding funding until Liberia's National Assembly signs onto a Governance and Economic Management

Action Plan (GEMAP). The Plan was created in October 2005 by the

International Contact Group for Liberia to help ensure transparent revenue collection and allocation - something that was lacking under

the Transitional Government and that has limited Liberia's economic

recovery. The reconstruction of infrastructure and the raising of incomes in this ravaged economy will largely depend on generous financial support and technical assistance from donor countries.

Libya

The Libyan economy depends primarily upon revenues from the oil sector, which contribute about 95% of export earnings, about one-quarter of GDP, and 60% of public sector wages. Substantial revenues from the energy sector coupled with a small population give

Libya one of the highest per capita GDPs in Africa, but little of this income flows down to the lower orders of society. Libyan officials in the past four years have made progress on economic reforms as part of a broader campaign to reintegrate the country into the international fold. This effort picked up steam after UN sanctions were lifted in September 2003 and as Libya announced that

it would abandon programs to build weapons of mass destruction in

December 2003. Almost all US unilateral sanctions against Libya were

removed in April 2004, helping Libya attract more foreign direct investment, mostly in the energy sector. Libya faces a long road

ahead in liberalizing the socialist-oriented economy, but initial steps - including applying for WTO membership, reducing some subsidies, and announcing plans for privatization - are laying the groundwork for a transition to a more market-based economy. The non-oil manufacturing and construction sectors, which account for about 20% of GDP, have expanded from processing mostly agricultural

products to include the production of petrochemicals, iron, steel, and aluminum. Climatic conditions and poor soils severely limit agricultural output, and Libya imports about 75% of its food.

Liechtenstein

Despite its small size and limited natural resources, Liechtenstein has developed into a prosperous, highly industrialized, free-enterprise economy with a vital financial service sector and living standards on a par with its large European

neighbors. The Liechtenstein economy is widely diversified with a large number of small businesses. Low business taxes - the maximum

tax rate is 20% - and easy incorporation rules have induced many holding or so-called letter box companies to establish nominal offices in Liechtenstein, providing 30% of state revenues. The country participates in a customs union with Switzerland and uses the Swiss franc as its national currency. It imports more than 90% of its energy requirements. Liechtenstein has been a member of the

European Economic Area (an organization serving as a bridge between

the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the EU) since May

1995. The government is working to harmonize its economic policies

with those of an integrated Europe.

Lithuania

Lithuania, the Baltic state that has conducted the most trade with Russia, has slowly rebounded from the 1998 Russian financial crisis. Unemployment dropped from 11% in 2003 to about 8%

in 2005. Growing domestic consumption and increased investment have

furthered recovery. Trade has been increasingly oriented toward the

West. Lithuania has gained membership in the World Trade Organization and joined the EU in May 2004. Privatization of the large, state-owned utilities, particularly in the energy sector, is nearing completion. Overall, more than 80% of enterprises have been

privatized. Foreign government and business support have helped in

the transition from the old command economy to a market economy.

Luxembourg

This stable, high-income economy - benefitting from its proximity to France, Belgium, and Germany - features solid growth,

low inflation, and low unemployment. The industrial sector, initially dominated by steel, has become increasingly diversified to include chemicals, rubber, and other products. Growth in the financial sector, which now accounts for about 28% of GDP, has more

than compensated for the decline in steel. Most banks are foreign-owned and have extensive foreign dealings. Agriculture is based on small family-owned farms. The economy depends on foreign

and cross-border workers for more than 30% of its labor force.

Although Luxembourg, like all EU members, has suffered from the

global economic slump, the country enjoys an extraordinarily high standard of living - GDP per capita ranks first in the world.

Macau

Macau's well-to-do economy has remained one of the most open in the world since its reversion to China in 1999. Apparel exports and tourism are mainstays of the economy. Although the territory was

hit hard by the 1997-98 Asian financial crisis and the global downturn in 2001, its economy grew 10.1% in 2002, 14.2% in 2003, and

28.6% in 2004. During the first three quarters of 2005, Macau registered year-on-year GDP increases of 6.2%. A rapid rise in the number of mainland visitors because of China's easing of travel restrictions, increased public works expenditures, and significant investment inflows associated with the liberalization of Macau's gaming industry drove the four-year recovery. The budget also returned to surplus since 2002 because of the surge in visitors from

China and a hike in taxes on gambling profits, which generated about

70% of government revenue. The three companies awarded gambling

licenses have pledged to invest \$2.2 billion in the territory, which will boost GDP growth. Much of Macau's textile industry may move to

the mainland as the Multi-Fiber Agreement is phased out. The territory may have to rely more on gambling and trade-related services to generate growth. Two new casinos were opened by new foreign gambling licensees in 2004; development of new infrastructure and facilities in preparation for Macau's hosting of the 2005 East Asian Games led the construction sector. The Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) between Macau and mainland

China that came into effect on 1 January 2004 offers many Macau-made products tariff-free access to the mainland, and the range of products covered by CEPA was expanded on 1 January 2005.

Macedonia

At independence in September 1991, Macedonia was the least developed of the Yugoslav republics, producing a mere 5% of the total federal output of goods and services. The collapse of Yugoslavia ended transfer payments from the central government and

eliminated advantages from inclusion in a de facto free trade area. An absence of infrastructure, UN sanctions on the downsized Yugoslavia, one of its largest markets, and a Greek economic embargo

over a dispute about the country's constitutional name and flag hindered economic growth until 1996. GDP subsequently rose each year

through 2000. However, the leadership's commitment to economic reform, free trade, and regional integration was undermined by the

ethnic Albanian insurgency of 2001. The economy shrank 4.5% because

of decreased trade, intermittent border closures, increased deficit spending on security needs, and investor uncertainty. Growth barely

recovered in 2002 to 0.9%, then rose by 3.4% in 2003, 4.1% in 2004,

and 3.7% in 2005. Macedonia has maintained macroeconomic stability

with low inflation, but it has lagged the region in attracting foreign investment and job growth has been anemic. Macedonia has an

extensive grey market, estimated to be more than 20 percent of

GDP,
that falls outside official statistics.

Madagascar

Having discarded past socialist economic policies, Madagascar has since the mid 1990s followed a World Bank- and IMF-led policy of privatization and liberalization. This strategy placed the country on a slow and steady growth path from an extremely low level. Agriculture, including fishing and forestry, is a mainstay of the economy, accounting for more than one-fourth of

GDP and employing 80% of the population. Exports of apparel have

boomed in recent years primarily due to duty-free access to the United States. Deforestation and erosion, aggravated by the use of firewood as the primary source of fuel, are serious concerns.

President RAVALOMANANA has worked aggressively to revive the economy

following the 2002 political crisis, which triggered a 12% drop in GDP that year. Poverty reduction and combating corruption will be

the centerpieces of economic policy for the next few years.

Malawi

Landlocked Malawi ranks among the world's least developed countries. The economy is predominately agricultural, with about 90%

of the population living in rural areas. Agriculture accounted for nearly 36% of GDP and 80% of export revenues in 2005. The performance of the tobacco sector is key to short-term growth as tobacco accounts for over 60% of exports. The economy depends on

substantial inflows of economic assistance from the IMF, the World

Bank, and individual donor nations. In late 2000, Malawi was

approved for relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

program. The government faces strong challenges, including developing a market economy, improving educational facilities, facing up to environmental problems, dealing with the rapidly growing problem of HIV/AIDS, and satisfying foreign donors that fiscal discipline is being tightened. In 2005, President MUTHARIKA

championed an anticorruption campaign. Malawi's recent fiscal policy

performance has been very strong, but a serious drought in 2005 and

2006 will heighten pressure on the government to increase spending.

Malaysia

Malaysia, a middle-income country, transformed itself from 1971 through the late 1990s from a producer of raw materials into an

emerging multi-sector economy. Growth was almost exclusively driven

by exports - particularly of electronics. As a result, Malaysia was hard hit by the global economic downturn and the slump in the information technology (IT) sector in 2001 and 2002. GDP in 2001 grew only 0.5% because of an estimated 11% contraction in exports,

but a substantial fiscal stimulus package equal to US \$1.9 billion mitigated the worst of the recession, and the economy rebounded in

2002 with a 4.1% increase. The economy grew 4.9% in 2003, notwithstanding a difficult first half, when external pressures from Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and the Iraq War led to

caution in the business community. Growth topped 7% in 2004

and 5%

in 2005. As an oil and gas exporter, Malaysia has profited from higher world energy prices, although the cost of government subsidies for domestic gasoline and diesel fuel has risen and offset some of the benefit. Malaysia "unpegged" the ringgit from the US dollar in 2005, but so far there has been little movement in the exchange rate. Healthy foreign exchange reserves, low inflation, and

a small external debt are all strengths that make it unlikely that Malaysia will experience a financial crisis over the near term similar to the one in 1997. The economy remains dependent on continued growth in the US, China, and Japan - top export destinations and key sources of foreign investment.

Maldives

Tourism, Maldives' largest industry, accounts for 20% of GDP and more than 60% of the Maldives' foreign exchange receipts.

Over 90% of government tax revenue comes from import duties and

tourism-related taxes. Fishing is a second leading sector. The Maldivian Government began an economic reform program in 1989

initially by lifting import quotas and opening some exports to the private sector. Subsequently, it has liberalized regulations to allow more foreign investment. Agriculture and manufacturing continue to play a lesser role in the economy, constrained by the limited availability of cultivable land and the shortage of domestic labor. Most staple foods must be imported. Industry, which consists

mainly of garment production, boat building, and handicrafts, accounts for about 18% of GDP. Maldivian authorities worry about the

impact of erosion and possible global warming on their low-lying

country; 80% of the area is one meter or less above sea level. In late December 2004, a major tsunami left more than 100 dead, 12,000

displaced, and property damage exceeding \$300 million. Over the past

decade, real GDP growth averaged over 7.5% per year. As a result of

the tsunami, the GDP contracted by about 5.5% in 2005.

Mali

Mali is among the poorest countries in the world, with 65% of its land area desert or semidesert and with a highly unequal distribution of income. Economic activity is largely confined to the riverine area irrigated by the Niger. About 10% of the population is

nomadic and some 80% of the labor force is engaged in farming and

fishing. Industrial activity is concentrated on processing farm commodities. Mali is heavily dependent on foreign aid and vulnerable

to fluctuations in world prices for cotton, its main export, along with gold. The government has continued its successful implementation of an IMF-recommended structural adjustment program

that is helping the economy grow, diversify, and attract foreign investment. Mali's adherence to economic reform and the 50% devaluation of the CFA franc in January 1994 have pushed up economic

growth to a sturdy 5% average in 1996-2005. Worker remittances and

external trade routes for the landlocked country have been jeopardized by continued unrest in neighboring Cote d'Ivoire.

Malta

Major resources are limestone, a favorable geographic

location, and a productive labor force. Malta produces only about 20% of its food needs, has limited fresh water supplies, and has few

domestic energy sources. The economy is dependent on foreign trade,

manufacturing (especially electronics and textiles), and tourism.

Continued sluggishness in the European economy is holding back exports, tourism, and overall growth.

Marshall Islands

US Government assistance is the mainstay of this

tiny island economy. Agricultural production, primarily subsistence,

is concentrated on small farms; the most important commercial crops

are coconuts and breadfruit. Small-scale industry is limited to

handicrafts, tuna processing, and copra. The tourist industry, now

a small source of foreign exchange employing less than 10% of the labor force, remains the best hope for future added income. The islands have few natural resources, and imports far exceed exports.

Under the terms of the Amended Compact of Free Association, the US

will provide millions of dollars per year to the Marshall Islands (RMI) through 2023, at which time a Trust Fund made up of US and RMI

contributions will begin perpetual annual payouts. Government downsizing, drought, a drop in construction, the decline in tourism and foreign investment due to the Asian financial difficulties, and less income from the renewal of fishing vessel licenses have held GDP growth to an average of 1% over the past decade.

Martinique

The economy is based on sugarcane, bananas, tourism, and

light industry. Agriculture accounts for about 6% of GDP and the

small industrial sector for 11%. Sugar production has declined, with

most of the sugarcane now used for the production of rum. Banana exports are increasing, going mostly to France. The bulk of meat, vegetable, and grain requirements must be imported, contributing to

a chronic trade deficit that requires large annual transfers of aid from France. Tourism, which employs more than 11,000 people, has

become more important than agricultural exports as a source of foreign exchange.

Mauritania

Half the population still depends on agriculture and livestock for a livelihood, even though many of the nomads and subsistence farmers were forced into the cities by recurrent droughts in the 1970s and 1980s. Mauritania has extensive deposits

of iron ore, which account for nearly 40% of total exports. The decline in world demand for this ore, however, has led to cutbacks in production. The nation's coastal waters are among the richest fishing areas in the world, but overexploitation by foreigners threatens this key source of revenue. The country's first deepwater port opened near Nouakchott in 1986. In the past, drought and economic mismanagement resulted in a buildup of foreign debt which

now stands at more than three times the level of annual exports. In February 2000, Mauritania qualified for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative and in December

2001 received strong support from donor and lending countries at a

triennial Consultative Group review. A new investment code approved

in December 2001 improved the opportunities for direct foreign investment. Ongoing negotiations with the IMF involve problems of

economic reforms and fiscal discipline. In 2001, exploratory oil wells in tracts 80 km offshore indicated potential extraction at current world oil prices. Mauritania has an estimated 1 billion barrels of proved reserves. Substantial oil production and exports are scheduled to begin in early 2006 and may average 75,000 barrels

per day for that year. Meantime the government emphasizes reduction

of poverty, improvement of health and education, and promoting privatization of the economy.

Mauritius

Since independence in 1968, Mauritius has developed from a low-income, agriculturally based economy to a middle-income diversified economy with growing industrial, financial, and tourist sectors. For most of the period, annual growth has been in the order

of 5% to 6%. This remarkable achievement has been reflected in more

equitable income distribution, increased life expectancy, lowered infant mortality, and a much-improved infrastructure. Sugarcane is

grown on about 90% of the cultivated land area and accounts for 25%

of export earnings. The government's development strategy centers on

expanding local financial institutions and building a domestic information telecommunications industry. Mauritius has attracted more than 9,000 offshore entities, many aimed at commerce in India

and South Africa, and investment in the banking sector alone has

reached over \$1 billion. Mauritius, with its strong textile sector, has been well poised to take advantage of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

Mayotte

Economic activity is based primarily on the agricultural sector, including fishing and livestock raising. Mayotte is not self-sufficient and must import a large portion of its food requirements, mainly from France. The economy and future development of the island are heavily dependent on French financial assistance, an important supplement to GDP. Mayotte's remote location is an obstacle to the development of tourism.

Mexico

Mexico has a free market economy that recently entered the trillion dollar class. It contains a mixture of modern and outmoded industry and agriculture, increasingly dominated by the private sector. Recent administrations have expanded competition in seaports, railroads, telecommunications, electricity generation, natural gas distribution, and airports. Per capita income is one-fourth that of the US; income distribution remains highly unequal. Trade with the US and Canada has tripled since the implementation of NAFTA in 1994. Mexico has 12 free trade agreements with over 40 countries including, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, the European Free Trade Area, and Japan, putting more than 90% of trade under free trade agreements. The FOX administration is cognizant of the need to upgrade infrastructure, modernize the tax system and labor laws, and allow private investment in the energy sector, but has been unable to win the support of the opposition-led Congress. The next government that takes office in December 2006

will confront the same challenges of boosting economic growth, improving Mexico's international competitiveness, and reducing poverty.

Micronesia, Federated States of Economic activity consists primarily of subsistence farming and fishing. The islands have few mineral deposits worth exploiting, except for high-grade phosphate. The potential for a tourist industry exists, but the remote location, a lack of adequate facilities, and limited air connections hinder development. The Amended Compact of Free Association with the US guarantees the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) millions of dollars in annual aid through 2023, and establishes a Trust Fund into which the US and the FSM make annual contributions in order to provide annual payouts to the FSM in perpetuity after 2023. The country's medium-term economic outlook appears fragile due not only to the reduction in US assistance but also to the slow growth of the private sector.

Midway Islands

The economy is based on providing support services for the national wildlife refuge activities located on the islands. All food and manufactured goods must be imported.

Moldova

Moldova remains one of the poorest countries in Europe despite recent progress from its small economic base. It enjoys a favorable climate and good farmland but has no major mineral deposits. As a result, the economy depends heavily on agriculture, featuring fruits, vegetables, wine, and tobacco. Moldova must import almost all of its energy supplies. Energy shortages contributed to sharp production declines after the breakup of the Soviet Union in December 1991. As part of an ambitious reform effort after independence, Moldova introduced a convertible currency, freed prices, stopped issuing preferential credits to state enterprises,

backed steady land privatization, removed export controls, and freed interest rates. The government entered into agreements with the World Bank and the IMF to promote growth and reduce poverty. The economy returned to positive growth in 2000, and has remained at or above 6% every year since. Further reforms will come slowly because of strong political forces backing government controls. The economy remains vulnerable to higher fuel prices, poor agricultural weather, and the skepticism of foreign investors.

Monaco

Monaco, bordering France on the Mediterranean coast, is a popular resort, attracting tourists to its casino and pleasant climate. In 2001, a major construction project extended the pier used by cruise ships in the main harbor. The principality has successfully sought to diversify into services and small, high-value-added, nonpolluting industries. The state has no income tax and low business taxes and thrives as a tax haven both for individuals who have established residence and for foreign companies that have set up businesses and offices. The state retains monopolies in a number of sectors, including tobacco, the telephone network, and the postal service. Living standards are high, roughly comparable to those in prosperous French metropolitan areas.

Mongolia

Economic activity in Mongolia has traditionally been based on herding and agriculture. Mongolia has extensive mineral

deposits.

Copper, coal, molybdenum, tin, tungsten and gold account for a large

part of industrial production. Soviet assistance, at its height one-third of GDP, disappeared almost overnight in 1990 and 1991 at

the time of the dismantlement of the USSR. The following decade saw

Mongolia endure both deep recession due to political inaction and natural disasters, as well as economic growth because of reform-embracing, free-market economics and extensive privatization

of the formerly state-run economy. Severe winters and summer droughts in 2000-2002 resulted in massive livestock die-off and zero

or negative GDP growth. This was compounded by falling prices for

Mongolia's primary sector exports and widespread opposition to privatization. Growth was 10.6% in 2004 and 5.5% in 2005, largely

because of high copper prices and new gold production. Mongolia's

economy continues to be heavily influenced by its neighbors. For example, Mongolia purchases 80% of its petroleum products and a substantial amount of electric power from Russia, leaving it vulnerable to price increases. China is Mongolia's chief export partner and a main source of the "shadow" or "grey" economy. The World Bank and other international financial institutions estimate the grey economy to be at least equal to that of the official economy, but the former's actual size is difficult to calculate since the money does not pass through the hands of tax authorities or the banking sector. Remittances from Mongolians working abroad

both legally and illegally are sizeable, and money laundering is a

growing concern. Mongolia settled its \$11 billion debt with Russia at the end of 2003 on favorable terms. Mongolia, which joined the World Trade Organization in 1997, seeks to expand its participation and integration into Asian regional economic and trade regimes.

Montenegro

The republic of Montenegro severed its economy from federal control and from Serbia during the MILOSEVIC era and continues to maintain its own central bank, uses the euro instead of

the Yugoslav dinar as official currency, collects customs tariffs, and manages its own budget. The dissolution of the loose political union between Serbia and Montenegro in 2006 led to separate membership in several international financial institutions, such as the IMF, World Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and

Development. Montenegro is pursuing its own membership in the World

Trade Organization as well as negotiating a Stabilization and Association agreement with the European Union in anticipation of eventual membership. Severe unemployment remains a key political and

economic problem for this entire region. Montenegro has privatized

its large aluminum complex - the dominant industry - as well as most

of its financial sector, and has begun to attract foreign direct investment in the tourism sector.

Montserrat

Severe volcanic activity, which began in July 1995, has put a damper on this small, open economy. A catastrophic eruption in

June 1997 closed the airports and seaports, causing further

economic

and social dislocation. Two-thirds of the 12,000 inhabitants fled the island. Some began to return in 1998, but lack of housing limited the number. The agriculture sector continued to be affected

by the lack of suitable land for farming and the destruction of crops. Prospects for the economy depend largely on developments in

relation to the volcanic activity and on public sector construction activity. The UK has launched a three-year \$122.8 million aid program to help reconstruct the economy. Half of the island is expected to remain uninhabitable for another decade.

Morocco

Moroccan economic policies brought macroeconomic stability to the country in the early 1990s but have not spurred growth sufficient to reduce unemployment that nears 20% in urban areas. Poverty has actually increased due to the volatile nature of GDP, Morocco's continued dependence on foreign energy, and its inability

to promote the growth of small and medium size enterprises. Despite

structural adjustment programs supported by the IMF, the World Bank,

and the Paris Club, the dirham is only fully convertible for current account transactions and Morocco's financial sector is rudimentary.

Moroccan authorities understand that reducing poverty and providing

jobs is key to domestic security and development. In 2004, Moroccan

authorities instituted measures to boost foreign direct investment and trade by signing a free trade agreement with the US and selling

government shares in the state telecommunications company and in the

largest state-owned bank. The Free Trade agreement went into effect

in January 2006. In 2005, GDP growth slipped to 1.2% and the budget

deficit rose sharply - to 7.5% of GDP - because of substantial increases in wages and oil subsidies. Long-term challenges include preparing the economy for freer trade with the US and European Union, improving education and job prospects for Morocco's youth,

and raising living standards, which the government hopes to achieve

by increasing tourist arrivals and boosting competitiveness in textiles.

Mozambique

At independence in 1975, Mozambique was one of the world's poorest countries. Socialist mismanagement and a brutal civil war from 1977-92 exacerbated the situation. In 1987, the government embarked on a series of macroeconomic reforms designed to

stabilize the economy. These steps, combined with donor assistance

and with political stability since the multi-party elections in 1994, have led to dramatic improvements in the country's growth rate. Inflation was reduced to single digits during the late 1990s although it returned to double digits in 2000-03. Fiscal reforms, including the introduction of a value-added tax and reform of the customs service, have improved the government's revenue collection

abilities. In spite of these gains, Mozambique remains dependent upon foreign assistance for much of its annual budget, and the majority of the population remains below the poverty line.

Subsistence agriculture continues to employ the vast majority of the country's work force. A substantial trade imbalance persists although the opening of the Mozal aluminum smelter, the country's largest foreign investment project to date, has increased export earnings. In late 2005, and after years of negotiations, the government signed an agreement to gain Portugal's majority share of the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectricity (HCB) company, a dam that was not transferred to Mozambique at independence because of the ensuing civil war and unpaid debts. More power is needed for additional investment projects in titanium extraction and processing and garment manufacturing that could further close the import/export gap. Mozambique's once substantial foreign debt has been reduced through forgiveness and rescheduling under the IMF's Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and Enhanced HIPC initiatives, and is now at a manageable level.

Namibia

The economy is heavily dependent on the extraction and processing of minerals for export. Mining accounts for 20% of GDP.

Rich alluvial diamond deposits make Namibia a primary source for gem-quality diamonds. Namibia is the fourth-largest exporter of nonfuel minerals in Africa, the world's fifth-largest producer of uranium, and the producer of large quantities of lead, zinc, tin, silver, and tungsten. The mining sector employs only about 3% of the population while about half of the population depends on subsistence

agriculture for its livelihood. Namibia normally imports about 50%

of its cereal requirements; in drought years food shortages are a major problem in rural areas. A high per capita GDP, relative to the

region, hides the world's worst inequality of income distribution.

The Namibian economy is closely linked to South Africa with the Namibian dollar pegged one-to-one to the South African rand.

Privatization of several enterprises in coming years may stimulate long-run foreign investment. Increased fish production and mining of

zinc, copper, uranium, and silver spurred growth in 2003-05.

Nauru

Revenues of this tiny island have traditionally come from exports of phosphates, now significantly depleted. An Australian company in 2005 entered into an agreement intended to exploit remaining supplies. Few other resources exist with most necessities

being imported, mainly from Australia, its former occupier and later

major source of support. The rehabilitation of mined land and the replacement of income from phosphates are serious long-term problems. In anticipation of the exhaustion of Nauru's phosphate deposits, substantial amounts of phosphate income were invested in

trust funds to help cushion the transition and provide for Nauru's economic future. As a result of heavy spending from the trust funds,

the government faces virtual bankruptcy. To cut costs the government

has frozen wages and reduced overstuffed public service departments.

In 2005, the deterioration in housing, hospitals, and other capital

plant continued, and the cost to Australia of keeping the government

and economy afloat continued to climb. Few comprehensive statistics

on the Nauru economy exist, with estimates of Nauru's GDP varying widely.

Navassa Island

Subsistence fishing and commercial trawling occur within refuge waters.

Nepal

Nepal is among the poorest and least developed countries in the world with almost one-third of its population living below the poverty line. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, providing

a livelihood for three-fourths of the population and accounting for 38% of GDP. Industrial activity mainly involves the processing of agricultural produce including jute, sugarcane, tobacco, and grain. Security concerns relating to the Maoist conflict have led to a decrease in tourism, a key source of foreign exchange. Nepal has considerable scope for exploiting its potential in hydropower and tourism, areas of recent foreign investment interest. Prospects for foreign trade or investment in other sectors will remain poor, however, because of the small size of the economy, its technological

backwardness, its remoteness, its landlocked geographic location, its civil strife, and its susceptibility to natural disaster.

Netherlands

The Netherlands has a prosperous and open economy, which depends heavily on foreign trade. The economy is noted for stable industrial relations, moderate unemployment and inflation, a sizable

current account surplus, and an important role as a European transportation hub. Industrial activity is predominantly in food processing, chemicals, petroleum refining, and electrical machinery.

A highly mechanized agricultural sector employs no more than 2% of

the labor force but provides large surpluses for the food-processing industry and for exports. The Netherlands, along with 11 of its EU partners, began circulating the euro currency on 1 January 2002.

The

country continues to be one of the leading European nations for attracting foreign direct investment. Economic growth slowed considerably in 2001-05, as part of the global economic slowdown,

but for the four years before that, annual growth averaged nearly 4%, well above the EU average.

Netherlands Antilles

Tourism, petroleum refining, and offshore finance are the mainstays of this small economy, which is closely tied to the outside world. Although GDP has declined or grown slightly in each of the past eight years, the islands enjoy a high per capita income and a well-developed infrastructure compared with

other countries in the region. Almost all consumer and capital goods

are imported, the US and Mexico being the major suppliers. Poor soils and inadequate water supplies hamper the development of agriculture. Budgetary problems hamper reform of the health and pension systems of an aging population.

New Caledonia

New Caledonia has about 25% of the world's known nickel resources. Only a small amount of the land is suitable for cultivation, and food accounts for about 20% of imports. In

addition

to nickel, substantial financial support from France - equal to more than one-fourth of GDP - and tourism are keys to the health of the economy. Substantial new investment in the nickel industry, combined

with the recovery of global nickel prices, brightens the economic outlook for the next several years.

New Zealand

Over the past 20 years the government has transformed New Zealand from an agrarian economy dependent on concessionary

British market access to a more industrialized, free market economy

that can compete globally. This dynamic growth has boosted real incomes (but left behind many at the bottom of the ladder), broadened and deepened the technological capabilities of the industrial sector, and contained inflationary pressures. Per capita income has risen for six consecutive years and was more than \$24,000

in 2005 in purchasing power parity terms. New Zealand is heavily dependent on trade - particularly in agricultural products - to drive growth. Exports are equal to about 22% of GDP. Thus far the economy has been resilient, and the Labor Government promises that

expenditures on health, education, and pensions will increase proportionately to output.

Nicaragua

Nicaragua, one of the Western Hemisphere's poorest countries, has low per capita income, widespread underemployment,

and a heavy external debt burden. Distribution of income is one of the most unequal on the globe. While the country has progressed toward macroeconomic stability in the past few years, GDP annual

growth has been far too low to meet the country's needs, forcing the

country to rely on international economic assistance to meet fiscal and debt financing obligations. Nicaragua qualified in early 2004 for some \$4.5 billion in foreign debt reduction under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative because of its earlier successful performances under its International Monetary Fund policy

program and other efforts. In October 2005, Nicaragua ratified the US-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), which will provide

an opportunity for Nicaragua to attract investment, create jobs, and

deepen economic development. High oil prices helped drive inflation

to 9.6% in 2005, leading to a fall in real GDP growth to 4% from over 5% in 2004.

Niger

Niger is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking last on the United Nations Development Fund index of human development. It is a landlocked, Sub-Saharan nation, whose economy

centers on subsistence crops, livestock, and some of the world's largest uranium deposits. Drought cycles, desertification, a 2.9% population growth rate, and the drop in world demand for uranium

have undercut the economy. Niger shares a common currency, the CFA

franc, and a common central bank, the Central Bank of West African

States (BCEAO), with seven other members of the West African Monetary Union. In December 2000, Niger qualified for enhanced debt

relief under the International Monetary Fund program for Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and concluded an agreement with the

Fund on a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF). Debt relief

provided under the enhanced HIPC initiative significantly reduces Niger's annual debt service obligations, freeing funds for expenditures on basic health care, primary education, HIV/AIDS prevention, rural infrastructure, and other programs geared at poverty reduction. In December 2005, it was announced that Niger had

received 100% multilateral debt relief from the IMF, which translates into the forgiveness of approximately \$86 million USD in

debts to the IMF, excluding the remaining assistance under HIPC. Nearly half of the government's budget is derived from foreign donor

resources. Future growth may be sustained by exploitation of oil, gold, coal, and other mineral resources. Uranium prices have recovered somewhat in the last few years. A drought and locust infestation in 2005 led to food shortages for as many as 2.5 million

Nigerians.

Nigeria

Oil-rich Nigeria, long hobbled by political instability, corruption, inadequate infrastructure, and poor macroeconomic management, is undertaking some reforms under a new reform-minded

administration. Nigeria's former military rulers failed to diversify the economy away from its overdependence on the capital-intensive

oil sector, which provides 20% of GDP, 95% of foreign exchange earnings, and about 65% of budgetary revenues. The largely

subsistence agricultural sector has failed to keep up with rapid population growth - Nigeria is Africa's most populous country - and

the country, once a large net exporter of food, now must import food. Following the signing of an IMF stand-by agreement in August

2000, Nigeria received a debt-restructuring deal from the Paris Club

and a \$1 billion credit from the IMF, both contingent on economic reforms. Nigeria pulled out of its IMF program in April 2002, after failing to meet spending and exchange rate targets, making it ineligible for additional debt forgiveness from the Paris Club. In the last year the government has begun showing the political will to

implement the market-oriented reforms urged by the IMF, such as to

modernize the banking system, to curb inflation by blocking excessive wage demands, and to resolve regional disputes over the distribution of earnings from the oil industry. In 2003, the government began deregulating fuel prices, announced the privatization of the country's four oil refineries, and instituted the National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy, a domestically designed and run program modeled on the IMF's

Poverty

Reduction and Growth Facility for fiscal and monetary management.

GDP rose strongly in 2005, based largely on increased oil exports and high global crude prices. In November 2005, Abuja won Paris Club

approval for a historic debt-relief deal that by March 2006 should eliminate \$30 billion worth of Nigeria's total \$37 billion external debt. The deal first requires that Nigeria repay roughly \$12 billion in arrears to its bilateral creditors. Nigeria would then be allowed to buy back its remaining debt stock at a discount. The deal also

commits Nigeria to more intensified IMF reviews.

Niue

The economy suffers from the typical Pacific island problems of geographic isolation, few resources, and a small population.

Government expenditures regularly exceed revenues, and the shortfall

is made up by critically needed grants from New Zealand that are used to pay wages to public employees. Niue has cut government expenditures by reducing the public service by almost half. The agricultural sector consists mainly of subsistence gardening, although some cash crops are grown for export. Industry consists primarily of small factories to process passion fruit, lime oil, honey, and coconut cream. The sale of postage stamps to foreign collectors is an important source of revenue. The island in recent years has suffered a serious loss of population because of emigration to New Zealand. Efforts to increase GDP include the promotion of tourism and a financial services industry, although the

International Banking Repeal Act of 2002 resulted in the termination

of all offshore banking licenses. Economic aid from New Zealand in

2002 was about US\$2 million. Niue suffered a devastating typhoon in

January 2004, which decimated nascent economic programs. While in

the process of rebuilding, Niue has been dependent on foreign aid.

Norfolk Island

Tourism, the primary economic activity, has steadily increased over the years and has brought a level of prosperity unusual among inhabitants of the Pacific islands. The agricultural sector has become self-sufficient in the production of beef, poultry, and eggs.

Northern Mariana Islands

The economy benefits substantially from financial assistance from the US. The rate of funding has declined as locally generated government revenues have grown. The key tourist

industry employs about 50% of the work force and accounts for roughly one-fourth of GDP. Japanese tourists predominate. Annual tourist entries have exceeded one-half million in recent years, but financial difficulties in Japan have caused a temporary slowdown. The agricultural sector is made up of cattle ranches and small farms

producing coconuts, breadfruit, tomatoes, and melons. Garment production is by far the most important industry with the employment

of 17,500 mostly Chinese workers and sizable shipments to the US under duty and quota exemptions.

Norway

The Norwegian economy is a prosperous bastion of welfare capitalism, featuring a combination of free market activity and government intervention. The government controls key areas such as

the vital petroleum sector (through large-scale state enterprises). The country is richly endowed with natural resources - petroleum, hydropower, fish, forests, and minerals - and is highly dependent on

its oil production and international oil prices, with oil and gas accounting for one-third of exports. Only Saudi Arabia and Russia export more oil than Norway. Norway opted to stay out of the EU during a referendum in November 1994; nonetheless, it contributes

sizably to the EU budget. The government has moved ahead with privatization. Although Norwegian oil production peaked in 2000, natural gas production is still rising. Norwegians realize that once

their gas production peaks they will eventually face declining oil and gas revenues; accordingly, Norway has been saving its oil-and-gas-boosted budget surpluses in a Government Petroleum Fund, which is invested abroad and now is valued at more than \$250 billion. After lackluster growth of 1% in 2002 and 0.5% in 2003, GDP growth picked up to 3.3% in 2004 and to 3.7% in 2005.

Oman

Oman is a middle-income economy in the Middle East with notable

oil and gas resources, a substantial trade surplus, and low inflation. Work on a new liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility progressed in 2005 and will contribute to slightly higher oil and gas exports in 2006. Oman continues to liberalize its markets and joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) in November 2000.

To

reduce unemployment and limit dependence on foreign labor, the government is encouraging the replacement of foreign expatriate workers with local workers. Training in information technology, business management, and English support this objective.

Industrial

development plans focus on gas resources, metal manufacturing, petrochemicals, and international transshipment ports. In 2005,

Oman

signed agreements with several foreign investors to boost oil reserves, build and operate a power plant, and develop a second mobile phone network in the country.

Pacific Ocean

The Pacific Ocean is a major contributor to the world economy and particularly to those nations its waters directly touch.

It provides low-cost sea transportation between East and West,

extensive fishing grounds, offshore oil and gas fields, minerals, and sand and gravel for the construction industry. In 1996, over 60%

of the world's fish catch came from the Pacific Ocean. Exploitation of offshore oil and gas reserves is playing an ever-increasing role in the energy supplies of the US, Australia, NZ, China, and Peru. The high cost of recovering offshore oil and gas, combined with the

wide swings in world prices for oil since 1985, has led to fluctuations in new drillings.

Pakistan

Pakistan, an impoverished and underdeveloped country, has suffered from decades of internal political disputes, low levels of foreign investment, and a costly, ongoing confrontation with neighboring India. However, IMF-approved government policies, bolstered by generous foreign assistance and renewed access to global markets since 2001, have generated solid macroeconomic recovery the last four years. The government has made substantial macroeconomic reforms since 2000, although progress on more politically sensitive reforms has slowed. For example, in the budget

for fiscal year 2006, Islamabad did not impose taxes on the agriculture or real estate sectors, despite Pakistan's chronically low tax-to-GDP ratio. While long-term prospects remain uncertain, given Pakistan's low level of development, medium-term prospects for

job creation and poverty reduction are the best in more than a decade. Islamabad has raised development spending from about 2% of

GDP in the 1990s to 4% in 2003, a necessary step towards reversing

the broad underdevelopment of its social sector. GDP growth, spurred

by double-digit gains in industrial production over the past year, has become less dependent on agriculture, and remained above 7% in

2004 and 2005. Inflation remains the biggest threat to the economy,

jumping to more than 9% in 2005. The World Bank and Asian Development Bank announced that they would provide US \$1 billion

each in aid to help Pakistan rebuild areas hit by the October 2005 earthquake in Kashmir. Foreign exchange reserves continued to reach

new levels in 2005, supported by steady worker remittances. In the

near term, growth probably cannot be sustained at the 7% level; however, massive international aid, increased government spending,

lower taxes, and pay increases for government workers will help Pakistan maintain strong GDP growth over the longer term.

Palau

The economy consists primarily of tourism, subsistence agriculture, and fishing. The government is the major employer of the work force, relying heavily on financial assistance from the US.

Business and tourist arrivals numbered 63,000 in 2003. The population enjoys a per capita income twice that of the Philippines and much of Micronesia. Long-run prospects for the key tourist sector have been greatly bolstered by the expansion of air travel in the Pacific, the rising prosperity of leading East Asian countries, and the willingness of foreigners to finance infrastructure development.

Palmyra Atoll

no economic activity

Panama

Panama's dollarised economy rests primarily on a well-developed services sector that accounts for three-fourths of GDP. Services include operating the Panama Canal, banking, the Colon

Free Zone, insurance, container ports, flagship registry, and tourism. A slump in the Colon Free Zone and agricultural exports, the global slowdown, and the withdrawal of US military forces held

back economic growth in 2000-03; growth picked up in 2004 and 2005

led by export-oriented services and a construction boom stimulated

by tax incentives. The government has implemented tax reforms, as

well as social security reforms, and backs regional trade agreements

and development of tourism. Unemployment remains high.

Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea is richly endowed with natural resources, but exploitation has been hampered by rugged terrain and

the high cost of developing infrastructure. Agriculture provides a subsistence livelihood for 85% of the population. Mineral deposits, including oil, copper, and gold, account for nearly two-thirds of export earnings. The economy has improved over the past three years

because of high commodity prices following a prolonged period of instability. The government of Prime Minister SOMARE has expended

much of its energy remaining in power and should be the first government in decades to serve a full five-year term. The government

has also brought stability to the national budget thus far, largely through expenditure control. Numerous challenges still face the government including regaining investor confidence, restoring integrity to state institutions, promoting economic efficiency by privatizing moribund state institutions, and balancing relations with Australia, the former colonial ruler. Other socio-cultural challenges include the HIV/Aids epidemic, law and order, and land

tenure issues. Australia annually supplies \$240 million in aid, which accounts for nearly 20% of the national budget.

Paracel Islands

China announced plans in 1997 to open the islands for tourism.

Paraguay

Landlocked Paraguay has a market economy marked by a large informal sector. This sector features both reexport of imported consumer goods to neighboring countries, as well as the activities of thousands of microenterprises and urban street vendors. Because

of the importance of the informal sector, accurate economic measures

are difficult to obtain. A large percentage of the population derives its living from agricultural activity, often on a subsistence basis. The formal economy grew by an average of about 3%

annually in 1995-97, but averaged near-zero growth in 1998-2001 and

contracted by 2.3 percent in 2002, in response to regional contagion

and an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease. On a per capita basis, real income has stagnated at 1980 levels. Most observers attribute Paraguay's poor economic performance to political uncertainty, corruption, lack of progress on structural reform, substantial

internal and external debt, and deficient infrastructure. Aided by a firmer exchange rate and perhaps a greater confidence in the economic policy of the DUARTE FRUTOS administration, the economy

rebounded between 2003 and 2005, posting modest growth each year.

Peru

Peru's economy reflects its varied geography - an arid coastal region, the Andes further inland, and tropical lands bordering Colombia and Brazil. Abundant mineral resources are found in the mountainous areas, and Peru's coastal waters provide excellent fishing grounds. However, overdependence on minerals and metals subjects the economy to fluctuations in world prices, and a lack of infrastructure deters trade and investment. After several years of inconsistent economic performance, the Peruvian economy grew by more

than 4 percent per year during the period 2002-2005, with a stable

exchange rate and low inflation. Risk premiums on Peruvian bonds on

secondary markets reached historically low levels in late 2004, reflecting investor optimism regarding the government's prudent fiscal policies and openness to trade and investment. Despite the strong macroeconomic performance, the TOLEDO administration remained

unpopular in 2005, and unemployment and poverty have stayed persistently high. Economic growth will be driven by the Camisea natural gas megaproject and by exports of minerals, textiles, and agricultural products. Peru is expected to sign a free-trade agreement with the United States in early 2006.

Philippines

The Philippines was less severely affected by the Asian financial crisis of 1998 than its neighbors, aided in part by its

high level of annual remittances from overseas workers, and no sustained runup in asset prices or foreign borrowing prior to the crisis. From a 0.6% decline in 1998, GDP expanded by 2.4% in 1999,

and 4.4% in 2000, but slowed to 3.2% in 2001 in the context of a global economic slowdown, an export slump, and political and security concerns. GDP growth accelerated to about 5% between 2002

and 2005 reflecting the continued resilience of the service sector, and improved exports and agricultural output. Nonetheless, it will take a higher, sustained growth path to make appreciable progress in

the alleviation of poverty given the Philippines' high annual population growth rate and unequal distribution of income. The Philippines also faces higher oil prices, higher interest rates on its dollar borrowings, and higher inflation. Fiscal constraints limit Manila's ability to finance infrastructure and social spending. The Philippines' consistently large budget deficit has produced a high debt level, and this situation has forced Manila to spend a large portion of the national government budget on debt service. Large unprofitable public enterprises, especially in the energy sector, contribute to the government's debt because of slow progress on privatization. Credit rating agencies have at times expressed concern about the Philippines' ability to service the debt, though central bank reserves appear adequate and large remittance inflows appear stable. The implementation of the expanded

Value Added Tax (VAT) in November 2005 boosted confidence in the

government's fiscal capacity and helped to strengthen the peso, which gained 5.7 percent year-on-year, making it East Asia's best performing currency in 2005. Investors and credit rating institutions will continue to look for effective implementation of the new VAT and continued improvement in the government's

overall

fiscal capacity in the coming year.

Pitcairn Islands

The inhabitants of this tiny isolated economy exist on fishing, subsistence farming, handicrafts, and postage stamps. The fertile soil of the valleys produces a wide variety of fruits and vegetables, including citrus, sugarcane, watermelons, bananas, yams, and beans. Bartering is an important part of the economy.

The

major sources of revenue are the sale of postage stamps to collectors and the sale of handicrafts to passing ships. In October 2004, more than one-quarter of Pitcairn's small labor force was arrested, putting the economy in a bind, since their services were required as lighter crew to load or unload passing ships.

Poland

Poland has steadfastly pursued a policy of economic liberalization throughout the 1990s and today stands out as a success story among transition economies. Even so, much remains to

be done, especially in bringing down the unemployment rate - currently the highest in the EU. The privatization of small- and medium-sized state-owned companies and a liberal law on establishing

new firms has encouraged the development of the private business sector, but legal and bureaucratic obstacles alongside persistent corruption are hampering its further development. Poland's agricultural sector remains handicapped by surplus labor, inefficient small farms, and lack of investment. Restructuring and privatization of "sensitive sectors" (e.g., coal, steel, railroads, and energy), while recently initiated, have stalled. Reforms in health care, education, the pension system, and state administration

have resulted in larger-than-expected fiscal pressures. Further

progress in public finance depends mainly on reducing losses in Polish state enterprises, restraining entitlements, and overhauling the tax code to incorporate the growing gray economy and farmers,

most of whom pay no tax. The previous Socialist-led government introduced a package of social and administrative spending cuts to reduce public spending by about \$17 billion through 2007, but full

implementation of the plan was trumped by election-year politics in

2005. The right-wing Law and Justice party won parliamentary elections in September, and Lech KACZYNSKI won the presidential election in October 2005, running on a state-interventionist fiscal and monetary platform. Poland joined the EU in May 2004, and surging

exports to the EU contributed to Poland's strong growth in 2004, though its competitiveness could be threatened by the zloty's appreciation. GDP per capita roughly equals that of the three Baltic

states. Poland stands to benefit from nearly \$23.2 billion in EU funds, available through 2006. Farmers have already begun to reap

the rewards of membership via booming exports, higher food prices,

and EU agricultural subsidies.

Portugal

Portugal has become a diversified and increasingly service-based economy since joining the European Community in 1986.

Over the past decade, successive governments have privatized many

state-controlled firms and liberalized key areas of the economy, including the financial and telecommunications sectors. The

country

qualified for the European Monetary Union (EMU) in 1998 and began

circulating the euro on 1 January 2002 along with 11 other EU member

economies. Economic growth had been above the EU average for much of

the past decade, but fell back in 2001-05. GDP per capita stands at two-thirds that of the Big Four EU economies. A poor educational system, in particular, has been an obstacle to greater productivity and growth. Portugal has been increasingly overshadowed by lower-cost producers in Central Europe and Asia as a target for foreign direct investment. The government faces tough choices in its

attempts to boost Portugal's economic competitiveness while keeping

the budget deficit within the eurozone's 3%-of-GDP ceiling.

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico has one of the most dynamic economies in the Caribbean region. A diverse industrial sector has far surpassed agriculture as the primary locus of economic activity and income. Encouraged by duty-free access to the US and by tax incentives, US

firms have invested heavily in Puerto Rico since the 1950s. US minimum wage laws apply. Sugar production has lost out to dairy production and other livestock products as the main source of income

in the agricultural sector. Tourism has traditionally been an important source of income, with estimated arrivals of nearly 5 million tourists in 2004. Growth fell off in 2001-03, largely due to the slowdown in the US economy, and has recovered in 2004-2005.

Qatar

Oil and gas account for more than 60% of GDP, roughly 85% of export earnings, and 70% of government revenues. Oil and gas have

given Qatar a per capita GDP about 80% of that of the leading West

European industrial countries. Proved oil reserves of 16 billion barrels should ensure continued output at current levels for 23 years. Qatar's proved reserves of natural gas exceed 25 trillion cubic meters, more than 5% of the world total and third largest in the world. Qatar has permitted substantial foreign investment in the

development of its gas fields during the last decade and is expected

to become the world's top liquefied natural gas (LNG) exporter by 2007. In recent years, Qatar has consistently posted trade surpluses

largely because of high oil prices and increased natural gas exports, becoming one of the world's fastest growing and highest per-capita income countries.

Reunion

The economy has traditionally been based on agriculture, but services now dominate. Sugarcane has been the primary crop for more

than a century, and in some years it accounts for 85% of exports. The government has been pushing the development of a tourist industry to relieve high unemployment, which amounts to one-third of

the labor force. The gap in Reunion between the well-off and the poor is extraordinary and accounts for the persistent social tensions. The white and Indian communities are substantially better

off than other segments of the population, often approaching European standards, whereas minority groups suffer the poverty

and

unemployment typical of the poorer nations of the African continent.

The outbreak of severe rioting in February 1991 illustrated the seriousness of socioeconomic tensions. The economic well-being of Reunion depends heavily on continued financial assistance from France.

Romania

Romania began the transition from Communism in 1989 with a largely obsolete industrial base and a pattern of output unsuited to the country's needs. The country emerged in 2000 from a punishing

three-year recession thanks to strong demand in EU export markets.

Despite the global slowdown in 2001-02, strong domestic activity in

construction, agriculture, and consumption have kept GDP growth above 4%. An IMF standby agreement, signed in 2001, has been accompanied by slow but palpable gains in privatization, deficit reduction, and the curbing of inflation. The IMF Board approved Romania's completion of the standby agreement in October 2003, the

first time Romania has successfully concluded an IMF agreement since

the 1989 revolution. In July 2004, the executive board of the IMF approved a 24-month standby agreement for \$367 million. IMF concerns

about Romania's tax policy and budget deficit led to a breakdown of

this agreement in 2005. In the past, the IMF has criticized the government's fiscal, wage, and monetary policies. Meanwhile, macroeconomic gains have only recently started to spur creation of a

middle class and address Romania's widespread poverty, while corruption and red tape continue to handicap the business environment. Romanian government confidence in continuing disinflation was underscored by its currency revaluation in 2005, making 10,000 "old" lei equal 1 "new" leu.

Russia

Russia ended 2005 with its seventh straight year of growth, averaging 6.4% annually since the financial crisis of 1998. Although high oil prices and a relatively cheap ruble are important drivers of this economic rebound, since 2000 investment and consumer-driven demand have played a noticeably increasing role. Real fixed capital investments have averaged gains greater than 10% over the last five years, and real personal incomes have realized average increases over 12%. During this time, poverty has declined steadily and the middle class has continued to expand. Russia has also improved its international financial position since the 1998 financial crisis, with its foreign debt declining from 90% of GDP to around 31%. Strong oil export earnings have allowed Russia to increase its foreign reserves from only \$12 billion to some \$180 billion at yearend 2005. These achievements, along with a renewed government effort to advance structural reforms, have raised business and investor confidence in Russia's economic prospects. Nevertheless, serious problems persist. Economic growth slowed to 5.9% for 2005 while inflation remains high. Oil, natural gas, metals, and timber account for more than 80% of exports, leaving the country vulnerable to swings in world prices. Russia's manufacturing base is

dilapidated and must be replaced or modernized if the country is to achieve broad-based economic growth. Other problems include a weak banking system, a poor business climate that discourages both domestic and foreign investors, corruption, and widespread lack of trust in institutions. In addition, a string of investigations launched against a major Russian oil company, culminating with the arrest of its CEO in the fall of 2003 and the acquisition of the company by a state owned firm, have raised concerns by some observers that President PUTIN is granting more influence to forces within his government that desire to reassert state control over the economy. State control has increased in the past year with a number of large acquisitions. Most fundamentally, Russia has made little progress in building the rule of law, the bedrock of a modern market economy.

Rwanda

Rwanda is a poor rural country with about 90% of the population engaged in (mainly subsistence) agriculture. It is the most densely populated country in Africa and is landlocked with few natural resources and minimal industry. Primary foreign exchange earners are coffee and tea. The 1994 genocide decimated Rwanda's fragile economic base, severely impoverished the population, particularly women, and eroded the country's ability to attract private and external investment. However, Rwanda has made substantial progress in stabilizing and rehabilitating its economy to pre-1994 levels, although poverty levels are higher now. GDP has

rebounded and inflation has been curbed. Despite Rwanda's fertile ecosystem, food production often does not keep pace with population

growth, requiring food imports. Rwanda continues to receive substantial aid money and obtained IMF-World Bank Heavily Indebted

Poor Country (HIPC) initiative debt relief in 2005. Kigali's high defense expenditures have caused tension between the government and

international donors and lending agencies. An energy shortage and instability in neighboring states may slow growth in 2006, while the

lack of adequate transportation linkages to other countries continues to handicap export growth.

Saint Helena

The economy depends largely on financial assistance from the UK, which amounted to about \$5 million in 1997 or almost

one-half of annual budgetary revenues. The local population earns income from fishing, raising livestock, and sales of handicrafts.

Because there are few jobs, 25% of the work force has left to seek employment on Ascension Island, on the Falklands, and in the UK.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Sugar was the traditional mainstay of the

Saint Kitts economy until the 1970s. Although the crop still dominates the agricultural sector, activities such as tourism, export-oriented manufacturing, and offshore banking have assumed

larger roles in the economy. Tourism revenues are now the chief source of the islands' foreign exchange; about 40,000 tourist visited Nevis during the 2003-2004 season. Additional tourist facilities, including a second cruise ship pier, hotels, and golf courses are under construction.

Saint Lucia

Changes in the EU import preference regime and the increased competition from Latin American bananas have made economic

diversification increasingly important in Saint Lucia. The island nation has been able to attract foreign business and investment, especially in its offshore banking and tourism industries. The manufacturing sector is the most diverse in the Eastern Caribbean area, and the government is trying to revitalize the banana industry. Economic fundamentals remain solid, even though unemployment needs to be cut.

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

The inhabitants have traditionally earned their livelihood by fishing and by servicing fishing fleets operating off the coast of Newfoundland. The economy has been declining, however, because of disputes with Canada over fishing quotas and a steady decline in the number of ships stopping at Saint

Pierre. In 1992, an arbitration panel awarded the islands an exclusive economic zone of 12,348 sq km to settle a longstanding territorial dispute with Canada, although it represents only 25% of what France had sought. The islands are heavily subsidized by France

to the great betterment of living standards. The government hopes an

expansion of tourism will boost economic prospects. Recent test drilling for oil may pave the way for development of the energy sector.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Economic growth in this

lower-middle-income country hinges upon seasonal variations in the

agricultural and tourism sectors. Tropical storms wiped out substantial portions of crops in 1994, 1995, and 2002, and tourism in the Eastern Caribbean has suffered low arrivals following 11 September 2001. Saint Vincent is home to a small offshore banking

sector and has moved to adopt international regulatory standards. Saint Vincent is also a producer of marijuana and is being used as a

transshipment point for illegal narcotics from South America.

Samoa

The economy of Samoa has traditionally been dependent on development aid, family remittances from overseas, agriculture, and

fishing. The country is vulnerable to devastating storms.

Agriculture employs two-thirds of the labor force, and furnishes 90%

of exports, featuring coconut cream, coconut oil, and copra. The manufacturing sector mainly processes agricultural products. The decline of fish stocks in the area is a continuing problem. Tourism is an expanding sector, accounting for 25% of GDP; about 88,000 tourists visited the islands in 2001. One factory in the Foreign Trade Zone employs 3,000 people to make automobile electrical harnesses for an assembly plant in Australia. The Samoan Government

has called for deregulation of the financial sector, encouragement of investment, and continued fiscal discipline, while at the same time protecting the environment. Observers point to the flexibility of the labor market as a basic strength for future economic advances. Foreign reserves are in a relatively healthy state, the external debt is stable, and inflation is low.

San Marino

The tourist sector contributes over 50% of GDP. In 2000 more than 3 million tourists visited San Marino. The key industries

are banking, wearing apparel, electronics, and ceramics. Main agricultural products are wine and cheeses. The per capita level of output and standard of living are comparable to those of the most prosperous regions of Italy, which supplies much of its food.

Sao Tome and Principe

This small, poor island economy has become increasingly dependent on cocoa since independence in 1975. Cocoa

production has substantially declined in recent years because of drought and mismanagement, but strengthening prices helped boost

export earnings in 2003. Sao Tome has to import all fuels, most manufactured goods, consumer goods, and a substantial amount of food. Over the years, it has had difficulty servicing its external debt and has relied heavily on concessional aid and debt rescheduling. Sao Tome benefited from \$200 million in debt relief in

December 2000 under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) program, and is expected to benefit from an additional round of HIPC

debt relief in early 2006, to help bring down the country's \$300 million debt burden. In August 2005, Sao Tome signed on to a new

3-year IMF Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) program

worth \$4.3 million. Considerable potential exists for development of

a tourist industry, and the government has taken steps to expand facilities in recent years. The government also has attempted to reduce price controls and subsidies. Sao Tome is optimistic about the development of petroleum resources in its territorial waters in the oil-rich Gulf of Guinea, which are being jointly developed in a 60-40 split with Nigeria. The first production licenses were sold in

2004, though a dispute over licensing with Nigeria delayed Sao Tome's receipt of more than \$20 million in signing bonuses for almost a year. Real GDP growth reached 6% in 2004, and also probably in 2005, as a result of increases in public expenditures and oil-related capital investment.

Saudi Arabia

This is an oil-based economy with strong government controls over major economic activities. Saudi Arabia possesses 25%

of the world's proven petroleum reserves, ranks as the largest exporter of petroleum, and plays a leading role in OPEC. The petroleum sector accounts for roughly 75% of budget revenues, 45% of

GDP, and 90% of export earnings. About 40% of GDP comes from the

private sector. Roughly 5.5 million foreign workers play an important role in the Saudi economy, particularly, in the oil and service sectors. The government is encouraging private sector growth

to lessen the kingdom's dependence on oil and increase employment

opportunities for the swelling Saudi population. The government has

begun to permit private sector and foreign investor participation in

the power generation and telecom sectors. As part of its effort to attract foreign investment and diversify the economy, Saudi Arabia

acceded to the WTO in 2005 after many years of negotiations. With

high oil revenues enabling the government to post large budget surpluses, Riyadh has been able to substantially boost spending on

job training and education, infrastructure development, and government salaries.

Senegal

In January 1994, Senegal undertook a bold and ambitious economic reform program with the support of the international donor

community. This reform began with a 50% devaluation of Senegal's

currency, the CFA franc, which was linked at a fixed rate to the French franc. Government price controls and subsidies have been steadily dismantled. After seeing its economy contract by 2.1% in 1993, Senegal made an important turnaround, thanks to the reform

program, with real growth in GDP averaging over 5% annually during

1995-2004. Annual inflation had been pushed down to the low single

digits. As a member of the West African Economic and Monetary Union

(WAEMU), Senegal is working toward greater regional integration with

a unified external tariff and a more stable monetary policy.

However, Senegal still relies heavily upon outside donor assistance.

Under the IMF's Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt relief program, Senegal will benefit from eradication of two-thirds of its bilateral, multilateral, and private-sector debt.

Serbia

MILOSEVIC-era mismanagement of the economy, an extended period of economic sanctions, and the damage to Yugoslavia's infrastructure and industry during the NATO airstrikes in 1999 left the economy only half the size it was in 1990. After the ousting of former Federal Yugoslav President MILOSEVIC in October 2000,

the

Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS) coalition government implemented stabilization measures and embarked on a market reform

program. After renewing its membership in the IMF in December 2000,

a down-sized Yugoslavia continued to reintegrate into the international community by rejoining the World Bank (IBRD) and the

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). A World

Bank-European Commission sponsored Donors' Conference held in June

2001 raised \$1.3 billion for economic restructuring. In November 2001, the Paris Club agreed to reschedule the country's \$4.5 billion

public debt and wrote off 66% of the debt. In July 2004, the London

Club of private creditors forgave \$1.7 billion of debt, just over half the total owed. Belgrade has made only minimal progress in restructuring and privatizing its holdings in major sectors of the economy, including energy and telecommunications. It has made halting progress towards EU membership and is currently pursuing a

Stabilization and Association Agreement with Brussels. Serbia is also pursuing membership in the World Trade Organization.

Unemployment remains an ongoing political and economic problem. The

Republic of Montenegro severed its economy from Serbia during the

MILOSEVIC era; therefore, the formal separation of Serbia and Montenegro in June 2006 had little real impact on either economy.

Kosovo's economy continues to transition to a market-based

system

and is largely dependent on the international community and the diaspora for financial and technical assistance. The euro and the Yugoslav dinar are both accepted currencies in Kosovo. While maintaining ultimate oversight, UNMIK continues to work with the EU

and Kosovo's local provisional government to accelerate economic growth, lower unemployment, and attract foreign investment to help

Kosovo integrate into regional economic structures. The complexity

of Serbia and Kosovo's political and legal relationships has created uncertainty over property rights and hindered the privatization of state-owned assets in Kosovo. Most of Kosovo's population lives in rural towns outside of the largest city, Pristina. Inefficient, near-subsistence farming is common.

note: economic data for Serbia currently reflects information for the former Serbia and Montenegro, unless otherwise noted; data for

Serbia alone will be added when available

Seychelles

Since independence in 1976, per capita output in this Indian Ocean archipelago has expanded to roughly seven times the old

near-subsistence level. Growth has been led by the tourist sector, which employs about 30% of the labor force and provides more than

70% of hard currency earnings, and by tuna fishing. In recent years

the government has encouraged foreign investment in order to upgrade

hotels and other services. At the same time, the government has moved to reduce the dependence on tourism by promoting the

development of farming, fishing, and small-scale manufacturing. Sharp drops illustrated the vulnerability of the tourist sector in 1991-92 due largely to the Gulf War, and once again following the

11
September 2001 terrorist attacks on the US. Growth slowed in 1998-2002, and fell in 2003, due to sluggish tourist and tuna sectors, but resumed in 2004, erasing a persistent budget deficit. Growth turned negative again in 2005. Tight controls on exchange rates and the scarcity of foreign exchange have impaired short-term

economic prospects. The black-market value of the Seychelles rupee

is half the official exchange rate; without a devaluation of the currency, the tourist sector may remain sluggish as vacationers seek

cheaper destinations such as Comoros, Mauritius, and Madagascar.

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone is an extremely poor African nation with tremendous inequality in income distribution. While it possesses substantial mineral, agricultural, and fishery resources, its economic and social infrastructure is not well developed, and serious social disorders continue to hamper economic development.

About two-thirds of the working-age population engages in subsistence agriculture. Manufacturing consists mainly of the processing of raw materials and of light manufacturing for the domestic market. Alluvial diamond mining remains the major source of

hard currency earnings, accounting for nearly half of Sierra Leone's

exports. The fate of the economy depends upon the maintenance of

domestic peace and the continued receipt of substantial aid from

abroad, which is essential to offset the severe trade imbalance and supplement government revenues. The IMF has completed a Poverty

Reduction and Growth Facility program that helped stabilize economic

growth and reduce inflation. A recent increase in political stability has led to a revival of economic activity, such as the rehabilitation of bauxite mining.

Singapore

Singapore, a highly-developed and successful free-market economy, enjoys a remarkably open and corruption-free environment,

stable prices, and a per capita GDP equal to that of the four largest West European countries. The economy depends heavily on exports, particularly in electronics and manufacturing. It was hard hit in 2001-03 by the global recession, by the slump in the technology sector, and by an outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2003, which curbed tourism and consumer spending.

The government hopes to establish a new growth path that will be less vulnerable to the external business cycle and will continue efforts to establish Singapore as Southeast Asia's financial and high-tech hub. Fiscal stimulus, low interest rates, a surge in exports, and internal flexibility led to vigorous growth in 2004, with real GDP rising by 8% - by far the economy's best performance

since 2000 - but growth slowed to 5.7% in 2005.

Slovakia

Slovakia has mastered much of the difficult transition from a centrally planned economy to a modern market economy. The DZURINDA

government made excellent progress during 2001-04 in macroeconomic

stabilization and structural reform. Major privatizations are nearly complete, the banking sector is almost completely in foreign hands, and the government has helped facilitate a foreign investment boom with business-friendly policies, such as labor market liberalization and a 19% flat tax. Foreign investment in the automotive sector has been strong. Slovakia's economic growth exceeded expectations in 2001-05, despite the general European slowdown. Unemployment, at an unacceptable 18% in 2003-04, dropped to 16.4% in 2005, but remains the economy's Achilles heel. Slovakia joined the EU on 1 May 2004.

Slovenia

With its small transition economy and population of approximately two million, Slovenia is a model of economic success and stability for its neighbors in the former Yugoslavia. The country, which joined the EU in 2004, has excellent infrastructure, a well-educated work force, and an excellent central location. It enjoys a GDP per capita substantially higher than any of the other transitioning economies of Central Europe. In March 2004, Slovenia became the first transition country to graduate from borrower status to donor partner at the World Bank. Slovenia plans to adopt the euro by 2007 and has met the EU's Maastricht criteria for inflation. Despite its economic success, Slovenia faces growing challenges. Much of the economy remains in state hands and foreign direct investment (FDI) in Slovenia is one of the lowest in the EU on a

per

capita basis. Taxes are relatively high, the labor market is often seen as inflexible, and legacy industries are losing sales to more competitive firms in China, India, and elsewhere. The current center-right government, elected in October 2004, has pledged to accelerate privatization of a number of large state holdings and is interested in increasing FDI in Slovenia. In late 2005, the government's new Committee for Economic Reforms was elevated to

cabinet-level status. The Committee's program includes plans for lowering the tax burden, privatizing state-controlled firms, improving the flexibility of the labor market, and increasing the government's efficiency.

Solomon Islands

The bulk of the population depends on agriculture, fishing, and forestry for at least part of its livelihood. Most manufactured goods and petroleum products must be imported. The

islands are rich in undeveloped mineral resources such as lead, zinc, nickel, and gold. Prior to the arrival of the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI), severe ethnic violence, the closing of key businesses, and an empty government treasury culminated in economic collapse. RAMSI has enabled a return

to law and order, a new period of economic stability, and modest growth as the economy rebuilds.

Somalia

Somalia's economic fortunes are driven by its deep political divisions. The northwestern area has declared its independence as the "Republic of Somaliland"; the northeastern region of Puntland is

a semi-autonomous state; and the remaining southern portion is riddled with the struggles of rival factions. Economic life

continues, in part because much activity is local and relatively easily protected. Agriculture is the most important sector, with livestock normally accounting for about 40% of GDP and about 65% of

export earnings, but Saudi Arabia's ban on Somali livestock, due to Rift Valley Fever concerns, has severely hampered the sector.

Nomads

and semi-nomads, who are dependent upon livestock for their livelihood, make up a large portion of the population. Livestock, hides, fish, charcoal, and bananas are Somalia's principal exports, while sugar, sorghum, corn, qat, and machined goods are the principal imports. Somalia's small industrial sector, based on the processing of agricultural products, has largely been looted and sold as scrap metal. Despite the seeming anarchy, Somalia's service sector has managed to survive and grow. Telecommunication firms provide wireless services in most major cities and offer the lowest international call rates on the continent. In the absence of a formal banking sector, money exchange services have sprouted throughout the country, handling between \$500 million and \$1 billion

in remittances annually. Mogadishu's main market offers a variety of

goods from food to the newest electronic gadgets. Hotels continue to

operate, and militias provide security. The ongoing civil disturbances and clan rivalries, however, have interfered with any broad-based economic development and international aid arrangements.

Somalia's arrears to the IMF continued to grow in 2005. Statistics on Somalia's GDP, growth, per capita income, and inflation should be

viewed skeptically. In late December 2004, a major tsunami caused an

estimated 150 deaths and resulted in destruction of property in

coastal areas.

South Africa

South Africa is a middle-income, emerging market with an abundant supply of natural resources; well-developed financial, legal, communications, energy, and transport sectors; a stock exchange that ranks among the 10 largest in the world; and a modern infrastructure supporting an efficient distribution of goods to major urban centers throughout the region. However, growth has not been strong enough to lower South Africa's high unemployment rate, and daunting economic problems remain from the apartheid era - especially poverty and lack of economic empowerment among the disadvantaged groups. South African economic policy is fiscally conservative, but pragmatic, focusing on targeting inflation and liberalizing trade as means to increase job growth and household income.

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Some fishing takes place in adjacent waters. There is a potential source of income from harvesting finfish and krill. The islands receive income from postage stamps produced in the UK, sale of fishing licenses, and harbor and landing fees from tourist vessels. Tourism from specialized cruise ships is increasing rapidly.

Southern Ocean

Fisheries in 2003-04 landed 136,262 metric tons, of which 87% (118,166 tons) was krill and 8% (11,182 tons) Patagonian toothfish, compared to 142,555 tons in 2002-03 of which 83% (117,728

tons) was krill and 12% (16,479 tons) Patagonian toothfish (estimated fishing from the area covered by the Convention of the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), which extends slightly beyond the Southern Ocean area). International agreements were adopted in late 1999 to reduce illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, which in the 2000-01 season landed, by one estimate, 8,376 metric tons of Patagonian and Antarctic toothfish. In the 2004-05 Antarctic summer 28,202 tourists, most of them seaborne (approximately 97%), visited the Southern Ocean and Antarctica, compared to 14,762 in 1999-2000.

Spain

The Spanish economy boomed from 1986 to 1990, averaging five percent annual growth. After a European-wide recession in the early 1990s, the Spanish economy resumed moderate growth starting in 1994.

Spain's mixed capitalist economy supports a GDP that on a per capita basis is 80% that of the four leading West European economies. The

center-right government of former President AZNAR successfully worked to gain admission to the first group of countries launching the European single currency (the euro) on 1 January 1999. The AZNAR

administration continued to advocate liberalization, privatization, and deregulation of the economy and introduced some tax reforms to

that end. Unemployment fell steadily under the AZNAR administration

but remains high at 10.1%. Growth of 2.5% in 2003, 2.6% in

2004, and

3.4% in 2005 was satisfactory given the background of a faltering European economy. The socialist president, RODRIGUEZ ZAPATERO, has

initiated economic and social reforms that are generally popular among the masses of people, but that are anathema to religious and

other conservative elements. Adjusting to the monetary and other economic policies of an integrated Europe, reducing unemployment,

and absorbing widespread social changes will pose challenges to Spain over the next few years.

Spratly Islands

Economic activity is limited to commercial fishing.

The proximity to nearby oil- and gas-producing sedimentary basins suggests the potential for oil and gas deposits, but the region is largely unexplored. There are no reliable estimates of potential reserves. Commercial exploitation has yet to be developed.

Sri Lanka

In 1977, Colombo abandoned statist economic policies and its import substitution trade policy for market-oriented policies and export-oriented trade. Sri Lanka's most dynamic sectors now are

food processing, textiles and apparel, food and beverages, telecommunications, and insurance and banking. In 2003, plantation

crops made up only 15% of exports (compared with 93% in 1970), while

textiles and garments accounted for 63%. GDP grew at an average annual rate of about 5.5% in the 1990s, but 2001 saw the first contraction in the country's history, by 1.4%, due to a combination of power shortages, severe budgetary problems, the global slowdown,

and continuing civil strife. Growth recovered to 5% between 2002 and

2005. About 800,000 Sri Lankans work abroad, 90% in the Middle East.

They send home about \$1 billion a year. The struggle by the Tamil Tigers of the north and east for a largely independent homeland continues to cast a shadow over the economy. In late December 2004,

a major tsunami took about 31,000 lives, left more than 6,300 missing and 443,000 displaced, and destroyed an estimated \$1.5 billion worth of property.

Sudan

Sudan has turned around a struggling economy with sound economic policies and infrastructure investments, but it still faces formidable economic problems, starting from its low level of per capita output. From 1997 to date, Sudan has been implementing IMF

macroeconomic reforms. In 1999, Sudan began exporting crude oil and

in the last quarter of 1999 recorded its first trade surplus, which, along with monetary policy, has stabilized the exchange rate.

Increased oil production, revived light industry, and expanded export processing zones helped sustain GDP growth at 8.6% in 2004.

Agricultural production remains Sudan's most important sector, employing 80% of the work force, contributing 39% of GDP, and accounting for most of GDP growth, but most farms remain rain-fed

and susceptible to drought. Chronic instability - resulting from the long-standing civil war between the Muslim north and the Christian/pagan south, adverse weather, and weak world agricultural

prices - ensure that much of the population will remain at or

below

the poverty line for years.

Suriname

The economy is dominated by the mining industry, which accounts for more than a third of GDP and subjects government revenues to mineral price volatility. The short-term economic outlook depends on the government's ability to control inflation and

on the development of projects in the bauxite and gold mining sectors. Suriname's economic prospects for the medium term will depend on continued commitment to responsible monetary and fiscal

policies and to the introduction of structural reforms to liberalize markets and promote competition. The government of Ronald VENETIAAN,

in his first term, implemented an austerity program, raised taxes, and attempted to control spending. Economic policies are likely to remain the same during VENETIAAN's second term. Prospects for local

onshore oil production are good, as a drilling program is underway.

Offshore oil drilling was given a boost in 2004 when the State Oil Company (Staatsolie) signed exploration agreements with Repsol, Mearsk, and Occidental.

Svalbard

Coal mining is the major economic activity on Svalbard. The treaty of 9 February 1920 gives the 41 signatories equal rights to exploit mineral deposits, subject to Norwegian regulation. Although

US, UK, Dutch, and Swedish coal companies have mined in the past,

the only companies still mining are Norwegian and Russian. The settlements on Svalbard are essentially company towns. The

Norwegian

state-owned coal company employs nearly 60% of the Norwegian population on the island, runs many of the local services, and provides most of the local infrastructure. There is also some hunting of seal, reindeer, and fox.

Swaziland

In this small, landlocked economy, subsistence agriculture occupies more than 80% of the population. The manufacturing sector

has diversified since the mid-1980s. Sugar and wood pulp remain important foreign exchange earners. Mining has declined in importance in recent years with only coal and quarry stone mines remaining active. Surrounded by South Africa, except for a short border with Mozambique, Swaziland is heavily dependent on South

Africa from which it receives about nine-tenths of its imports and to which it sends nearly two-thirds of its exports. Customs duties from the Southern African Customs Union and worker remittances from

South Africa substantially supplement domestically earned income.

The government is trying to improve the atmosphere for foreign investment. Overgrazing, soil depletion, drought, and sometimes floods persist as problems for the future. More than one-fourth of the population needed emergency food aid in 2004-05 because of drought, and nearly two-fifths of the adult population has been infected by HIV/AIDS.

Sweden

Aided by peace and neutrality for the whole of the 20th century, Sweden has achieved an enviable standard of living under a

mixed system of high-tech capitalism and extensive welfare benefits.

It has a modern distribution system, excellent internal and external communications, and a skilled labor force. Timber, hydropower, and iron ore constitute the resource base of an economy heavily oriented toward foreign trade. Privately owned firms account for about 90% of industrial output, of which the engineering sector accounts for 50% of output and exports. Agriculture accounts for only 2% of GDP and of jobs. The government's commitment to fiscal discipline resulted in a substantial budgetary surplus in 2001, which was cut by more than half in 2002, due to the global economic slowdown, declining revenue, and increased spending. The Swedish central bank (the Riksbank) focuses on price stability with its inflation target of 2%. Growth remained sluggish in 2003, but picked up in 2004 and 2005. Presumably because of generous sick-leave benefits, Swedish workers report in sick more often than other Europeans. In September 2003, Swedish voters turned down entry into the euro system, concerned about the impact on democracy and sovereignty.

Switzerland

Switzerland is a peaceful, prosperous, and stable modern market economy with low unemployment, a highly skilled labor force, and a per capita GDP larger than that of the big Western European economies. The Swiss in recent years have brought their economic practices largely into conformity with the EU's to enhance their international competitiveness. Switzerland remains a safehaven for investors, because it has maintained a degree of bank secrecy and

has kept up the franc's long-term external value. Reflecting the anemic economic conditions of Europe, GDP growth dropped in 2001 to

about 0.8%, to 0.2% in 2002, and to -0.3% in 2003, with a small rise

to 1.8% in 2004-05. Even so, unemployment has remained at less than

half the EU average.

Syria

The Syrian Government estimates the economy grew by 4.5 percent in real terms in 2005, led by the petroleum and agricultural

sectors, which together account for about half of GDP. Economic performance and the exchange rate on the informal market were hit by

international political developments following the assassination in February of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq al-HARIRI and the

specter of international sanctions. Higher crude oil prices countered declining oil production and exports and helped to narrow

the budget deficit and widen the current account surplus. The Government of Syria has implemented modest economic reforms in the

last few years, including cutting interest rates, opening private banks, consolidating some of the multiple exchange rates, and raising prices on some subsidized foodstuffs. Nevertheless, the economy remains highly controlled by the government. Long-run economic constraints include declining oil production and exports, increasing pressure on water supplies caused by rapid population growth, industrial expansion, and water pollution.

Taiwan

Taiwan has a dynamic capitalist economy with gradually

decreasing guidance of investment and foreign trade by government authorities. In keeping with this trend, some large, government-owned banks and industrial firms are being privatized.

Exports have provided the primary impetus for industrialization. The

trade surplus is substantial, and foreign reserves are the world's third largest. Agriculture contributes less than 2% to GDP, down from 32% in 1952. Taiwan is a major investor throughout Southeast

Asia. China has overtaken the US to become Taiwan's largest export

market and, in 2005, Taiwan's third-largest source of imports after Japan and the US. Taiwan has benefited from cross-strait economic

integration and a sharp increase in world demand to achieve substantial growth in its export sector and a seven-year-high real GDP growth of 6.1% in 2004. However, excess inventory, higher international oil prices, and rising interest rates dampened consumption in developed markets, and GDP growth dropped to 3.8% in

2005. The service sector, which accounts for 69% of Taiwan's GDP,

has continued to expand, while unemployment and inflation rates have declined.

Tajikistan

Tajikistan has one of the lowest per capita GDPs among the 15 former Soviet republics. Only 6% of the land area is arable; cotton is the most important crop. Mineral resources, varied but limited in amount, include silver, gold, uranium, and tungsten. Industry consists only of a large aluminum plant, hydropower

facilities, and small obsolete factories mostly in light industry and food processing. The civil war (1992-97) severely damaged the already weak economic infrastructure and caused a sharp decline in industrial and agricultural production. Even though 64% of its people continue to live in abject poverty, Tajikistan has experienced steady economic growth since 1997, but experienced a slight drop in its growth rate to 8% in 2005 from 10.6% in 2004. Continued privatization of medium and large state-owned enterprises would further increase productivity. Tajikistan's economic situation, however, remains fragile due to uneven implementation of structural reforms, weak governance, widespread unemployment, and the external debt burden. A debt restructuring agreement was reached with Russia in December 2002, including a \$250 million write-off of Tajikistan's \$300 million debt to Russia. Tajikistan ranks third in the world in terms of water resources per head. A proposed investment to finish the hydropower dams Rogun and Sangtuda would substantially add to electricity production. If finished, Rogun will be the world's tallest dam.

Tanzania

Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world. The economy depends heavily on agriculture, which accounts for almost half of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs 80% of the work

force. Topography and climatic conditions, however, limit cultivated

crops to only 4% of the land area. Industry traditionally featured the processing of agricultural products and light consumer goods. The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and bilateral donors have provided funds to rehabilitate Tanzania's out-of-date economic infrastructure and to alleviate poverty. Long-term growth

through 2005 featured a pickup in industrial production and a substantial increase in output of minerals, led by gold. Recent banking reforms have helped increase private-sector growth and investment. Continued donor assistance and solid macroeconomic policies supported real GDP growth of more than 6% in 2005.

Thailand

With a well-developed infrastructure, a free-enterprise economy, and pro-investment policies, Thailand appears to have fully

recovered from the 1997-98 Asian Financial Crisis. The country was

one of East Asia's best performers in 2002-04. Boosted by increased

consumption and strong export growth, the Thai economy grew 6.9% in

2003 and 6.1% in 2004 despite a sluggish global economy. Bangkok has

pursued preferential trade agreements with a variety of partners in an effort to boost exports and to maintain high growth. In 2004, Thailand and the US began negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement. In

late December 2004, a major tsunami took 8,500 lives in Thailand and

caused massive destruction of property in the southern provinces of

Krabi, Phangnga, and Phuket. Growth slowed to 4.4% in 2005. The

downturn can be attributed to high oil prices, weaker demand from

Western markets, severe drought in rural regions, tsunami-related declines in tourism, and lower consumer confidence. Moreover, the

THAKSIN administration's expansionist economic policies, including

plans for multi-billion-dollar mega-projects in infrastructure and social development, has raised concerns about fiscal discipline and the health of financial institutions. On the positive side, the Thai economy performed well beginning in the third quarter of 2005.

Export-oriented manufacturing - in particular automobile production

- and farm output are driving these gains. In 2006, the economy should benefit from an influx of investment and a revived tourism sector; however, a possible avian flu epidemic could significantly harm economic prospects throughout the region.

Togo

This small, sub-Saharan economy is heavily dependent on both commercial and subsistence agriculture, which provides employment

for 65% of the labor force. Some basic foodstuffs must still be imported. Cocoa, coffee, and cotton generate about 40% of export earnings, with cotton being the most important cash crop. Togo is the world's fourth-largest producer of phosphate. The government's

decade-long effort, supported by the World Bank and the IMF, to implement economic reform measures, encourage foreign investment,

and bring revenues in line with expenditures has moved slowly.

Progress depends on follow-through on privatization, increased

openness in government financial operations, progress toward legislative elections, and continued support from foreign donors. Togo is working with donors to write a PRGF that could eventually lead to a debt reduction plan.

Tokelau

Tokelau's small size (three villages), isolation, and lack of resources greatly restrain economic development and confine agriculture to the subsistence level. The people rely heavily on aid from New Zealand - about \$4 million annually - to maintain public services, with annual aid being substantially greater than GDP. The principal sources of revenue come from sales of copra, postage stamps, souvenir coins, and handicrafts. Money is also remitted to families from relatives in New Zealand.

Tonga

Tonga, a small, open, South Pacific island economy, has a narrow export base in agricultural goods. Squash, coconuts, bananas, and vanilla beans are the main crops, and agricultural exports make up two-thirds of total exports. The country must import a high proportion of its food, mainly from New Zealand. The country remains dependent on external aid and remittances from Tongan communities overseas to offset its trade deficit. Tourism is the second-largest source of hard currency earnings following remittances. The government is emphasizing the development of the private sector, especially the encouragement of investment, and is committing increased funds for health and education. Tonga has a reasonably sound basic infrastructure and well-developed social services. High unemployment among the young, a continuing upturn in inflation, pressures for democratic reform, and rising civil service

expenditures are major issues facing the government.

Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago, the leading Caribbean producer of oil and gas, has earned a reputation as an excellent investment site for international businesses. Tourism is a growing sector, although not proportionately as important as in many other Caribbean islands. The economy benefits from low inflation and a growing trade surplus. Prospects for growth in 2006 are good as prices for oil, petrochemicals, and liquefied natural gas are expected to remain high, and foreign direct investment continues to grow to support expanded capacity in the energy sector. The government is coping with a rise in violent crime.

Tromelin Island

no economic activity

Tunisia

Tunisia has a diverse economy, with important agricultural, mining, energy, tourism, and manufacturing sectors. Governmental control of economic affairs while still heavy has gradually lessened over the past decade with increasing privatization, simplification of the tax structure, and a prudent approach to debt. Progressive social policies also have helped raise living conditions in Tunisia relative to the region. Real growth slowed to a 15-year low of 1.9% in 2002 because of agricultural drought and lackluster tourism. Better rains in 2003 through 2005, however, helped push GDP growth to about 5% for these years. Tourism also recovered after the end of combat operations in Iraq. Tunisia is gradually removing barriers to

trade with the EU. Broader privatization, further liberalization of the investment code to increase foreign investment, improvements in government efficiency, and reduction of the trade deficit are among the challenges ahead.

Turkey

Turkey's dynamic economy is a complex mix of modern industry and commerce along with a traditional agriculture sector that still accounts for more than 35% of employment. It has a strong and rapidly growing private sector, yet the state still plays a major role in basic industry, banking, transport, and communication. The largest industrial sector is textiles and clothing, which accounts for one-third of industrial employment; it faces stiff competition in international markets with the end of the global quota system. However, other sectors, notably the automotive and electronics industries, are rising in importance within Turkey's export mix. Real GNP growth has exceeded 6% in many years, but this strong expansion has been interrupted by sharp declines in output in 1994, 1999, and 2001. The economy is turning around with the implementation of economic reforms, and 2004 GDP growth reached 9%.

Inflation fell to 7.7% in 2005 - a 30-year low. Despite the strong economic gains in 2002-05, which were largely due to renewed investor interest in emerging markets, IMF backing, and tighter fiscal policy, the economy is still burdened by a high current account deficit and high debt. The public sector fiscal deficit exceeds 6% of GDP - due in large part to high interest payments, which accounted for about 37% of central government spending in 2004. Prior to 2005, foreign direct investment (FDI) in Turkey averaged less than \$1 billion annually, but further economic and judicial reforms and prospective EU membership are expected to

boost

FDI. Privatization sales are currently approaching \$21 billion.

Turkmenistan

Turkmenistan is a largely desert country with intensive agriculture in irrigated oases and large gas and oil resources.

One-half of its irrigated land is planted in cotton; formerly it was the world's tenth-largest producer. Poor harvests in recent years have led to an almost 50% decline in cotton exports. With an authoritarian ex-Communist regime in power and a tribally based social structure, Turkmenistan has taken a cautious approach to economic reform, hoping to use gas and cotton sales to sustain its inefficient economy. Privatization goals remain limited. In 1998-2005, Turkmenistan suffered from the continued lack of adequate

export routes for natural gas and from obligations on extensive short-term external debt. At the same time, however, total exports rose by 20% to 30% per year in 2003-2005, largely because of higher

international oil and gas prices. In 2005, Ashgabat sought to raise natural gas export prices to its main customers, Russia and Ukraine,

from \$44 per thousand cubic meters (tcm) to \$66 per tcm. Overall prospects in the near future are discouraging because of widespread

internal poverty, the burden of foreign debt, the government's irrational use of oil and gas revenues, and its unwillingness to adopt market-oriented reforms. Turkmenistan's economic statistics are state secrets, and GDP and other figures are subject to wide margins of error. In particular, the rate of GDP growth is uncertain.

Turks and Caicos Islands

The Turks and Caicos economy is based on tourism, fishing, and offshore financial services. Most capital

goods and food for domestic consumption are imported. The US is the

leading source of tourists, accounting for more than half of the annual 93,000 visitors in the late 1990s. Major sources of government revenue also include fees from offshore financial activities and customs receipts.

Tuvalu

Tuvalu consists of a densely populated, scattered group of nine coral atolls with poor soil. The country has no known mineral resources and few exports. Subsistence farming and fishing are the primary economic activities. Fewer than 1,000 tourists, on average,

visit Tuvalu annually. Government revenues largely come from the sale of stamps and coins and remittances from seamen on merchant

ships abroad. About 1,000 Tuvaluans are being repatriated from Nauru, with the decline of phosphate resources there. Substantial income is received annually from an international trust fund established in 1987 by Australia, NZ, and the UK and supported also

by Japan and South Korea. Thanks to wise investments and conservative withdrawals, this fund has grown from an initial \$17 million to over \$35 million in 1999. The US Government is also a major revenue source for Tuvalu because of payments from a 1988 treaty on fisheries. In an effort to reduce its dependence on foreign aid, the government is pursuing public sector reforms, including privatization of some government functions and personnel

cuts of up to 7%. Tuvalu derives around \$1.5 million per year from

the lease of its ".tv" Internet domain name. With merchandise exports only a fraction of merchandise imports, continued reliance must be placed on fishing and telecommunications license fees,

remittances from overseas workers, official transfers, and income from overseas investments.

Uganda

Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, and sizable mineral deposits of copper and cobalt. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing over 80% of the work force. Coffee accounts for the bulk

of export revenues. Since 1986, the government - with the support of

foreign countries and international agencies - has acted to rehabilitate and stabilize the economy by undertaking currency reform, raising producer prices on export crops, increasing prices of petroleum products, and improving civil service wages. The policy

changes are especially aimed at dampening inflation and boosting production and export earnings. During 1990-2001, the economy turned

in a solid performance based on continued investment in the rehabilitation of infrastructure, improved incentives for production and exports, reduced inflation, gradually improved domestic security, and the return of exiled Indian-Ugandan entrepreneurs.

In

2000, Uganda qualified for enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries

(HIPC) debt relief worth \$1.3 billion and Paris Club debt relief worth \$145 million. These amounts combined with the original HIPC

debt relief added up to about \$2 billion. Growth for 2001-02 was solid despite continued decline in the price of coffee, Uganda's principal export. Growth in 2003-05 reflected an upturn in Uganda's

export markets.

Ukraine

After Russia, the Ukrainian republic was far and away the most important economic component of the former Soviet Union, producing about four times the output of the next-ranking republic.

Its fertile black soil generated more than one-fourth of Soviet agricultural output, and its farms provided substantial quantities of meat, milk, grain, and vegetables to other republics. Likewise, its diversified heavy industry supplied the unique equipment (for example, large diameter pipes) and raw materials to industrial and mining sites (vertical drilling apparatus) in other regions of the former USSR. Ukraine depends on imports of energy, especially natural gas, to meet some 85% of its annual energy requirements. Shortly after independence was ratified in December 1991, the Ukrainian Government liberalized most prices and erected a legal framework for privatization, but widespread resistance to reform within the government and the legislature soon stalled reform efforts and led to some backtracking. Output by 1999 had fallen to less than 40% of the 1991 level. Loose monetary policies pushed inflation to hyperinflationary levels in late 1993. Ukraine's dependence on Russia for energy supplies and the lack of significant

structural reform have made the Ukrainian economy vulnerable to external shocks. A dispute with Russia over pricing led to a temporary gas cut-off; Ukraine concluded a deal with Russia in January 2006, which almost doubled the price Ukraine pays for Russian gas, and could cost the Ukrainian economy \$1.4-2.2 billion

and cause GDP growth to fall 3-4%. Ukrainian government officials

eliminated most tax and customs privileges in a March 2005 budget

law, bringing more economic activity out of Ukraine's large shadow

economy, but more improvements are needed, including fighting corruption, developing capital markets, and improving the legislative framework for businesses. Reforms in the more politically sensitive areas of structural reform and land privatization are still lagging. Outside institutions - particularly the IMF - have encouraged Ukraine to quicken the pace and scope of

reforms. GDP growth was 2.4% in 2005, down from 12.4% in 2004. The

current account surplus reached \$2.2 billion in 2005. The privatization of the Kryvoryzhstal steelworks in late 2005 produced

\$4.8 billion in windfall revenue for the government. Some of the proceeds were used to finance the budget deficit, some to recapitalize two state banks, some to retire public debt, and the rest may be used to finance future deficits.

United Arab Emirates

The UAE has an open economy with a high per capita income and a sizable annual trade surplus. Its wealth is based on oil and gas output (about 30% of GDP), and the fortunes of

the economy fluctuate with the prices of those commodities. Since the discovery of oil in the UAE more than 30 years ago, the UAE has

undergone a profound transformation from an impoverished region of

small desert principalities to a modern state with a high standard of living. At present levels of production, oil and gas reserves should last for more than 100 years. The government has increased

spending on job creation and infrastructure expansion and is opening

up its utilities to greater private sector involvement. Higher oil

revenue, strong liquidity, and cheap credit in 2005 led to a surge in asset prices (shares and real estate) and consumer inflation. Any sharp correction to the UAE's equity markets could damage investor

and consumer sentiment and affect bank asset quality. In April 2004,

the UAE signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA)

with Washington and in November 2004 agreed to undertake negotiations toward a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the US.

United Kingdom

The UK, a leading trading power and financial center, is one of the quintet of trillion dollar economies of Western Europe. Over the past two decades, the government has greatly reduced public ownership and contained the growth of social welfare

programs. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized, and efficient

by European standards, producing about 60% of food needs with less

than 2% of the labor force. The UK has large coal, natural gas, and oil reserves; primary energy production accounts for 10% of GDP, one

of the highest shares of any industrial nation. Services, particularly banking, insurance, and business services, account by far for the largest proportion of GDP while industry continues to decline in importance. GDP growth slipped in 2001-03 as the global

downturn, the high value of the pound, and the bursting of the "new

economy" bubble hurt manufacturing and exports. Output recovered in

2004, to 3.2% growth, but fell in 2005, to 1.7%. Despite slower

growth, the economy is one of the strongest in Europe; inflation, interest rates, and unemployment remain low. The relatively good economic performance has complicated the BLAIR government's efforts

to make a case for Britain to join the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). Critics point out that the economy is doing

well outside of EMU, and public opinion polls show a majority of Britons are opposed to the euro. Meantime, the government has been

speeding up the improvement of education, transport, and health services, at a cost in higher taxes and a widening public deficit.

United States

The US has the largest and most technologically powerful economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$42,000.

In

this market-oriented economy, private individuals and business firms

make most of the decisions, and the federal and state governments buy needed goods and services predominantly in the private marketplace. US business firms enjoy greater flexibility than their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan in decisions to expand capital plant, to lay off surplus workers, and to develop new products. At the same time, they face higher barriers to enter their rivals' home markets than foreign firms face entering US markets.

US

firms are at or near the forefront in technological advances, especially in computers and in medical, aerospace, and military equipment; their advantage has narrowed since the end of World

War

II. The onrush of technology largely explains the gradual development of a "two-tier labor market" in which those at the bottom lack the education and the professional/technical skills of

those at the top and, more and more, fail to get comparable pay raises, health insurance coverage, and other benefits. Since 1975, practically all the gains in household income have gone to the top 20% of households. The response to the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 showed the remarkable resilience of the economy. The

war in March-April 2003 between a US-led coalition and Iraq, and the

subsequent occupation of Iraq, required major shifts in national resources to the military. The rise in GDP in 2004 and 2005 was undergirded by substantial gains in labor productivity. Hurricane Katrina caused extensive damage in the Gulf Coast region in August

2005, but had a small impact on overall GDP growth for the year. Soaring oil prices in 2005 and 2006 threatened inflation and unemployment, yet the economy continued to grow through mid-2006.

Imported oil accounts for about two-thirds of US consumption.

Long-term problems include inadequate investment in economic infrastructure, rapidly rising medical and pension costs of an aging population, sizable trade and budget deficits, and stagnation of family income in the lower economic groups.

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges
no economic activity

Uruguay

Uruguay's well-to-do economy is characterized by an export-oriented agricultural sector, a well-educated work force, and

high levels of social spending. After averaging growth of 5% annually during 1996-98, in 1999-2002 the economy suffered a major

downturn, stemming largely from the spillover effects of the economic problems of its large neighbors, Argentina and Brazil.

For

instance, in 2001-02 Argentina made massive withdrawals of dollars

deposited in Uruguayan banks, which led to a plunge in the Uruguayan

peso and a massive rise in unemployment. Total GDP in these four years dropped by nearly 20%, with 2002 the worst year due to the banking crisis. The unemployment rate rose to nearly 20% in 2002,

inflation surged, and the burden of external debt doubled.

Cooperation with the IMF helped stem the damage. A debt swap with

private-sector creditors in 2003 extended the maturity dates on nearly half of Uruguay's then \$11.3 billion of public debt and helped restore public confidence. The economy grew about 10% in 2004

as a result of high commodity prices for Uruguayan exports, a competitive peso, growth in the region, and low international interest rates, but slowed to 6.1% in 2005.

Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan is a dry, landlocked country of which 11% consists of intensely cultivated, irrigated river valleys. More than 60% of its population lives in densely populated rural communities.

Uzbekistan is now the world's second-largest cotton exporter and fifth largest producer; it relies heavily on cotton production as the major source of export earnings. Other major export earners include gold, natural gas, and oil. Following independence in September 1991, the government sought to prop up its Soviet-style command economy with subsidies and tight controls on production and

prices. While aware of the need to improve the investment climate,

the government still sponsors measures that often increase, not decrease, its control over business decisions. A sharp increase in the inequality of income distribution has hurt the lower ranks of society since independence. In 2003, the government accepted the obligations of Article VIII under the International Monetary Fund (IMF), providing for full currency convertibility. However, strict currency controls and tightening of borders have lessened the effects of convertibility and have also led to some shortages that have further stifled economic activity. The Central Bank often delays or restricts convertibility, especially for consumer goods. Potential investment by Russia and China in Uzbekistan's gas and oil

industry would increase economic growth prospects. In November 2005,

Russian President Vladimir PUTIN and Uzbekistan President KARIMOV

signed an "alliance" treaty, which included provisions for economic

and business cooperation. Russian businesses have shown increased

interest in Uzbekistan, especially in mining, telecom, and oil and gas. In December 2005, the Russians opened a "Trade House" to support and develop Russian-Uzbek business and economic ties.

Vanuatu

This South Pacific island economy is based primarily on small-scale agriculture, which provides a living for 65% of the population. Fishing, offshore financial services, and tourism, with about 50,000 visitors in 2004, are other mainstays of the economy.

Mineral deposits are negligible; the country has no known petroleum

deposits. A small light industry sector caters to the local market.

Tax revenues come mainly from import duties. Economic

development is

hindered by dependence on relatively few commodity exports, vulnerability to natural disasters, and long distances from main markets and between constituent islands. GDP growth rose less than

3% on average in the 1990s. In response to foreign concerns, the government has promised to tighten regulation of its offshore financial center. In mid-2002 the government stepped up efforts to boost tourism. Agriculture, especially livestock farming, is a second target for growth. Australia and New Zealand are the main suppliers of tourists and foreign aid.

Venezuela

Venezuela continues to be highly dependent on the petroleum sector, accounting for roughly one-third of GDP, around 80% of export earnings, and over half of government operating revenues. Government revenue also has been bolstered by increased

tax collection, which has surpassed its 2005 collection goal by almost 50%. Tax revenue is the primary source of non-oil revenue, which accounts for 53% of the 2006 budget. A disastrous two-month

national oil strike, from December 2002 to February 2003, temporarily halted economic activity. The economy remained in depression in 2003, declining by 9.2% after an 8.9% fall in 2002. Output recovered strongly in 2004-2005, aided by high oil prices and

strong consumption growth. Venezuela continues to be an important

source of crude oil for the US market. Both inflation and unemployment remain fundamental problems.

Vietnam

Vietnam is a densely-populated, developing country that in the last 30 years has had to recover from the ravages of war, the

loss of financial support from the old Soviet Bloc, and the rigidities of a centrally-planned economy. Substantial progress was achieved from 1986 to 1997 in moving forward from an extremely low

level of development and significantly reducing poverty. Growth averaged around 9% per year from 1993 to 1997. The 1997 Asian financial crisis highlighted the problems in the Vietnamese economy

and temporarily allowed opponents of reform to slow progress toward

a market-oriented economy. GDP growth averaged 6.8% per year from

1997 to 2004 even against the background of the Asian financial crisis and a global recession, and growth hit 8% in 2005. Since 2001, however, Vietnamese authorities have reaffirmed their commitment to economic liberalization and international integration.

They have moved to implement the structural reforms needed to modernize the economy and to produce more competitive, export-driven

industries. Vietnam's membership in the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)

and entry into force of the US-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement in

December 2001 have led to even more rapid changes in Vietnam's trade

and economic regime. Vietnam's exports to the US doubled in 2002 and

again in 2003. Vietnam hopes to become a member of the WTO in 2006.

Among other benefits, accession would allow Vietnam to take advantage of the phase out of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, which eliminated quotas on textiles and clothing for WTO

partners on 1 January 2005. Agriculture's share of economic output

has continued to shrink, from about 25% in 2000 to 21% in 2005. Deep

poverty, defined as a percent of the population living under \$1 per day, has declined significantly and is now smaller than that of China, India, and the Philippines. Vietnam is working to promote job

creation to keep up with the country's high population growth rate.

However, high levels of inflation have prompted Vietnamese authorities to tighten monetary and fiscal policies.

Virgin Islands

Tourism is the primary economic activity, accounting for 80% of GDP and employment. The islands normally host 2 million

visitors a year. The manufacturing sector consists of petroleum refining, textiles, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and watch assembly. The agricultural sector is small, with most food being imported. International business and financial services are small but growing components of the economy. One of the world's largest

petroleum refineries is at Saint Croix. The islands are subject to substantial damage from storms. The government is working to improve

fiscal discipline, to support construction projects in the private sector, to expand tourist facilities, to reduce crime, and to protect the environment.

Wake Island

Economic activity is limited to providing services to military personnel and contractors located on the island. All food and manufactured goods must be imported.

Wallis and Futuna

The economy is limited to traditional subsistence agriculture, with about 80% labor force earnings from agriculture (coconuts and vegetables), livestock (mostly pigs), and fishing. About 4% of the population is employed in government. Revenues come from French Government subsidies, licensing of fishing rights to Japan and South Korea, import taxes, and remittances from expatriate workers in New Caledonia.

West Bank

The West Bank - the larger of the two areas under the Palestinian Authority (PA)- has experienced a general decline in economic growth and a degradation in economic conditions made worse since the second intifadah began in September 2000. The downturn has been largely the result of the Israeli closure policies - the imposition of border closures in response to security incidents in Israel - which disrupted labor and commodity market relationships.

In 2001, and even more severely in 2002, Israeli military measures in PA areas resulted in the destruction of much capital plant, the disruption of administrative structure, and widespread business closures. Including the Gaza Strip, the UN estimates that more than

100,000 Palestinians out of the 125,000 who used to work in Israeli

settlements, or in joint industrial zones, have lost their jobs.

International aid of \$2 billion to the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 2004 prevented the complete collapse of the economy and allowed some

reforms in the government's financial operations. In 2005, high

unemployment and limited trade opportunities, due to continued closures both within the West Bank and externally, stymied growth.

Western Sahara

Western Sahara depends on pastoral nomadism, fishing, and phosphate mining as the principal sources of income for the population. The territory lacks sufficient rainfall for sustainable agricultural production, and most of the food for the urban population must be imported. All trade and other economic activities

are controlled by the Moroccan Government. Moroccan energy interests

in 2001 signed contracts to explore for oil off the coast of Western Sahara, which has angered the Polisario. Incomes and standards of living in Western Sahara are substantially below the Moroccan level.

World

Global output rose by 4.4% in 2005, led by China (9.3%), India (7.6%), and Russia (5.9%). The other 14 successor nations of the USSR and the other old Warsaw Pact nations again experienced widely

divergent growth rates; the three Baltic nations continued as strong

performers, in the 7% range of growth. Growth results posted by the

major industrial countries varied from no gain for Italy to a strong gain by the United States (3.5%). The developing nations also varied

in their growth results, with many countries facing population increases that erode gains in output. Externally, the nation-state, as a bedrock economic-political institution, is steadily losing control over international flows of people, goods, funds, and technology. Internally, the central government often finds its

control over resources slipping as separatist regional movements - typically based on ethnicity - gain momentum, e.g., in many of the successor states of the former Soviet Union, in the former Yugoslavia, in India, in Iraq, in Indonesia, and in Canada. Externally, the central government is losing decisionmaking powers

to international bodies, notably the EU. In Western Europe, governments face the difficult political problem of channeling resources away from welfare programs in order to increase investment

and strengthen incentives to seek employment. The addition of 80 million people each year to an already overcrowded globe is exacerbating the problems of pollution, desertification, underemployment, epidemics, and famine. Because of their own internal problems and priorities, the industrialized countries devote insufficient resources to deal effectively with the poorer areas of the world, which, at least from an economic point of view,

are becoming further marginalized. The introduction of the euro as

the common currency of much of Western Europe in January 1999, while

paving the way for an integrated economic powerhouse, poses economic

risks because of varying levels of income and cultural and political differences among the participating nations. The terrorist attacks on the US on 11 September 2001 accentuated a further growing risk to

global prosperity, illustrated, for example, by the reallocation of resources away from investment to anti-terrorist programs. The opening of war in March 2003 between a US-led coalition and Iraq added new uncertainties to global economic prospects. After the coalition victory, the complex political difficulties and the high economic cost of establishing domestic order in Iraq became major

global problems that continued into 2006.

Yemen

Yemen, one of the poorest countries in the Arab world, has reported meager growth since 2000. Its economic fortunes depend mostly on oil. Oil revenues increased in 2005 due to higher prices. Yemen was on an IMF-supported structural adjustment program designed

to modernize and streamline the economy, which led to substantial

foreign debt relief and restructuring. However, government dedication to the program waned in 2001 for political reasons. Yemen

is struggling to control excessive spending and rampant corruption.

The people have grown increasingly upset over the economic situation. In July 2005, a reduction in fuel subsidies sparked riots; over 20 Yemenis were killed and hundreds were injured.

Zambia

Despite progress in privatization and budgetary reform, Zambia's economic growth remains somewhat below the 6%-7% needed to

reduce poverty significantly. Privatization of government-owned copper mines relieved the government from covering mammoth losses

generated by the industry and greatly improved the chances for copper mining to return to profitability and spur economic growth.

Copper output has increased steadily since 2004, due to higher copper prices and the opening of new mines. The maize harvest was

again good in 2005, helping boost GDP and agricultural exports. Cooperation continues with international bodies on programs to reduce poverty, including a new lending arrangement with the

IMF in

the second quarter of 2004. A tighter monetary policy will help cut

inflation, but Zambia still has a serious problem with high public debt.

Zimbabwe

The government of Zimbabwe faces a wide variety of difficult economic problems as it struggles with an unsustainable fiscal deficit, an overvalued exchange rate, soaring inflation, and bare shelves. Its 1998-2002 involvement in the war in the Democratic

Republic of the Congo, for example, drained hundreds of millions of

dollars from the economy. Badly needed support from the IMF has been

suspended because of the government's arrears on past loans, which

it began repaying in 2005. The official annual inflation rate rose from 32% in 1998, to 133% at the end of 2004, and 585% at the end of

2005, although private sector estimates put the figure much higher.

Meanwhile, the official exchange rate fell from 24 Zimbabwean dollars per US dollar in 1998 to 96,000 in mid-January 2006. The government's land reform program, characterized by chaos and violence, has badly damaged the commercial farming sector, the traditional source of exports and foreign exchange and the provider

of 400,000 jobs, turning Zimbabwe into a net importer of food products.

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

Bahrain

gas 20 km; oil 52 km (2006)

Bangladesh

gas 2,604 km (2006)

Belarus

gas 5,223 km; oil 2,321 km; refined products 1,686 km (2006)

Belgium

gas 1,561 km; oil 158 km; refined products 535 km (2006)

Bolivia

gas 4,860 km; liquid petroleum gas 47 km; oil 2,475 km;
refined products 1,589 km; unknown (oil/water) 247 km (2006)

Brazil

condensate/gas 244 km; gas 11,669 km; liquid petroleum gas
341 km; oil 5,212 km; refined products 4,755 km (2006)

Brunei

gas 672 km; oil 463 km (2006)

Bulgaria

gas 2,505 km; oil 339 km; refined products 156 km (2006)

Burma

gas 2,224 km; oil 558 km (2006)

Cameroon

gas 70 km; liquid petroleum gas 9 km; oil 1,107 km (2006)

Canada

crude and reined oil 23,564 km; liquid petroleum gas 74,980
km (2005)

Chad

oil 205 km (2006)

Chile

gas 2,567 km; gas/lpg 42 km; liquid petroleum gas 539 km; oil 1,003 km; refined products 757 km; unknown (oil/water) 97 km (2006)

China

gas 22,664 km; oil 15,256 km; refined products 6,106 km (2006)

Colombia

gas 4,360 km; oil 6,140 km; refined products 3,158 km (2006)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

gas 54 km; oil 78 km (2006)

Congo, Republic of the gas 89 km; liquid petroleum gas 4 km; oil 744 km (2006)

Costa Rica

refined products 242 km (2006)

Cote d'Ivoire

condensate 109 km; gas 240 km; oil 112 km (2006)

Croatia

gas 1,340 km; oil 583 km (2006)

Cuba

gas 49 km; oil 230 km (2006)

Czech Republic

gas 7,010 km; oil 547 km; refined products 94 km (2006)

Denmark

condensate 12 km; gas 3,931 km; oil 626 km; oil/gas/water 2

km (2006)

Ecuador

extra heavy crude 578 km; gas 71 km; oil 1,386 km; refined products 1,185 km (2006)

Egypt

condensate 464 km; condensate/gas 94 km; gas 6,021 km; liquid petroleum gas 897 km; oil 5,120 km; oil/gas/water 36 km; refined products 897 km (2006)

Equatorial Guinea condensate 46 km; condensate/gas 5 km; gas 47 km; oil 31 km (2006)

Estonia

gas 859 km (2006)

Finland

gas 694 km (2006)

France

gas 14,588 km; oil 3,024 km; refined products 4,889 km (2006)

Gabon

gas 272 km; oil 1,354 km (2006)

Georgia

gas 1,349 km; oil 1,010 km (2006)

Germany

condensate 37 km; gas 25,035 km; oil 3,546 km; refined products 3,827 km (2006)

Ghana

oil 13 km; refined products 316 km (2006)

Greece

gas 1,166 km; oil 94 km (2006)

Guatemala

oil 480 km (2006)

Hungary

gas 4,397 km; oil 990 km; refined products 335 km (2006)

India

condensate/gas 8 km; gas 5,184 km; liquid petroleum gas 1,993 km; oil 6,500 km; refined products 6,152 km (2006)

Indonesia

condensate 944 km; condensate/gas 135 km; gas 9,175 km; oil 7,684 km; oil/gas/water 89 km; refined products 1,367 km (2006)

Iran

condensate 7 km; condensate/gas 397 km; gas 17,099 km; liquid petroleum gas 570 km; oil 8,521 km; refined products 7,808 km (2006)

Iraq

gas 2,228 km; liquid petroleum gas 918 km; oil 5,506 km; refined products 1,637 km (2006)

Ireland

gas 1,728 km (2006)

Israel

gas 193 km; oil 442 km; refined products 261 km (2006)

Italy

gas 17,589 km; oil 1,136 km (2006)

Japan

gas 8,015 km; oil 170 km; oil/gas/water 60 km (2006)

Jordan

gas 426 km; oil 49 km (2006)

Kazakhstan

condensate 658 km; gas 11,019 km; oil 10,338 km; refined products 1,095 km (2006)

Kenya

refined products 894 km (2006)

Korea, North

oil 154 km (2006)

Korea, South

gas 1,482 km; refined products 827 km (2006)

Kuwait

gas 269 km; oil 540 km; refined products 57 km (2006)

Kyrgyzstan

gas 254 km; oil 16 km (2006)

Laos

refined products 540 km (2006)

Latvia

gas 1,097 km; oil 82 km; refined products 415 km (2006)

Lebanon

gas 43 km (2006)

Libya

condensate 882 km; gas 3,481 km; oil 6,916 km (2006)

Liechtenstein

gas 20 km (2006)

Lithuania

gas 1,696 km; oil 228 km; refined products 121 km (2006)

Luxembourg

gas 155 km (2006)

Macedonia

gas 268 km; oil 120 km (2006)

Malaysia

condensate 282 km; gas 5,372 km; oil 1,715 km;
oil/gas/water 19 km; refined products 114 km (2006)

Mexico

gas 22,705 km; liquid petroleum gas 1,875 km; oil 8,688 km;
oil/gas/water 228 km; refined products 6,520 km (2006)

Moldova

gas 606 km (2006)

Morocco

gas 715 km; oil 285 km (2006)

Mozambique

gas 918 km; refined products 294 km (2006)

Netherlands

condensate 81 km; gas 7,229 km; oil 578 km; refined
products 716 km (2006)

New Zealand

condensate 224 km; gas 1,693 km; liquid petroleum gas 45
km; oil 280 km; refined products 288 km (2006)

Nicaragua

oil 54 km (2006)

Nigeria

condensate 126 km; gas 2,812 km; liquid petroleum gas 125 km; oil 4,278 km; refined products 3,517 km (2006)

Norway

condensate 508 km; gas 5,910 km; oil 2,557 km; oil/gas/water 746 km (2006)

Oman

gas 4,072 km; oil 3,405 km (2006)

Pakistan

gas 10,257 km; oil 2,001 km (2006)

Papua New Guinea

oil 264 km (2006)

Peru

gas 983 km; gas/lpg 61 km; liquid natural gas 106 km; liquid petroleum gas 517 km; oil 1,754 km; refined products 13 km (2006)

Philippines

gas 565 km; oil 135 km; refined products 105 km (2006)

Poland

gas 13,552 km; oil 1,384 km; refined products 777 km (2006)

Portugal

gas 1,099 km; oil 8 km; refined products 174 km (2006)

Qatar

condensate 319 km; condensate/gas 209 km; gas 1,024 km; liquid petroleum gas 87 km; oil 844 km (2006)

Romania

gas 3,508 km; oil 2,427 km (2006)

Russia

condensate 122 km; gas 156,285 km; oil 72,283 km; refined products 13,658 km (2006)

Saudi Arabia

condensate 212 km; gas 1,880 km; liquid petroleum gas 1,183 km; oil 4,531 km; refined products 1,150 km (2006)

Senegal

gas 43 km (2006)

Serbia

gas 3,177 km; oil 393 km (2006)

Singapore

gas 139 km; refined products 8 km (2006)

Slovakia

gas 6,769 km; oil 416 km (2006)

Slovenia

gas 2,526 km; oil 11 km (2006)

South Africa

condensate 100 km; gas 1,062 km; oil 966 km; refined products 1,354 km (2006)

Spain

gas 7,962 km; oil 622 km; refined products 3,447 km (2006)

Sudan

gas 156 km; oil 3,930 km; refined products 1,613 km (2006)

Suriname

oil 51 km (2006)

Sweden

gas 798 km (2006)

Switzerland

gas 1,831 km; oil 94 km; refined products 7 km (2006)

Syria

gas 2,764 km; oil 2,000 km (2006)

Taiwan

condensate 25 km; gas 661 km (2006)

Tajikistan

gas 549 km; oil 38 km (2006)

Tanzania

gas 254 km; oil 872 km (2006)

Thailand

gas 3,760 km; refined products 379 km (2006)

Trinidad and Tobago condensate 253 km; gas 1,278 km; oil 571 km (2006)

Tunisia

gas 2,945 km; oil 1,227 km; refined products 351 km (2006)

Turkey

gas 4,621 km; oil 3,543 km (2006)

Turkmenistan

gas 6,441 km; oil 1,361 km (2006)

Ukraine

gas 19,951 km; oil 4,514 km; refined products 4,211 km (2006)

United Arab Emirates

condensate 520 km; gas 2,580 km; liquid

petroleum gas 300 km; oil 2,950 km; oil/gas/water 5 km; refined

products 156 km (2006)

United Kingdom

condensate 565 km; condensate/gas 6 km; gas 21,575 km; liquid petroleum gas 59 km; oil 5,094 km; oil/gas/water 161 km;
refined products 4,444 km (2006)

United States

petroleum products 244,620 km; natural gas 548,665 km (2003)

Uruguay

gas 257 km; oil 160 km (2006)

Uzbekistan

gas 9,594 km; oil 868 km (2006)

Venezuela

extra heavy crude 992 km; gas 5,369 km; oil 7,607 km;
refined products 1,681 km; unknown (oil/water) 141 km (2006)

Vietnam

condensate/gas 432 km; gas 163 km; oil 50 km; refined products 206 km (2006)

Yemen

gas 71 km; liquid petroleum gas 22 km; oil 1,284 km (2006)

Zambia

oil 771 km (2006)

Zimbabwe

refined products 261 km (2006)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

Farooq

NIJZRABEE]; Hezb-e-Jamhoree Khwahan [Sibghatullah SANJAR];

Hezb-e-Kar Wa Tawsiha-e-Afghanistan [Zulfiar OMID];

Hezb-e-Libral-e-Aazadee Khwa-e-Mardum-e-Afghanistan [Ajmal SOHAIL];

Hezb-e-Mili Afghanistan [Abdul Rasheed AARYAN]; Hezb-e-Mili Wahdat-e-Aqwam-e-Islami Afghanistan [Mohammad Shah KHOGYANEE];

Hezb-e-Nuhzhat-e-Mili Afghanistan [Ahmad Wali MASOUD];

Hezb-e-Paiwand-e-Mili Afghanistan [Said Mansoor NADIRI];

Hezb-e-Rastakhaiz-e-Islami Mardum-e-Afghanistan [Said ZAHIR];

Hezb-e-Refah-e-Mardum-e-Afghanistan [Mia Gul WASEEQ];

Hezb-e-Risalat-e-Mardum-e-Afghanistan [Noor Aqa ROEEN];

Hezb-e-Sahadat-e-Mardum-e-Afghanistan [Mohammad Zubair PAIROZ];

Hezb-e-Sahadat-e-Mili Wa Islami Afghanistan [Mohammad Usman SALIGZADA]; Hezb-e-Sulh-e-Mili Islami Aqwam-e-Afghanistan [Abdul

Qahir SHARYATEE]; Hezb-e-Sulh Wa Wahdat-e-Mili Afghanistan [Abdul

Qadir IMAMEE]; Hezb-e-Tafahum-e-Wa Democracy Afghanistan [Ahamad

SHAHEEN]; Hezb-e-Wahdat-e-Islami Afghanistan [Mohammad Karim

KHALILI]; Hezb-e-Wahdat-e-Islami Mardum-e-Afghanistan [Ustad Mohammad MOHAQQEQ]; Hezb-e-Wahdat-e-Mili Afghanistan [Abdul Rasheed

JALILI]; Jamahat-ul-Dahwat ilal Qurhan-wa-Sunat-ul-Afghanistan [Mawlawee Samiullah NAJEEBEE]; Jombesh-e Milli [Abdul Rashid DOSTAM]; Mahaz-e-Mili Islami Afghanistan [Said Ahmad GAILANEE];

Majmah-e-Mili Fahaleen-e-Sulh-e-Afghanistan [Shams ul Haq Noor SHAMS]; Nuhzat-e-Aazadee Wa Democracy Afghanistan [Abdul Raqeeb

Jawid KUHISTANEE]; Nuhzat-e-Hambastagee Mili Afghanistan [Peer Said

Ishaq GAILANEE]; Sazman-e-Islami Afghanistan-e-Jawan [Siad Jawad

HUSSAINEE]; Tahreek Wahdat-e-Mili [Sultan Mahmood DHAZI] (30 Sep 2004)

Albania

Agrarian Environmentalist Party or PAA [Lufter XHUVELI]; Christian Democratic Party or PDK [Nikolle LESI]; Communist Party of

Albania or PKSH [Hysni MILLOSHI]; Democratic Alliance Party or DAP

[Neritan CEKA]; Democratic Party or PD [Sali BERISHA]; Legality Movement Party or PLL [Ekrem SPAHIU]; Liberal Union Party or PBL

[Arjan STAROVA]; National Front Party (Balli Kombetar) or BNK [Adriatik ALIMADHI]; New Democratic Party or PDR [Genc POLLO]; Party

of National Unity or PUK [Idajet BEQIRI]; Renewed Democratic Party

or PDRN [Dashmir SHEHI]; Republican Party or PR [Fatmir MEDIU];

Social Democracy Party or PDS [Paskal MILO]; Social Democratic Party

or PSD [Skender GJINUSHI]; Socialist Movement for Integration or LSI

[Ilir META]; Socialist Party or PS [Edi RAMA]; Union for Human Rights Party or PBDNj [Vangjel DULE]

Algeria

Algerian National Front or FNA [Moussa TOUATI]; National Democratic Rally (Rassemblement National Democratique) or RND [Ahmed

OUYAHIA, secretary general]; Islamic Salvation Front or FIS (outlawed April 1992) [Ali BELHADJ, Dr. Abassi MADANI, Rabeh KEBIR];

National Entente Movement or MEN [Ali BOUKHAZNA]; National Liberation Front or FLN [Abdelaziz BELKHADEM, secretary general];

National Reform Movement or Islah (formerly MRN) [Abdellah DJABALLAH]; National Renewal Party or PRA [Yacine TERKMANE];

Progressive Republican Party [Khadir DRISS]; Rally for Culture and

Democracy or RCD [Said SADI]; Renaissance Movement or EnNahda

Movement [Fatah RABEI]; Socialist Forces Front or FFS [Hocine Ait

AHMED, secretary general]; Social Liberal Party or PSL [Ahmed KHELIL]; Society of Peace Movement or MSP [Boudjerra SOLTANI];

Workers Party or PT [Louisa HANOUN]

note: a law banning political parties based on religion was enacted in March 1997

American Samoa

Democratic Party [Oreta M. TOGAFAU]; Republican Party [Tautai A. F. FAALEVAO]

Andorra

Andorran Democratic Center Party or CDA (formerly Democratic Party or PD); Century 21 or S21 [Enric TARRADO]; Liberal Party of

Andorra or PLA (formerly Liberal Union or UL) [Albert PINTAT]; Social Democratic Party or PS (formerly part of National Democratic

Group or AND) [Jaume BARTUMEU CASSANY]

Angola

Liberal Democratic Party or PLD [Analia de Victoria PEREIRA]; National Front for the Liberation of Angola or FNLA [disputed leadership: Lucas NGONDA, Holden ROBERTO]; National Union for the Total Independence of Angola or UNITA [Isaias SAMAKUVA] (largest opposition party); Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola or MPLA [Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS] (ruling party in power since 1975); Social Renewal Party or PRS [disputed leadership: Eduardo KUANGANA, Antonio MUACHICUNGO] note: about a dozen minor parties participated in the 1992 elections but only won a few seats; they and the other 115 smaller parties have little influence in the National Assembly

Anguilla

Anguilla United Movement or AUM [Hubert HUGHES]; The Anguilla United Front or AUF [Osbourne FLEMING, Victor BANKS], a coalition of the Anguilla Democratic Party or ADP and the Anguilla National Alliance or ANA; Anguilla Progressive Party or APP [Roy ROGERS]; Anguilla Strategic Alternative or ANSA [Edison BAIRD]

Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua Labor Party or ALP [Lester Bryant BIRD]; Barbuda People's Movement or BPM [Thomas H. FRANK]; National Democratic Congress [Tillman THOMAS]; United Progressive Party or UPP [Baldwin SPENCER] (a coalition of three opposition parties -

Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement or ACLM, Progressive Labor Movement or PLM, United National Democratic Party or UNDP)

Argentina

Alternative for a Republic of Equals or ARI [Elisa CARRIO]; Front for Victory or FV [Nestor KIRCHNER]; Interbloque

Federal or IF (a broad coalition of approximately 12 parties including RECREAR); Justicialist Front or FJ [Eduardo DUHALDE];

Justicialist Party or PJ (Peronist umbrella political organization); Radical Civic Union or UCR [Roberto IGLESIAS]; Republican Initiative

Alliance or PRO (including Federal Recreate Movement or RECREAR

[Ricardo LOPEZ MURPHY] and Commitment for Change or CPC [Mauricio

MACRI]); Socialist Party or PS [Ruben GIUSTINIANI]; Union For All

[Patricia BULLRICH]; several provincial parties

Armenia

Agro-Industrial Party [Vladimir BADALYAN]; Armenia Party [Myasnik MALKHASYAN]; Armenian National Movement or ANM [Alex

ARZUMANYAN, chairman]; Armenian Ramkavar Liberal Party or HRAK

[Harutyun MIRZAKHANYAN, chairman]; Armenian Revolutionary Federation

("Dashnak" Party) or ARF [Levon MKRTCHYAN]; Democratic Party [Aram

SARKISYAN]; Justice Bloc (comprised of the Democratic Party, National Democratic Party, National Democratic Union, the People's

Party, and the Republic Party) [Stepan DEMIRCHYAN]; National Democratic Party [Shavarsh KOCHARIAN]; National Democratic Union or

NDU [Vazgen MANUKIAN]; National Revival Party [Albert BAZEYAN];

National Unity Party [Artashes GEGHAMYAN, chairman]; People's Party

of Armenia [Stepan DEMIRCHYAN]; Republic Party [Aram SARKISYAN,

chairman]; Republican Party or RPA [Andranik MARGARYAN]; Rule of Law

Party [Samvel BALASANYAN]; Union of Constitutional Rights [Hrant

KHACHATURYAN]; United Labor Party [Gurgen ARSENYAN]

Aruba

Aliansa/Aruban Social Movement or MSA [Robert WEVER]; Aruban

Liberal Organization or OLA [Glenbert CROES]; Aruban Patriotic Movement or MPA [Monica ARENDS-KOCK]; Aruban Patriotic Party or PPA

[Benny NISBET]; Aruban People's Party or AVP [Mike EMAN]; People's

Electoral Movement Party or MEP [Nelson O. ODUBER]; Real Democracy

or PDR [Andin BIKKER]; RED [Rudy LAMPE]; Workers Political Platform

or PTT [Gregorio WOLFF]

Australia

Australian Democrats [Lyn ALLISON]; Australian Greens [Bob BROWN]; Australian Labor Party [Kevin RUDD]; Country Liberal Party

[Jodeen CARNEY]; Family First Party [Steve FIELDING]; Liberal Party

[John Winston HOWARD]; The Nationals [Mark VAILE]

Austria

Alliance for the Future of Austria or BZOe [Joerg HAIDER];
Austrian People's Party or OeVP [Wolfgang SCHUESSEL]; Freedom
Party
of Austria or FPÖ [Heinz Christian STRACHE]; Social Democratic
Party of Austria or SPÖ [Alfred GUSENBAUER]; The Greens
[Alexander
VAN DER BELLEN]

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan Popular Front or APF [Ali KARIMLI, leader of
"Reform" faction; Mirmahmud MIRALI-OGU, leader of "Classic"
faction]; Civic Solidarity Party or CSP [Sabir RUSTAMKHANLY];
Civic
Union Party [Ayaz MUTALIBOV]; Communist Party of Azerbaijan
or CPA
[Ramiz AHMADOV]; Compatriot Party [Mais SAFARLI];
Democratic Party
for Azerbaijan or DPA [Rasul QULIYEV, chairman]; Justice Party
[Ilyas ISMAILOV]; Liberal Party of Azerbaijan [Lala Shovkat
HACIYEVA]; Motherland Party; Musavat [Isa GAMBAR,
chairman]; Yeni
Azerbaijan Party; Party for National Independence of Azerbaijan
or
PNIA [Etibar MAMMADLI, chairman]; Social Democratic Party of
Azerbaijan or SDP [Araz ALIZADE and Ayaz MUTALIBOV]
note: opposition parties regularly factionalize and form new
parties

Bahamas, The

Free National Movement or FNM [Hubert INGRAHAM];
Progressive Liberal Party or PLP [Perry CHRISTIE]

Bahrain

political parties prohibited but political societies were legalized per a July 2005 law

Bangladesh

Awami League or AL [Sheikh HASINA]; Bangladesh Communist Party or BCP [Saifuddin Ahmed MANIK]; Bangladesh Nationalist Party

or BNP [Khaleda ZIA]; Islami Oikya Jote or IOJ [Mufti Fazlul Haq AMINI]; Jamaat-e-Islami Bangladesh or JIB [Motiur Rahman NIZAMI];

Jatiya Party or JP (Ershad faction) [Hussain Mohammad ERSHAD];

Jatiya Party (Manzur faction) [Naziur Rahman MANZUR]; Liberal Democratic Party or LDP [Badrudozza CHOWDHURY and Oli AHMED]

Barbados

Barbados Labor Party or BLP [Owen ARTHUR]; Democratic Labor Party or DLP [David THOMPSON]

Belarus

pro-government parties: Agrarian Party or AP [Mikhail SHIMANSKY]; Belarusian Communist Party or KPB; Belarusian Patriotic

Movement (Belarusian Patriotic Party) or BPR [Nikolai ULAKHOVICH,

chairman]; Liberal Democratic Party of Belarus [Sergei GAYDUKEVICH];

Party of Labor and Justice [Viktor SOKOLOV]; Social-Sports Party [Vladimir ALEXANDROVICH]

opposition parties: 10 Plus Coalition [Alyaksandr MILINKEVICH], includes: Belarusian Party of Communists or PKB [Syarhey KALYAKIN];

Belarusian Party of Labor (unregistered) [Aleksandr

BUKHOVOSTOV,

Leonid LEMESHONAK]; Belarusian Popular Front or BPF [Vintsyuk

VIACHORKA]; Belarusian Social-Democratic Gramada [Stanislav SHUSHKEVICH]; Green Party [Oleg GROMYKO]; Party of Freedom and

Progress (unregistered) [Vladimir NOVOSYAD]; United Civic Party or

UCP [Anatol LYABEDKA]; Women's Party "Nadezhda" [Valentina MATUSEVICH, chairperson]

other opposition includes: Belarusian Social-Democratic Party Nardonaya Hromada or BSDP NH [Alyaksandr KOZULIN, chairman];

Christian Conservative BPF [Zyanon PAZNIAK]; Ecological Party of

Greens [Mikhail KARTASH]; Party of Popular Accord [Sergei YERMAKK];

Republican Party [Vladimir BELAZOR]

Belgium

Flemish parties: Christian Democrats and Flemish or CD & V [Jo VANDEURZEN]; Flemish Liberal Democrats or VLD [Bart SOMERS];

GROEN! (formerly AGALEV, Flemish Greens) [Vera DUA]; New Flemish

Alliance or NVA [Bart DE WEVER]; Social Progressive Alternative or

SP.A [Johan Vande LANOTTE]; Spirit [Geert LAMBERT] (new party now

associated with SP.A); Vlaams Belang (Flemish Interest) or VB [Frank

VANHECKE]

Francophone parties: Ecolo (Francophone Greens) [Jean-Michel JAVAUX,

Isabelle DURANT, Claude BROUIR]; Humanist and Democratic Center of

CDH [Joelle MILQUET]; National Front or FN [Daniel FERET]; Reform

Movement or MR [Didier REYNERS]; Socialist Party or PS [Elio DI

RUPO]; other minor parties

Belize

People's United Party or PUP [Said MUSA]; United Democratic Party or UDP [Dean BARROW, party leader; Douglas SINGH, party chairman]

Benin

Alliance of Progress Forces or AFP; African Movement for Democracy and Progress or MADEP [Sefou FAGBOHOUN]; Democratic

Renewal Party or PRD [Adrien HOUNGBEDJI]; Impulse for Progress and

Democracy or IPD; Key Force or FC; Movement for Development and

Solidarity or MDS; Movement for Development by the Culture-Salute

Party-Congress of People for Progress Alliance or Alliance

MDC-PS-CPP; New Alliance or NA; Rally for Democracy and Progress or

RDP; Renaissance Party du Benin or RB [Nicephore SOGLO]; The Star

Alliance (Alliance E'toile) [Sacca LAFIA]; Union of Tomorrow's Benin

or UBF [Bruno AMOUSSOU]

note: approximately 20 additional minor parties

Bermuda

Progressive Labor Party or PLP [Ewart BROWN]; United Bermuda

Party or UBP [Wayne FURBERT]

Bhutan

no legal parties

Bolivia

Bolivian Socialist Falange or FSB [Romel PANTOJA]; Civic Solidarity Union or UCS [Johnny FERNANDEZ]; Free Bolivia Movement or

MBL [Franz BARRIOS]; Marshal of Ayacucho Institutional Vanguard or

VIMA [Freddy ZABALA]; Movement of the Revolutionary Left or MIR

[Jaime PAZ Zamora]; Movement Toward Socialism or MAS [Juan Evo

MORALES Ayma]; Movement Without Fear or MSM [Juan DEL GRANADO];

National Revolutionary Movement or MNR [Gonzalo SANCHEZ DE LOZADA];

New Republican Force or NFR [Manfred REYES-VILLA]; Pachakuti Indigenous Movement or MIP [Feliqe QUISPE Huanca]; Poder Democratico

Nacional or PODEMOS [Jorge Fernando QUIROGA Ramirez]; Socialist

Party or PS [Jeres JUSTINIANO]

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Alliance of Independent Social Democrats or

SNSD [Milorad DODIK]; Bosnian Party or BOSS [Mirnes AJANOVIC]; Civic

Democratic Party or GDS [Ibrahim SPAHIC]; Croat Christian Democratic

Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina or HKDU [Marin TOPIC]; Croat Party

of Rights or HSP [Zvonko JURISIC]; Croat Peasants Party or HSS

[Marko TADIC]; Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina

or HDZ-BH [Dragan COVIC]; Croatian Democratic Union 100 or HDZ100;

Croatian Peoples Union [Milenko BRKIC]; Democratic National Union or

DNZ [Rifet DOLIC]; Democratic Peoples Alliance or DNS [Marko PAVIC];

Liberal Democratic Party or LDS [Rasim KADIC]; New Croat Initiative

or NHI [Kresimir ZUBAK]; Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina or SBiH

[Haris SILAJDZIC]; Party for Democratic Action or SDA [Sulejman TIHIC]; Party of Democratic Progress or PDP [Mladen IVANIC]; Serb

Democratic Party or SDS [Dragan CAVIC]; Serb Radical Party of the

Republika Srpska or SRS-RS [Milanko MIHAJLICA]; Serb Radical Party-Dr. Vojislav Seselj or SRS-VS [Radislav KANJERIC]; Social Democratic Party of BIH or SDP [Zlatko LAGUMDZIJA]; Social Democratic Union or SDU [Sejfudin TOKIC]; Socialist Party of Republika Srpska or SPRS [Petar DJOKIC]

Botswana

Botswana Alliance Movement or BAM [Ephraim Lepetu SETSHWAELO]; Botswana Congress Party or BCP [Otlaadisa KOOSALETSE];

Botswana Democratic Party or BDP [Festus G. MOGAE]; Botswana National Front or BNF [Otswoletse MOUPO]; Botswana Peoples Party or

BPP; MELS Movement of Botswana or MELS; New Democratic Front or NDF

note: a number of minor parties joined forces in 1999 to form the BAM but did not capture any parliamentary seats - includes the

United Action Party [Ephraim Lepetu SETSHWAELO]; the
Independence

Freedom Party or IFP [Motsamai MPHO]; the Botswana
Progressive Union

[D. K. KWELE]

Brazil

Brazilian Democratic Movement Party or PMDB [Federal Deputy
Michel TEMER]; Brazilian Labor Party or PTB [Flavio de CASTRO
MARTINEZ]; Brazilian Renewal Labor Party or PRTB [Jose Levy
Fidelix

DA CRUZ]; Brazilian Republican Party or PRB [Vitor Paulo Araujo
DOS

SANTOS]; Brazilian Social Democracy Party or PSDB [Senator
Tasso

JEREISSATI]; Brazilian Socialist Party or PSB [Federal Deputy
Eduardo Henrique Accioly CAMPOS]; Communist Party of Brazil
or PCdoB

[Jose Renato RABELO]; Democratic Labor Party or PDT [Carlos
Roberto

LUPI]; Democratic Socialist Party or PSD [Luis Marques MENDES];
Green Party or PV [Jose Luiz de Franca PENNA]; Humanist Party
of

Solidarity or PHS [leader NA]; Liberal Party or PL [Federal Deputy
Valdemar COSTA Neto]; National Order Reconstruction Party or
PRONA

[Federal Deputy Dr. Eneas Ferreira CARNEIRO]; Partido
Municipalista

Renovador or PMR [Natal Wellington Rodrigues FURUCHO];
Popular

Socialist Party or PPS [Federal Deputy Roberto FREIRE];
Progressive

Party or PP [Federal Deputy Pedro CORREA]; Social Christian
Party or

PSC [Vitor Jorge ABDALA NOSSEIS]; Workers' Party or PT [Ricardo Jose Ribeiro BERZOINI]

British Virgin Islands
Concerned Citizens Movement or CCM [Ethlyn SMITH]; National Democratic Party or NDP [Orlando SMITH]; United
Party or UP [Gregory MADURO]; Virgin Islands Party or VIP [Ralph T. O'NEAL]

Brunei
Brunei Solidarity National Party (PPKB) [Haji Mohd HATTA bin Haji Zainal Abidin]; National Development Party (NDP) [YASSIN Affendi]; People's Awareness Party (PAKAR) [Awang Haji MAIDIN bin
Haji Ahmad]
note: parties are small and have limited activity (2005)

Bulgaria
ATAKA (Attack Coalition) (coalition of parties headed by the Attack National Union); Attack National Union [Volen Siderov];
Bulgarian Agrarian National Union-People's Union or BANU [Anastasia
MOZER]; Bulgarian People's Union or BPU (coalition of UFD, IMRO, and
BANU); Bulgarian Socialist Party or BSP [Sergei STANISHEV]; Coalition for Bulgaria or CfB (coalition of parties dominated by BSP) [Sergei STANISHEV]; Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria or DSB [Ivan KOSTOV]; Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization
or
IMRO [Krasimir KARAKACHANOV]; Movement for Rights and Freedoms or

MRF [Ahmed DOGAN]; National Movement for Simeon II or NMS2 [Simeon

SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA]; New Time [Emil KOSHLUKOV]; Union of Democratic

Forces or UDF [Petar STOYANOV]; Union of Free Democrats or UFD

[Stefan SOFIYANSKI]; United Democratic Forces or UtDF (a coalition

of center-right parties dominated by UDF)

Burkina Faso

African Democratic Rally-Alliance for Democracy and Federation or RDA-ADF [Herman YAMEOGO]; Confederation for Federation

and Democracy or CFD [Amadou Diemdioda DICKO]; Congress for Democracy and Progress or CDP [Roch Marc-Christian KABORE]; Movement

for Tolerance and Progress or MTP [Nayabtigungou Congo KABORE];

Party for African Independence or PAI [Philippe OUEDRAOGO]; Party

for Democracy and Progress or PDP [Joseph KI-ZERBO]; Socialist Party

or PS; Union of Greens for the Development of Burkina Faso or UVDB

[Ram OVEDRAGO]

Burma

National League for Democracy or NLD [AUNG SHWE, chairman, AUNG SAN SUU KYI, general secretary]; National Unity Party or NUP

(pro-regime) [THA KYAW] (at last report); Shan Nationalities League

for Democracy or SNLD [HKUN HTUN OO]; and other smaller parties

Burundi

the three national, mainstream, governing parties are:

Burundi Democratic Front or FRODEBU [Leonce NGENDAKUMANA,

president]; National Council for the Defense of Democracy, Front for

the Defense of Democracy or CNDD-FDD [Hussein RADJABU, president];

Unity for National Progress or UPRONA [Aloys RUBUKA, president]

note: a multiparty system was introduced after 1998, included are: National Council for the Defense of Democracy or CNDD; National Resistance Movement for the Rehabilitation of the Citizen or MRC-Rurenzangemero [Epitace BANYAGANAKANDI]; Party for National

Redress or PARENA [Jean-Baptiste BAGAZA]

Cambodia

Cambodian Pracheachon Party (Cambodian People's Party) or CPP [CHEA SIM]; National United Front for an Independent, Neutral,

Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia or FUNCINPEC [KEV PUT REAKSMEI];

Sam Rangsi Party or SRP [SAM RANGSI]

Cameroon

Cameroonian Democratic Union or UDC [Adamou Ndam NJOYA]; Democratic Rally of the Cameroon People or RDCP [Paul BIYA]; Movement for the Defense of the Republic or MDR [Dakole DAISSALA];

Movement for the Liberation and Development of Cameroon or MLDC

[Marcel YONDO]; Movement for the Youth of Cameroon or MYC [Dieudonne

TINA]; National Union for Democracy and Progress or UNDP

[Maigari

BELLO BOUBA]; Social Democratic Front or SDF [John FRU NDI];
Union

of Cameroonian Populations or UPC [Augustin Frederic KODOCK]

Canada

Bloc Quebecois [Gilles DUCEPPE]; Conservative Party of Canada
(a merger of the Canadian Alliance and the Progressive
Conservative

Party) [Stephen HARPER]; Green Party [Elizabeth MAY]; Liberal
Party

[Stephane DION]; New Democratic Party [Jack LAYTON]

Cape Verde

African Party for Independence of Cape Verde or PAICV
[Jose Maria Pereira NEVES, chairman]; Democratic Alliance for
Change

or ADM [Dr. Eurico MONTEIRO] (a coalition of PCD, PTS, and
UCID);

Democratic Christian Party or PDC [Manuel RODRIGUES,
chairman];

Democratic Renovation Party or PRD [Victor FIDALGO, president];
Democratic and Independent Cape Verdean Union or UCID
[Antonio

MONTEIRO]; Movement for Democracy or MPD [Agostinho
LOPES,

president]; Party for Democratic Convergence or PCD [Dr. Eurico
MONTEIRO, president]; Party of Work and Solidarity or PTS
[Isaias

RODRIGUES, president]; Social Democratic Party or PSD [Joao
ALEM,
president]

Cayman Islands

no national teams (loose groupings of political

organizations) were formed for the 2000 elections; United Democratic

Party or UDP [leader McKeewa BUSH]; People's Progressive Movement or

PPM [leader Kurt TIBBETTS]

Central African Republic

Alliance for Democracy and Progress or ADP

[Jacques MBOLIEDAS]; Central African Democratic Assembly or RDC

[Andre KOLINGBA]; Civic Forum or FC [Gen. Timothee MALENDOMA];

Democratic Forum for Modernity or FODEM [Charles MASSI]; Liberal

Democratic Party or PLD [Nestor KOMBO-NAGUEMON]; Movement for

Democracy and Development or MDD [David DACKO]; Movement for the

Liberation of the Central African People or MLPC [Ange-Felix PATASSE] (the party of deposed president); National Convergence or

KNK; Patriotic Front for Progress or FPP [Abel GOUMBA]; People's Union for the Republic or UPR [Pierre Sammy MAKFOY]; National Unity

Party or PUN [Jean-Paul NGOUPANDE]; Social Democratic Party or PSD

[Enoch LAKOUE]

Chad

Federation Action for the Republic or FAR [Ngarledjy YORONGAR];

National Rally for Development and Progress or RNDP [Delwa Kassire

COUMAKOYE]; National Union for Democracy and Renewal or UNDR [Saleh

KEBZABO]; Party for Liberty and Development or PLD [Ibni Oumar

Mahamat SALEH]; Patriotic Salvation Movement or MPS [Mahamat Saleh

AHMAT, chairman]; Rally for Democracy and Progress or RDP [Lol

Mahamat CHOUA]; Union for Democracy and Republic or UDR [Jean

ALINGUE]; Union for Renewal and Democracy or URD [Gen. Wadal

Abdelkader KAMOUGUE]

Chile

Alliance for Chile ("Alianza") or APC (including National Renewal or RN [Sergio DIEZ Urzia] and Independent Democratic Union

or UDI [Jovino NOVOA Vasquez]); Coalition of Parties for Democracy

("Concertacion") or CPD (including Christian Democratic Party or PDC

[Adolfo ZALDIVAR Larrain], Socialist Party or PS [Ricardo NUNEZ],

Party for Democracy or PPD [Victor BARRUETO], Radical Social Democratic Party or PRSD [Jose Antonio GOMEZ Urrutia]); Communist

Party or PC [Guillermo TEILLIER]

China

Chinese Communist Party or CCP [HU Jintao]; eight registered small parties controlled by CCP

Christmas Island

none

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

none

Colombia

Clandestine Communist Party of Colombia or PCC [Jaime CAICEDO]; Colombian Conservative Party or PC [Carlos HOLGUIN Sardi];

Alternative Democratic Pole or PDA [Samuel MORENO Rojas]; Liberal

Party or PL [Cesar GAVIRIA]; Social National Unity Party or PSUN [Juan Manuel SANTOS]

note: Colombia has about 60 formally recognized political parties, most of which do not have a presence in either house of Congress

Comoros

Convention for the Renewal of the Comoros [AZALI Assowmani]; Camp of the Autonomous Islands (a coalition of parties organized by

the island Presidents in opposition to the Union President); Front National pour la Justice or FNJ [Ahmed RACHID] (Islamic party in opposition); Mouvement pour la Democratie et le Progress or MDP-NGDC

[Abbas DJOUSSOUF]; Parti Comorien pour la Democratie et le Progress

or PCDP [Ali MROUDJAE]; Rassemblement National pour le Development

or RND [Omar TAMOU, Abdoulhamid AFFRAITANE]

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Democratic Social Christian Party

or PDSC [Andre BO-BOLIKO]; Forces for Renovation for Union and Solidarity or FONUS [Joseph OLENGHANKOY]; National Congolese

Lumumbist Movement or MNC [Francois LUMUMBA]; Popular Movement of

the Revolution or MPR (three factions: MPR-Fait Prive [Catherine

NZUZI wa Mbombo]; MPR/Vunduaawe [Felix VUNDUAWE]; MPR/Mananga

[MANANGA Dintoka Mpholo]); Unified Lumumbast Party or PALU [Antoine

GIZENGA]; Union for Democracy and Social Progress or UDPS [Etienne

TSHISEKEDI wa Mulumba]; Union of Federalists and Independent Republicans or UFERI (two factions: UFERI [Lokambo OMOKOKO];

UFERI/OR [Adolph Kishwe MAYA])

Congo, Republic of the
the most important of the many parties are
the Democratic and Patriotic Forces or FDP [Denis SASSOUNGUESSO,

president] (an alliance of Convention for Alternative Democracy, Congolese Labor Party or PCT, Liberal Republican Party, National Union for Democracy and Progress, Patriotic Union for the National

Reconstruction, and Union for the National Renewal); Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development or MCDDI [Michel

MAMPOUYA]; Pan-African Union for Social Development or UPADS [Martin

MBERI]; Rally for Democracy and Social Progress or RDPS [Jean-Pierre

Thystere TCHICAYA, president]; Rally for Democracy and the Republic

or RDR [Raymond Damasge NGOLLO]; Union for Democracy and Republic or

UDR; Union of Democratic Forces or UFD [Sebastian EBAO]

Cook Islands

Cook Islands Party or CIP [Henry PUNA]; Democratic Party or Demo [Dr. Terepai MAOATE]

Costa Rica

Authentic Member from Heredia [Jose SALAS]; Citizen

Action Party or PAC [Otton SOLIS]; Costa Rican Renovation Party
or

PRC [Gerardo Justo OROZCO Alvarez]; Democratic Force Party or
PFD

[Vladimir DE LA CRUZ]; General Union Party or PUGEN [Carlos
Alberto

FERNANDEZ Vega]; Homeland First or PP [Juan Jose VARGAS
Fallas];

Independent Worker Party or PIO [Jose Alberto CUBERO
Carmona];

Libertarian Movement Party or PML [Otto GUEVARA Guth];
National

Christian Alliance Party or ANC [Juan Carlos CHAVEZ Mora];
National

Integration Party or PIN [Walter MUNOZ Cespedes]; National
Liberation Party or PLN [Francisco Antonio PACHECO]; National
Patriotic Party or PPN [Daniel Enrique REYNOLDS Vargas];
National

Restoration Party or PRN [Carlos AVENDANO]; Nationalist
Democratic

Alliance or ADN [Jose Miguel VILLALOBOS Umana]; Patriotic
Union or

UP [Humberto ARCE Salas]; Social Christian Unity Party or PUSC
[Lorena VASQUEZ Badilla]; Union for Change Party or UPC
[Antonio

ALVAREZ Desanti]; United Leftist Coalition or IU [Humberto
VARGAS
Carbonel]

Cote d'Ivoire

Citizen's Democratic Union or UDCY [Eg Theodore MEL];

Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire-African Democratic Rally or

PDCI-RDA [Henri Konan BEDIE]; Ivorian Popular Front or FPI [Laurent GBAGBO]; Ivorian Worker's Party or PIT [Francis WODIE]; Rally of the Republicans or RDR [Alassane OUATTARA]; Union for Democracy and Peace or UDPCI [Paul Akoto YAO]; over 20 smaller parties

Croatia

Croatian Bloc or HB [Ivic PASALIC]; Croatian Christian Democratic Union or HKDU [Anto KOVACEVIC]; Croatian Democratic Union or HDZ [Ivo SANADER]; Croatian Party of Rights or HSP [Anto DJAPIC]; Croatian Peasant Party or HSS [Josip FRISCIC]; Croatian Pensioner Party or HSU [Vladimir JORDAN]; Croatian People's Party or HNS [Vesna PUSIC] (in 2005 party merged with Libra to become Croatian People's Party-Liberal Democrats or NS-LD [Vesna PUSIC]); Croatian Social Liberal Party or HSLS [Djurdja ADLESIC]; Croatian True Revival Party or HIP [Miroslav TUDJMAN]; Democratic Centre or DC [Vesna SKARE-OZBOLT]; Independent Democratic Serb Party or SDSS [Vojislav STANIMIROVIC]; Istrian Democratic Assembly or IDS [Ivan JAKOVIC]; Social Democratic Party of Croatia or SDP [Ivica RACAN]

Cuba

only party - Cuban Communist Party or PCC [Fidel CASTRO Ruz, first secretary]

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: Democratic Party or DIKO [Tassos PAPADOPOULOS]; Democratic Rally or DISY [Nikos ANASTASIADHIS];

European Democracy or EURO.DE [Prodromos PRODROMOU] (evolved from

For Europe which merged with New Horizons); European Party or EURO.KO [Demetris SYLLOURIS]; Fighting Democratic Movement or ADIK

[Dinos MIKHAILIDIS]; Green Party of Cyprus [George PERDIKIS]; Movement for Social Democracy United Democratic Union of Center or

KISOS [Yannakis OMIROU]; Progressive Party of the Working People or

AKEL (Communist Party) [Dimitrios CHRISTOFIAS]; United Democrats

Movement or EDE [Michalis PAPAPETROU]; north Cyprus: Democratic

Party or DP [Serder DENKTASH]; National Birth Party or UDP [Enver

EMIN]; National Unity Party or UBP [Dervis EROGLU]; Our Party or BP

[Okayay SADIKOGLU]; Patriotic Unity Movement or YBH [Alpay DURDURAN];

Peace and Democratic Movement [Mustafa AKINCI]; Republican Turkish

Party or CTP [Mehmet ALI TALAT]

Czech Republic

Christian Democratic Union-Czechoslovak People's

Party or KDU-CSL [Jan KASAL, chairman]; Civic Democratic Alliance or

ODA [Jirina NOVAKOVA, chairwoman]; Civic Democratic Party or ODS

[Mirek TOPOLANEK, chairman]; Communist Party of Bohemia

and Moravia

or KSCM [Vojtech FILIP, chairman]; Czech Social Democratic Party or

CSSD [Jiri PAROUBEK, chairman]; Freedom Union-Democratic Union or

US-DEU [Jan HADRAVA, chairman]; Green Party [Martin BURSIK, chairman]; Independent Democrats (NEZDEM) [Vladimir ZELEZNY,

chairman]; Party of Open Society (SOS) [Pavel NOVACEK, chairman];

Path of Change [Jiri LOBKOWITZ, chairman]; SNK-European Democrats or

SNK-ED [Jana HYBASKOVA, chairman]

Denmark

Christian Democrats (was Christian People's Party) [Bodil KORNBEK]; Conservative Party (sometimes known as Conservative People's Party) [Bendt BENDTSEN]; Danish People's Party [Pia KJAERGAARD]; Liberal Party [Anders Fogh RASMUSSEN]; Red-Green Unity

List (bloc includes Left Socialist Party, Communist Party of Denmark, Socialist Workers' Party) [collective leadership]; Social Democratic Party [Helle THORNING-SCHMIDT]; Social Liberal Party

(sometimes called the Radical Left) [Marianne JELVED, leader; Soren

BALD, chairman]; Socialist People's Party [Villy SOEVNDAL]

Djibouti

Democratic National Party or PND [ADEN Robleh Awaleh]; Democratic Renewal Party or PRD [Abdillahi HAMARITEH]; Djibouti

Development Party or PDD [Mohamed Daoud CHEHEM]; Front pour la

Restauration de l'Unite Democratique or FRUD [Ali Mohamed

DAOUD];

People's Progress Assembly or RPP [Ismail Omar GUELLEH]
(governing

party); Peoples Social Democratic Party or PPSD [Moumin Bahdon
FARAH]; Republican Alliance for Democracy or ARD [Ahmed Dini
AHMED];

Union for Democracy and Justice or UDJ

Dominica

Dominica Freedom Party or DFP [Charles SAVARIN]; Dominica
Labor Party or DLP [Roosevelt SKERRIT]; Dominica United
Workers
Party or UWP [Earl WILLIAMS]

Dominican Republic

Dominican Liberation Party or PLD [Leonel
FERNANDEZ Reyna]; Dominican Revolutionary Party or PRD
[Ramon
ALBURQUERQUE]; National Progressive Front [Vincent
CASTILLO,
Pelegrin CASTILLO]; Social Christian Reformist Party or PRSC
[Enrique ATUN]

East Timor

Associacao Social-Democrata Timorensis or ASDT [Francisco
Xavier do AMARAL]; Christian Democratic Party of Timor or PDC
[Antonio XIMENES]; Christian Democratic Union of Timor or UDC
[Vicente da Silva GUTERRES]; Democratic Party or PD [Fernando
de

ARAUJO]; People's Party of Timor or PPT [Jacob XAVIER];
Revolutionary Front of Independent East Timor or FRETILIN
[Francisco

Guterres Lu OLO]; Social Democrat Party of East Timor or PSD
[Mario

CARRASCALAO]; Socialist Party of Timor or PST [Pedro da

COSTA]; Sons

of the Mountain Warriors (also known as Association of Timorese Heroes) or KOTA [Clementino dos Reis AMARAL]; Timor Democratic Union

or UDT [Joao CARRASCALAO]; Timor Labor Party or PTT [Paulo Freitas

DA SILVA]; Timorese Nationalist Party or PNT [Abilio ARAUJO]

Ecuador

Concentration of Popular Forces or CFP [Averroes BUCARAM];

Democratic Left or ID [Guillermo LANDAZURI]; National Action

Institutional Renewal Party or PRIAN [Alvaro NOBOA];

Pachakutik

Movement [Gilberto TALAHUA]; Patriotic Society Party or PSP

[Lucio

GUTIERREZ Borbua]; Popular Democracy or DP [Dr. Juan Manuel

FUERTES]; Popular Democratic Movement or MPD [Gustavo

TERAN Acosta];

Radical Alfarista Front or FRA [Fabian ALARCON, director];

Roldosist

Party or PRE [Abdala BUCARAM Ortiz, director]; Social Christian

Party or PSC [Leon FEBRES CORDERO]; Socialist Party - Broad

Front or

PS-FA [Victor GRANDA]

Egypt

National Democratic Party or NDP [Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK

(governing party)]; National Progressive Unionist Grouping or

Tagammu [Rifaat EL-SAID]; New Wafd Party or NWP [Mahmoud

ABAZA];

Tomorrow Party [Naji AL-GHATRIFI]

note: formation of political parties must be approved by the government

El Salvador

Christian Democratic Party or PDC [Rodolfo PARKER, secretary general]; Democratic Convergence or CD (formerly United

Democratic Center or CDU) [Ruben ZAMORA, secretary general]; Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front or FMLN [Medardo GONZALEZ,

coordinator general]; National Conciliation Party or PCN [Ciro CRUZ

ZEPEDA, president]; National Republican Alliance or ARENA [Elias

Antonio SACA Gonzalez]; Popular Social Christian Party or PPSC [Rene

AGUILUZ]; Revolutionary Democratic Front or FDR [Julio Cesar HERNANDEZ Carcamo, coordinator general]

Equatorial Guinea

Convergence Party for Social Democracy or CPDS

[Placido MIKO Abogo]; Democratic Party for Equatorial Guinea or PDGE

[Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO] (ruling party); Party for Progress

of Equatorial Guinea or PPGE [Severo MOTO]; Popular Action of Equatorial Guinea or APGE [Miguel Esono EMAN]; Popular Union or UP

[Andres Moises Bda ADA]; Progressive Democratic Alliance or ADP

[Victorino Bolekia BONAY]; Union of Independent Democrats of UDI

[Daniel OYONO]

Eritrea

People's Front for Democracy and Justice or PFDJ, the only party recognized by the government [ISAIAS Afworki]; note - a National Assembly committee drafted a law on political parties in January 2001, but the full National Assembly has not yet debated

or

voted on it

Estonia

Center Party of Estonia (Keskerakond) [Edgar SAVISAAR, chairman]; Estonian People's Union (Rahvaliid) [Villu REILJAN, chairman]; Estonian Reform Party (Reformierakond) [Andrus ANSIP];

Estonian United Russian People's Party or EUVRP [Yevgeniy TOMBERG, chairman]; Social Democratic Party (formerly People's Party Moodukad

or Moderates) [Ivari PADAR, chairman]; Social Liberals (group of eight parliamentarians, former Center Party members) [Peeter KREITZBERG]; Union of Pro Patria and Res Publica (Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit) [Tonis LUKAS and Taavi VESKIMAGI, co-chairman]

Ethiopia

Afar National Democratic Party or ANDP; Benishangul Gumuz People's Democratic Unity Front or BGPDUF [Muluaalem BESSE]; Coalition for Unity and Democracy or CUD [HAILU Shawel]; Ethiopian

People's Revolutionary Democratic Front or EPRDF [MELES Zenawi] (an

alliance of Amhara National Democratic Movement or ANDM, Oromo

People's Democratic Organization or OPDO, the South Ethiopian People's Democratic Front or SEPDF, and TigrAyan Peoples' Liberation

Front or TPLF); Gurage Nationalities' Democratic Movement or GNDM;

Oromo Federalist Democratic Movement or OFDM [BULCHA Demeksa];

Somali People's Democratic Party or SPDP; United Ethiopian Democratic

Forces or UEDF [BEYENE Petros]; dozens of small parties

European Union

Confederal Group of the European United Left-Nordic

Green Left or EUL/NGL [Francis WURTZ]; European People's

Party-European Democrats or EPP-ED [Hans-Gert POETTERING];

Group of

the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe or ALDE
[Graham R.

WATSON]; Group of Greens/European Free Alliance or Greens/
EFA

[Monica FRASSONI and Daniel Marc COHN-BENDIT];

Independence/Democracy Group or IND/DEM [Jens-Peter BONDE
and Nigel

FARAGE]; Socialist Group in the European Parliament or PES
[Martin

SCHULZ]; Union for Europe of the Nations Group or UEN [Brian
CROWLEY

and Cristiana MUSCARDINI]

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

none; all independents

Faroe Islands

Center Party [Jenis A. RANA]; Independence Party [Kari

P. HOJGAARD]; People's Party [Anfinn KALLSBERG]; Republican
Party

[Hogni HOYDAL]; Social Democratic Party [Joannes
EIDESGAARD]; Union

Party [Kaj Leo JOHANNESSEN]

Fiji

Conservative Alliance Party/Matanitu Vanua or CAMV [Ratu
Josefa

DIMURI]; Dodonu Ni Taukei Party or DNT [Fereti S. DEWA]; Fiji

Democratic Party or FDP [Filipe BOLE] (a merger of the Christian Democrat Alliance or VLV [Poesci Waqalevu BUNE], Fijian Association

Party or FAP, Fijian Political Party or SVT (primarily Fijian) [Sitiveni RABUKA], and New Labor Unity Party or NLUP [Ofa SWANN]);

Fiji Labor Party or FLP [Mahendra CHAUDHRY]; General Voters Party or

GVP (became part of United General Party); Girmit Heritage Party or

GHP; Justice and Freedom Party or AIM; Lio 'On Famor Rotuma Party or

LFR; National Federation Party or NFP (primarily Indian) [Pramond

RAE]; Nationalist Vanua Takolavo Party or NVTLP [Saula TELAWA];

Party of National Unity or PANU [Ponipate LESAVUA]; Party of the

Truth or POTT; United Fiji Party/Sogosogo Duavata ni Lewenivanua or

SDL [Laisenia QARASE]; United General Party or UGP [Millis Mick BEDDOES]

Finland

Center Party or Kesk [Matti VANHANEN]; Christian Democrats or KD [Paivi RASANEN]; Green League or VIHR [Tarja CRONBERG]; Left

Alliance or VAS composed of People's Democratic League and Democratic Alternative [Martti KORHONEN]; National Coalition (conservative) Party or Kok [Jyrki KATAINEN]; Social Democratic Party or SDP [Eero HEINALUOMA]; Swedish People's Party or SFP [Stefan WALLIN]

France

Citizen and Republican Movement or MRC [Jean Pierre

CHEVENEMENT]; Democratic and European Social Rally or RDSE (mainly

Radical Republican and Socialist Parties, and PRG) [Jacques PELLETIER]; French Communist Party or PCF [Marie-George BUFFET];

Greens [Yan WEHRLING, national secretary]; Left Radical Party or PRG

(previously Radical Socialist Party or PRS and the Left Radical Movement or MRG) [Jean-Michel BAYLET]; Movement for France or MPF

[Philippe DE VILLIERS]; National Front or FN [Jean-Marie LE PEN];

Rally for France or RPF [Charles PASQUA]; Socialist Party or PS [Francois HOLLANDE]; Union for French Democracy or UDF [Francois

BAYROU]; Union for a Popular Movement or UMP [Nicolas SARKOZY]

French Guiana

Guyana Democratic Forces or FDG [Georges OTHILY];

Guyanese Democratic Action or ADG [Andre LECANTE]; Guyanese Socialist Party or PSG [Marie-Claude VERDAN]; Popular National Guyanese Party or PNPG [Jose DORCY]; Socialist Party or PS [Alix LABBE]; Union for French Democracy or UDF [Georges HABRAN-MERY];

Union for a Popular Movement or UMP (includes RPR) [Remi Louis

DUBOC]; Walwari Committee (aligned with the PRG in France) [Christine TAUBIRA-DELANON]

French Polynesia

Alliance for a New Democracy or ADN [Nicole BOUTEAU and Philip SCHYLE](includes the parties The New Star and This Country is Yours); Independent Front for the Liberation of Polynesia

(Tavini Huiraatira) [Oscar TEMARU]; New Fatherland Party (Ai'a Api)

[Emile VERNAUDON]; People's Rally for the Republic of Polynesia or

RPR (Tahoeraa Huiraatira) [Gaston FLOSSE]; Union for Democracy or

UPD [Oscar TEMARU]

Gabon

Circle of Liberal Reformers or CLR [General Jean Boniface ASSELE]; Congress for Democracy and Justice or CDJ [Jules Aristide

Bourdes OGOULIGUENDE]; Democratic and Republican Alliance or ADERE

[Divungui-di-Ndinge DIDJOB]; Gabonese Democratic Party or PDG [Simplice Nguedet MANZELA] (former sole party); Gabonese Party for

Progress or PGP [Pierre-Louis AGONDJO-OKAWE]; National Rally of

Woodcutters or RNB; National Rally of Woodcutters-Rally for Gabon or

RNB-RPG (Bucherons) [Fr. Paul M'BA-ABESSOLE]; People's Unity Party

or PUP [Louis Gaston MAYILA]; Rally for Democracy and Progress or

RDP [Pierre EMBONI]; Social Democratic Party or PSD [Pierre Claver

MAGANGA-MOUSSAVOU]; Union for Democracy and Social Integration or

UDIS; Union of Gabonese People or UPG [Pierre MAMBOUNDOU]

Gambia, The

Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction or APRC [Yahya A. J. J. JAMMEH] (the ruling party); Gambian People's

Party-Progressive People's Party-United Democratic Party or
GPP-PPP-UDP Coalition [Ousainou DARBOE]; National
Convention Party

or NCP [Sheriff DIBBA]; National Reconciliation Party or NRP
[Hamat

N. K. BAH]; People's Democratic Organization for Independence
and

Socialism or PDOIS [Sidia JATTA]

note: in August 2001, an independent electoral commission
allowed

the reregistration of the GPP, NCP, and PPP, three parties banned
since 1996

Georgia

Burjanadze-Democrats [Nino BURJANADZE]; Georgian People's
Front [Nodar NATADZE]; Georgian United Communist Party or
UCPG

[Panteleimon GIORGADZE]; Greens [Giorgi GACHECHILADZE];
Industry

Will Save Georgia (Industrialists) or IWSG [Georgi TOPADZE];
Labor

Party [Shalva NATELASHVILI]; National Democratic Party or NDP
[Bachuki KARDAVA]; National Movement Democratic Front
[Mikheil

SAAKASHVILI] bloc composed of National Movement and
Burjanadze-Democrats; National Movement [Mikheil
SAAKASHVILI]; New

Rights [David GAMKRELIDZE]; Republican Party [David
USUPASHVILI];

Rightist Opposition [David GAMKRELIDZE] bloc composed of
Industrialists and New Right Party; Socialist Party or SPG [Irakli
MINDELI]; Traditionalists [Akaki ASATIANI]; Union of National
Forces-Conservatives [Koba DAVITASHVILI and Zviad
DZIDZIGURI]

Germany

Alliance '90/Greens [Claudia ROTH and Reinhard BUETIKOFER];
Christian Democratic Union or CDU [Angela MERKEL]; Christian
Social

Union or CSU [Edmund STOIBER, chairman]; Free Democratic
Party or

FDP [Guido WESTERWELLE, chairman]; Left Party (Linkspartei.
was

Party of Democratic Socialism) or PDS [Lothar BISKY]; Social
Democratic Party or SPD [Kurt BECK]

Ghana

Convention People's Party or CPP [Nii Noi DOWUONA, general
secretary]; Every Ghanaian Living Everywhere or EGLE [Owuraku
AMOFA,

chairman]; Great Consolidated Popular Party or GCPP [Dan
LARTY];

National Convention Party or NCP [Sarpong KUMA-KUMA];
National

Democratic Congress or NDC [Dr. Huudu YAHAYA, general
secretary];

New Patriotic Party or NPP [Samuel Arthur ODOI-SYKES];
People's

Convention Party or PCP [P. K. DONKOH-AYIFI, acting chairman];

People's Heritage Party or PHP [Emmanuel Alexander ERSKINE];

People's National Convention or PNC [Edward MAHAMA]; Reform
Party

[Kyeretwie OPUKU, general secretary]

Gibraltar

Gibraltar Liberal Party [Joseph GARCIA]; Gibraltar Social
Democrats or GSD [Peter CARUANA]; Gibraltar Socialist Labor
Party or

GSLP [Joseph John BOSSANO]

Greece

Coalition of the Left and Progress (Synaspismos) [Alekos ALAVANOS]; Communist Party of Greece or KKE [Aleka PAPARIGA]; New Democracy or ND (conservative) [Konstandinos KARAMANLIS]; Panhellenic Socialist Movement or PASOK [Yiorgos PAPANDREOU]; Popular Orthodox Rally or LAOS [Yeoryios KARATZAFERIS]

Greenland

Atassut Party (Solidarity, a conservative party favoring continuing close relations with Denmark) [Finn KARLSEN]; Demokratiit [Per BERTHELSEN]; Inuit Ataqatigiit or IA (Eskimo Brotherhood, a leftist party favoring complete independence from Denmark rather than home rule) [Josef MOTZFELDT]; Issituup (Polar Party) [Nicolai HEINRICH]; Kattusseqatigiit (Candidate List, an independent right-of-center party with no official platform; Siumut (Forward Party, a social democratic party advocating more distinct Greenlandic identity and greater autonomy from Denmark) [Hans ENOKSEN]

Grenada

Good Old Democracy or GOD [Justin MCBURNIE]; Grenada United Labor Party or GULP [Gloria Payne BANFIELD]; National Democratic Congress or NDC [Tillman THOMAS]; New National Party or NNP [Keith MITCHELL]; People Labor Movement or PLM [Dr. Francis ALEXIS]

Guadeloupe

Communist Party of Guadeloupe or PCG [Mona CADOCE]; FGPS [Dominique LARIFLA]; Left Radical Party or PRG [Flavien

FERRANT];

Progressive Democratic Party or PPDG [Henri BANGOU]; Socialist Party

or PS [Jules OTTO]; Union for French Democracy or UDF [Claudine

LACAVE]; Union for a Popular Movement or UMP (including Rassemblement pour la Republique or RPR) [Gabrielle LOUIS-CARABIN]

Guam

Democratic Party [leader Michael PHILLIPS]; Republican Party (controls the legislature) [leader Philip J. FLORES]

Guatemala

Authentic Integral Development or DIA [Eduardo SUGER];

Grand National Alliance or GANA (an alliance of smaller parties)

[Alfredo VILA Giron, secretary general]; Green Party or LOV [Rodolfo

ROSALES Garcis-Salaz]; Guatemalan Christian Democracy or DCG

[Vinicio CEREZO Arevalo]; Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity or

URNG [Alba ESTELA Maldonado, secretary general]; Guatemalan Republican Front or FRG [Efrain RIOS Montt]; Movement for Guatemalan

Unity or MGU [Jacobo ARBENZ Villanueva]; Movement for Principals and

Values or MPV [Francisco BIANCHI]; National Advancement Party or PAN

[Leonel LOPEZ Rodas, secretary general]; National Unity for Hope or

UNE [Alvarado COLOM Caballeros]; New Nation Alliance or ANN (formed

by an alliance of DIA, URNG, and several splinter groups most of whom subsequently defected) [led by three co-equal partners - Ninth

Varenca MONTENEGRO Cottom, Rodolfo BAUER Paiz, and Jorge Antonio

BALSELLS TUT]; Patriot Party or PP [Ret. Gen. Otto PEREZ Molina];

Progressive Liberator Party or PLP [Acisclo VALLADARES Molina]; Reform Movement or MR [Alfredo SKINNER-KLEE, secretary general];

Unionista Party

Guernsey

none; all independents

Guinea

Democratic Party of Guinea-African Democratic Rally or PDG-RDA [El Hadj Ismael Mohamed Gassim GUSHEIN]; National Union for

Progress or UPN [Mamadou Bhoye BARRY]; Party for Unity and Progress

or PUP [Lansana CONTE] (the governing party); People's Party of Guinea or PPG [Pascal TOLNO]; Rally for the Guinean People or RPG

[Alpha CONDE]; Union of Democratic Forces of Guinea or UFDG [Mamadou

BA]; Union of Republican Forces or UFR [Sidya TOURE]; Union for

Progress of Guinea or UPG [Jean-Marie DORE, secretary-general];

Union for Progress and Renewal or UPR [Ousmane BAH]

Guinea-Bissau

African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde or PAIGC [Carlos GOMES Junior]; Democratic Social

Front or FDS; Electoral Union or UE; Party for Democratic Convergence or PCD [Victor MANDINGA]; Social Renovation Party or PRS

[Alberto NAMBEIA]; Union for Change or UM [Jorge MANDINGA, president, Dr. Anne SAAD, secretary general]; United Platform or UP

(coalition formed by PCD, FDS, FLING, and RGB-MB); United Popular

Alliance or APU; United Social Democratic Party or PUSD [Francisco Jose FADUL]

Guyana

Alliance for Change or AFC [Raphael TROTMAN and Khemraj RAMJATTAN]; Guyana Action Party or GAP [Paul HARDY]; Justice for All

Party [C.N. SHARMA]; People's National Congress/Reform or PNC/R

[Robert Herman Orlando CORBIN]; People's Progressive Party/ Civic or

PPP/C [Bharrat JAGDEO]; Rise, Organize, and Rebuild or ROAR [Ravi

DEV]; The United Force or TUF [Manzoor NADIR]; The Unity Party [Joey

JAGAN]; Vision Guyana [Peter RAMSAROOP]; Working People's Alliance

or WPA [Rupert ROOPNARAIN]

Haiti

Artibonite in Action or LAAA [Youri LATORTUE]; Assembly of Progressive National Democrats or RDNP [Leslie MANIGAT]; Convention

for Democratic Unity or KID [Evans PAUL]; Cooperative Action to Build Haiti or KONBA [Evans LESCOUFALIR]; Democratic Alliance or

ALYANS (coalition composed of KID and PPRH) [Evans PAUL]; Effort and

Solidarity to Create an Alternative for the People or ESKAMP

[Joseph

JASME]; For Us All or PONT [Jean-Marie CHERESTAL]; Front for Hope or

L'ESPWA (alliance of ESKAMP, PLB, and grass-roots organizations Grand-Anse Resistance Committee, the Central Plateau Peasants' Group, and Kombit Sudest) [Rene PREVAL]; Grand Center Right Front

coalition (composed of MDN, MRN, and PDCH) [Hubert de RONCERAY];

Haitian Christian Democratic Party or PDCH [Osner FEVRY and Marie-Denise CLAUDE]; Haitian Democratic and Reform Movement or

MODEREH [Dany TOUSSAINT and Pierre Soncon PRINCE]; Heads Together or

Tet-Ansanm [Dr. Gerard BLOT]; Independent Movement for National

Reconciliation or MIRN [Luc FLEURINORD]; Justice for Peace and National Development or JPDN [Rigaud DUPLAN]; Fanmi Lavalas or FL

[Rudy HERIVEAUX]; Liberal Party of Haiti or PLH [Gehy MICHEL];

Merging of Haitian Social Democratic Parties or FUSION or FPSDH (merged Ayiti Capable, Haitian National Revolutionary Party, and National Congress of Democratic Movements) [Serge GILLES];

Mobilization for Haiti's Development or MPH [Samir MOURRA];

Mobilization for National Development or MDN [Hubert de RONCERAY];

Movement for National Reconstruction or MRN [Jean Henold BUTEAU];

Movement for the Installation of Democracy in Haiti or MIDH [Marc

BAZIN]; National Christian Union for the Reconstruction of Haiti or

UNCRH [Marie Claude GERMAIN]; National Front for the

Reconstruction

of Haiti or FRN [Guy PHILIPPE]; New Christian Movement for a New

Haiti or MOCHRENA [Luc MESADIEU]; Open the Gate Party or PLB [Anes

LUBIN]; Popular Party for the Renewal of Haiti or PPRH [Claude ROMAIN and Daniel SUPPLICE]; Struggling People's Organization or OPL

[Edgard LEBLANC]; Union for Haiti or UPH (coalition of MIDH and FL)

[Marc BAZIN]; Union of Nationalist and Progressive Haitians or UNITE

[Edouard FRANCISQUE]

Holy See (Vatican City)

none

Honduras

Christian Democratic Party or PDC [Saul ESCOBAR Andrade]; Democratic Unification Party or PUD [Matias FUNES]; Liberal Party or

PL [Patricia RODAS]; National Innovation and Unity Party or PINU

[Olban F. VALLADARES]; National Party of Honduras or PN [Gilberto

GOLDSTEIN]

Hong Kong

Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood or ADPL [Frederick FUNG Kin-kee]; Citizens Party [Alex CHAN Kai-chung]; Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong or

DAB [MA Lik]; Democratic Party [LEE Wing-tat]; Frontier Party [Emily

LAU Wai-hing]; Liberal Party [James TIEN Pei-chun]

note: political blocs include: pro-democracy - ADPL, Democratic Party, Frontier Party; pro-Beijing - DAB, Liberal Party

Hungary

Alliance of Free Democrats or SzDSz [Gabor KUNCZE]; Christian Democratic People's Party or KDNP [Zsolt SEMJEN]; Hungarian Civic Alliance or Fidesz [Viktor ORBAN, chairman]; Hungarian Democratic Forum or MDF [Ibolya DAVID]; Hungarian Socialist Party or MSzP [Istvan HILLER, chairman]

Iceland

Independence Party or IP [Geir HAARDE]; Left-Green Movement or LGM [Steingrímur SIGFUSSON]; Liberal Party or LP [Gudjon KRISTJANSSON]; Progressive Party or PP [Halldor ASGRIMSSON - will step down in August 2006]; Social Democratic Alliance (includes People's Alliance or PA, Social Democratic Party or SDP, Women's List) or SDA [Ingibjorg Solrun GISLADOTTIR]

India

note - India has dozens of national and regional political parties; only parties with four or more seats in the People's Assembly are listed; Bahujan Samaj Party or BSP [MAYAWATI]; Bharatiya Janata Party or BJP [Rajnath SINGH]; Biju Janata Dal or BJD [Naveen PATNAIK]; Communist Party of India or CPI [Ardhendu Bhushan BARDHAN]; Communist Party of India (Marxist) or CPI (M) [Prakash KARAT]; Dravida Munnetra Kazagham or DMK [M. KARUNANIDHI]; Indian National Congress or INC [Sonia GANDHI]; Janata Dal (United) or JD(U) [Sharad YADEV]; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha or JMM [Shibu SOREN]; Lok Jan Shakti Party or LJSP [Ram Vilas PASWAN];

Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam or MDMK [VAIKU];
Nationalist

Congress Party or NCP [Sharad PAWAR]; Pattali Makkal Katchi or
PMK

[S. RAMADOSS]; Rashtriya Janata Dal or RJD [Laloo Prasad
YADAV];

Samajwadi Party or SP [Mulayam Singh YADAV]; Shiromani Akali
Dal or

SAD [Prakash Singh BADAL]; Shiv Sena or SS [Bal THACKERAY];
Telangana Rashtra Samithi or TRS [K. Chandrasekhar RAO];
Telugu

Desam Party or TDP [Chandrababu NAIDU]

Indonesia

Crescent Moon and Star Party or PBB [Yusril Ihza
MAHENDRA]; Democratic Party or PD [Subur BUDHISANTOSO];
Functional

Groups Party or Golkar [Yusuf KALLA]; Indonesia Democratic
Party-Struggle or PDI-P [MEGAWATI Sukarnoputri]; National
Awakening

Party or PKB [Alwi SHIHAB]; National Mandate Party or PAN
[Sutrisno

BACHIR]; Prosperous Justice Party or PKS [Tifatul SEMBIRING];
United

Development Party or PPP [Hamzah HAZ]

Iran

formal political parties are a relatively new phenomenon in
Iran and most conservatives still prefer to work through political
pressure groups rather than parties; a loose pro-reform coalition
called the 2nd Khordad Front, which includes political parties as
well as less formal pressure groups and organizations, achieved
considerable success at elections to the sixth Majles in early 2000;
groups in the coalition include: Islamic Iran Participation Front
(IIPF), Executives of Construction Party (Kargozaran), Solidarity

Party, Islamic Labor Party, Mardom Salari, Mojahedin of the Islamic

Revolution Organization (MIRO), and Militant Clerics Society (Ruhaniyun); the coalition participated in the seventh Majles elections in early 2004; following his defeat in the 2005 presidential elections, former MCS Secretary General Mehdi KARRUBI

formed the National Trust Party; a new apparently conservative group, the Builders of Islamic Iran, took a leading position in the new Majles after winning a majority of the seats in February 2004

Iraq

Al-Sadr Movement [Muqtada Al-SADR]; Assyrian Democratic Movement [Yunadim KANNA]; Conference of Iraqi People [Adnan al-DULAYMI]; Constitutional Monarchy Movement or CMM [Sharif Ali Bin

al-HUSAYN]; Da'wa Party [Ibrahim al-JA'FARI]; Independent Iraqi Alliance or IIA [Falah al-NAQIB]; Iraqi Communist Party [Hamid al-MUSA]; Iraqi Hizballah [Karim Mahud al-MUHAMMADAWI]; Iraqi

Independent Democrats or IID [Adnan PACHACHI, Mahdi al-HAFIZ]; Iraqi

Islamic Party or IIP [Muhsin Abd al-HAMID, Hajim al-HASSANI]; Iraqi

National Accord or INA [Ayad ALLAWI]; Iraqi National Congress or INC

[Ahmad CHALABI]; Iraqi National Council for Dialogue or INCN [Khalaf

Ulayan al-Khalifawi al-DULAYMI]; Iraqi National Unity Movement or

INUM [Ahmad al-KUBAYSI, chairman]; Islamic Action Organization or

IAO [Ayatollah Muhammad al-MUDARRISI]; Jama'at al Fadilah or JAF

[Ayatollah Muhammad Ali al-YAQUBI]; Kurdistan Democratic Party or

KDP [Masud BARZANI]; Muslim Ulama Council or MUC [Harith Sulayman

al-DARI, secretary general]; National Iraqi Front [Salih al-MUTLAQ];

National Reconciliation and Liberation Party [Mishan al-JABBURI];

Patriotic Union of Kurdistan or PUK [Jalal TALABANI]; Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq or SCIRI [Abd al-Aziz al-HAKIM]

note: the Kurdistan Alliance, Iraqi National List, Iraqi Consensus Front, Iraqi Front for National Dialogue, and United Iraqi Alliance were only electoral slates consisting of the representatives from the various Iraqi political parties

Ireland

Fianna Fail [Bertie AHERN]; Fine Gael [Enda KENNY]; Green Party [Trevor SARGENT]; Labor Party [Pat RABITTE]; Progressive Democrats [Michael McDOWELL]; Sinn Fein [Gerry ADAMS]; Socialist

Party [Joe HIGGINS]; The Workers' Party [Sean GARLAND]

Isle of Man

Alliance for Progressive Government; Man Labor Party; Man Nationalist Party (branch of the British National Party)

note: most members sit as independents

Israel

Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (HADASH) [Muhammad BARAKA]; GIL (Pensioners) [Rafael EITAN]; Kadima [Ehud OLMERT];

Labor Party [Amir PERETZ]; Likud Party [Binyamin NETANYAHU];

Meretz-YAHAD [Yossi BEILIN]; National Democratic Assembly

(Balad)

[Azmi BISHARA]; National Union (NU)/National Religious Party (NRP)

[Binyamin ELON]; SHAS [Eliyahu YISHAI]; Torah and Shabbat Judaism

[Yaakov LITZMAN]; United Arab List [Ibrahim SARSOOR]; Yisrael Beiteinu [Avigdor LIEBERMAN]; Yisrael Ba'Aliya (merged with Likud)

Italy

Center-Left Union Coalition [Romano PRODI]; Ulivo Alliance (including Democrats of the Left or DS [Piero FASSINO]; Daisy-Democracy is Freedom or DL [Francesco RUTELLI]); Rose in the

Fist (including Italian Social Democrats or SDI [Enrico BOSELLI]; Italian Radical Party [Emma BONINO]); Italian Communist Party or

PdCI [Oliviero DILIBERTO]; Green Federation [Alfonso PECORARO

SCANIO]; Communist Renewal or RC [Fausto BERTINOTTI]; Italy of

Values or IdV [Antonio DI PIETRO]; Union of Democrats for Europe or

UDEUR [Clemente MASTELLA]; Republican European Movement or MRE

[Luciana SBARBATI]

Center-Right Freedom House Coalition [Silvio BERLUSCONI]; Forza

Italia or FI [Silvio BERLUSCONI]; National Alliance or AN [Gianfranco FINI]; Union of Christian Democrats of the Center or UDC

[Pier Ferdinando CASINI]; Northern League or LEGA [Umberto BOSSI];

Christian Democracy (Per la Autonomie) [Publio FIORI]

other non-allied parties: New Italian Socialist Party or New PSI
[Gianni DE MICHELIS]; Italian Republican Party or PRI [Giorgio
LA

MALFA]; Social Alternative [Alessandra MUSSOLINI]; Social
Movement-Tricolor Flame or MSI-Fiamma [Luca ROMAGNOLI];
Social Idea

Movement with Rauti or MIS [Pino RAUTI]; South Tyrol People's
Party

or SVP (German speakers) [Elmar Pichler ROLLE]; Union of Valley
Aosta Region or UV [Guido CESAL]

Jamaica

Jamaica Labor Party or JLP [Bruce GOLDING]; National
Democratic Movement or NDM [Hyacinth BENNETT]; People's
National
Party or PNP [Percival James PATTERSON]

Japan

Democratic Party of Japan or DPJ [Ichiro OZAWA]; Japan
Communist Party or JCP [Kazuo SHII]; Komeito [Akihiro OTA];
Liberal

Democratic Party or LDP [Shinzo ABE]; Social Democratic Party or
SDP
[Mizuho FUKUSHIMA]

Jersey

none; all independents

Jordan

al-Ahd Party; Arab Islamic Democratic Movement [Yusuf ABU
BAKR, president]; Arab Land Party [Dr. Ayishah Salih HIJAZAYN,
secretary general]; Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [Taysir al-HIMSI,
secretary general]; Ba'th Arab Progressive Party [Fu'ad DABBUR,
secretary general]; Freedom Party; Future Party; Islamic Action
Front or IAF [Zaki Sa'ed BANI IRSHEID, secretary general]; Islamic

Center Party [Marwan al-FAURI, secretary general]; Jordanian Arab

Ansar Party; Jordanian Arab New Dawn Party; Jordanian Arab Party;

Jordanian Citizens' Rights Movement; Jordanian Communist Party [Munir HAMARINAH, secretary general]; Jordanian Communist Workers

Party; Jordanian Democratic Left Party [Musa MA'AYTEH, secretary

general]; Jordanian Democratic Popular Unity Party [Sa'id Dhiyab Ali

MUSTAFA, secretary general]; Jordanian Generations Party [Muhammad

KHALAYLEH, secretary general]; Jordanian Green Party [Muhammad

BATAYNEH, secretary general]; Jordanian Labor Party [Dr. Mazin Sulayman Jiryis HANNA, secretary general]; Jordanian Peace Party;

Jordanian People's Committees Movement; Jordanian People's Democratic Party (Hashd) [Ahmad YUSUF, secretary general]; Jordanian

Rafah Party; Jordanian Renaissance Party; Mission Party; Nation Party [Ahmad al-HANANDEH, secretary general]; National Action Party

(Haqq) [Tariq al-KAYYALI, secretary general]; National Constitutional Party [Abdul Hadi MAJALI, secretary general]; National Popular Democratic Movement [Mahmud al-NUWAYHI, secretary

general]; Progressive Party [Fawwaz al-ZUBI, secretary general]

Kazakhstan

Adilet (Justice) [Maksut NARIKBAYEV, co-chair, Zeynulla ALSHIMBAYEV, co-chair, Bakhytbek AKHMETZHAN, co-chair, Yerkin

ONGARBAYEV, co-chair, Tolegan SYDYKOV, co-chair] (formerly Democratic Party of Kazakhstan); Aq Zhol Party (Bright Path) [Alikhan BAIMENOV, chairman]; AUL (Village) [Gani KALIYEV, chairman]; Communist Party of Kazakhstan or KPK [Serikbolsyn ABDILDIN, first secretary]; Communist People's Party of Kazakhstan

[Vladislav KOSAREV, first secretary]; Otan [Bakhytzhan ZHUMAGULOV,

acting chairman] (the Agrarian, Asar, and Civic parties merged with

Otan); Patriots' Party [Gani KASYMOV, chairman]; Rukhaniyat (Spirituality) [Altynshash ZHAGANOVA, chairwoman]

Kenya

Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-People or FORD-People [Kimaniwa NYOIKE, chairman]; Kenya African National Union or KANU

[Uhuru KENYATTA]; National Rainbow Coalition or NARC [Mwai KIBAKI]

(the governing party)

Kiribati

Boutokaan Te Koaua Party or BTK [Taberannang TIMEON]; Maneaban Te Mauri Party or MTM [Teburoro TITO]; Maurin Kiribati Pati

or MKP; National Progressive Party or NPP [Dr. Harry TONG]
note: there is no tradition of formally organized political parties in Kiribati; they more closely resemble factions or interest groups because they have no party headquarters, formal platforms, or party structures

Korea, North

major party - Korean Workers' Party or KWP [KIM Jong

Il]; minor parties - Chondoist Chongu Party [RYU Mi Yong] (under

KWP

control), Social Democratic Party [KIM Yong Dae] (under KWP control)

Korea, South

Democratic Labor Party or DLP [MOON Seong-hyun];

Democratic Party or DP [HAHN Hwa-kap]; Grand National Party or GNP

[KANG Jae-sup]; People-Centered Party or PCP [SHIN Kook-hwan]; Uri

Party [KIM Geun-tae]

Kuwait

none; formation of political parties is illegal

Kyrgyzstan

Adilet (Justice) Party [Toychubek KASYMOV]; Agrarian

Labor Party of Kyrgyzstan [Uson SYDYKOV]; Agrarian Party of

Kyrgyzstan [Erkin ALIYEV]; Alga, Kyrgyzstan (Forward, Kyrgyzstan)

[Bolot BEGALIYEV]; Ar-Namys (Dignity) Party [Emil ALIYEV]; Asaba

(Banner National Revival Party) [Azimbek BEKNAZAROV]; Ata-Meken

(Fatherland) [Omurbek TEKEBAYEV]; Communist Party of Kyrgyzstan

[Klara ADZHIBEKOVA]; Democratic Movement of Kyrgyzstan or DDK [Jypar

JEKSHEYEV]; Erkin Kyrgyzstan Progressive and Democratic Party [Bektur ASANOV]; Erkindik (Freedom) Party [Topchubek TURGUNALIYEV];

Future of Kyrgyzstan [Balbak TULEBAYEV]; Jany Kyrgyzstan (New Kyrgyzstan) [Dosbol NUR UULU]; Kairan El [Dooronbek SADYKOV]; Kyrgyz

National Party [Bakyt BESHIMOV]; Kyrgyzstan Kelechegi [Ruslan

CHYNYBAYEV]; Manas El (Party of Spiritual Restoration) [Chingiz
AITMATOV]; Moya Strana (My Country Party of Action) [Joomart
OTORBAYEV]; Party of Communists of Kyrgyzstan or KCP
[Bakytbek
BEKBOYEV]; Party of Justice and Progress [Muratbek
IMANALIEV]; Party
of Peasants [Esengul ISAKOV]

Laos

Lao People's Revolutionary Party or LPRP [CHOUMMALY
Sayasone];
other parties proscribed

Latvia

First Party of Latvia or LPP [Juris LUJANS]; For Human Rights
in a United Latvia or PCTVL [Tatjana ZDANOKA, Jakovs
PLINERS]; For
the Fatherland and Freedom/Latvian National Independence
Movement or
TB/LNNK [Janis STRAUME]; Harmony Center or SC [Sergejs
DOLGOPOLOVS];

Latvian Green Party or ZZS [Indulis EMSIS, Viesturs SILENIEKS,
Raimonds VEJONIS]; Latvian Farmer's Union or LZS [Augusts
BRIGMANIS]; Latvian Social Democratic Workers Party (Social
Democrats) or LSDSP [Juris BOJARS]; Latvian Socialist Party or
LSP

[Alfreds RUBIKS]; Latvia's Way or LC [Ivars GODMANIS]; New
Democrats

or JD [Maris GULBIS]; New Era Party or JL [Einars REPSE];
People's

Harmony Party or TSP [Aivars DATAVS]; People's Party or TP
[Atis

SLAKTERIS]; Social Democratic Union or SDS [Egils BALDZENS]

Lebanon

Ba'th Party; Democratic Gathering [Walid JUMBLATT];
Democratic Left [Ilyas ATALLAH]; Democratic Renewal Movement
[Nassib
LAHUD]; Development and Resistance Bloc [Nabih BERRI, Amal
Movement
leader/Speaker of the National Assembly]; Free Patriotic
Movement
[Michel AWN]; Future Movement Bloc [Sa'ad HARIRI]; Kataeb
Party
[Karim PAKRADONI]; Kataeb Reform Movement [Amine
GEMAYAL]; Lebanese
Forces [Samir JA'JA]; Loyalty to the Resistance [Mohammad
RA'AD];
Metn Bloc [Michel MURR]; Nasserite Popular Movement [Ussama
SAAD];
National Bloc [Carlos EDDE]; Popular Bloc [Elias SKAFF]; Qornet
Shewan Gathering [a grouping with no individual leader]; Syrian
National Socialist Party [Ali QANSU]; Tachnaq Party; Tripoli
Independent Bloc [a grouping with no individual leader]

Lesotho

Basotholand African Congress or BAC [Khauhelo RALITAPOLE];
Basotholand Congress Party or BCP [Ntsukunyane MPHANYA];
Basotho
National Party or BNP [Maj. Gen. Justine Metsing LEKHANYA];
Kopanang
Basotho Party or KPB [MOSALA]; Lesotho Congress for Democracy
or LCD
[Pakalitha MOSISILI] (the governing party); Lesotho Education
Party
or LEP [Thabo PITSO]; Lesotho People's Congress or LPC
[Kelebone
MAOPE]; Lesotho Workers Party of LWP [Macaefa BILLY];
Marematlou

Freedom Party or MFP [Vincent MALEBO]; National Independent Party or

NIP [Anthony MANYELI]; National Progressive Party or NPP [Chief

Peete Nkoebe PEETE]; Popular Front for Democracy or PFD [Lekhetho

RAKUOANE]; Sefate Democratic Union or SDU [Bofihla NKUEBE]; Social

Democratic Party of SDP [Masitise SELESO]; United Democratic Party

or UDP [C.D. MOFELI]; United Party or UP [Makara SEKAUTU]

Liberia

Alliance for Peace and Democracy or APD [Togba-na TIPOTEH]; Coalition for the Transformation of Liberia or COTOL; Congress for Democratic Change or CDC [George WEAH]; Liberian Action Party or LAP

[H. Varney SHERMAN]; Liberty Party or LP [Charles BRUMSKINE];

National Patriotic Party or NPP [Cyril ALLEN]; Unity Party or UP [Charles CLARKE]

Libya

none

Liechtenstein

Patriotic Union (was Fatherland Union) or VU [Adolf HEEB]; Progressive Citizens' Party or FBP [Otmar HASLER]; The Free

List or FL

Lithuania

Civil Democracy Party [Viktor MUNTIANAS, chairman]; Electoral Action of Lithuanian Poles [Valdemar TOMASZEWSKI, chairman]; National Farmer's Union [Kazimiera PRUNSKIENE,

chairman];

Homeland Union/Conservative Party or TS [Andrius KUBILIUS, chairman]; Labor Party; Liberal and Center Political Group [Arturas

ZUOKAS, chairman]; Liberal Democratic Party [Valentinas MAZURONIS,

chairman]; Liberal Movement; Lithuanian Christian Democrats or LKD

[Valentinas STUNDYS, chairman]; Lithuanian People's Union for a Fair

Lithuania; Lithuanian Social Democratic Coalition [Algirdas BRAZAUSKAS, chairman] consists of the Lithuanian Democratic Labor

Party or LDDP and the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party or LSDP;

Social Liberal/New Union [Arturas PAULAUSKAS, chairman]; Social

Union of Christian Conservatives [Gediminas VAGNORIUS, chairman];

Young Lithuania and New Nationalists

Luxembourg

Action Committee for Democracy and Justice or ADR [Gast GIBERYEN]; Christian Social People's Party or CSV (also known as Christian Social Party or PCS) [Francois BILTGEN]; Democratic Party

or DP [Claude MEISCH]; Green Party [Francois BAUSCH]; Luxembourg

Socialist Workers' Party or LSAP [Alex BODRY]; Marxist and Reformed

Communist Party dei Lenk/la Gauche (the Left) [no formal leadership]; other minor parties

Macau

Civil Service Union [Jose Maria Pereira COUTINHO];

Development

Union [KWAN Tsui-hang]; Macau Development Alliance [Angela LEONG

On-kei]; Macau United Citizens' Association [CHAN Meng-kam]; New

Democratic Macau Association [Antonio NG Kuok-cheong]; United Forces

Macedonia

Democratic Alliance [Pavle TRAJANOV]; Democratic Alternative or DA [Vasil TUPURKOVSKI]; Democratic League of the

Bosniaks [Rafet MUMINOVIC]; Democratic Party of Albanians or PDSH/DPA [Arben XHAFERI]; Democratic Party of Serbs [Ivan STOILJKOVIC]; Democratic Party of Turks [Kenan HASIPI]; Democratic

Renewal of Macedonia [Liljana POPOVSKA]; Democratic Republican Union

of Macedonia or DRUM [Goran RAFAJLOVSKI]; Democratic Union of Vlachs

for Macedonia [Mitko KOSTOV]; Democratic Union for Integration or

DUI [Ali AHMETI]; Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization-Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity or VMRO-DPMNE [Nikola GRUEVSKI]; Internal Macedonian Revolutionary

Organization-Macedonian [Boris STOJMENOV]; Internal Macedonian

Revolutionary Organization-People's Party or VMRO-Narodna [Vesna

JANEVSKA, acting]; League for Democracy [Gjorgi MARJANOVIC]; Liberal

Democratic Party or LDP [Risto PENOV]; Liberal Party [Stojan ANDOV];

National Alternative [Harun ALIU]; National Democratic Party or PDK

[Basri HALITI]; National Farmers' Party [Vejljo TANTAROV]; New Democratic Forces [Hysni SHAQIRI]; New Social Democratic Party or

NSDP [Tito PETKOVSKI]; Party for Democratic Future [Alajdin DEMIRI];

Party for Democratic Prosperity or PPD/PDP [Abduljadi VEJSELI];

Social Democratic Alliance of Macedonia or SDSM [Vlado BUCKOVSKI];

Socialist Party of Macedonia or SP [Ljubisav IVANOV-ZINGO]; United

Party for Emancipation or OPE [Nezdet MUSTAFA]

Madagascar

Association for the Rebirth of Madagascar or AREMA

[Pierrot RAJAONARIVO]; Economic Liberalism and Democratic Action for

National Recovery or LEADER/Fanilo [Herizo RAZAFIMAHALEO]; Fihaonana

Party or FP [Guy-Willy RAZANAMASY]; I Love Madagascar or TIM [Marc

RAVALOMANANA]; Renewal of the Social Democratic Party or RPSD

[Evariste MARSON]

Malawi

Alliance for Democracy or AFORD [Chakufwa CHIHANA]; Congress

for National Unity or CONU; Democratic Progressive Party or DPP [Bingu wa MUTHARIKA]; Malawi Congress Party or MCP [John TEMBO];

Malawi Democratic Party or MDP [Kampelo KALUA]; Malawi Forum for

Unity and Development or MAFUNDE [George MNESA];
Mgwirizano

Coalition or MC [Gwandaguluwe CHAKUAMBA] (coalition of
MAFUNDE, MDP,

MGODE, NUP, PETRA, PPM, RP); Movement for Genuine
Democratic Change

or MGODE [Sam Kandodo BANDA]; National Democratic Alliance
or NDA

[Brown MPINGANJIRA]; National Unity Party or NUP [Harry
CHIUME];

People's Progressive Movement or PPM [Aleke BANDA]; People's
Transformation Movement or PETRA [Kamuzu CHIBAMBO];
Republican Party

or RP [Gwandaguluwe CHAKUAMBA]; United Democratic Front or
UDF

Malaysia

ruling-coalition National Front (Barisan Nasional) or BN,
consisting of the following parties: Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia Party
or PGRM [LIM Keng Yaik]; Liberal Democratic Party (Parti Liberal
Demokratik - Sabah) or LDP [LIEW Vui Keong]; Malaysian Chinese
Association (Persatuan China Malaysia) or MCA [ONG Ka Ting];
Malaysian Indian Congress (Kongresi India Malaysia) or MIC [S.
Samy

VELLU]; Parti Bersatu Pakyat Sabah or PBRS [Joseph KURUP];
Parti

Bersatu Sabah or PBS [Joseph PAIRIN Kitingan]; Parti Pesaka
Bumiputra Bersatu or PBB [Patinggi Haji Abdul TAIB Mahmud];
Parti

Rakyat Sarawak or PRS [James MASING]; Sabah Progressive Party
(Parti

Progresif Sabah) or SAPP [YONG Teck Lee]; Sarawak United
People's

Party (Parti Bersatu Rakyat Sarawak) or SUPP [George CHAN

Hong Nam];

United Malays National Organization or UMNO [ABDULLAH bin Ahmad

Badawi]; United Pasokmomogun Kadazandusun Murut Organization

(Pertubuhan Pasko Momogun Kadazan Dusun Bersatu) or UPKO [Bernard

DOMPOK]; People's Progressive Party (Parti Progresif Penduduk Malaysia) or PPP [M.Keyveas]; Sarawak Progressive Democratic Party

or SPDP [William MAWANI]; opposition parties: Democratic Action

Party (Parti Tindakan Demokratik) or DAP [KARPAL Singh]; Islamic

Party of Malaysia (Parti Islam se Malaysia) or PAS [Abdul HADI Awang]; People's Justice Party (Parti Keadilan Rakyat) or PKR [WAN

AZIZAH Wan Ismael]; Sarawak National Party or SNAP [Edwin DUNDANG];

opposition coalition Alternative Front (Barisan Alternatif) or BA - consists of PAS and PKR

Maldives

political parties were allowed to register in June 2005;

the first entrants are: Adhaalath (Justice) Party or AP [Abdul Majeed Abdul BARI]; Dhivehi Rayyithunge Party (Maldivian People's

Party) or DRP [Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM]; Islamic Democratic Party or

IDP [Omar NASEER]; Maldivian Democratic Party or MDP [Mohamed NASHEED]

Mali

Alliance for Democracy or ADEMA [Diounconda TRAORE, party

chairman]; Hope 2002 (a coalition of CNID, MPR, RDT, and RPM); National Congress for Democratic Initiative or CNID [Mountaga TALL,

chairman]; Party for Democracy and Progress or PDP [Me Idrissa TRAORE]; Party for National Renewal or PARENA [Tiebile DRAME,

secretary general]; Patriotic Movement for Renewal or MPR [Choguel

MAIGA]; Rally for Democracy and Labor or RDT; Rally for Mali or RPM

[Ibrahim Boubacar KEITA, chairman]; Sudanese Union/African Democratic Rally or US/RDA [Mamadou Bamou TOURE, secretary general];

Union for Democracy and Development or UDD [Moussa Balla COULIBALY];

Union for Republic and Democracy or URD [Soumaila CISSE]

Malta

Alternativa Demokratika/Alliance for Social Justice or AD

[Harry VASSALLO]; Malta Labor Party or MLP [Alfred SANT];

Nationalist Party or PN [Lawrence GONZI]

Marshall Islands

traditionally there have been no formally organized political parties; what has existed more closely resembles factions or interest groups because they do not have party headquarters, formal platforms, or party structures; the following two "groupings"

have competed in legislative balloting in recent years - Aelon Kein Ad Party [Michael KABUA] and United Democratic Party or UDP [Litokwa TOMEING]

Martinique

Martinique Communist Party or PCM [Georges ERICHOT];

Martinique Independence Movement or MIM [Alfred MARIE-JEANNE];

Martinique Progressive Party or PPM [Pierre SUEDILE];
Martinique

Socialist Party or PMS [Ernest WAN-AJOUHU]; Movement of
Democrats

and Ecologists for a Sovereign Martinique or Modemas [Garcin
MALSA];

Rally for the Republic or RPR [Michel CHARLONE]; Socialist
Revolution Group or GRS [Philippe PIERRE-CHARLES]; Union for
French

Democracy or UDF [Jean MAREN]

Mauritania

Action for Change or AC (no longer active) [Messoud Ould
BOULKHEIR]; Alliance for Justice and Democracy or AJD [Cisse
Amadou

CHEIKHOU]; National Union for Democracy and Development or
UNDD

[Tidjane KOITA]; Party for Liberty, Equality, and Justice or PLEJ
[Ba Mamdou ALASSANE]; Party of Democratic Convergence or
PCD [Cheikh

Ould HORMA]; Popular Front or FP [Ch'bih Ould CHEIKH
MALAININE];

Popular Progressive Alliance or APP [Messoud Ould BOULKHEIR];
Progress Force Union or UFP (no longer active) [Mohamed Ould
MAOULOUD]; Rally of Democratic Forces or RFD [Ahmed Ould
DADDAH];

Rally for Democracy and Unity or RDU [Ahmed Ould SIDI BABA];
Republican Party for Democracy and Renewal or PRDR (formerly
ruling

Democratic and Social Republican Party or PRDS) [Boullah Ould
MOGUEYA]; Right Way or SAWAB [Cheikh Ould Sidi Ould
HANANA]; Union

for Democracy and Progress or UDP [Naha Mint MOUKNASS];
Union of
Forces of Progress or UFP [Mohamed Ould MAOULOUD]
note: the Party of Democratic Convergence was banned in October
2005
because it was regarded as Islamist and therefore in breach of
Mauritanian law

Mauritius

Alliance Sociale or AS; Hizbullah [Cehl Mohamed
FAKEEMEEAH]; Mauritian Labor Party or MLP [Navinchandra
RAMGOOLAM];
Mauritian Militant Movement or MMM [Paul BERENGER] (in
coalition
with MSM); Mauritian Social Democrat Party or PMSD [Charles
Xavier-Luc DUVAL]; Militant Socialist Movement or MSM [Pravind
JUGNAUTH] (the governing party); Rodrigues Movement or MR
[Joseph
(Nicholas) Von MALLY]; Rodrigues Peoples Organization or OPR
[Serge
CLAIR]

Mayotte

Democratic Front or FD [Youssef MOUSSA]; Mahoran Popular
Movement or MPM [Ahmed MADI]; Federation of Mahorans or
RPR (UMP)
[Mansour KAMARDINE]; Force of the Rally and the Alliance for
Democracy or FRAP; Movement for Department Status Mayotte or
MDM
[Mouhoutar SALIM]; Renewed Communist Party of Mayotte or
MRC [Omar
SIMBA]; Socialist Party or PS (local branch of French Parti
Socialiste) [Ibrahim ABUBACAR]; Union for French Democracy or
UDF
[Henri JEAN-BAPTISTE]

Mexico

Convergence for Democracy or CD [Dante DELGADO Ranauro]; Institutional Revolutionary Party (Institutional Revolutionary Party) or PRI [leader NA]; Mexican Green Ecological Party or PVEM

[Jorge Emilio GONZALEZ Martinez]; National Action Party (Partido

Accion Nacional) or PAN [Manuel ESPINO Barrientos]; New Alliance

Party (Partido Nueva Alianza) or PNA [Miguel Angel JIMENEZ Godines];

Party of the Democratic Revolution (Partido de la Revolucion Democratica) or PRD [Leonel COTA Montano]; Workers Party or PT

[Alberto ANAYA Gutierrez]

Micronesia, Federated States of
no formal parties

Moldova

Braghis Faction [Dumitru BRAGHIS]; Christian Democratic People's Party or PPCD [Iurie ROSCA]; Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova or PCRM [Vladimir VORONIN, first chairman];

Democratic Moldova Bloc (comprised of the AMN, Democratic Party, and

PSL); Democratic Party [Dumitru DIACOV]; Our Moldova Alliance or AMN

[Serafim URECHEANU]; Social Liberal Party or PSL [Oleg SEREBRIAN]

Monaco

National and Democratic Union or UND [Guy MAGNAN]; Union for

Monaco or UPM (including National Union for the Future of

Monaco or
UNAM)

Mongolia
Citizens' Will Republican Party or CWRP (also called Civil
Courage Republican Party or CCRP) [Sanjaasurengiin OYUN];
Democratic
Party or DP [Tsakhiagiyn ELBEGDORJ]; Motherland-Mongolian
New
Socialist Democratic Party or M-MNSDP [Badarchyn
ERDENEBAT];
Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party or MPRP [Miegombyn
ENKHBOLD];
Mongolian Republican Party or MRP [Bazarsadyn
JARGALSAIKHAN];
People's Party or PP [Lamjav GUNDALAI]
note: DP and M-MNSDP formed Motherland-Democracy Coalition
(MDC) in
2003 and with CWRP contested June 2004 elections as single
party;
MDC's leadership dissolved coalition in December 2004

Montenegro
Albanian Alternative or AA; Bosniak Party or BS [Rafet
HUSOVIC]; Coalition for a European Montenegro (Democratic
Party of
Socialists or DPS and Social Democratic Party or SDP) [Milo
DJUKANOVIC]; Coalition SPP/NS/DSS; Democratic League-Party
of
Democratic Prosperity [Mehmet BARHDI]; Democratic Serbian
Party of
Montenegro or DSS; Democratic Union of Albanians or DUA
[Ferhat
DINOSA]; Liberal Party of Montenegro or LP [Miodrag
ZIVKOVIC];

Movement for Changes or PZP [Nebojsa MEDOJEVIC]; People's Party of

Montenegro or NS [Predrag POPOVIC]; Serbian People's Party of Montenegro or SNS [Andrija MANDIC]; Social Democratic Party or SDP

[Ranko KRIVOKAPIC]; Social Democratic Party of Montenegro or DPS

[Milo DJUKANOVIC]; Socialist People's Party or SNP [Predrag BULATOVIC]

Montserrat

Montserrat Democratic Party or MDP [Lowell LEWIS];

Movement for Change and Prosperity or MCAP [Roselyn CASSELL-SEALY];

New People's Liberation Movement or NPLM [John A. OSBORNE]

Morocco

Action Party or PA [Muhammad EL IDRISSE]; Alliance of Liberties or ADL [Ali BELHAJ]; Annahj Addimocrati or Annahj [Abdellah EL HARIF]; Avant Garde Social Democratic Party or PADS

[Ahmed BENJELLOUN]; Citizen Forces or FC [Abderrahman LAHJOUJI];

Citizen's Initiatives for Development [Mohamed BENHAMOU];

Constitutional Union or UC [Mohamed ABIED (interim)]; Democratic and

Independence Party or PDI [Abdelwahed MAACH]; Democratic and Social

Movement or MDS [Mahmoud ARCHANE]; Democratic Socialist Party or PSD

[Aissa OUARDIGHI]; Democratic Union or UD [Bouazza IKKEN];

Environment and Development Party or PED [Ahmed EL ALAMI]; Front of

Democratic Forces or FFD [Thami EL KHYARI]; Istiqlal Party

(Independence Party) or PI [Abbas El FASSI]; Justice and

Development

Party or PJD [Saad Eddine OTHMANI]; Moroccan Liberal Party or PML

[Mohamed ZIANE]; National Democratic Party or PND [Abdallah KADIRI];

National Ittighadi Congress Party or CNI [Abdelmajid BOUZOUBAA];

National Popular Movement or MNP [Mahjoubi AHERDANE]; National Rally

of Independents or RNI [Ahmed OSMAN]; National Union of Popular

Forces or UNFP [Abdellah IBRAHIM]; Parti Al Ahd or Al Ahd [Najib EL

OUAZZANI, chairman]; Party of Progress and Socialism or PPS [Ismail

ALAOUI]; Party of Renewal and Equity or PRE [Chakir ACHABAR]; Party

of the Unified Socialist Left or GSU [Mohamed Ben Said AIT IDDER];

Popular Movement or MP [Mohamed LAENSER]; Reform and Development

Party or PRD [Abderrahmane EL KOUHEN]; Social Center Party or PSC

[Lahcen MADIH]; Socialist Union of Popular Forces or USFP [Mohammed

EL-YAZGHI]

Mozambique

Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frente de Liberatacao de Mocambique) or FRELIMO [Armando Emilio GUEBUZA,

president]; Mozambique National Resistance-Electoral Union (Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana-Uniao Eleitoral) or RENAMO-UE

[Afonso DHLAKAMA, president]

Namibia

Congress of Democrats or COD [Ben ULENGA]; Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of Namibia or DTA [Katuutire KAURA, president];

Monitor Action Group or MAG [Jurie VILJOEN]; South West Africa

People's Organization or SWAPO [Sam Shafishuna NUJOMA]; United

Democratic Front or UDF [Justus GAROEB]; Republican Party or RP

[Henk MUDGE]; National Unity Democratic Organization or NUDO [Kuaima RIRUAKO]

Nauru

loose multiparty system; Democratic Party [Kennan ADEANG]; Nauru Party (informal); Nauru First (Naoero Amo) Party

Nepal

Communist Party of Nepal/United Marxist-Leninist or CPN/UML [Madhav Kumar NEPAL, general secretary]; National Democratic Party

or NDP (also called Rastriya Prajantra Party or RPP) [Pashupati Shumsher RANA, chairman]; Nepali Congress-Democratic [Sher Bahadur

DEUBA, president]; Nepali Congress or NC [Girija Prasad KOIRALA,

party president, Sushil KOIRALA, vice president]; Nepal Sadbhavana

(Goodwill) Party or NSP - Mandal [Bhadri Prasad MANDAL, party president]; Nepal Sadbhavana Party - Ananda Devi [Ananda DEVI, president]; Nepal Workers and Peasants Party or NWPP [Narayan Man

BIJUKCHHE, party chairman]; People's Front Nepal (Rastriya Jana Morcha) [Amik SHERCHAN, chairman]; Rastriya Janashakti Party or RJP

[Surya Bahadur THAPA, chairman]; note - split from RPP in March 2005; Samyukta Janmorcha Nepal [leader NA]; note - merged with

People's Front Nepal or PFN in 2002

Netherlands

Christian Democratic Appeal or CDA [Ernst Hirsch BALLIN]; Christian Union Party [Andre ROUVOET]; Democrats 66 or D66

[Lousewies VAN DER LAAN]; Green Party [Femke HALSEMA]; Labor Party

or PvdA [Wouter BOS]; List Pim Fortuyn [Ton VAN DILLEN]; Party for

Freedom [Geert WILDERS]; People's Party for Freedom and Democracy

(Liberal) or VVD [Pieter WINSEMIUS]; Socialist Party [Jan MARIJNISSEN]; plus a few minor parties

Netherlands Antilles

Bonaire: Democratic Party of Bonaire or PDB

[Jopi ABRAHAM]; Patriotic Union of Bonaire or UPB [Ramonsito BOOI]

Curacao: Ban Vota [Norbert GEORGE]; C-93 [Stanley BROWN]; Democratic

Party of Curacao or DP [Errol HERNANDEZ]; E Mayoria [Aurelio PEDRO];

Forsa Korsou [Nelson NAVARRO]; Liste Ni'un Paso Atras [Nelson PIERRE]; Movimiento Patriotiko Korsou [Reginald LAK]; New Antilles

Movement or MAN [Charles COOPER]; Partido Akshon Pa Prosperidat I

Seguridat [Sonja BERKEMEYER]; Partido Laboral Krusada Popular

or

PLKP [Errol COVA]; Party for the Restructured Antilles or PAR [Emily

de JONGH-ELHAGE]; People's National Party or PNP [Ersilia DE LANNOOY]; Pidjin [Jasmin PINEDO]; Pueblo Soberano [Herman WIELS];

Workers' Liberation Front or FOL [Anthony GODETT]

Saba: Saba Labor Party [Akilah LEVENSTONE]; Windward Islands People's Movement or WIPM [Ray HASSELL]

Sint Eustatius: Democratic Party of Sint Eustatius or DP-St. E [Julian WOODLEY]; Progressive Labor Party [Clyde VAN PUTTEN]; St.

Eustatius Alliance [Ingrid HOUTMAN-WHITFIELD]

Sint Maarten: Democratic Party of Sint Maarten or DP-St. M [Sarah

WESCOTT-WILLIAMS]; Freedom Slate of National Democratic Party

[Theophilus PRIEST]; National Alliance or NA [William MARLIN]; People's Progressive Alliance or PPA [Gracita ARRINDELL]; St.

Maarten People's Party [Johan LEONARD]; United People's Labor Party

[Bienvenido RICHARDSON]

note: political parties are indigenous to each island

New Caledonia

Alliance pour la Caledonie or APLC [Didier LE ROUX];

Caledonian Union or UC; Federation des Comites de Coordination des

Independantistes or FCCI [Francois BURCK]; Front National or FN [Guy

GEORGE]; Front Uni de Liberation Kanak or FULK [Ernest UNE]; Kanak

Socialist Front for National Liberation or FLNKS [leader NA]

(includes PALIKA, UNI, UC, and UPM); Parti de Liberation Kanak

or

PALIKA [Paul NEAOUTYINE and Elie POIGOUNE]; Rally for Caledonia in

the Republic (anti independent) or RPCR-UMP [Jacques LAFLEUR]; The

Future Together or AE [Harold MARTIN]; Union Nationale pour l'Indépendance or UNI [Paul NEAOUTYINE]; note - may no longer exist,

but Paul NEAOUTYINE has since become a president of Parti de Liberation Kanak or PALIKA; Union Progressiste Melanesienne or UPM

[Victor TUTUGORO]

New Zealand

ACT New Zealand [Rodney HIDE]; Green Party [Jeanette FITZSIMONS]; Maori Party [Whatarangi WINIATA]; National Party or NP

[Don BRASH]; New Zealand First Party or NZFP [Winston PETERS]; New

Zealand Labor Party or NZLP [Helen CLARK]; Progressive Party [James

(Jim) ANDERTON]; United Future or UF [Peter DUNNE]

Nicaragua

Alliance for the Republic or APRE [Miguel LOPEZ Baldizon]; Central American Unionist Party or PUCA [Blanca ROJAS]; Christian

Alternative Party or AC [Orlando TARDENCILLA Espinoza]; Conservative

Party or PC [Mario Sebastian RAPPACCIOLI]; Independent Liberal Party

or PLI [Anibal MARTINEZ Nunez, Pedro REYES Vallejos]; Independent

Liberal Party for National Unity or PLIUN [Carlos GUERRA Gallardo];

Liberal Constitutional Party or PLC [Jorge CASTILLO Quant];
Liberal

Salvation Movement or MSL [Eliseo NUNEZ Hernandez]; New
Liberal

Party or PALI [Adolfo GARCIA Esquivel]; Nicaraguan Liberal
Alliance

or ALN [Eduardo MONTEALEGRE]; Nicaraguan Party of the
Christian Path

or PCCN [Guillermo OSORNO Molina]; Nicaraguan Resistance
Party or

PRN [Salvador TALAVERA]; Sandinista National Liberation Front
or

FSLN [Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra]; Sandinista Renovation
Movement or MRS

[Dora Maria TELLEZ]; Unity Alliance or AU

Niger

Democratic and Social Convention-Rahama or CDS-Rahama

[Mahamane OUSMANE]; National Movement for a Developing

Society-Nassara or MNSD-Nassara [Hama AMADOU]; Niger Social

Democratic Party or PSDN; Nigerien Alliance for Democracy and

Social

Progress-Zaman Lahiya or ANDP-Zaman Lahiya [Moumouni
DJERMAKOYE];

Nigerien Party for Autonomy or PNA-Alouma'a [Sanousi
JACKOU];

Nigerien Party for Democracy and Socialism or PNDS-Tarrayya
[Issifou

MAHAMADOU]; Nigerien Progressive Party or PPN-RDA
[Abdoulaye DIORI];

Rally for Democracy and Progress or RDP-jama'a [Hamid
ALGABID];

Social and Democratic Rally or RSD-Gaskiyya [Cheiffou AMADOU]

Nigeria

Alliance for Democracy or AD [Mojisoluwa AKINFENWA]; All
Nigeria Peoples' Party or ANPP [Don ETIEBET]; All Progressives
Grand

Alliance or APGA [disputed leadership]; National Democratic
Party or

NDP [Aliyu Habu FARI]; Peoples Democratic Party or PDP [Dr.
Ahmadu

ALI]; Peoples Redemption Party or PRP [Abdulkadir Balarabe
MUSA];

Peoples Salvation Party or PSP [Lawal MAITURARE]; United
Nigeria

Peoples Party or UNPP [disputed leadership]

Niue

Alliance of Independents or AI; Niue People's Action Party or
NPP [Young VIVIAN]

Norfolk Island

none

Northern Mariana Islands

Covenant Party [Benigno R. FITIAL];

Democratic Party [Dr. Carlos S. CAMACHO]; Republican Party
[Juan S.

REYES]

Norway

Center Party [Aslaug Marie HAGA]; Christian People's Party
[Dagfinn HOYBRATEN]; Coastal Party [Roy WAAGE];
Conservative Party

[Erna SOLBERG]; Labor Party [Jens STOLTENBERG]; Liberal Party
[Lars

SPONHEIM]; Progress Party [Siv JENSEN]; Red Electoral Alliance
[Torstein DAHLE]; Socialist Left Party [Kristin HALVORSEN]

Oman

none

Pakistan

Awami National Party or ANP [Asfandiyar Wali KHAN];

Balochistan National Party/Hayee Group or BNP/H [Dr. Hayee BALUCH];

Baluch National Party/Awami or BNP/Awami [Moheem Khan BALOCH];

Baluch National Party-Mengal or BNP/M [Sardar Ataullah MENGAL];

Jamhoori Watan Party or JWP; Jamiat-al-Hadith or JAH [Sajid MIR];

Jamiat-i-Islami or JI [Qazi Hussain AHMED]; Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam,

Fazlur Rehman faction or JUI/F [Fazlur REHMAN]; Jamiat

Ulema-i-Islam, Sami ul-HAQ faction or JUI/S [Sami ul-HAQ]; Jamiat

Ulema-i-Pakistan or JUP [Shah Faridul HAQ]; Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal

Pakistan or MMA [Qazi Hussain AHMED]; Muttahida Qaumi Movement,

Altaf faction or MQM/A [Altaf HUSSAIN]; Muttahida Quami Movement,

Haqiqi faction or MQM/H [Afaq AHMAD]; National Alliance or NA

[Ghulam Mustapha JATOI]; Pakhtun Khwa Milli Awami Party or PkMAP

[Mahmood Khan ACHAKZAI]; Pakhtun Quami Party or PQP [Mohammed Afzal

KHAN]; Pakistan Awami Tehrik or PAT [Tahir ul QADRI]; Pakistan

Muslim League, Functional Group or PML/F [Pir PAGARO]; Pakistan

Muslim League, Nawaz Sharif faction or PML/N [Nawaz SHARIF];

Pakistan Muslim League or PML [Chaudhry Shujaat HUSSAIN];
note - as

of May 2004, the PML/Q changed its name to PML and absorbed
the

PML/J, PML/Z, and NA; Pakistan National Party or PNP [Hasil
BIZENJO]; Pakistan People's Party or PPP [Aftab Ahmed Khan
SHERPAO];

Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians or PPPP [Benazir
BHUTTO];

Pakistan Tehrik-e-Insaaf or PTI [Imran KHAN]; Tehrik-i-Islami
[Allama Sajid NAQVI]

note: political alliances in Pakistan can shift frequently

Palau

none

Panama

Democratic Change or CD [Ricardo MARTINELLI]; Democratic
Revolutionary Party or PRD [Hugo GUIRAUD]; National Liberal
Party or

PLN [Anibal GALINDO]; Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement
or

MOLIRENA [Jesus ROSAS]; Panamenista Party or PA (formerly the
Arnulfista Party) [Marco AMEGLIO]; Popular Party or PP
(formerly

Christian Democratic Party or PDC) [Ricardo ARIAS Calderon];
Solidarity Party or PS [Jose Raul MULINO]

Papua New Guinea

Christian Democratic Party [Dr. Banare BUN];

Melanesian Alliance Party or MAP [Sir Moi AVEL]; National
Alliance

Party or NA [Michael SOMARE]; National Party [Melcher PEP];
Papua

and Niugini Union Party or PANGU [Rabbie NAMALIU]; Papua

New Guinea

First Party [Cecilking DORUBA]; Papua New Guinea Labor Party [Bob

DANAYA]; Papua New Guinea Party or PNGP (was People's Democratic

Movement or PDM) [Sir Mekere MORAUTA]; People's Action Party or PAP

[Moses MALADINA]; People's Labor Party or PLP [Ekis ROPENU]; People's National Congress or PNC [Peter O'NEILL]; People's Progress

Party or PPP [Byron CHAN]; Pipol First Party [Luther WENGE]; United

Party [Bire KIMASOPA]; United Resources Party or URP [Tim NEVILLE]

(2005)

Paraguay

Asociacion Nacional Republicana - Colorado Party or ANR

[Herminio CACERES, interim president]; Movimiento Union Nacional de

Ciudadanos Eticos or UNACE [Enrique GONZALEZ Quintana, acting

chairman]; Patria Querida (Beloved Fatherland Party) or PQ [Pedro

Nicolas Maraa FADUL Niella]; Partido Encuentro Nacional or PEN [Luis

TORALES Kennedy]; Partido Liberal Radical Autentico or PLRA [Blas

LLANO]; Partido Pais Solidario or PPS [Carlos Alberto FILIZZOLA Pallares]

note: Nicanor DUARTE FRUTOS on leave as party leader of the Colorado

Party or ANR while serving as President of Paraguay; Lino Cesar OVIEDO Silva, leader of UNACE, is currently serving a ten-year

prison term

Peru

Alliance For Progress (Alianza Para El Progreso) [Cesar ACUNA Peralta]; Alliance For The Future (Alianza Por El Futuro) or AF - a coalition of pro-FUJIMORI parties including Cambio 90, Nueva Mayoria, and Si Cumple [Martha CHAVEZ Cossio]; Centrist Front (Frente Del Centro) or FC - a coalition of Accion Popular, Somos Peru, and Coordinadora Nacional de Independientes [Valentin PANIAGUA

Corazoa]; Independent Moralizing Front (Frente Independiente Moralizador) or FIM [Fernando OLIVERA Vega]; Nationalist Party Uniting Peru (Partido Nacionalista Uniendo al Peru) or UPP - a coalition of Union for Peru (UPP) and Peruvian Nationalist Party (PNP) [Ollanta HUMALA Tasso]; National Restoration (Restauracion

Nacional) or RN [Humberto LAY Sun]; National Unity (Unidad Nacional)

or UN [Lourdes FLORES Nano]; Peru Possible (Peru Posible) or PP [David WAISMAN]; Peruvian Aprista Party (Partido Aprista Peruano) or

PAP - also referred to by its original name Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana or APRA [Alan GARCIA]

Philippines

Kabalikat Ng Malayang Pilipino (Kampi) [Ronaldo PUNO];

Laban Ng Demokratikong Pilipino (Struggle of Filipino Democrats) or

LDP [Edgardo ANGARA]; Lakas Ng Edsa (National Union of Christian

Democrats) or Lakas [Jose DE VENECIA]; Liberal Party or LP [Franklin

DRILON/Eli QUINTO]; Nacionalista [Manuel VILLAR]; National People's

Coalition or NPC [Frisco SAN JUAN]; PDP-Laban [Aquilino

PIMENTEL];

People's Reform Party [Miriam Defensor SANTIAGO]; PROMDI [Emilio

OSMENA]; Pwersa Ng Masang Pilipino (Party of the Philippine Masses)

or PMP [Joseph ESTRADA]; Reporma [Renato DE VILLA]

Pitcairn Islands

none

Poland

Catholic-National Movement or RKN [Antoni MACIEREWICZ]; Civic

Platform or PO [Donald TUSK]; Conservative Peasants Party or SKL

[Artur BALASZ]; Democratic Left Alliance or SLD [Wojciech

OLEJNICZAK]; Democratic Party or PD [Wladyslaw FRASYNIUK];

Dom

Ojczyсты (Fatherland Home); German Minority of Lower Silesia or MNSO

[Henryk KROLL]; Law and Justice or PiS [Jaroslaw KACZYNSKI]; League

of Polish Families or LPR [Marek KOTLINOWSKI]; Peasant-Democratic

Party or PLD [Roman JAGIELINSKI]; Polish Accord or PP [Jan LOPUSZANSKI]; Polish Peasant Party or PSL [Waldemar PAWLAK]; Ruch

Patriotyczny or RP [Jan OLSZEWSKI]; Samoobrona or SO [Andrzej LEPPER]; Social Democratic Party of Poland or SDPL [Marek BOROWSKI];

Social Movement or RS [Krzysztof PIESIEWICZ]; Union of Labor or UP

[Andrzej SPYCHALSKI]

Portugal

Green Ecologist Party or PEV [Heloisa APOLONIA]; Popular Party or PP [Jose Ribeiro e CASTRO]; Portuguese Communist Party or

PCP [Jeronimo de SOUSA]; Portuguese Socialist Party or PS [Jose SOCRATES Carvalho Pinto de Sousa]; Social Democratic Party or PSD

[Luis Marques MENDES]; The Left Bloc or BE [Franciso Anacleto LOUCA]; Unitarian Democratic Coalition or CDU (includes PEV and PCP)

[Jeronimo de SOUSA]

Puerto Rico

National Democratic Party [Roberto PRATS]; National Republican Party of Puerto Rico [Dr. Tiody FERRE]; New Progressive

Party or PNP (pro-US statehood) [Pedro ROSSELLO]; Popular Democratic

Party or PPD (pro-commonwealth) [Anibal ACEVEDO-VILA]; Puerto Rican

Independence Party or PIP (pro-independence) [Ruben BERRIOS Martinez]

Qatar

none

Reunion

Communist Party of Reunion or PCR [Elie HOARAU]; Rally for the Republic or RPR [Andre Maurice PIHOUEE]; Socialist Party or PS

[Michel VERGOZ]; Union for French Democracy or UDF [Gilbert GERARD];

Union for a Popular Movement or UMP

Romania

Conservative Party or PC [Dan VOICULESCU], formerly Humanist

Party or PUR; Democratic Party or PD [Emil BOC]; Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania or UDMR [Bela MARKO]; National Liberal Party or PNL [Calin Popescu-TARICEANU]; Romania Mare Party (Greater Romanian Party) or PRM [Corneliu Vadim TUDOR]; Social Democratic Party or PSD [Mircea Dan GEOANA], formerly Party of Social Democracy in Romania or PDSR

Russia
A Just Russia or JR [Sergei MIRONOV] (formed from the merger of three small political parties: Motherland Party (Rodina), Pensioner's Party, and Party of Life); Communist Party of the Russian Federation or CPRF [Gennadiy Andreyevich ZYUGANOV]; Liberal Democratic Party of Russia or LDPR [Vladimir Volfovich ZHIRINOVSKIY]; People's Party [Gennady RAIKOV]; Union of Right Forces or SPS [Nikita BELYKH]; United Russia or UR [Boris Vyacheslavovich GRYZLOV]; Yabloko Party [Grigoriy Alekseyevich YAVLINSKIY]

Rwanda
Centrist Democratic Party or PDC [Alfred MUKEZAMFURA]; Democratic Popular Union of Rwanda or UDPR [Adrien RANGIRA]; Democratic Republican Movement or MDR [Celestin KABANDA] (officially banned); Islamic Democratic Party or PDI [Andre BUMAYA]; Liberal Party or PL [Prosper HIGIRO]; Party for Democratic Renewal

(officially banned); Rwandan Patriotic Front or RPF [Paul KAGAME];

Social Democratic Party or PSD [Vincent BIRUTA]

Saint Helena

none

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Concerned Citizens Movement or CCM [Vance

AMORY]; Nevis Reformation Party or NRP [Joseph PARRY]; People's

Action Movement or PAM [Lindsey GRANT]; Saint Kitts and Nevis Labor

Party or SKNLP [Dr. Denzil DOUGLAS]

Saint Lucia

National Alliance or NA [George ODLUM]; Saint Lucia

Freedom Party or SFP [Martinus FRANCOIS]; Saint Lucia Labor Party or

SLP [Kenneth ANTHONY]; Sou Tout Apwe Fete Fini or STAFF [Christopher

HUNTE]; United Workers Party or UWP [Sir John COMPTON]

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Left Radical Party or PRG; Rassemblement pour la Republique or RPR (now UMP); Socialist Party or PS; Union

pour la Democratie Francaise or UDF

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

New Democratic Party or NDP [Arnhim

EUSTACE]; Unity Labor Party or ULP [Ralph GONSALVES] (formed by the

coalition of Saint Vincent Labor Party or SVLP and the Movement for

National Unity or MNU)

Samoa

Human Rights Protection Party or HRPP [Sailele Malielegaoi
TUILA'EPA]; Samoa Christian Party or TCP [Tuala Tiresa
MALIETOA];

Samoa Democratic United Party or SDUP [LE MAMEA Ropati];
Samoa Party

or SP [Su'a Rimoni Ah CHONG]; Samoa Progressive Political Party
or

SPPP [Toeolesulusulu SIUEVA]

San Marino

Communist Refoundation or RC [Ivan FOSHI]; Ideas in
Movement or IM [Alessandro ROSSI]; National Alliance or AN;
New

Socialist Party; Party of Socialists and Democrats [Claudio FELICI];
San Marino Christian Democratic Party or PDCS [Giovanni
LONFERNINI];

San Marino Popular Alliance of Democrats or APDS [Roberto
GIORGETTI]; San Marino Socialist Party or PSS [Alberto
CECCHETTI];

Socialists for Reform or SR [Renzo GIARDI]; United Left

Sao Tome and Principe

Democratic Renovation Party [Armando GRACA];
Force for Change Democratic Movement or MDFM; Independent
Democratic

Action or ADI [Carlos NEVES]; Movement for the Liberation of Sao
Tome and Principe-Social Democratic Party or MLSTP-PSD
[Manuel Pinto

Da COSTA]; Party for Democratic Convergence or PCD [Aldo
BANDEIRA];

Ue-Kedadji coalition; other small parties

Saudi Arabia

none

Senegal

African Party for Democracy and Socialism or And Jef (also known as PADS/AJ) [Landing SAVANE, secretary general]; African Party

of Independence [Majhemout DIOP]; Alliance of Forces of Progress or

AFP [Moustapha NIASSE]; Democratic and Patriotic Convention or CDP

(also known as Garab-Gi) [Dr. Iba Der THIAM]; Democratic League-Labor Party Movement or LD-MPT [Dr. Abdoulaye BATHILY]; Front

for Socialism and Democracy or FSD [Cheikh Abdoulaye DIEYE]; Gainde

Centrist Bloc or BGC [Jean-Paul DIAS]; Independence and Labor Party

or PIT [Amath DANSOKHO]; National Democratic Rally or RND [Madier

DIOUF]; Senegalese Democratic Party or PDS [Abdoulaye WADE]; Socialist Party or PS [Ousmane Tanor DIENG]; SOPI Coalition [Abdoulaye WADE] (a coalition led by the PDS); Union for Democratic

Renewal or URD [Djibo Leyti KA]; other small parties

Serbia

Democratic Party of Serbia or DSS [Vojislav KOSTUNICA];

Democratic Party or DS [Boris TADIC]; G17 Plus [Mladjan DINKIC is

acting leader]; Serbian Radical Party or SRS [Vojislav SESELJ, but Tomislav NIKOLIC is acting leader]; Socialist Party of Serbia or SPS

[vacant, but Ivica DACIC is head of the SPS Main Board]; New Serbia

or NS [Velimir ILIC]; Serbian Renewal Movement or SPO [Vuk DRASKOVIC]

Seychelles

Democratic Party or DP [James MANCHAM, Daniel BELLE];
Mouvement Seychellois pour la Democratie [Jacques HODOUL];
Seychelles National Party or SNP [Wavel RAMKALAWAN]
(formerly the
United Opposition or UO); Seychelles People's Progressive Front or
SPPF [France Albert RENE, James MICHEL] (the governing party)

Sierra Leone

All People's Congress or APC [Ben KANU]; Peace and
Liberation Party or PLP [Darlington MORRISON, interim
chairman];
Sierra Leone People's Party or SLPP [Sama BANYA]; numerous
others

Singapore

People's Action Party or PAP [LEE Hsien Loong]; Singapore
Democratic Alliance or SDA [CHIAM See Tong]; Singapore
Democratic
Party or SDP [CHEE Soon Juan]; Workers' Party or WP [Sylvia LIM
Swee
Lian]
note: SDA includes National Solidarity Party or NSP, Singapore
Justice Party or SJP, Singapore National Malay Organization or
PKMS,
Singapore People's Party or SPP

Slovakia

Christian Democratic Movement or KDH [Pavol HRUSOVSKY];
Direction-Social Democracy or Smer-SD [Robert FICO]; Free
Forum
[Zuzana MARTINAKOVA]; Movement for Democracy or HZD
[Jozef GRAPA];
People's Party - Movement for a Democratic Slovakia or LS-HZDS
[Vladimir MECIAR]; New Citizens Alliance or ANO [Pavol

RUSKO]; Party

of the Hungarian Coalition or SMK [Bela BUGAR]; People's Union or LU

[Gustav KRAJCI]; Slovak Communist Party or KSS [Vladimir DADO];

Slovak Democratic and Christian Union or SDKU [Mikulas DZURINDA];

Slovak National Party or SNS [Jan SLOTA]

Slovenia

Democratic Party of Retired (Persons) of Slovenia or DeSUS

[Karl ERJAVEC]; Liberal Democratic Party or LDS [Jelko KACIN];

New

Slovenia or NSi [Andrej BAJUK]; Slovenian Democratic Party or SDS

[Janez JANSKA]; Slovene National Party or SNS [Zmago JELINCIC];

Slovene People's Party or SLS [Janez PODOBNIK]; Slovene Youth Party

or SMS [Darko KRANJC]; Social Democrats or SD [Borut PAHOR]

Solomon Islands

Association of Independent Members or AIM [Thomas

CHAN]; Christian Alliance Solomon Islands or CASI [Edward RONIA];

LAFARI Party [John GARO]; National Party [Francis HILLY]; People's

Alliance Party or PAP [Sir Allan KEMAKEZA]; Social Credit Party or

SOCRED [Manasseh Damukana SOGAVARE]; Solomon First Party [David

QUAN]; Solomon Islands Democratic Party [Gabriel SURI]; Solomon

Islands Labor Party or SILP [Josés TUHANUKU]; Solomon Islands

Liberal Party [Bartholomew ULUFA'ALU]; Solomon Islands Party for

Rural Advancement or SIPRA [Job D. TAUSINGA]; United Party
[Sir

Peter KENILOREA]

note: in general, Solomon Islands politics is characterized by fluid
coalitions

Somalia

none

South Africa

African Christian Democratic Party or ACDP [Kenneth
MESHOE, president]; African National Congress or ANC [Thabo
MBEKI,
president]; Democratic Alliance or DA [Anthony LEON] (formed
from
the merger of the Democratic Party or DP and the Freedom
Alliance or

FA); Inkatha Freedom Party or IFP [Mangosuthu BUTHELEZI,
president];

Pan-Africanist Congress or PAC [Stanley MOGOBA, president];
New

National Party or NNP; United Democratic Movement or UDM
[Bantu
HOLOMISA]

Spain

Basque Nationalist Party or PNV [Josu Jon IMAZ]; Canarian
Coalition or CC (a coalition of five parties) [Paulino RIVERO
Baute]; Convergence and Union or CiU [Artur MAS i Gavarro] (a
coalition of the Democratic Convergence of Catalonia or CDC
[Artur

MAS i Gavarro] and the Democratic Union of Catalonia or UDC
[Josep

Antoni DURAN y LLEIDA]); Entesa Catalonia de Progress (a Senate
coalition grouping four Catalan parties - PSC, ERC, ICV, EUA);

Galician Nationalist Bloc or BNG [Anxo Manuel QUINTANA];
Party of

Independents from Lanzarote or PIL [Dimas MARTIN Martin];
Popular

Party or PP [Mariano RAJOY]; Republican Left of Catalonia or
ERC

[Joan Puigcercos BOIXASSA]; Spanish Socialist Workers Party or
PSOE

[Jose Luis RODRIGUEZ ZAPATERO]; United Left or IU (a coalition
of

parties including the PCE and other small parties) [Gaspar
LLAMAZARES]

Sri Lanka

All Ceylon Tamil Congress or ACTC [KUMARGURUPARAM];
Ceylon

Workers Congress or CWC [Arumugam THONDAMAN];
Communist Party or CP

[D. GUNASEKERA]; Democratic United National (Lalith) Front or
DUNLF

[Shrimani ATULATHMUDALI]; Eelam People's Democratic Party
or EPDP

[Douglas DEVANANDA]; Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation
Front

or EPRLF [Suresh PREMACHANDRAN]; Janatha Vimukthi
Perumuna or JVP

[Somawansa AMARASINGHE]; Lanka Sama Samaja Party or LSSP;
Mahajana

Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front) or MEP [D.
GUNAWARDENE];

National Heritage Party or JHU [Tilak KARUNARATNE]; National
Unity

Alliance or NUA [Ferial ASHRAFF]; People's Liberation
Organization

of Tamil Eelam or PLOTE [D. SIDHARTHAN]; Sihala Urumaya or SU; Sri

Lanka Freedom Party or SLFP [Chandrika Bandaranaike KUMARATUNGA];

Sri Lanka Muslim Congress or SLMC [Rauff HAKEEM]; Sri Lanka Progressive Front or SLPF [P. Nelson PERERA]; Tamil Eelam Liberation

Organization or TELO [SABARATNAM]; Tamil National Alliance or TNA

[R. SAMPANTHAN]; Tamil United Liberation Front or TULF [V.

ANANDASANGAREE]; United National Party or UNP [Ranil

WICKREMASINGHE]; Up-country People's Front or UPF [P.

CHANDRASEKARAN]; several ethnic Tamil and Muslim parties,

represented in either Parliament or provincial councils

Sudan

political parties in the Government of National Unity include:

National Congress Party or NCP [Ibrahim Ahmed OMAR]; Sudan People's

Liberation Movement or SPLM [Salva Mayardit KIIR]; and elements of

the National Democratic Alliance or NDA including factions of the Democratic Union Party [Muhammad Uthman al-MIRGHANI] and

Umma Party

[SADIQ Siddiq al-Mahdi]

Suriname

Alternative-1 or A-1 (a coalition of Amazone Party of

Suriname or APS [Kenneth VAN GENDEREN], Democrats of the 21st

Century or D-21 [Soewarto MOESTADJA], Nieuw Suriname or NS [Radjen

Nanan PANDAY], Political Wing of the FAL or PVF [Jiwan SITAL],

Trefpunt 2000 or T-2000 [Arti JESSURUN]); General Interior

Development Party or ABOP [Ronnie BRUNSWIJK]; National

Democratic

Party or NDP [Desire BOUTERSE]; New Front for Democracy and Development or NF (a coalition which includes A-Combination or A-Com

[leader NA], Democratic Alternative 1991 or DA-91 which split from

the A-1 before the elections of May 2005 and are an independent, business-oriented party [Winston JESSURUN], National Party Suriname

or NPS [Ronald VENETIAAN], United Reform Party or VHP [Ram SARDJOE],

Pertjaja Luhur or PL [Salam Paul SOMOHARDJO], Surinamese Labor Party

or SPA [Siegfried GILDS]); Party for Democracy and Development in

Unity or DOE [Marten SCHALKWIJK]; People's Alliance for Progress or

VVV (a coalition of Democratic National Platform 2000 or DNP-2000

[Jules WIJDENBOSCH], Grassroots Party for Renewal and Democracy or

BVD [Tjan GOBARDHAN], Party for National Unity and Solidarity of the

Highest Order or KTPI [Willy SOEMITA], Party for Progression, Justice, and Perseverance or PPRS [Renee KAIMAN], Pendawalima or PL

[Raymond SAPOEN]); Progressive Laborers and Farmers Union or PALU

[Jim HOK]; Progressive Political Party or PPP [Surinder MUNGRA];

Seeka [Paul ABENA]; Union of Progressive Surinamers or UPS [Sheoradj

PANDAY]

Swaziland

political parties are banned by the government under an emergency decree that will be revoked when the new constitution takes effect (January 2006)- the following are considered political associations; Imbokodvo National Movement or INM; Ngwane National

Liberatory Congress or NNLC [Obed DLAMINI, president]; People's United Democratic Movement or PUDEMO [Mario MASUKU, president]

Sweden

Center Party [Maud OLOFSSON]; Christian Democratic Party [Goran HAGGLUND]; Environment Party the Greens [no formal leader but

party spokespersons are Maria WETTERSTRAND and Peter ERIKSSON]; Left

Party or V (formerly Communist) [Lars OHLY]; Moderate Party (conservative) [Fredrik REINFELDT]; People's Party [Lars LEIJONBORG]; Social Democratic Party [Goran PERSSON]

Switzerland

Green Party (Grüne Partei der Schweiz or Grüne, Partei Ecologiste Suisse or Les Verts, Partito Ecologista Svizzero or I Verdi, Partida Ecologica Svizra or La Verda) [Ruth GENNER]; Christian Democratic People's Party (Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei der Schweiz or CVP, Parti Démocrate-Chrétien Suisse or

PDC, Partito Democratico-Cristiano Popolare Svizzero or PDC, Partida

Cristiandemocratica dalla Svizra or PCD) [Doris LEUTHARD, president]; Radical Free Democratic Party (Freisinnig-Demokratische

Partei der Schweiz or FDP, Parti Radical-Démocratique Suisse or PRD,

Partito Liberal-Radicale Svizzero or PLR) [Marianne

KLEINER-SCHLAEPFER, president]; Social Democratic Party (Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz or SPS, Parti Socialist Suisse or PSS, Partito Socialista Svizzero or PSS, Partida Socialdemocratica de la Svizra or PSS) [Hans-Juerg FEHR, president];

Swiss People's Party (Schweizerische Volkspartei or SVP, Union Democratique du Centre or UDC, Unione Democratica de Centro or UDC,

Uniun Democratica dal Center or UDC) [Ueli MAURER, president]; and

other minor parties

Syria

Arab Socialist Unionist Movement [Ahmed al-AHMED]; National Progressive Front or NPF (includes Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party; the governing party) [President Bashar al-ASAD, secretary general]; Socialist Unionist Democratic Party [Fadlallal Nasr Al-DIN]; Syrian Arab Socialist Party or ASP [Safwan QUDSI]; Syrian Communist Party (two branches) [Wissal Farha BAKDASH, Yuusuf

Rashid FAYSAL]; Syrian Social National Party [Jubran URAYJI]; Unionist Socialist Party [Fayez ISMAIL]

Taiwan

Democratic Progressive Party or DPP [YU Shyi-kun]; Kuomintang or KMT (Nationalist Party) [MA Ying-jeou]; People First Party or PFP

[James SOONG (SOONG Chu-yu)]; Taiwan Solidarity Union or TSU [SU

Chin-chiang]; other minor parties including the Chinese New Party or

NP

Tajikistan

Agrarian Party of Tajikistan or APT [Amir KARAKULOV];

Democratic Party or DPT [Mahmadruzi ISKANDAROV]; Islamic Revival

Party [Said Abdullo NURI]; Party of Economic Reform or PER [Olimjon

BOBOYEV]; People's Democratic Party of Tajikistan or PDPT [Emomali

RAHMONOV]; Social Democratic Party or SDPT [Rahmatullo ZOYIROV];

Socialist Party or SPT [Abdualim GHAFFOROV]; Tajik Communist Party

or CPT [Shodi SHABDOLOV]

Tanzania

Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (Party of Democracy and Development) or CHADEMA [Bob MAKANI]; Chama Cha Mapinduzi or CCM

(Revolutionary Party) [Jakaya Mrisho KIKWETE]; Civic United Front or

CUF [Ibrahim LIPUMBA]; Democratic Party [Christopher MTIKLA] (unregistered); Tanzania Labor Party or TLP [Augustine Lyatonga MREME]; United Democratic Party or UDP [John CHEYO]

Thailand

Democrat Party or DP (Prachathipat Party) [ABHISIT Wetchachiwa]; People's Party or PP (Mahachon Party) [ANEK Laothamatas]; Thai Nation Party or TNP (Chat Thai Party) [BARNHARN

SILPA-ARCHA]; Thai Rak Thai Party or TRT [CHATURON Chaisang]

Togo

Juvento [Monsilia DJATO]; Movement of the Believers of Peace and Equality or MOCEP; Rally for the Support for Development and

Democracy or RSDD [Harry OLYMPIO]; Rally of the Togolese

People or

RPT [Faure GNASSINGBE]; Union for Democracy and Social Progress or

UDPS [Gagou KOKOU]

Tokelau

none

Tonga

People's Democratic Party [Tesina FUKO]

Trinidad and Tobago

National Alliance for Reconstruction or NAR

[Lennox SANKERSINGH]; People's National Movement or PNM [Patrick

MANNING]; Team Unity or TU [Ramesh MAHARAJ]; United National

Congress or UNC [Basdeo PANDAY]; Democratic Action Committee or DAC

[Hochoy CHARLES], note - only active in Tobago

Tunisia

Al-Tajdid Movement [Ali HALOUANI]; Constitutional Democratic Rally Party (Rassemblement Constitutionnel Democratique) or RCD

[President Zine El Abidine BEN ALI (official ruling party)]; Liberal Social Party or PSL [Mounir BEJI]; Movement of Socialist Democrats

or MDS [Ismail BOULAHYA]; Popular Unity Party or PUP [Mohamed

BOUCHIHA]; Progressive Democratic Party [Nejib CHEBBI]; Unionist

Democratic Union or UDU [Ahmed INOUBLI]

Turkey

Anavatan Partisi (once was Motherland Party) or ANAVATAN

[Erkan MUMCU]; Democratic Left Party or DSP [Mehmet Zeki SEZER];

Democratic People's Party or DEHAP [Tuncer BAKIRHAN]; Felicity Party

(sometimes translated as Contentment Party) or SP [Necmettin ERBAKAN]; Justice and Development Party or AKP [Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN]; Liberal Democratic Party or LDP; Nationalist Action Party

or MHP [Devlet BAHCELI]; People's Rise Party (Halkin Yukselisi Partisi) or HYP [Yasir Nuri OZTURK]; Republican People's Party or CHP

[Deniz BAYKAL]; Social Democratic People's Party or SHP [Murat KARAYALCIN]; True Path Party (sometimes translated as Correct Way

Party) or DYP [Mehmet AGAR]

note: the parties listed above are some of the more significant of the 49 parties that Turkey had on 1 December 2004

Turkmenistan

Democratic Party of Turkmenistan or DPT [Saparmurat NIYAZOV]

note: formal opposition parties are outlawed; unofficial, small opposition movements exist underground or in foreign countries; the

two most prominent opposition groups-in-exile have been National Democratic Movement of Turkmenistan (NDMT) and the United Democratic

Party of Turkmenistan (UDPT); NDMT was led by former Foreign Minister Boris SHIKHMURADOV until his arrest and imprisonment in the

wake of the 25 November 2002 assassination attempt on President NIYAZOV; UDPT is led by former Foreign Minister Abdy KULIEV and is

based out of Moscow

Turks and Caicos Islands

People's Democratic Movement or PDM [Derek
H. TAYLOR]; Progressive National Party or PNP [Michael Eugene
MISICK]

Tuvalu

there are no political parties but members of Parliament
usually align themselves in informal groupings

Uganda

Conservative Party or CP [Ken LUKYAMUZI]; Democratic Party or
DP [Kizito SSEBAANA]; Forum for Democratic Change or FDC
[Kizza
BESIGYE]; Justice Forum or JEEMA [Muhammad Kibirige
MAYANJA];

National Democrats Forum [Chapaa KARUHANGA]; National
Resistance

Movement or NRM [Yoweri MUSEVENI]; Ugandan People's
Congress or UPC
[Miria OBOTE]

note: a national referendum in July 2005 opened the way for
Uganda's
transition to a multi-party political system

Ukraine

Communist Party of Ukraine or CPU [Petro SYMONENKO];
Fatherland Party (Batkivshchyna) [Yuliya TYMOSHENKO];
Lytyvn-led

People's Bloc group [Ihor SHAROV]; Our Ukraine [Viktor
YUSHCHENKO];

Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs [Anatoliy KINAKH];
People's Movement of Ukraine (Rukh) [Borys TARASYUK];
People's Party

[Volodymyr LYTVYN]; People's Trust group [Anton KISSE]; PORA!
(It's

Time!) party [Vladyslav KASKIV]; Progressive Socialist Party [Natalya VITRENKO]; Reforms and Order Party [Viktor PYNZENYK]; Party of Regions [Viktor YANUKOVYCH]; Republican Party [Yuriy BOYKO]; Social Democratic Party (United) or SDPU(o) [Viktor MEDVEDCHUK]; Socialist Party of Ukraine or SPU [Oleksandr MOROZ, chairman]; Ukrainian People's Party [Yuriy KOSTENKO]; United Ukraine [Bohdan HUBSKYY]; Vidrozhennya (Revival) [Anton KISSE]

United Arab Emirates

none

United Kingdom

Conservative and Unionist Party [David CAMERON];

Democratic Unionist Party (Northern Ireland) [Rev. Ian PAISLEY];

Labor Party [Anthony (Tony) BLAIR]; Liberal Democrats [Sir Menzies

CAMPBELL]; Party of Wales (Plaid Cymru) [Dafydd IWAN]; Scottish

National Party or SNP [Alex SALMOND]; Sinn Fein (Northern Ireland)

[Gerry ADAMS]; Social Democratic and Labor Party or SDLP (Northern

Ireland) [Mark DURKAN]; Ulster Unionist Party (Northern Ireland) [Sir Reg EMPEY]

United States

Democratic Party [Howard DEAN]; Green Party;

Libertarian Party [Steve DAMERELL]; Republican Party [Ken MEHLMAN]

Uruguay

Colorado Party [Julio Maria SANGUINETTI]; Independent Party (Partido Independiente) [Pablo MIERES]; Movement of Popular Participation or MPP [Jose MUJICA]; National Party or Blanco [Jorge

LARRANAGA]; New Sector/Space Coalition (Nuevo Espacio) [Rafael

MICHELINI]; Progressive Encounter/Broad Front Coalition (Encuentro

Progresista/Frente Amplio) or EP-FA [Tabare VAZQUEZ]; Socialist Party of Uruguay or Socialists [Reinaldo GARGANO]; Uruguayan Assembly or Asamblea Uruguay [Danilo ASTORI]

Uzbekistan

Adolat (Justice) Social Democratic Party [Dilorom TOSHMUHAMMADOVA, chairman]; Democratic National Rebirth Party (Milly Tiklanish) or MTP [Xurshid DOSTMUHAMMADOV, chief]; Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan or LDPU [Adham SHODMONOV, chairman]; People's Democratic Party or NDP (formerly Communist Party) [Asliddin RUSTAMOV, first secretary]; Self-Sacrificers Party or Fidokorlar National Democratic Party [Ahtam TURSUNOV, chief]; note - Fatherland Progress Party merged with Self-Sacrificers Party

Vanuatu

Jon Frum Movement [Song KEASPAI]; Melanesian Progressive Party or MPP [Barak SOPE]; National United Party or NUP [Hem LINI]; Union of Moderate Parties or UMP [Serge VOHOR]; Vanua'aku Pati (Our Land Party) or VP [Edward NATAPEI]; Vanuatu Greens Party or VGP [Moana CARCASSES]; Vanuatu Republican Party or VRP [Maxime Carlot KORMAN]

Venezuela

Christian Democrats or COPEI [Eduardo FERNANDEZ]; Democratic Action or AD [Jesus MENDEZ Quijada]; Fatherland for All or PPT [Jose ALBORNOZ]; Fifth Republic Movement or MVR [Hugo CHAVEZ]; Justice First [Julio BORGES]; Movement Toward Socialism or MAS [Hector MUJICA]; Venezuela Project or PV [Henrique SALAS Romer];

We Can or PODEMOS [Ismael GARCIA]

Vietnam

only party - Communist Party of Vietnam or CPV [Nong Duc MANH]

Virgin Islands

Democratic Party [Arturo WATLINGTON]; Independent Citizens' Movement or ICM [Usie RICHARDS]; Republican Party [Gary SPRAUVE]

Wallis and Futuna

Lua Kae Tahi (Giscardians); Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche or MRG; Rally for the Republic or RPR (UMP) [Clovis LOGOLOGOFOLAU]; Socialist Party or PS; Taumu'a Lelei [Soane Muni UHILA]; Union Populaire Locale or UPL [Falakiko GATA]; Union Pour la Democratie Francaise or UDF

Yemen

there are more than 12 political parties active in Yemen, some of the more prominent are: General People's Congress or GPC [President Ali Abdallah SALIH]; Islamic Reform Grouping or Islah [Shaykh Abdallah bin Husayn al-AHMAR]; Nasserite Unionist Party [Abdal Malik al-MAKHLAFI]; National Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [Dr. Qasim SALAM]; Yemeni Socialist Party or YSP [Ali Salih MUQBIL]

Zambia

Agenda for Zambia or AZ [Inonge MBIKUSITA-LEWANIKA]; Forum for Democracy and Development or FDD [Christon TEMBO]; Heritage

Party or HP [Godfrey MIYANDA]; Liberal Progressive Front or LPF [Roger CHONGWE, president]; Movement for Multiparty Democracy or MMD

[Levy MWANAWASA, acting president]; National Leadership for Development or NLD [Yobert SHAMAPANDE]; National Party or NP [Dr.

Sam CHIPUNGU]; Patriotic Front or PF [Michael SATA]; Social Democratic Party or SDP [Gwendoline KONIE]; United National Independence Party or UNIP [Francis NKHOMA, president]; United Party

for National Development or UPND [Anderson MAZOKA]; Zambian

Republican Party or ZRP [Benjamin MWILA]

Zimbabwe

African National Party or ANP; Movement for Democratic Change or MDC [Morgan TSVANGIRAI]; Peace Action is Freedom for All

or PAFA; United Parties [Abel MUZOREWA]; United People's Party [Daniel SHUMBA]; Zimbabwe African National Union-Ndonga or ZANU-Ndonga [Wilson KUMBULA]; Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front or ZANU-PF [Robert Gabriel MUGABE]; Zimbabwe

African Peoples Union or ZAPU [Agrippa MADLELA]; Zimbabwe Youth in

Alliance or ZIYA

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2119 Population

Afghanistan

31,056,997 (July 2006 est.)

Akrotiri

no indigenous inhabitants

note: approximately 1,300 military personnel are on the base;
there

are another 5,000 British citizens who are families of military
personnel or civilian staff on both Akrotiri and Dhekelia; Cyprus
citizens work on the base, but do not live there

Albania

3,581,655 (July 2006 est.)

Algeria

32,930,091 (July 2006 est.)

American Samoa

57,794 (July 2006 est.)

Andorra

71,201 (July 2006 est.)

Angola

12,127,071 (July 2006 est.)

Anguilla

13,477 (July 2006 est.)

Antarctica

no indigenous inhabitants, but there are both permanent
and summer-only staffed research stations

note: 26 nations, all signatory to the Antarctic Treaty, operate
through their National Antarctic Program a number of seasonal-
only

(summer) and year-round research stations on the continent and

its

nearby islands south of 60 degrees south latitude (the region covered by the Antarctic Treaty); these stations' population of persons doing and supporting science or engaged in the management

and protection of the Antarctic region varies from approximately 4,000 in summer to 1,000 in winter; in addition, approximately 1,000

personnel, including ship's crew and scientists doing onboard research, are present in the waters of the treaty region; peak summer (December-February) population - 3,822 total; Argentina 417,

Australia 213, Brazil 40, Bulgaria 15, Chile 224, China 70, Ecuador

22, Finland 20, France 123, Germany 78, India 65, Italy 112, Japan

150, South Korea 60, NZ 85, Norway 44, Peru 28, Poland 40, Russia

429, South Africa 80, Spain 28, Sweden 20, Ukraine 24, UK 205, US

1,170, Uruguay 60 (2005-2006); winter (June-August) station population - 1,028 total; Argentina 176, Australia 62, Brazil 12, Chile 88, China 29, France 37, Germany 9, India 25, Italy 2, Japan 40, South Korea 15, NZ 10, Norway 7, Poland 12, Russia 148, South

Africa 10, Ukraine 12, UK 37, US 288, Uruguay 9 (2005); research stations operated within the Antarctic Treaty area (south of 60 degrees south latitude) by members of the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs (COMNAP): year-round stations - 37 total; Argentina 6, Australia 3, Brazil 1, Chile 3, China 2, France 1, Germany 1, India 1, Japan 1, South Korea 1, NZ 1, Norway 1, Poland 1, Russia 5, South Africa 1, Ukraine 1, UK 2, US 3, Uruguay

1, Italy and France jointly 1 (2005); seasonal-only (summer)

stations - 15 total; Australia 1, Bulgaria 1, Chile 1, Ecuador 1, Finland 1, Germany 1, Italy 1, Japan 1, Norway 1, Peru 1, Russia 1,

Spain 2, Sweden 1, UK 1 (2005-2006); in addition, during the austral

summer some nations have numerous occupied locations such as tent

camps, summer-long temporary facilities, and mobile traverses in support of research

Antigua and Barbuda

69,108 (July 2006 est.)

Argentina

39,921,833 (July 2006 est.)

Armenia

2,976,372 (July 2006 est.)

Aruba

71,891 (July 2006 est.)

Ashmore and Cartier Islands no indigenous inhabitants note: Indonesian fishermen are allowed access to the lagoon and fresh water at Ashmore Reef's West Island (July 2006 est.)

Australia

20,264,082 (July 2006 est.)

Austria

8,192,880 (July 2006 est.)

Azerbaijan

7,961,619 (July 2006 est.)

Bahamas, The

303,770

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Bahrain

698,585

note: includes 235,108 non-nationals (July 2006 est.)

Baker Island

uninhabited

note: American civilians evacuated in 1942 after Japanese air and naval attacks during World War II; occupied by US military during World War II, but abandoned after the war; public entry is by special-use permit from US Fish and Wildlife Service only and generally restricted to scientists and educators; a cemetery and remnants of structures from early settlement are located near the middle of the west coast; visited annually by US Fish and Wildlife Service (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

147,365,352 (July 2006 est.)

Barbados

279,912 (July 2006 est.)

Bassas da India

uninhabited (July 2006 est.)

Belarus

10,293,011 (July 2006 est.)

Belgium

10,379,067 (July 2006 est.)

Belize

287,730 (July 2006 est.)

Benin

7,862,944

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Bermuda

65,773 (July 2006 est.)

Bhutan 2,279,723 note: other estimates range as low as 810,000 (July 2006 est.)

Bolivia

8,989,046 (July 2006 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

4,498,976 (July 2006 est.)

Botswana

1,639,833

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Bouvet Island

uninhabited (July 2006 est.)

Brazil

188,078,227

note: Brazil conducted a census in August 2000, which reported a population of 169,799,170; that figure was about 3.3% lower than projections by the US Census Bureau, and is close to the implied underenumeration of 4.6% for the 1991 census; estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

British Indian Ocean Territory

no indigenous inhabitants

note: approximately 1,200 former agricultural workers resident in the Chagos Archipelago, often referred to as Chagossians or Ilois, were relocated to Mauritius and the Seychelles in the 1960s and 1970s; in November 2000 they were granted the right of return by a

British High Court ruling, though no timetable has been set; in November 2004, there were approximately 4,000 UK and US military personnel and civilian contractors living on the island of Diego Garcia (July 2006 est.)

British Virgin Islands

23,098 (July 2006 est.)

Brunei

379,444 (July 2006 est.)

Bulgaria

7,385,367 (July 2006 est.)

Burkina Faso

13,902,972

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Burma

47,382,633

note: estimates for this country take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Burundi

8,090,068

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Cambodia

13,881,427

note: estimates for this country take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Cameroon

17,340,702

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Canada

33,098,932 (July 2006 est.)

Cape Verde

420,979 (July 2006 est.)

Cayman Islands

45,436

note: most of the population lives on Grand Cayman (July 2006 est.)

Central African Republic

4,303,356

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Chad

9,944,201 (July 2006 est.)

Chile

16,134,219 (July 2006 est.)

China

1,313,973,713 (July 2006 est.)

Christmas Island

1,493 (July 2006 est.)

Clipperton Island

uninhabited (July 2006 est.)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

574 (July 2006 est.)

Colombia

43,593,035 (July 2006 est.)

Comoros

690,948 (July 2006 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

62,660,551

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

3,702,314

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Cook Islands

21,388 (July 2006 est.)

Coral Sea Islands

no indigenous inhabitants

note: there is a staff of three to four at the meteorological station (2005 est.)

Costa Rica

4,075,261 (July 2006 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

17,654,843

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Croatia

4,494,749 (July 2006 est.)

Cuba

11,382,820 (July 2006 est.)

Cyprus

784,301 (July 2006 est.)

Czech Republic

10,235,455 (July 2006 est.)

Denmark

5,450,661 (July 2006 est.)

Dhekelia

no indigenous personnel

note: approximately 2,200 military personnel are on the base;

there

are another 5,000 British citizens who are families of military personnel or civilian staff on both the bases of Akrotiri and Dhekelia; Cyprus citizens work on the base, but do not live there

Djibouti

486,530 (July 2006 est.)

Dominica

68,910 (July 2006 est.)

Dominican Republic

9,183,984 (July 2006 est.)

East Timor 1,062,777 note: other estimates range as low as 800,000 (July 2006 est.)

Ecuador

13,547,510 (July 2006 est.)

Egypt

78,887,007 (July 2006 est.)

El Salvador

6,822,378 (July 2006 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

540,109 (July 2006 est.)

Eritrea

4,786,994 (July 2006 est.)

Estonia

1,324,333 (July 2006 est.)

Ethiopia

74,777,981

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Europa Island

no indigenous inhabitants

note: there is a small French military garrison and a few meteorologists; visited by scientists (July 2006 est.)

European Union

456,953,258 (July 2006 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

2,967 (July 2006 est.)

Faroe Islands

47,246 (July 2006 est.)

Fiji

905,949 (July 2006 est.)

Finland

5,231,372 (July 2006 est.)

France

60,876,136 (July 2006 est.)

French Guiana

199,509 (July 2006 est.)

French Polynesia

274,578 (July 2006 est.)

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

no indigenous inhabitants

note: in 2002, there were 145 researchers whose numbers vary from

winter (July) to summer (January) (July 2006 est.)

Gabon

1,424,906

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Gambia, The

1,641,564 (July 2006 est.)

Gaza Strip

1,428,757 (July 2006 est.)

Georgia

4,661,473 (July 2006 est.)

Germany

82,422,299 (July 2006 est.)

Ghana

22,409,572

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Gibraltar

27,928 (July 2006 est.)

Glorioso Islands

no indigenous inhabitants

note: there is a small French military garrison along with a few meteorologists; visited by scientists (July 2006 est.)

Greece

10,688,058 (July 2006 est.)

Greenland

56,361 (July 2006 est.)

Grenada

89,703 (July 2006 est.)

Guadeloupe

452,776 (July 2006 est.)

Guam

171,019 (July 2006 est.)

Guatemala

12,293,545 (July 2006 est.)

Guernsey

65,409 (July 2006 est.)

Guinea

9,690,222 (July 2006 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

1,442,029 (July 2006 est.)

Guyana

767,245

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the

effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Haiti

8,308,504

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

uninhabited (July 2006 est.)

Holy See (Vatican City)

932 (July 2006 est.)

Honduras

7,326,496

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Hong Kong

6,940,432 (July 2006 est.)

Howland Island

uninhabited

note: American civilians evacuated in 1942 after Japanese air and

naval attacks during World War II; occupied by US military during World War II, but abandoned after the war; public entry is by special-use permit from US Fish and Wildlife Service only and generally restricted to scientists and educators; visited annually by US Fish and Wildlife Service (July 2006 est.)

Hungary

9,981,334 (July 2006 est.)

Iceland

299,388 (July 2006 est.)

Iles Eparses

Bassas da India: uninhabitable

Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island: a small French

military garrison and a few meteorologists on each possession; visited by scientists

Tromelin Island: uninhabited, except for visits by scientists

India

1,095,351,995 (July 2006 est.)

Indonesia

245,452,739 (July 2006 est.)

Iran

68,688,433 (July 2006 est.)

Iraq

26,783,383 (July 2006 est.)

Ireland

4,062,235 (July 2006 est.)

Isle of Man

75,441 (July 2006 est.)

Israel

6,352,117

note: includes about 187,000 Israeli settlers in the West Bank, about 20,000 in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, and fewer than

177,000 in East Jerusalem (July 2006 est.)

Italy

58,133,509 (July 2006 est.)

Jamaica

2,758,124 (July 2006 est.)

Jan Mayen

no indigenous inhabitants

note: personnel operate the Long Range Navigation (Loran-C) base and

the weather and coastal services radio station (July 2006 est.)

Japan

127,463,611 (July 2006 est.)

Jarvis Island

uninhabited

note: Millersville settlement on western side of island occasionally used as a weather station from 1935 until World War II, when it was

abandoned; reoccupied in 1957 during the International Geophysical

Year by scientists who left in 1958; public entry is by special-use permit from US Fish and Wildlife Service only and generally restricted to scientists and educators; visited annually by US Fish and Wildlife Service (July 2006 est.)

Jersey

91,084 (July 2006 est.)

Johnston Atoll

uninhabited

note: in previous years, there was an average of 1,100 US military and civilian contractor personnel present; as of September 2001, population had decreased significantly when US Army Chemical Activity Pacific (USACAP) departed; as of May 2005 all US government personnel had left the island (July 2006 est.)

Jordan

5,906,760 (July 2006 est.)

Juan de Nova Island no indigenous inhabitants note: there is a small French military garrison along with a few meteorologists; occasionally visited by scientists (July 2006 est.)

Kazakhstan

15,233,244 (July 2006 est.)

Kenya

34,707,817

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Kingman Reef

uninhabited (July 2006 est.)

Kiribati

105,432 (July 2006 est.)

Korea, North

23,113,019 (July 2006 est.)

Korea, South

48,846,823 (July 2006 est.)

Kuwait 2,418,393 note: includes 1,291,354 non-nationals (July 2006 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

5,213,898 (July 2006 est.)

Laos

6,368,481 (July 2006 est.)

Latvia

2,274,735 (July 2006 est.)

Lebanon

3,874,050 (July 2006 est.)

Lesotho

2,022,331

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Liberia

3,042,004 (July 2006 est.)

Libya 5,900,754 note: includes 166,510 non-nationals (July 2006 est.)

Liechtenstein

33,987 (July 2006 est.)

Lithuania

3,585,906 (July 2006 est.)

Luxembourg

474,413 (July 2006 est.)

Macau

453,125 (July 2006 est.)

Macedonia

2,050,554 (July 2006 est.)

Madagascar

18,595,469 (July 2006 est.)

Malawi

13,013,926

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Malaysia

24,385,858 (July 2006 est.)

Maldives

359,008 (July 2006 est.)

Mali

11,716,829 (July 2006 est.)

Malta

400,214 (July 2006 est.)

Marshall Islands

60,422 (July 2006 est.)

Martinique

436,131 (July 2006 est.)

Mauritania

3,177,388 (July 2006 est.)

Mauritius

1,240,827 (July 2006 est.)

Mayotte

201,234 (July 2006 est.)

Mexico

107,449,525 (July 2006 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

108,004 (July 2006 est.)

Midway Islands

no indigenous inhabitants; approximately 40 people
make up the staff of US Fish and Wildlife Service and their
services

contractor living at the atoll (July 2006 est.)

Moldova

4,466,706 (July 2006 est.)

Monaco

32,543 (July 2006 est.)

Mongolia

2,832,224 (July 2006 est.)

Montenegro

630,548 (2004)

Montserrat

9,439

note: an estimated 8,000 refugees left the island following the resumption of volcanic activity in July 1995; some have returned (July 2006 est.)

Morocco

33,241,259 (July 2006 est.)

Mozambique

19,686,505

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected; the 1997

Mozambican census reported a population of 16,099,246 (July 2006 est.)

Namibia

2,044,147

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Nauru

13,287 (July 2006 est.)

Navassa Island

uninhabited

note: transient Haitian fishermen and others camp on the island (July 2006 est.)

Nepal

28,287,147 (July 2006 est.)

Netherlands

16,491,461 (July 2006 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

221,736 (July 2006 est.)

New Caledonia

219,246 (July 2006 est.)

New Zealand

4,076,140 (July 2006 est.)

Nicaragua

5,570,129 (July 2006 est.)

Niger

12,525,094 (July 2006 est.)

Nigeria

131,859,731

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Niue

2,166 (July 2006 est.)

Norfolk Island

1,828 (July 2006 est.)

Northern Mariana Islands

82,459 (July 2006 est.)

Norway

4,610,820 (July 2006 est.)

Oman 3,102,229 note: includes 577,293 non-nationals (July 2006 est.)

Pakistan

165,803,560 (July 2006 est.)

Palau

20,579 (July 2006 est.)

Palmyra Atoll

no indigenous inhabitants; 4 to 20 Nature Conservancy staff, US Fish and Wildlife staff (July 2006 est.)

Panama

3,191,319 (July 2006 est.)

Papua New Guinea

5,670,544 (July 2006 est.)

Paracel Islands no indigenous inhabitants note: there are scattered Chinese garrisons

Paraguay

6,506,464 (July 2006 est.)

Peru

28,302,603 (July 2006 est.)

Philippines

89,468,677 (July 2006 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

45 (July 2006 est.)

Poland

38,536,869 (July 2006 est.)

Portugal

10,605,870 (July 2006 est.)

Puerto Rico

3,927,188 (July 2006 est.)

Qatar

885,359 (July 2006 est.)

Reunion

787,584 (July 2006 est.)

Romania

22,303,552 (July 2006 est.)

Russia

142,893,540 (July 2006 est.)

Rwanda

8,648,248

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Saint Helena

7,502

note: only Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha islands are

inhabited (July 2006 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

39,129 (July 2006 est.)

Saint Lucia

168,458 (July 2006 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

7,026 (July 2006 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

117,848 (July 2006 est.)

Samoa

176,908 (July 2006 est.)

San Marino

29,251 (July 2006 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

193,413 (July 2006 est.)

Saudi Arabia 27,019,731 note: includes 5,576,076 non-nationals
(July 2006 est.)

Senegal

11,987,121 (July 2006 est.)

Serbia

9,396,411 (2002 census)

Seychelles

81,541 (July 2006 est.)

Sierra Leone

6,005,250 (July 2006 est.)

Singapore

4,492,150 (July 2006 est.)

Slovakia

5,439,448 (July 2006 est.)

Slovenia

2,010,347 (July 2006 est.)

Solomon Islands

552,438 (July 2006 est.)

Somalia

8,863,338

note: this estimate was derived from an official census taken in 1975 by the Somali Government; population counting in Somalia is complicated by the large number of nomads and by refugee movements in response to famine and clan warfare (July 2006 est.)

South Africa

44,187,637

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

no indigenous

inhabitants

note: the small military garrison on South Georgia withdrew in March 2001, to be replaced by a permanent group of scientists of the British Antarctic Survey, which also has a biological station on Bird Island; the South Sandwich Islands are uninhabited (July 2006)

est.)

Spain

40,397,842 (July 2006 est.)

Spratly Islands

no indigenous inhabitants

note: there are scattered garrisons occupied by personnel of several

claimant states (2004)

Sri Lanka

20,222,240

note: since the outbreak of hostilities between the government and armed Tamil separatists in the mid-1980s, several hundred thousand

Tamil civilians have fled the island and more than 200,000 Tamils have sought refuge in the West (July 2006 est.)

Sudan

41,236,378 (July 2006 est.)

Suriname

439,117 (July 2006 est.)

Svalbard

2,701 (July 2006 est.)

Swaziland

1,136,334

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Sweden

9,016,596 (July 2006 est.)

Switzerland

7,523,934 (July 2006 est.)

Syria

18,881,361

note: in addition, about 40,000 people live in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights - 20,000 Arabs (18,000 Druze and 2,000 Alawites) and about 20,000 Israeli settlers (July 2006 est.)

Taiwan

23,036,087 (July 2006 est.)

Tajikistan

7,320,815 (July 2006 est.)

Tanzania

37,445,392

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Thailand

64,631,595

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Togo

5,548,702

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Tokelau

1,392 (July 2006 est.)

Tonga

114,689 (July 2006 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

1,065,842 (July 2006 est.)

Tromelin Island

uninhabited, except for visits by scientists (July 2006 est.)

Tunisia

10,175,014 (July 2006 est.)

Turkey

70,413,958 (July 2006 est.)

Turkmenistan

5,042,920 (July 2006 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

21,152 (July 2006 est.)

Tuvalu

11,810 (July 2006 est.)

Uganda

28,195,754

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Ukraine

46,710,816 (July 2006 est.)

United Arab Emirates

2,602,713 (July 2006 est.)

United Kingdom

60,609,153 (July 2006 est.)

United States

298,444,215 (July 2006 est.)

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

no indigenous

inhabitants

note: public entry is by special-use permit from US Fish and Wildlife Service only and generally restricted to scientists and educators; visited annually by US Fish and Wildlife Service
Johnston Atoll: in previous years, an average of 1,100 US military and civilian contractor personnel were present; as of May 2005 all US government personnel had left the island

Midway Islands: approximately 40 people make up the staff of US Fish

and Wildlife Service and their services contractor living at the atoll

Palmyra Atoll: four to 20 Nature Conservancy and US Fish and Wildlife staff

Uruguay

3,431,932 (July 2006 est.)

Uzbekistan

27,307,134 (July 2006 est.)

Vanuatu

208,869 (July 2006 est.)

Venezuela

25,730,435 (July 2006 est.)

Vietnam

84,402,966 (July 2006 est.)

Virgin Islands

108,605 (July 2006 est.)

Wake Island

no indigenous inhabitants

note: US military personnel have left the island, but contractor personnel remain; as of October 2001, 200 contractor personnel were

present (July 2006 est.)

Wallis and Futuna

16,025 (July 2006 est.)

West Bank

2,460,492

note: in addition, there are about 187,000 Israeli settlers in the West Bank and fewer than 177,000 in East Jerusalem (July 2004 est.)

Western Sahara

273,008 (July 2006 est.)

World

6,525,170,264 (July 2006 est.)

Yemen

21,456,188 (July 2006 est.)

Zambia

11,502,010

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Zimbabwe

12,236,805

note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2120 Ports and terminals

Afghanistan

Kheyraabad, Shir Khan

Albania

Durres, Sarande, Shengjin, Vlore

Algeria

Algiers, Annaba, Arzew, Bejaia, Djendjene, Jijel,
Mostaganem, Oran, Skikda

American Samoa

Pago Pago

Angola

Cabinda, Luanda, Soyo

Anguilla

Blowing Point, Road Bay

Antarctica

there are no developed ports and harbors in Antarctica;
most coastal stations have offshore anchorages, and supplies are
transferred from ship to shore by small boats, barges, and
helicopters; a few stations have a basic wharf facility; US coastal
stations include McMurdo (77 51 S, 166 40 E), and Palmer (64 43
S,
64 03 W); government use only except by permit (see Permit
Office

under "Legal System"); all ships at port are subject to inspection
in accordance with Article 7, Antarctic Treaty; offshore anchorage
is sparse and intermittent; relevant legal instruments and
authorization procedures adopted by the states parties to the
Antarctic Treaty regulating access to the Antarctic Treaty area, to
all areas between 60 and 90 degrees of latitude south, have to be
complied with (see "Legal System"); The Hydrographic Committee
on

Antarctica (HCA), a special hydrographic commission of
International

Hydrographic Organization (IHO), is responsible for hydrographic

surveying and nautical charting matters in Antarctic Treaty area; it coordinates and facilitates provision of accurate and appropriate charts and other aids to navigation in support of safety of navigation in region; membership of HCA is open to any IHO Member

State whose government has acceded to the Antarctic Treaty and which

contributes resources and/or data to IHO Chart coverage of the area;

members of HCA are Argentina, Australia, Chile, China, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, NZ, Norway, Russia, South Africa, Spain, and the UK (2005)

Antigua and Barbuda

Saint John's

Arctic Ocean

Churchill (Canada), Murmansk (Russia), Prudhoe Bay (US)

Argentina

Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires, Concepcion del Uruguay, La Plata, Punta Colorada, Rosario, San Lorenzo-San Martin, San Nicolas

Aruba

Barcadera, Oranjestad, Sint Nicolaas

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

none; offshore anchorage only

Atlantic Ocean

Alexandria (Egypt), Algiers (Algeria), Antwerp (Belgium), Barcelona (Spain), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Casablanca (Morocco), Colon (Panama), Copenhagen (Denmark), Dakar (Senegal),

Gdansk (Poland), Hamburg (Germany), Helsinki (Finland), Las Palmas

(Canary Islands, Spain), Le Havre (France), Lisbon (Portugal), London (UK), Marseille (France), Montevideo (Uruguay), Montreal (Canada), Naples (Italy), New Orleans (US), New York (US), Oran (Algeria), Oslo (Norway), Peiraiefs or Piraeus (Greece), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Rotterdam (Netherlands), Saint Petersburg (Russia), Stockholm (Sweden)

Australia

Brisbane, Dampier, Fremantle, Gladstone, Hay Point, Melbourne, Newcastle, Port Hedland, Port Kembla, Port Walcott, Sydney

Austria

Enns, Krems, Linz, Vienna

Azerbaijan

Baku (Baki)

Bahamas, The

Freeport, Nassau, South Riding Point

Bahrain

Mina' Salman, Sitrah

Baker Island

none; offshore anchorage only; note - there is one small boat landing area along the middle of the west coast

Bangladesh

Chittagong, Mongla Port

Barbados

Bridgetown

Bassas da India

none; offshore anchorage only

Belarus

Mazyr

Belgium

Antwerp, Brussels, Gent, Liege, Oostende, Zeebrugge

Belize

Belize City

Benin

Cotonou

Bermuda

Hamilton, Saint George

Bolivia

Puerto Aguirre (on the Paraguay/Parana waterway, at the Bolivia/Brazil border); also, Bolivia has free port privileges in maritime ports in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Paraguay

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosanska Gradiska, Bosanski Brod, Bosanski

Samac, and Brcko (all inland waterway ports on the Sava), Orasje

Bouvet Island

none; offshore anchorage only

Brazil

Gebig, Itaqui, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande, San Sebastiao, Santos, Sepetiba Terminal, Tubarao, Vitoria

British Indian Ocean Territory

Diego Garcia

British Virgin Islands

Road Town

Brunei

Lumut, Muara, Seria

Bulgaria

Burgas, Varna

Burma

Moulmein, Rangoon, Sittwe

Burundi

Bujumbura

Cambodia

Phnom Penh

Cameroon

Douala, Limboh Terminal

Canada

Fraser River Port, Halifax, Montreal, Port Cartier, Quebec,
Saint John's (Newfoundland), Sept Isles, Vancouver

Cape Verde

Mindelo, Praia, Tarrafal

Cayman Islands

Cayman Brac, George Town

Central African Republic

Bangui, Nola, Salo, Nzinga

Chile

Antofagasta, Arica, Huasco, Iquique, Lirquen, San Antonio, San
Vicente, Valparaiso

China

Dalian, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Ningbo, Qingdao, Qinhuangdao, Shanghai

Christmas Island
Flying Fish Cove

Clipperton Island
none; offshore anchorage only

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Port Refuge

Colombia
Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Muelles El Bosque, Puerto Bolivar, Santa Marta, Turbo

Comoros
Mayotte, Moutsamoudou

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Banana, Boma, Bukavu, Bumba, Goma, Kalemie, Kindu, Kinshasa, Kisangani, Matadi, Mbandaka

Congo, Republic of the
Brazzaville, Djeno, Impfondo, Ouessou, Oyo, Pointe-Noire

Cook Islands
Avatiu

Coral Sea Islands
none; offshore anchorage only

Costa Rica
Caldera, Puerto Limon

Cote d'Ivoire

Abidjan, Aboisso, Dabou, San-Pedro

Croatia

Omislalj, Ploce, Rijeka, Sibenik, Vukovar (on Danube)

Cuba

Cienfuegos, Havana, Matanzas

Cyprus

Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Limassol, Vasilikos

Czech Republic

Decin, Prague, Usti nad Labem

Denmark

Aalborg, Aarhus, Asnaesvaerkets, Copenhagen, Elsinore,
Ensted, Esbjerg, Fredericia, Frederikshavn, Kalundborg, Odense,
Roenne

Djibouti

Djibouti

Dominica

Portsmouth, Roseau

Dominican Republic

Boca Chica, Puerto Plata, Rio Haina, Santo Domingo

East Timor

Dili

Ecuador

Esmeraldas, Guayaquil, La Libertad, Manta, Puerto Bolivar

Egypt

Alexandria, Damietta, El Dekheila, Port Said, Suez, Zeit

El Salvador

Acajutla, Puerto Cutuco

Equatorial Guinea
Malabo

Eritrea
Assab, Massawa

Estonia
Kopli, Kuivastu, Muuga, Tallinn, Virtsu

Ethiopia
Ethiopia is landlocked and has used ports of Assab and Massawa in Eritrea and port of Djibouti

Europa Island
none; offshore anchorage only

European Union
Antwerp (Belgium), Barcelona (Spain), Bremen (Germany), Copenhagen (Denmark), Gdansk (Poland), Hamburg (Germany),
Helsinki (Finland), Las Palmas (Canary Islands, Spain), Le Havre (France), Lisbon (Portugal), London (UK), Marseille (France),
Naples (Italy), Peiraiefs or Piraeus (Greece), Riga (Latvia), Rotterdam (Netherlands), Stockholm (Sweden), Tallinn (Estonia)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
Stanley

Faroe Islands
Torshavn

Fiji
Lambasa, Lautoka, Suva

Finland

Hamina, Hanko, Helsinki, Kotka, Naantali, Pori, Porvoo,
Raahe, Rauma, Turku

France

Bordeaux, Calais, Dunkerque, La Pallice, Le Havre, Marseille,
Nantes, Paris, Rouen, Strasbourg

French Guiana

Degrad des Cannes

French Polynesia

Papeete

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

none; offshore anchorage only

Gabon

Gamba, Libreville, Lucinda, Owendo, Port-Gentil

Gambia, The

Banjul

Gaza Strip

Gaza

Georgia

Bat'umi, P'ot'i

Germany

Bremen, Bremerhaven, Brunsbittel, Duisburg, Frankfurt,
Hamburg, Karlsruhe, Mainz, Rostock, Wilhemshaven

Ghana

Takoradi, Tema

Gibraltar

Gibraltar

Glorioso Islands

none; offshore anchorage only

Greece

Agioitheodoroi, Aspropyrgos, Irakleion, Pachi, Piraeus,
Thessaloniki

Greenland

Sisimiut

Grenada

Saint George's

Guadeloupe

Basse-Terre, Gustavia, Pointe-a-Pitre

Guam

Apra Harbor

Guatemala

Puerto Quetzal, Santo Tomas de Castilla

Guernsey

Saint Peter Port, Saint Sampson

Guinea

Kamsar

Guinea-Bissau

Bissau, Buba, Cacheu, Farim

Guyana

Georgetown

Haiti

Cap-Haitien

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

none; offshore anchorage only

Honduras

Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, San Lorenzo, Tela

Hong Kong

Hong Kong

Howland Island

none; offshore anchorage only; note - there is one small boat landing area along the middle of the west coast

Hungary

Budapest, Dunaujvaros, Gyor-Gonyu, Csepel, Baja, Mohacs (2003)

Iceland

Grundartangi, Hafnarfjordur, Hornafjordhur, Reykjavik, Seydhisfjordhur

Iles Eparses

none; offshore anchorage only

India

Chennai, Haldia, Jawaharal Nehru, Kandla, Kolkata (Calcutta), Mumbai (Bombay), New Mangalore, Vishakhapatnam

Indian Ocean

Chennai (Madras; India), Colombo (Sri Lanka), Durban (South Africa), Jakarta (Indonesia), Kolkata (Calcutta; India), Melbourne (Australia), Mumbai (Bombay; India), Richards Bay (South Africa)

Indonesia

Banjarmasin, Belawan, Ciwandan, Krueg Geukueh, Palembang,

Panjang, Sungai Pakning, Tanjung Perak, Tanjung Priok

Iran

Assaluyeh, Bushehr

Iraq

Al Basrah, Khawr az Zubayr, Umm Qasr

Ireland

Cork, Dublin, New Ross, Shannon Foynes, Waterford

Isle of Man

Castletown, Douglas, Ramsey

Israel

Ashdod, Elat (Eilat), Hadera, Haifa

Italy

Augusta, Genoa, Livorno, Melilli Oil Terminal, Ravenna, Taranto, Trieste, Venice

Jamaica

Kingston, Port Esquivel, Port Kaiser, Port Rhoades, Rocky Point

Jan Mayen

none; offshore anchorage only

Japan

Chiba, Kawasaki, Kiire, Kisarazu, Kobe, Mizushima, Nagoya, Osaka, Tokyo, Yohohama

Jarvis Island

none; offshore anchorage only; note - there is one small boat landing area in the middle of the west coast and another near the southwest corner of the island

Jersey
Gorey, Saint Aubin, Saint Helier

Johnston Atoll
Johnston Island

Jordan
Al 'Aqabah

Juan de Nova Island
none; offshore anchorage only

Kazakhstan
Aqtau (Shevchenko), Atyrau (Gur'yev), Oskemen
(Ust-Kamenogorsk), Pavlodar, Semey (Semipalatinsk)

Kenya
Mombasa

Kingman Reef
none; offshore anchorage only

Kiribati
Betio

Korea, North
Ch'ongjin, Haeju, Hungnam (Hamhung), Kimch'aek, Kosong,
Najin, Namp'o, Sinuiju, Songnim, Sonbong (formerly Unggi),
Ungsang,
Wonsan

Korea, South
Inch'on, Masan, P'ohang, Pusan, Ulsan

Kuwait
Ash Shu'aybah, Ash Shuwaykh, Az Zawr (Mina' Sa'ud), Mina'
'Abd Allah, Mina' al Ahmadi

Kyrgyzstan
Balykchy (Ysyk-Kol or Rybach'ye)

Latvia
Riga, Ventspils

Lebanon
Beirut, Chekka, Jounie, Tripoli

Liberia
Buchanan, Monrovia

Libya
As Sidrah, Az Zuwaytinah, Marsa al Burayqah, Ra's Lanuf,
Tripoli, Zawiyah

Liechtenstein
none

Lithuania
Klaipeda

Luxembourg
Mertert

Macao
Macao

Madagascar
Antsiranana, Mahajanga, Toamasina, Toliara

Malawi
Chipoka, Monkey Bay, Nkhata Bay, Nkhotakota, Chilumba

Malaysia
Bintulu, Johor, Labuan, Lahad Datu, Lumut, Miri, George
Town (Penang), Port Kelang, Tanjung Pelepas

Maldives

Male

Mali

Koulikoro

Malta

Marsaxlokk, Valletta

Marshall Islands

Majuro

Martinique

Fort-de-France, La Trinite, Marin

Mauritania

Nouadhibou, Nouakchott

Mauritius

Port Louis

Mayotte

Dzaoudzi

Mexico

Altamira, Manzanillo, Morro Redondo, Salina Cruz, Tampico,
Topolobampo, Veracruz

Micronesia, Federated States of

Tomil Harbor

Midway Islands

Sand Island

Monaco

Monaco

Montenegro

Bar

Montserrat

Plymouth

Morocco

Agadir, Casablanca, Mohammedia, Nador, Safi, Tangier

Mozambique

Beira, Maputo, Nacala

Namibia

Luderitz, Walvis Bay

Nauru

Nauru

Navassa Island

none; offshore anchorage only

Netherlands

Amsterdam, Groningen, IJmuiden, Rotterdam, Terneuzen,
Vlissingen, Zaanstad

Netherlands Antilles

Bopec Terminal, Fuik Bay, Kralendijk, Willemstad

New Caledonia

Noumea

New Zealand

Auckland, Lyttelton, Tauranga, Wellington, Whangarei

Nicaragua

Bluefields, Corinto, El Bluff

Niger

none

Nigeria

Bonny Inshore Terminal, Calabar, Lagos, Port Harcourt

Niue

none; offshore anchorage only

Norfolk Island

none; loading jetties at Kingston and Cascade

Northern Mariana Islands

Saipan, Tinian

Norway

Borg Havn, Bergen, Mo i Rana, Molde, Mongstad, Narvik, Oslo, Sture

Oman

Mina' Qabus, Salalah

Pacific Ocean

Bangkok (Thailand), Hong Kong (China), Kao-hsiung (Taiwan), Los Angeles (US), Manila (Philippines), Pusan (South Korea), San Francisco (US), Seattle (US), Shanghai (China), Singapore, Sydney (Australia), Vladivostok (Russia), Wellington (NZ), Yokohama (Japan)

Pakistan

Karachi, Port Muhammad Bin Qasim

Palau

Koror

Palmyra Atoll

West Lagoon

Panama

Balboa, Colon, Cristobal

Papua New Guinea
Kimbe, Lae, Rabaul

Paracel Islands
small Chinese port facilities on Woody Island and
Duncan Island being expanded

Paraguay
Asuncion, Villeta, San Antonio, Encarnacion

Peru
Callao, Iquitos, Matarani, Pucallpa, Yurimaguas; note -
Iquitos, Pucallpa, and Yurimaguas are on the upper reaches of the
Amazon and its tributaries

Philippines
Cagayan de Oro, Cebu, Davao, Iligan, Iloilo, Manila,
Surigao

Pitcairn Islands
Adamstown (on Bounty Bay)

Poland
Gdansk, Gdynia, Swinoujscie, Szczecin

Portugal
Leixoes, Lisbon, Setubal, Sines

Puerto Rico
Las Mareas, Mayaguez, San Juan

Qatar
Doha

Reunion
Le Port

Romania

Braila, Constanta, Galati, Tulcea

Russia

Anapa, Kaliningrad, Murmansk, Nakhodka, Novorossiysk,
Rostov-na-Donu, Saint Petersburg, Taganrog, Vanino, Vostochnyy

Rwanda

Cyangugu, Gisenyi, Kibuye

Saint Helena

Saint Helena: Jamestown

Ascension Island: Georgetown

Tristan da Cunha: Calshot Harbor

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Basseterre, Charlestown

Saint Lucia

Castries, Cul-de-Sac, Vieux-Fort

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Saint-Pierre

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Kingstown

Samoa

Apia

Sao Tome and Principe

Sao Tome

Saudi Arabia

Ad Dammam, Al Jubayl, Jiddah, Yanbu' al Sinaiyah

Senegal

Dakar

Seychelles

Victoria

Sierra Leone

Freetown, Pepel, Sherbro Islands

Singapore

Singapore

Slovakia

Bratislava, Komarno

Slovenia

Koper

Solomon Islands

Honiara, Malloco Bay, Shortland Harbor, Viru Harbor,
Yandina

Somalia

Boosaaso, Berbera, Chisimayu (Kismaayo), Merca, Mogadishu

South Africa

Cape Town, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth,
Richards Bay, Saldanha Bay

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Grytviken

Southern Ocean

McMurdo, Palmer, and offshore anchorages in Antarctica

note: few ports or harbors exist on southern side of Southern
Ocean;

ice conditions limit use of most to short periods in midsummer;
even

then some cannot be entered without icebreaker escort; most Antarctic ports are operated by government research stations and, except in an emergency, are not open to commercial or private vessels; vessels in any port south of 60 degrees south are subject to inspection by Antarctic Treaty observers (see Article 7); The Hydrographic Committee on Antarctica (HCA), a special hydrographic

commission of International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), is responsible for hydrographic surveying and nautical charting matters

in Antarctic Treaty area; it coordinates and facilitates provision of accurate and appropriate charts and other aids to navigation in support of safety of navigation in region; membership of HCA is open

to any IHO Member State whose government has acceded to the Antarctic Treaty and which contributes resources and/or data to IHO

Chart coverage of the area; members of HCA are Argentina, Australia,

Chile, China, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, NZ, Norway, Russia, South Africa, Spain, and the UK (2005)

Spain

Algeciras, Barcelona, Cartagena, Gijon, Huelva, La Coruna, Tarragona, Valencia

Spratly Islands

none; offshore anchorage only

Sri Lanka

Colombo, Galle

Sudan

Port Sudan

Suriname

Paramaribo

Svalbard

Barentsburg, Longyearbyen, Ny-Alesund, Pyramiden

Sweden

Goteborg, Helsingborg, Karlshamn, Lulea, Malmo, Oxelosund,
Stenungsund, Stockholm, Trelleborg

Switzerland

Basel

Syria

Baniyas, Latakia

Taiwan

Chi-lung (Keelung), Hua-lien, Kao-hsiung, Su-ao, T'ai-chung

Tanzania

Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Zanzibar City

Thailand

Bangkok, Laem Chabang, Prachuap Port, Si Racha

Togo

Kpeme, Lome

Tokelau

none; offshore anchorage only

Tonga

Nuku'alofa

Trinidad and Tobago

Pointe-a-Pierre, Point Lisas, Port-of-Spain

Tromelin Island

none; offshore anchorage only

Tunisia

Bizerte, Gabes, La Goulette, Skhira

Turkey

Aliaga, Ambarli, Eregli, Haydarpasa, Istanbul, Izmir, Kocaeli (Izmit), Toros

Turkmenistan

Turkmenbasy

Turks and Caicos Islands

Grand Turk, Providenciales

Tuvalu

Funafuti

Uganda

Entebbe, Jinja, Port Bell

Ukraine

Feodosiya, Kerch, Kherson, Mariupol', Mykolayiv, Odesa, Reni, Yuzhnyy

United Arab Emirates

Al Fujayrah, Khawr Fakkan, Mina' Jabal 'Ali, Mina' Rashid, Mina' Saqr, Mina' Zayid, Sharjan

United Kingdom

Hound Point, Immingham, Milford Haven, Liverpool, London, Southampton, Sullom Voe, Teesport

United States

Corpus Christi, Duluth, Hampton Roads, Houston, Long Beach, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Tampa, Texas City

note: 13 ports north of New Orleans (South Louisiana Ports) on the Mississippi River handle 290,000,000 tons of cargo annually

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Baker, Howland, and

Jarvis Islands, and Kingman Reef: none; offshore anchorage only

Johnston Atoll: Johnston Island

Midway Islands: Sand Island

Palmyra Atoll: West Lagoon

Uruguay

Montevideo, Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos, Colonia, Juan Lacaze

Uzbekistan

Termiz (Amu Darya)

Vanuatu

Forari, Port-Vila, Santo (Espiritu Santo)

Venezuela

Amuay, La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Punta Cardon

Vietnam

Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh City

Virgin Islands

Charlotte Amalie, Limetree Bay

Wake Island

none; two offshore anchorages for large ships

Wallis and Futuna

Leava, Mata-Utu

Western Sahara

Ad Dakhla, Cabo Bojador, Laayoune (El Aaiun)

Yemen

Aden, Nishtun

Zambia
Mpulungu

Zimbabwe
Binga, Kariba

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2121 Railways (km)

Albania total: 447 km standard gauge: 447 km 1.435-m gauge
(2005)

Algeria
total: 3,973 km
standard gauge: 2,888 km 1.435-m gauge (283 km electrified)
narrow gauge: 1,085 km 1.055-m gauge (2005)

Angola
total: 2,761 km
narrow gauge: 2,638 km 1.067-m gauge; 123 km 0.600-m gauge
(2005)

Argentina
total: 31,902 km
broad gauge: 20,858 km 1.676-m gauge (141 km electrified)
standard gauge: 2,885 km 1.435-m gauge (26 km electrified)
narrow gauge: 7,922 km 1.000-m gauge; 237 km 0.750-m gauge
(2005)

Armenia

total: 845 km

broad gauge: 845 km 1.520-m gauge (828 km electrified)

note: some lines are out of service (2005)

Australia

total: 47,738 km

broad gauge: 4,015 km 1.600-m gauge

standard gauge: 28,662 km 1.435-m gauge (1,397 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 14,831 km 1.067-m gauge (2,462 km electrified)

dual gauge: 230 km dual gauge (2005)

Austria

total: 6,011 km

standard gauge: 5,568 km 1.435-m gauge (3,427 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 21 km 1.000-m gauge; 422 km 0.760-m gauge (109 km

electrified) (2005)

Azerbaijan

total: 2,957 km

broad gauge: 2,957 km 1.520-m gauge (1,278 km electrified) (2005)

Bangladesh

total: 2,768 km

broad gauge: 946 km 1.676-m gauge

narrow gauge: 1,822 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Belarus

total: 5,512 km

broad gauge: 5,497 km 1.520-m gauge (874 km electrified)

standard gauge: 15 km 1.435 m (2005)

Belgium

total: 3,521 km

standard gauge: 3,521 km 1.435-m gauge (2,927 km electrified)
(2005)

Benin

total: 578 km

narrow gauge: 578 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Bolivia

total: 3,519 km

narrow gauge: 3,519 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

total: 608 km (777 km electrified)

standard gauge: 608 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Botswana

total: 888 km

narrow gauge: 888 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Brazil

total: 29,252 km

broad gauge: 4,877 km 1.600-m gauge (939 km electrified)

standard gauge: 194 km 1.440-m gauge

narrow gauge: 23,785 km 1.000-m gauge (581 km electrified)

dual gauge: 396 km 1.000 m and 1.600-m gauges (three rails) (78
km

electrified) (2005)

Bulgaria

total: 4,294 km

standard gauge: 4,049 km 1.435-m gauge (2,710 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 245 km 0.760-m gauge (2005)

Burkina Faso

total: 622 km

narrow gauge: 622 km 1.000-m gauge

note:: another 660 km of this railway extends into Cote D'Ivoire
(2005)

Burma

total: 3,955 km

narrow gauge: 3,955 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Cambodia

total: 602 km

narrow gauge: 602 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Cameroon

total: 987 km

narrow gauge: 987 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Canada

total: 48,467 km

standard gauge: 48,467 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Chile

total: 6,585 km

broad gauge: 2,831 km 1.676-m gauge (1,317 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 3,754 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

China

total: 74,408 km

standard gauge: 74,408 km 1.435-m gauge (19,303 km electrified)
(2004)

Colombia

total: 3,304 km

standard gauge: 150 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 3,154 km 0.914-m gauge (2005)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

total: 5,138 km

narrow gauge: 3,987 km 1.067-m gauge (858 km electrified); 125 km

1.000-m gauge; 1,026 km 0.600-m gauge (2005)

Congo, Republic of the

total: 894 km

narrow gauge: 894 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Costa Rica

total: 278 km

narrow gauge: 278 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Cote d'Ivoire

total: 660 km

narrow gauge: 660 km 1.000 meter gauge

note: an additional 622 km of this railroad extends into Burkina Faso (2005)

Croatia

total: 2,726 km

standard gauge: 2,726 km 1.435-m gauge (1,199 km electrified) (2005)

Cuba

total: 4,226 km

standard gauge: 4,226 km 1.435-m gauge (140 km electrified)

note: an additional 7,742 km of track is used by sugar plantations; about 65% of this track is standard gauge; the rest is narrow gauge (2005)

Czech Republic

total: 9,572 km

standard gauge: 9,473 km 1.435-m gauge (2,951 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 99 km 0.760-m gauge (2005)

Denmark

total: 2,673 km
standard gauge: 2,673 km 1.435-m gauge (601 km electrified)
(2005)

Djibouti

total: 100 km (Djibouti segment of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway)
narrow gauge: 100 km 1.000-m gauge
note: railway under joint control of Djibouti and Ethiopia (2005)

Dominican Republic

total: 517 km
standard gauge: 375 km 1.435-m gauge
narrow gauge: 142 km 0.762-m gauge
note: additional 1,226 km operated by sugar companies in 1.076 m,
0.889 m, and 0.762-m gauges (2005)

Ecuador

total: 966 km
narrow gauge: 966 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Egypt

total: 5,063 km
standard gauge: 5,063 km 1.435-m gauge (62 km electrified)
(2005)

El Salvador

total: 283 km
narrow gauge: 283 km 0.914-m gauge
note: length of operational route reduced from 562 km to 283 km
by
disuse and lack of maintenance (2005)

Eritrea

total: 306 km

narrow gauge: 306 km 0.950-m gauge (2005)

Estonia

total: 958 km

broad gauge: 958 km 1.520 m/1.524-m gauge (2005)

Ethiopia

total: 681 km (Ethiopian segment of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad)

narrow gauge: 681 km 1.000-m gauge

note: railway under joint control of Djibouti and Ethiopia (2005)

European Union total: 222,293 km broad gauge: 28,438 km
standard gauge: 186,405 km narrow gauge: 7,427 km other: 23 km
(2003)

Fiji

total: 597 km

narrow gauge: 597 km 0.600-m gauge

note: belongs to the government-owned Fiji Sugar Corporation;
used

to haul sugarcane during harvest season (May to December)
(2005)

Finland

total: 5,741 km

broad gauge: 5,741 km 1.524-m gauge (2,619 km electrified)
(2005)

France

total: 29,085 km

standard gauge: 28,918 km 1.435-m gauge (14,481 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 167 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Gabon

total: 814 km

standard gauge: 814 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Georgia

total: 1,612 km

broad gauge: 1,575 km 1.520-m gauge (1,575 electrified)

narrow gauge: 37 km 0.912-m gauge (37 electrified) (2005)

Germany

total: 47,201 km

standard gauge: 46,948 km 1.435-m gauge (19,674 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 229 km 1.000-m gauge (16 km electrified); 24 km 0.750-m gauge (2005)

Ghana

total: 953 km

narrow gauge: 953 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Greece

total: 2,571 km

standard gauge: 1,565 km 1.435-m gauge (764 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 961 km 1.000-m gauge; 22 km 0.750-m gauge

dual gauge: 23 km combined 1.435 m and 1.000-m gauges (three rail system) (2005)

Guatemala

total: 886 km

narrow gauge: 886 km 0.914-m gauge (2005)

Guinea

total: 837 km

standard gauge: 175 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 662 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Guyana

total: 187 km

standard gauge: 139 km 1.435-m gauge
narrow gauge: 48 km 0.914-m gauge
note: all dedicated to ore transport (2001 est.)

Honduras

total: 699 km
narrow gauge: 279 km 1.067-m gauge; 420 km 0.914-m gauge
(2005)

Hungary

total: 7,937 km
broad gauge: 36 km 1.524-m gauge
standard gauge: 7,682 km 1.435-m gauge (2,628 km electrified)
narrow gauge: 219 km 0.760-m gauge (2005)

India

total: 63,230 km
broad gauge: 45,718 km 1.676-m gauge (16,528 km electrified)
narrow gauge: 14,406 km 1.000-m gauge (165 km electrified);
3,106 km
0.762-m gauge and 0.610-m gauge (2005)

Indonesia

total: 6,458 km
narrow gauge: 5,961 km 1.067-m gauge (125 km electrified); 497
km
0.750-m gauge (2005)

Iran

total: 7,256 km
broad gauge: 94 km 1.676-m gauge
standard gauge: 7,162 km 1.435-m gauge (186 km electrified)
(2005)

Iraq

total: 2,200 km

standard gauge: 2,200 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Ireland

total: 3,312 km

broad gauge: 1,947 km 1.600-m gauge (46 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 1,365 km 0.914-m gauge (operated by the Irish
Peat

Board to transport peat to power stations and briquetting plants)
(2005)

Isle of Man

total: 65 km

standard gauge: 7 km 1.067-m gauge (7 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 58 km 0.914-m gauge (29 km electrified)

note: primarily summer tourist attractions (2006)

Israel

total: 853 km

standard gauge: 853 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Italy

total: 19,459 km

standard gauge: 18,037 km 1.435-m gauge (11,354 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 123 km 1.000-m gauge (122 km electrified); 1,299
km

0.950-m gauge (161 km electrified) (2005)

Jamaica

total: 272 km

standard gauge: 272 km 1.435-m gauge

note: 207 of these km belonging to the Jamaica Railway
Corporation

had been in common carrier service until 1992 but are no longer
operational; 57 km of the remaining track is privately owned and
used by ALCAN to transport bauxite (2003)

Japan

total: 23,556 km

standard gauge: 3,204 km 1.435-m gauge (3,204 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 77 km 1.372-m gauge (77 km electrified); 20,264 km

1.067-m gauge (13,280 km electrified); 11 km 0.762-m gauge (11 km

electrified) (2005)

Jordan

total: 505 km

narrow gauge: 505 km 1.050-m gauge (2005)

Kazakhstan

total: 13,700 km

broad gauge: 13,700 km 1.520-m gauge (3,700 km electrified) (2005)

Kenya

total: 2,778 km

narrow gauge: 2,778 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Korea, North

total: 5,214 km

standard gauge: 5,214 km 1.435-m gauge (3,500 km electrified) (2005)

Korea, South

total: 3,472 km

standard gauge: 3,472 km 1.435-m gauge (1,361 km electrified) (2005)

Kyrgyzstan

total: 470 km

broad gauge: 470 km 1.520-m gauge (2005)

Latvia

total: 2,303 km

broad gauge: 2,270 km 1.520-m gauge (257 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 33 km 0.750-m gauge (2005)

Lebanon

total: 401 km

standard gauge: 319 km 1.435 m

narrow gauge: 82 km 1.050 m

note: rail system became unusable because of damage done during fighting in the 1980s and in 2006 (2006)

Liberia

total: 490 km

standard gauge: 345 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 145 km 1.067-m gauge

note: railway is inoperable because of damage suffered during the civil war (2005)

Libya

0 km

note: Libya is working on seven lines totaling 2,757 km of 1.435-m gauge track; it hopes to have trains running by 2008 (2005)

Liechtenstein

9 km 1.435-m gauge (electrified)

note: belongs to the Austrian Railway System connecting Austria and

Switzerland (2006)

Lithuania

total: 1,771 km

broad gauge: 1,749 km 1.524-m gauge (122 km electrified)

standard gauge: 22 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Luxembourg

total: 274 km

standard gauge: 274 km 1.435-m gauge (262 km electrified)
(2005)

Macedonia

total: 699 km

standard gauge: 699 km 1.435-m gauge (233 km electrified)
(2005)

Madagascar

total: 854 km

narrow gauge: 854 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Malawi

total: 797 km

narrow gauge: 797 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Malaysia

total: 1,890 km

standard gauge: 57 km 1.435-m gauge (57 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 1,833 km 1.000-m gauge (150 km electrified)
(2005)

Mali

total: 729 km

narrow gauge: 729 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Mauritania

717 km

standard gauge: 717 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Mexico

total: 17,562 km

standard gauge: 17,562 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Moldova

total: 1,138 km

broad gauge: 1,124 km 1.520-m gauge

standard gauge: 14 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Mongolia

total: 1,810 km

broad gauge: 1,810 km 1.524-m gauge (2005)

Montenegro

total: 250 km

standard gauge: 250 km 1.435-m gauge (electrified 169 km)
(2005)

Morocco

total: 1,907 km

standard gauge: 1,907 km 1.435-m gauge (1,003 km electrified)
(2005)

Mozambique

total: 3,123 km

narrow gauge: 2,983 km 1.067-m gauge; 140 km 0.762-m gauge
(2005)

Namibia

total: 2,382 km

narrow gauge: 2,382 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Nepal

total: 59 km

narrow gauge: 59 km 0.762-m gauge (2005)

Netherlands

total: 2,808 km

standard gauge: 2,808 km 1.435-m gauge (2,061 km electrified)
(2005)

New Zealand

total: 4,128 km

narrow gauge: 4,128 km 1.067-m gauge (506 km electrified)
(2005)

Nicaragua

total: 6 km

narrow gauge: 6 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Nigeria

total: 3,505 km

narrow gauge: 3,505 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Norway

total: 4,077 km

standard gauge: 4,077 km 1.435-m gauge (2,680 km electrified)
(2005)

Pakistan

total: 8,163 km

broad gauge: 7,718 km 1.676-m gauge (293 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 445 km 1.000-m gauge (2004)

Panama

total: 355 km

standard gauge: 77 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 278 km 0.914-m gauge (2005)

Paraguay

total: 36 km

standard gauge: 36 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Peru

total: 3,462 km

standard gauge: 2,962 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 500 km 0.914-m gauge (2005)

Philippines

total: 897 km

narrow gauge: 897 km 1.067-m gauge (492 km are in operation)
(2005)

Poland

total: 23,072 km

broad gauge: 629 km 1.524-m gauge

standard gauge: 22,443 km 1.435-m gauge (20,555 km
operational;
11,910 km electrified) (2005)

Portugal

total: 2,850 km

broad gauge: 2,576 km 1.668-m gauge (623 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 274 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Puerto Rico

total: 96 km

narrow gauge: 96 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Romania

total: 11,385 km

standard gauge: 10,898 km 1.435-m gauge (3,888 km electrified)

broad gauge: 60 km 1.524-m gauge

narrow gauge: 427 km 0.760-m gauge (2005)

Russia

total: 87,157 km

broad gauge: 86,200 km 1.520-m gauge (40,300 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 957 km 1.067-m gauge (on Sakhalin Island)

note: an additional 30,000 km of non-common carrier lines serve
industries (2005)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

total: 50 km

narrow gauge: 50 km 0.762-m gauge on Saint Kitts to serve sugarcane plantations during harvest season and for tourists (2005)

Saudi Arabia

total: 1,392 km

standard gauge: 1,392 km 1.435-m gauge (with branch lines and sidings) (2005)

Senegal

total: 906 km

narrow gauge: 906 km 1.000 meter gauge (2005)

Serbia

total: 4,135 km

standard gauge: 4,135 km 1.435-m gauge (electrified 1,195 km) (2005)

Slovakia

total: 3,662 km

broad gauge: 100 km 1.520-m gauge

standard gauge: 3,512 km 1.435-m gauge (1,588 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 50 km (1.000-m or 0.750-m gauge) (2005)

Slovenia

total: 1,229 km

standard gauge: 1,229 km 1.435-m gauge (504 km electrified) (2005)

South Africa

total: 20,872 km

narrow gauge: 20,436 km 1.065-m gauge (8,868 km electrified); 436 km

0.610-m gauge (2005)

Spain

total: 14,873 km

broad gauge: 11,919 km 1.668-m gauge (6,950 km electrified)

standard gauge: 998 km 1.435-m gauge (998 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 1,928 km 1.000-m gauge (815 km electrified); 28 km

0.914-m gauge (28 km electrified) (2005)

Sri Lanka

total: 1,449 km

broad gauge: 1,449 km 1.676-m gauge (2005)

Sudan

total: 5,978 km

narrow gauge: 4,578 km 1.067-m gauge; 1,400 km 0.600-m gauge for

cotton plantations (2005)

Swaziland

total: 301 km

narrow gauge: 301 km 1.067-m gauge (2005)

Sweden

total: 11,481 km

standard gauge: 11,481 km 1.435-m gauge (9,400 km electrified) (2005)

Switzerland

total: 4,583 km

standard gauge: 3,234 km 1.435-m gauge (3,223 km electrified)

narrow gauge: 1,339 km 1.000-m gauge (1,338 km electrified); 10 km

0.800-m gauge (10 km electrified) (2005)

Syria

total: 2,711 km

standard gauge: 2,460 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 251 km 1.050-m gauge (2005)

Taiwan

total: 2,497 km

narrow gauge: 1,097 km 1.067-m gauge (685 km electrified)

note: 1,400 km .762-m gauge (belonging to the Taiwan Sugar Corporation and to the Taiwan Forestry Bureau) used to carry products and limited numbers of passengers (2005)

Tajikistan

total: 482 km

broad gauge: 482 km 1.520-m gauge (2005)

Tanzania

total: 3,690 km

narrow gauge: 969 km 1.067-m gauge; 2,721 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Thailand

total: 4,071 km

narrow gauge: 4,071 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Togo

total: 568 km

narrow gauge: 568 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Tunisia

total: 2,153 km

standard gauge: 471 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 1,674 km 1.000-m gauge (65 km electrified)

dual gauge: 8 km 1.435 m and 1.000-m gauges (three rails) (2005)

Turkey

total: 8,697 km

standard gauge: 8,697 km 1.435-m gauge (2,122 km electrified) (2005)

Turkmenistan

total: 2,440 km

broad gauge: 2,440 km 1.520-m gauge (2005)

Uganda

total: 1,244 km

narrow gauge: 1,244 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Ukraine

total: 22,473 km

broad gauge: 22,473 km 1.524-m gauge (9,250 km electrified)
(2005)

United Kingdom

total: 17,156 km

standard gauge: 16,814 km 1.435-m gauge (5,384 km electrified)

broad gauge: 342 km 1.600-m gauge (in Northern Ireland) (2005)

United States

total: 226,605 km

standard gauge: 226,605 km 1.435-m gauge (2004)

Uruguay

total: 2,073 km

standard gauge: 2,073 km 1.435-m gauge

note: 461 km have been taken out of service and 460 km are in
partial use (2005)

Uzbekistan

total: 3,950 km

broad gauge: 3,950 km 1.520-m gauge (620 km electrified) (2005)

Venezuela

total: 682 km

standard gauge: 682 km 1.435-m gauge (2005)

Vietnam

total: 2,600 km

standard gauge: 178 km 1.435-m gauge

narrow gauge: 2,169 km 1.000-m gauge

dual gauge: 253 km three-rail track combining 1.435 m and 1.000-m

gauges (2005)

World

total: 1,115,205 km

broad gauge: 257,481 km

standard gauge: 671,413 km

narrow gauge: 186,311 km (2003)

Zambia

total: 2,173 km

narrow gauge: 2,173 km 1.067-m gauge

note: includes 891 km of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) (2005)

Zimbabwe total: 3,077 km narrow gauge: 3,077 km 1.067-m gauge (313 km electrified) (2005)

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@2122 Religions (%)

Afghanistan

Sunni Muslim 80%, Shi'a Muslim 19%, other 1%

Albania

Muslim 70%, Albanian Orthodox 20%, Roman Catholic 10%

note: percentages are estimates; there are no available current statistics on religious affiliation; all mosques and churches were closed in 1967 and religious observances prohibited; in November 1990, Albania began allowing private religious practice

Algeria

Sunni Muslim (state religion) 99%, Christian and Jewish 1%

American Samoa

Christian Congregationalist 50%, Roman Catholic 20%, Protestant and other 30%

Andorra

Roman Catholic (predominant)

Angola

indigenous beliefs 47%, Roman Catholic 38%, Protestant 15% (1998 est.)

Anguilla

Anglican 29%, Methodist 23.9%, other Protestant 30.2%, Roman Catholic 5.7%, other Christian 1.7%, other 5.2%, none or unspecified 4.3% (2001 Census)

Antigua and Barbuda

Christian (predominantly Anglican with other Protestant, and some Roman Catholic)

Argentina

nominally Roman Catholic 92% (less than 20% practicing), Protestant 2%, Jewish 2%, other 4%

Armenia

Armenian Apostolic 94.7%, other Christian 4%, Yezidi

(monotheist with elements of nature worship) 1.3%

Aruba

Roman Catholic 82%, Protestant 8%, Hindu, Muslim, Confucian, Jewish

Australia

Catholic 26.4%, Anglican 20.5%, other Christian 20.5%,
Buddhist 1.9%, Muslim 1.5%, other 1.2%, unspecified 12.7%,
none
15.3% (2001 Census)

Austria

Roman Catholic 73.6%, Protestant 4.7%, Muslim 4.2%, other
3.5%, unspecified 2%, none 12% (2001 census)

Azerbaijan

Muslim 93.4%, Russian Orthodox 2.5%, Armenian Orthodox
2.3%, other 1.8% (1995 est.)

note: religious affiliation is still nominal in Azerbaijan;
percentages for actual practicing adherents are much lower

Bahamas, The

Baptist 35.4%, Anglican 15.1%, Roman Catholic 13.5%,
Pentecostal 8.1%, Church of God 4.8%, Methodist 4.2%, other
Christian 15.2%, none or unspecified 2.9%, other 0.8% (2000
census)

Bahrain

Muslim (Shi'a and Sunni) 81.2%, Christian 9%, other 9.8%
(2001 census)

Bangladesh

Muslim 83%, Hindu 16%, other 1% (1998)

Barbados

Protestant 67% (Anglican 40%, Pentecostal 8%, Methodist 7%, other 12%), Roman Catholic 4%, none 17%, other 12%

Belarus

Eastern Orthodox 80%, other (including Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, and Muslim) 20% (1997 est.)

Belgium

Roman Catholic 75%, Protestant or other 25%

Belize

Roman Catholic 49.6%, Protestant 27% (Pentecostal 7.4%, Anglican 5.3%, Seventh-Day Adventist 5.2%, Mennonite 4.1%, Methodist 3.5%, Jehovah's Witnesses 1.5%), other 14%, none 9.4% (2000)

Benin

indigenous beliefs 50%, Christian 30%, Muslim 20%

Bermuda

Anglican 23%, Roman Catholic 15%, African Methodist Episcopal 11%, other Protestant 18%, other 12%, unaffiliated 6%, unspecified 1%, none 14% (2000 census)

Bhutan

Lamaistic Buddhist 75%, Indian- and Nepalese-influenced Hinduism 25%

Bolivia

Roman Catholic 95%, Protestant (Evangelical Methodist) 5%

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Muslim 40%, Orthodox 31%, Roman Catholic 15%, other 14%

Botswana

Christian 71.6%, Badimo 6%, other 1.4%, unspecified 0.4%,

none 20.6% (2001 census)

Brazil

Roman Catholic (nominal) 73.6%, Protestant 15.4%,
Spiritualist 1.3%, Bantu/voodoo 0.3%, other 1.8%, unspecified
0.2%,
none 7.4% (2000 census)

British Virgin Islands

Protestant 86% (Methodist 33%, Anglican 17%,
Church of God 9%, Seventh-Day Adventist 6%, Baptist 4%,
Jehovah's
Witnesses 2%, other 15%), Roman Catholic 10%, none 2%, other
2%
(1991)

Brunei

Muslim (official) 67%, Buddhist 13%, Christian 10%,
indigenous beliefs and other 10%

Bulgaria

Bulgarian Orthodox 82.6%, Muslim 12.2%, other Christian
1.2%, other 4% (2001 census)

Burkina Faso

Muslim 50%, indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian (mainly
Roman Catholic) 10%

Burma

Buddhist 89%, Christian 4% (Baptist 3%, Roman Catholic 1%),
Muslim 4%, animist 1%, other 2%

Burundi

Christian 67% (Roman Catholic 62%, Protestant 5%),
indigenous beliefs 23%, Muslim 10%

Cambodia

Theravada Buddhist 95%, other 5%

Cameroon

indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian 40%, Muslim 20%

Canada

Roman Catholic 42.6%, Protestant 23.3% (including United Church 9.5%, Anglican 6.8%, Baptist 2.4%, Lutheran 2%), other Christian 4.4%, Muslim 1.9%, other and unspecified 11.8%, none 16%
(2001 census)

Cape Verde

Roman Catholic (infused with indigenous beliefs);
Protestant (mostly Church of the Nazarene)

Cayman Islands

United Church (Presbyterian and Congregational),
Anglican, Baptist, Church of God, other Protestant, Roman Catholic

Central African Republic

indigenous beliefs 35%, Protestant 25%,
Roman Catholic 25%, Muslim 15%
note: animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority

Chad

Muslim 51%, Christian 35%, animist 7%, other 7%

Chile

Roman Catholic 89%, Protestant 11%, Jewish NEGL%

China

Daoist (Taoist), Buddhist, Christian 3%-4%, Muslim 1%-2%

note: officially atheist (2002 est.)

Christmas Island

Buddhist 36%, Muslim 25%, Christian 18%, other 21%
(1997)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Sunni Muslim 80%, other 20% (2002 est.)

Colombia

Roman Catholic 90%, other 10%

Comoros

Sunni Muslim 98%, Roman Catholic 2%

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant
20%, Kimbanguist 10%, Muslim 10%, other syncretic sects and
indigenous beliefs 10%

Congo, Republic of the

Christian 50%, animist 48%, Muslim 2%

Cook Islands

Cook Islands Christian Church 55.9%, Roman Catholic
16.8%, Seventh-Day Adventists 7.9%, Church of Latter Day Saints
3.8%, other Protestant 5.8%, other 4.2%, unspecified 2.6%, none
3%
(2001 census)

Costa Rica

Roman Catholic 76.3%, Evangelical 13.7%, Jehovah's
Witnesses 1.3%, other Protestant 0.7%, other 4.8%, none 3.2%

Cote d'Ivoire

Muslim 35-40%, indigenous 25-40%, Christian 20-30%
(2001)

note: the majority of foreigners (migratory workers) are Muslim (70%) and Christian (20%)

Croatia

Roman Catholic 87.8%, Orthodox 4.4%, other Christian 0.4%, Muslim 1.3%, other and unspecified 0.9%, none 5.2% (2001 census)

Cuba

nominally 85% Roman Catholic prior to CASTRO assuming power; Protestants, Jehovah's Witnesses, Jews, and Santeria are also represented

Cyprus

Greek Orthodox 78%, Muslim 18%, Maronite, Armenian Apostolic, and other 4%

Czech Republic

Roman Catholic 26.8%, Protestant 2.1%, other 3.3%, unspecified 8.8%, unaffiliated 59% (2001 census)

Denmark

Evangelical Lutheran 95%, other Protestant and Roman Catholic 3%, Muslim 2%

Djibouti

Muslim 94%, Christian 6%

Dominica

Roman Catholic 77%, Protestant 15% (Methodist 5%, Pentecostal 3%, Seventh-Day Adventist 3%, Baptist 2%, other 2%), other 6%, none 2%

Dominican Republic

Roman Catholic 95%

East Timor

Roman Catholic 90%, Muslim 4%, Protestant 3%, Hindu 0.5%, Buddhist, Animist (1992 est.)

Ecuador

Roman Catholic 95%, other 5%

Egypt

Muslim (mostly Sunni) 90%, Coptic 9%, other Christian 1%

El Salvador

Roman Catholic 83%, other 17%

note: there is extensive activity by Protestant groups throughout the country; by the end of 1992, there were an estimated 1 million Protestant evangelicals in El Salvador

Equatorial Guinea

nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic, pagan practices

Eritrea

Muslim, Coptic Christian, Roman Catholic, Protestant

Estonia

Evangelical Lutheran 13.6%, Orthodox 12.8%, other Christian (including Methodist, Seventh-Day Adventist, Roman Catholic, Pentecostal) 1.4%, unaffiliated 34.1%, other and unspecified 32%, none 6.1% (2000 census)

Ethiopia

Muslim 45%-50%, Ethiopian Orthodox 35%-40%, animist 12%, other 3%-8%

European Union

Roman Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox, Muslim, Jewish

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

primarily Anglican, Roman

Catholic, United Free Church, Evangelist Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutheran, Seventh-Day Adventist

Faroe Islands
Evangelical Lutheran

Fiji
Christian 52% (Methodist 37%, Roman Catholic 9%), Hindu 38%, Muslim 8%, other 2%
note: Fijians are mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu, and there is a Muslim minority

Finland
Lutheran National Church 84.2%, Greek Orthodox in Finland 1.1%, other Christian 1.1%, other 0.1%, none 13.5% (2003)

France
Roman Catholic 83%-88%, Protestant 2%, Jewish 1%, Muslim 5%-10%, unaffiliated 4%

French Guiana
Roman Catholic

French Polynesia
Protestant 54%, Roman Catholic 30%, other 10%, no religion 6%

Gabon
Christian 55%-75%, animist, Muslim less than 1%

Gambia, The
Muslim 90%, Christian 9%, indigenous beliefs 1%

Gaza Strip
Muslim (predominantly Sunni) 98.7%, Christian 0.7%, Jewish 0.6%

Georgia

Orthodox Christian 83.9%, Muslim 9.9%, Armenian-Gregorian 3.9%, Catholic 0.8%, other 0.8%, none 0.7% (2002 census)

Germany

Protestant 34%, Roman Catholic 34%, Muslim 3.7%, unaffiliated or other 28.3%

Ghana

Christian 63%, Muslim 16%, indigenous beliefs 21%

Gibraltar

Roman Catholic 78.1%, Church of England 7%, other Christian 3.2%, Muslim 4%, Jewish 2.1%, Hindu 1.8%, other or unspecified 0.9%, none 2.9% (2001 census)

Greece

Greek Orthodox 98%, Muslim 1.3%, other 0.7%

Greenland

Evangelical Lutheran

Grenada

Roman Catholic 53%, Anglican 13.8%, other Protestant 33.2%

Guadeloupe

Roman Catholic 95%, Hindu and pagan African 4%, Protestant 1%

Guam

Roman Catholic 85%, other 15% (1999 est.)

Guatemala

Roman Catholic, Protestant, indigenous Mayan beliefs

Guernsey

Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist,

Congregational, Methodist

Guinea

Muslim 85%, Christian 8%, indigenous beliefs 7%

Guinea-Bissau

indigenous beliefs 50%, Muslim 45%, Christian 5%

Guyana

Christian 50%, Hindu 35%, Muslim 10%, other 5%

Haiti

Roman Catholic 80%, Protestant 16% (Baptist 10%, Pentecostal 4%, Adventist 1%, other 1%), none 1%, other 3%

note: roughly half of the population practices Voodoo

Holy See (Vatican City)

Roman Catholic

Honduras

Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant 3%

Hong Kong

eclectic mixture of local religions 90%, Christian 10%

Hungary

Roman Catholic 51.9%, Calvinist 15.9%, Lutheran 3%, Greek Catholic 2.6%, other Christian 1%, other or unspecified 11.1%, unaffiliated 14.5% (2001 census)

Iceland

Lutheran Church of Iceland 85.5%, Reykjavik Free Church 2.1%, Roman Catholic Church 2%, Hafnarfjorour Free Church 1.5%, other Christian 2.7%, other or unspecified 3.8%, unaffiliated 2.4% (2004)

India

Hindu 80.5%, Muslim 13.4%, Christian 2.3%, Sikh 1.9%, other 1.8%, unspecified 0.1% (2001 census)

Indonesia

Muslim 88%, Protestant 5%, Roman Catholic 3%, Hindu 2%, Buddhist 1%, other 1% (1998)

Iran

Shi'a Muslim 89%, Sunni Muslim 9%, Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, and Baha'i 2%

Iraq

Muslim 97% (Shi'a 60%-65%, Sunni 32%-37%), Christian or other 3%

Ireland

Roman Catholic 88.4%, Church of Ireland 3%, other Christian 1.6%, other 1.5%, unspecified 2%, none 3.5% (2002 census)

Isle of Man

Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Society of Friends

Israel

Jewish 76.4%, Muslim 16%, Arab Christians 1.7%, other Christian 0.4%, Druze 1.6%, unspecified 3.9% (2004)

Italy

approximately 90% Roman Catholic (about one-third regularly attend services); mature Protestant and Jewish communities and a growing Muslim immigrant community

Jamaica

Protestant 61.3% (Church of God 21.2%, Seventh-Day Adventist 9%, Baptist 8.8%, Pentecostal 7.6%, Anglican 5.5%, Methodist

2.7%,

United Church 2.7%, Jehovah's Witness 1.6%, Brethren 1.1%, Moravian

1.1%), Roman Catholic 4%, other including some spiritual cults 34.7%

Japan

observe both Shinto and Buddhist 84%, other 16% (including Christian 0.7%)

Jersey

Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational New Church, Methodist, Presbyterian

Jordan

Sunni Muslim 92%, Christian 6% (majority Greek Orthodox, but some Greek and Roman Catholics, Syrian Orthodox, Coptic Orthodox,

Armenian Orthodox, and Protestant denominations), other 2% (several

small Shi'a Muslim and Druze populations) (2001 est.)

Kazakhstan

Muslim 47%, Russian Orthodox 44%, Protestant 2%, other 7%

Kenya

Protestant 45%, Roman Catholic 33%, indigenous beliefs 10%, Muslim 10%, other 2%

note: a large majority of Kenyans are Christian, but estimates for the percentage of the population that adheres to Islam or indigenous

beliefs vary widely

Kiribati

Roman Catholic 52%, Protestant (Congregational) 40%, some Seventh-Day Adventist, Muslim, Baha'i, Latter-day Saints, Church

of

God (1999)

Korea, North

traditionally Buddhist and Confucianist, some Christian
and syncretic Chondogyo (Religion of the Heavenly Way)

note: autonomous religious activities now almost nonexistent;
government-sponsored religious groups exist to provide illusion of
religious freedom

Korea, South

no affiliation 46%, Christian 26%, Buddhist 26%,
Confucianist 1%, other 1%

Kuwait

Muslim 85% (Sunni 70%, Shi'a 30%), Christian, Hindu, Parsi,
and other 15%

Kyrgyzstan

Muslim 75%, Russian Orthodox 20%, other 5%

Laos

Buddhist 60%, animist and other 40% (including various
Christian denominations 1.5%)

Latvia

Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Russian Orthodox

Lebanon

Muslim 59.7% (Shi'a, Sunni, Druze, Isma'ilite, Alawite or
Nusayri), Christian 39% (Maronite Catholic, Greek Orthodox,
Melkite

Catholic, Armenian Orthodox, Syrian Catholic, Armenian Catholic,
Syrian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Chaldean, Assyrian, Copt,
Protestant), other 1.3%

note: 17 religious sects recognized

Lesotho

Christian 80%, indigenous beliefs 20%

Liberia

indigenous beliefs 40%, Christian 40%, Muslim 20%

Libya

Sunni Muslim 97%

Liechtenstein

Roman Catholic 76.2%, Protestant 7%, unknown 10.6%, other 6.2% (June 2002)

Lithuania

Roman Catholic 79%, Russian Orthodox 4.1%, Protestant (including Lutheran and Evangelical Christian Baptist) 1.9%, other or unspecified 5.5%, none 9.5% (2001 census)

Luxembourg

87% Roman Catholic, 13% Protestants, Jews, and Muslims (2000)

Macau

Buddhist 50%, Roman Catholic 15%, none and other 35% (1997 est.)

Macedonia

Macedonian Orthodox 64.7%, other Christian 0.37%, Muslim 33.3%, other and unspecified 1.63% (2002 census)

Madagascar

indigenous beliefs 52%, Christian 41%, Muslim 7%

Malawi

Christian 79.9%, Muslim 12.8%, other 3%, none 4.3% (1998 census)

Malaysia

Muslim, Buddhist, Daoist, Hindu, Christian, Sikh; note - in addition, Shamanism is practiced in East Malaysia

Maldives

Sunni Muslim

Mali

Muslim 90%, indigenous beliefs 9%, Christian 1%

Malta

Roman Catholic 98%

Marshall Islands

Protestant 54.8%, Assembly of God 25.8%, Roman Catholic 8.4%, Bukot nan Jesus 2.8%, Mormon 2.1%, other Christian 3.6%, other 1%, none 1.5% (1999 census)

Martinique

Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant 10.5%, Muslim 0.5%, Hindu 0.5%, other 3.5% (1997)

Mauritania

Muslim 100%

Mauritius

Hindu 48%, Roman Catholic 23.6%, other Christian 8.6%, Muslim 16.6%, other 2.5%, unspecified 0.3%, none 0.4% (2000 census)

Mayotte

Muslim 97%, Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)

Mexico

nominally Roman Catholic 89%, Protestant 6%, other 5%

Micronesia, Federated States of
Roman Catholic 50%, Protestant 47%,
other 3%

Moldova
Eastern Orthodox 98%, Jewish 1.5%, Baptist and other 0.5%
(2000)

Monaco
Roman Catholic 90%

Mongolia
Buddhist Lamaist 50%, none 40%, Shamanist and Christian 6%,
Muslim 4% (2004)

Montenegro
Orthodox, Muslim, Roman Catholic

Montserrat
Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Pentecostal,
Seventh-Day Adventist, other Christian denominations

Morocco
Muslim 98.7%, Christian 1.1%, Jewish 0.2%

Mozambique
Catholic 23.8%, Muslim 17.8%, Zionist Christian 17.5%,
other 17.8%, none 23.1% (1997 census)

Namibia
Christian 80% to 90% (Lutheran 50% at least), indigenous
beliefs 10% to 20%

Nauru
Christian (two-thirds Protestant, one-third Roman Catholic)

Nepal

Hindu 80.6%, Buddhist 10.7%, Muslim 4.2%, Kirant 3.6%, other 0.9% (2001 census)

note: only official Hindu state in the world

Netherlands

Roman Catholic 31%, Dutch Reformed 13%, Calvinist 7%, Muslim 5.5%, other 2.5%, none 41% (2002)

Netherlands Antilles

Roman Catholic 72%, Pentecostal 4.9%, Protestant 3.5%, Seventh-Day Adventist 3.1%, Methodist 2.9%, Jehovah's Witnesses 1.7%, other Christian 4.2%, Jewish 1.3%, other
or unspecified 1.2%, none 5.2% (2001 census)

New Caledonia

Roman Catholic 60%, Protestant 30%, other 10%

New Zealand

Anglican 14.9%, Roman Catholic 12.4%, Presbyterian 10.9%, Methodist 2.9%, Pentecostal 1.7%, Baptist 1.3%, other Christian 9.4%, other 3.3%, unspecified 17.2%, none 26% (2001 census)

Nicaragua

Roman Catholic 72.9%, Evangelical 15.1%, Moravian 1.5%, Episcopal 0.1%, other 1.9%, none 8.5% (1995 census)

Niger

Muslim 80%, remainder indigenous beliefs and Christian

Nigeria

Muslim 50%, Christian 40%, indigenous beliefs 10%

Niue

Ekalesia Niue (Niuean Church - a Protestant church closely

related to the London Missionary Society) 61.1%, Latter-Day Saints

8.8%, Roman Catholic 7.2%, Jehovah's Witnesses 2.4%, Seventh-Day

Adventist 1.4%, other 8.4%, unspecified 8.7%, none 1.9% (2001 census)

Norfolk Island

Anglican 34.9%, Roman Catholic 11.7%, Uniting Church in Australia 11.2%, Seventh-Day Adventist 2.8%, Australian Christian

2.4%, Jehovah's Witness 0.9%, other 2.7%, unspecified 15.3%, none

18.1% (2001 census)

Northern Mariana Islands

Christian (Roman Catholic majority, although traditional beliefs and taboos may still be found)

Norway

Church of Norway 85.7%, Pentecostal 1%, Roman Catholic 1%, other Christian 2.4%, Muslim 1.8%, other 8.1% (2004)

Oman

Ibadhi Muslim 75%, Sunni Muslim, Shi'a Muslim, Hindu

Pakistan

Muslim 97% (Sunni 77%, Shi'a 20%), Christian, Hindu, and other 3%

Palau

Roman Catholic 41.6%, Protestant 23.3%, Modekngei 8.8% (indigenous to Palau), Seventh-Day Adventist 5.3%, Jehovah's Witness

0.9%, Latter-Day Saints 0.6%, other religion 3.1%, unspecified or none 16.4% (2000 census)

Panama

Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant 15%

Papua New Guinea

Roman Catholic 22%, Lutheran 16%,

Presbyterian/Methodist/London Missionary Society 8%, Anglican 5%,

Evangelical Alliance 4%, Seventh-Day Adventist 1%, other Protestant

10%, indigenous beliefs 34%

Paraguay

Roman Catholic 90%, Mennonite and other Protestant 10%

Peru

Roman Catholic 81%, Seventh Day Adventist 1.4%, other Christian 0.7%, other 0.6%, unspecified or none 16.3% (2003 est.)

Philippines

Roman Catholic 80.9%, Evangelical 2.8%, Iglesia ni

Kristo 2.3%, Aglipayan 2%, other Christian 4.5%, Muslim 5%, other

1.8%, unspecified 0.6%, none 0.1% (2000 census)

Pitcairn Islands

Seventh-Day Adventist 100%

Poland

Roman Catholic 89.8% (about 75% practicing), Eastern Orthodox 1.3%, Protestant 0.3%, other 0.3%, unspecified 8.3% (2002)

Portugal

Roman Catholic 94%, Protestant (1995)

Puerto Rico

Roman Catholic 85%, Protestant and other 15%

Qatar

Muslim 95%

Reunion

Roman Catholic 86%, Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist (1995)

Romania

Eastern Orthodox (including all sub-denominations) 86.8%, Protestant (various denominations including Reformat and Pentecostal) 7.5%, Roman Catholic 4.7%, other (mostly Muslim) and unspecified 0.9%, none 0.1% (2002 census)

Russia

Russian Orthodox 15-20%, Muslim 10-15%, other Christian 2% (2006 est.)

note: estimates are of practicing worshipers; Russia has large populations of non-practicing believers and non-believers, a legacy of over seven decades of Soviet rule

Rwanda

Roman Catholic 56.5%, Protestant 26%, Adventist 11.1%, Muslim 4.6%, indigenous beliefs 0.1%, none 1.7% (2001)

Saint Helena

Anglican (majority), Baptist, Seventh-Day Adventist, Roman Catholic

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Anglican, other Protestant, Roman Catholic

Saint Lucia

Roman Catholic 67.5%, Seventh Day Adventist 8.5%, Pentecostal 5.7%, Anglican 2%, Evangelical 2%, other Christian 5.1%, Rastafarian 2.1%, other 1.1%, unspecified 1.5%, none 4.5% (2001)

census)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Roman Catholic 99%

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Anglican 47%, Methodist 28%, Roman

Catholic 13%, Hindu, Seventh-Day Adventist, other Protestant

Samoa

Congregationalist 34.8%, Roman Catholic 19.6%, Methodist 15%,

Latter-Day Saints 12.7%, Assembly of God 6.6%, Seventh-Day
Adventist

3.5%, other Christian 4.5%, Worship Centre 1.3%, other 1.7%,
unspecified 0.1% (2001 census)

San Marino

Roman Catholic

Sao Tome and Principe

Catholic 70.3%, Evangelical 3.4%, New

Apostolic 2%, Adventist 1.8%, other 3.1%, none 19.4% (2001
census)

Saudi Arabia

Muslim 100%

Senegal

Muslim 94%, Christian 5% (mostly Roman Catholic), indigenous
beliefs 1%

Serbia

Serbian Orthodox, Muslim, Roman Catholic, Protestant

Seychelles

Roman Catholic 82.3%, Anglican 6.4%, Seventh Day

Adventist 1.1%, other Christian 3.4%, Hindu 2.1%, Muslim 1.1%,

other

non-Christian 1.5%, unspecified 1.5%, none 0.6% (2002 census)

Sierra Leone

Muslim 60%, indigenous beliefs 30%, Christian 10%

Singapore

Buddhist 42.5%, Muslim 14.9%, Taoist 8.5%, Hindu 4%,
Catholic 4.8%, other Christian 9.8%, other 0.7%, none 14.8%
(2000
census)

Slovakia

Roman Catholic 68.9%, Protestant 10.8%, Greek Catholic
4.1%, other or unspecified 3.2%, none 13% (2001 census)

Slovenia

Catholic 57.8%, Orthodox 2.3%, other Christian 0.9%, Muslim
2.4%, unaffiliated 3.5%, other or unspecified 23%, none 10.1%
(2002
census)

Solomon Islands

Church of Melanesia 32.8%, Roman Catholic 19%, South
Seas Evangelical 17%, Seventh-Day Adventist 11.2%, United
Church
10.3%, Christian Fellowship Church 2.4%, other Christian 4.4%,
other
2.4%, unspecified 0.3%, none 0.2% (1999 census)

Somalia

Sunni Muslim

South Africa

Zion Christian 11.1%, Pentecostal/Charismatic 8.2%,
Catholic 7.1%, Methodist 6.8%, Dutch Reformed 6.7%, Anglican

3.8%,

other Christian 36%, Islam 1.5%, other 2.3%, unspecified 1.4%,
none

15.1% (2001 census)

Spain

Roman Catholic 94%, other 6%

Sri Lanka

Buddhist 69.1%, Muslim 7.6%, Hindu 7.1%, Christian 6.2%,
unspecified 10% (2001 census provisional data)

Sudan

Sunni Muslim 70% (in north), indigenous beliefs 25%, Christian
5% (mostly in south and Khartoum)

Suriname

Hindu 27.4%, Protestant 25.2% (predominantly Moravian),
Roman Catholic 22.8%, Muslim 19.6%, indigenous beliefs 5%

Swaziland

Zionist 40% (a blend of Christianity and indigenous
ancestral worship), Roman Catholic 20%, Muslim 10%, Anglican,
Bahai,
Methodist, Mormon, Jewish and other 30%

Sweden

Lutheran 87%, Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Baptist, Muslim,
Jewish, Buddhist

Switzerland

Roman Catholic 41.8%, Protestant 35.3%, Orthodox 1.8%,
other Christian 0.4%, Muslim 4.3%, other 1%, unspecified 4.3%,
none
11.1% (2000 census)

Syria

Sunni Muslim 74%, Alawite, Druze, and other Muslim sects 16%,
Christian (various sects) 10%, Jewish (tiny communities in
Damascus,
Al Qamishli, and Aleppo)

Taiwan

mixture of Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist 93%, Christian
4.5%, other 2.5%

Tajikistan

Sunni Muslim 85%, Shi'a Muslim 5%, other 10% (2003 est.)

Tanzania

mainland - Christian 30%, Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs
35%; Zanzibar - more than 99% Muslim

Thailand

Buddhist 94.6%, Muslim 4.6%, Christian 0.7%, other 0.1%
(2000 census)

Togo

indigenous beliefs 51%, Christian 29%, Muslim 20%

Tokelau

Congregational Christian Church 70%, Roman Catholic 28%,
other 2%

note: on Atafu, all Congregational Christian Church of Samoa; on
Nukunonu, all Roman Catholic; on Fakaofu, both denominations,
with
the Congregational Christian Church predominant

Tonga

Christian (Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents)

Trinidad and Tobago

Roman Catholic 26%, Hindu 22.5%, Anglican 7.8%,
Baptist 7.2%, Pentecostal 6.8%, other Christian 5.8%, Muslim
5.8%,
Seventh Day Adventist 4%, other 10.8%, unspecified 1.4%, none
1.9%
(2000 census)

Tunisia

Muslim 98%, Christian 1%, Jewish and other 1%

Turkey

Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni), other 0.2% (mostly Christians
and Jews)

Turkmenistan

Muslim 89%, Eastern Orthodox 9%, unknown 2%

Turks and Caicos Islands

Baptist 40%, Anglican 18%, Methodist 16%,
Church of God 12%, other 14% (1990)

Tuvalu

Church of Tuvalu (Congregationalist) 97%, Seventh-Day
Adventist 1.4%, Baha'i 1%, other 0.6%

Uganda

Roman Catholic 33%, Protestant 33%, Muslim 16%, indigenous
beliefs 18%

Ukraine

Ukrainian Orthodox - Kyiv Patriarchate 19%, Orthodox (no
particular jurisdiction) 16%, Ukrainian Orthodox - Moscow
Patriarchate 9%, Ukrainian Greek Catholic 6%, Ukrainian
Autocephalous Orthodox 1.7%, Protestant, Jewish, none 38%
(2004 est.)

United Arab Emirates

Muslim 96% (Shi'a 16%), Christian, Hindu, and other 4%

United Kingdom

Christian (Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist) 71.6%, Muslim 2.7%, Hindu 1%, other 1.6%, unspecified or none 23.1% (2001 census)

United States

Protestant 52%, Roman Catholic 24%, Mormon 2%, Jewish 1%, Muslim 1%, other 10%, none 10% (2002 est.)

Uruguay

Roman Catholic 66% (less than half of the adult population attends church regularly), Protestant 2%, Jewish 1%, nonprofessing or other 31%

Uzbekistan

Muslim 88% (mostly Sunnis), Eastern Orthodox 9%, other 3%

Vanuatu

Presbyterian 31.4%, Anglican 13.4%, Roman Catholic 13.1%, Seventh-Day Adventist 10.8%, other Christian 13.8%, indigenous beliefs 5.6% (including Jon Frum cargo cult), other 9.6%, none 1%, unspecified 1.3% (1999 Census)

Venezuela

nominally Roman Catholic 96%, Protestant 2%, other 2%

Vietnam

Buddhist 9.3%, Catholic 6.7%, Hoa Hao 1.5%, Cao Dai 1.1%, Protestant 0.5%, Muslim 0.1%, none 80.8% (1999 census)

Virgin Islands

Baptist 42%, Roman Catholic 34%, Episcopalian 17%, other 7%

Wallis and Futuna

Roman Catholic 99%, other 1%

West Bank

Muslim 75% (predominantly Sunni), Jewish 17%, Christian and other 8%

Western Sahara

Muslim

World

Christians 33.03% (of which Roman Catholics 17.33%, Protestants 5.8%, Orthodox 3.42%, Anglicans 1.23%), Muslims 20.12%, Hindus 13.34%, Buddhists 5.89%, Sikhs 0.39%, Jews 0.23%, other religions 12.61%, non-religious 12.03%, atheists 2.36% (2004 est.)

Yemen

Muslim including Shaf'i (Sunni) and Zaydi (Shi'a), small numbers of Jewish, Christian, and Hindu

Zambia

Christian 50%-75%, Muslim and Hindu 24%-49%, indigenous beliefs 1%

Zimbabwe

syncretic (part Christian, part indigenous beliefs) 50%, Christian 25%, indigenous beliefs 24%, Muslim and other 1%

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

@2123 Suffrage

Afghanistan

18 years of age; universal

Albania

18 years of age; universal

Algeria

18 years of age; universal

American Samoa

18 years of age; universal

Andorra

18 years of age; universal

Angola

18 years of age; universal

Anguilla

18 years of age; universal

Antigua and Barbuda

18 years of age; universal

Argentina

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Armenia

18 years of age; universal

Aruba

18 years of age; universal

Australia

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Austria

18 years of age; universal

Azerbaijan

18 years of age; universal

Bahamas, The

18 years of age; universal

Bahrain

18 years of age; universal

Bangladesh

18 years of age; universal

Barbados

18 years of age; universal

Belarus

18 years of age; universal

Belgium

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Belize

18 years of age; universal

Benin

18 years of age; universal

Bermuda

18 years of age; universal

Bhutan

each family has one vote in village-level elections; note -
in late 2003 Bhutan's legislature passed a new election law

Bolivia

18 years of age, universal and compulsory (married); 21
years of age, universal and compulsory (single)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

18 years of age, universal

Botswana

18 years of age; universal

Brazil

voluntary between 16 and 18 years of age and over 70;
compulsory over 18 and under 70 years of age; note - military
conscripts do not vote

British Virgin Islands

18 years of age; universal

Brunei

none

Bulgaria

18 years of age; universal

Burkina Faso

universal

Burma

18 years of age; universal

Burundi

NA years of age; universal adult

Cambodia

18 years of age; universal

Cameroon

20 years of age; universal

Canada

18 years of age; universal

Cape Verde

18 years of age; universal

Cayman Islands

18 years of age; universal

Central African Republic

21 years of age; universal

Chad

18 years of age; universal

Chile

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

China

18 years of age; universal

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NA

Colombia

18 years of age; universal

Comoros

18 years of age; universal

Congo, Democratic Republic of the 18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Congo, Republic of the
18 years of age; universal

Cook Islands
NA years of age; universal adult

Costa Rica
18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Cote d'Ivoire
18 years of age; universal

Croatia
18 years of age; universal (16 years of age, if employed)

Cuba
16 years of age; universal

Cyprus
18 years of age; universal

Czech Republic
18 years of age; universal

Denmark
18 years of age; universal

Djibouti
18 years of age; universal adult

Dominica
18 years of age; universal

Dominican Republic 18 years of age, universal and compulsory;
married persons regardless of age note: members of the armed
forces and national police cannot vote

East Timor

17 years of age; universal

Ecuador

18 years of age; universal, compulsory for literate persons
ages 18-65, optional for other eligible voters

Egypt

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

El Salvador

18 years of age; universal

Equatorial Guinea

18 years of age; universal adult

Eritrea

18 years of age; universal

Estonia

18 years of age; universal for all Estonian citizens

Ethiopia

18 years of age; universal

European Union

18 years of age; universal

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

18 years of age; universal

Faroe Islands

18 years of age; universal

Fiji

21 years of age; universal

Finland

18 years of age; universal

France

18 years of age; universal

French Guiana

18 years of age; universal

French Polynesia

18 years of age; universal

Gabon

21 years of age; universal

Gambia, The

18 years of age; universal

Georgia

18 years of age; universal

Germany

18 years of age; universal

Ghana

18 years of age; universal

Gibraltar

18 years of age; universal, plus other British citizens
who have been residents six months or more

Greece

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Greenland

18 years of age; universal

Grenada

18 years of age; universal

Guadeloupe

18 years of age; universal

Guam

18 years of age; universal; US citizens, but do not vote in US presidential elections

Guatemala

18 years of age; universal (active duty members of the armed forces may not vote and are restricted to their barracks on election day)

Guernsey

18 years of age; universal

Guinea

18 years of age; universal

Guinea-Bissau

18 years of age; universal

Guyana

18 years of age; universal

Haiti

18 years of age; universal

Holy See (Vatican City)

limited to cardinals less than 80 years old

Honduras

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Hong Kong

direct election 18 years of age; universal for permanent residents living in the territory of Hong Kong for the past seven years; indirect election limited to about 200,000 members of functional constituencies and an 800-member election committee

drawn

from broad regional groupings, municipal organizations, and
central
government bodies

Hungary

18 years of age; universal

Iceland

18 years of age; universal

India

18 years of age; universal

Indonesia

17 years of age; universal and married persons regardless
of age

Iran

15 years of age; universal

Iraq

formerly 18 years of age; universal

Ireland

18 years of age; universal

Isle of Man

16 years of age; universal

Israel

18 years of age; universal

Italy

18 years of age; universal (except in senatorial elections,
where minimum age is 25)

Jamaica

18 years of age; universal

Japan

20 years of age; universal

Jersey

NA years of age; universal adult

Jordan

18 years of age; universal

Kazakhstan

18 years of age; universal

Kenya

18 years of age; universal

Kiribati

18 years of age; universal

Korea, North

17 years of age; universal

Korea, South

19 years of age; universal

Kuwait

adult males who are not in the military forces, and adult females (as of 16 May 2005); all voters must have been citizens for 20 years

Kyrgyzstan

18 years of age; universal

Laos

18 years of age; universal

Latvia

18 years of age; universal for Latvian citizens

Lebanon

21 years of age; compulsory for all males; authorized for women at age 21 with elementary education

Lesotho

18 years of age; universal

Liberia

18 years of age; universal

Libya

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Liechtenstein

18 years of age; universal

Lithuania

18 years of age; universal

Luxembourg

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Macau

direct election 18 years of age, universal for permanent residents living in Macau for the past seven years; indirect election limited to organizations registered as "corporate voters" (257 are currently registered) and a 300-member Election Committee drawn from broad regional groupings, municipal organizations, and central government bodies

Macedonia

18 years of age; universal

Madagascar

18 years of age; universal

Malawi

18 years of age; universal

Malaysia

21 years of age; universal

Maldives

21 years of age; universal

Mali

18 years of age; universal

Malta

18 years of age; universal

Marshall Islands

18 years of age; universal

Martinique

18 years of age; universal

Mauritania

18 years of age; universal

Mauritius

18 years of age; universal

Mayotte

18 years of age; universal

Mexico

18 years of age; universal and compulsory (but not enforced)

Micronesia, Federated States of

18 years of age; universal

Moldova

18 years of age; universal

Monaco

18 years of age; universal

Mongolia

18 years of age; universal

Montenegro

18 years of age; universal

Montserrat

18 years of age; universal

Morocco

18 years of age; universal (as of January 2003)

Mozambique

18 years of age; universal

Namibia

18 years of age; universal

Nauru

20 years of age; universal and compulsory

Nepal

18 years of age; universal

Netherlands

18 years of age; universal

Netherlands Antilles

18 years of age; universal

New Caledonia

18 years of age; universal

New Zealand

18 years of age; universal

Nicaragua

16 years of age; universal

Niger

18 years of age; universal

Nigeria

18 years of age; universal

Niue

18 years of age; universal

Norfolk Island

18 years of age; universal

Northern Mariana Islands 18 years of age; universal; indigenous inhabitants are US citizens but do not vote in US presidential elections

Norway

18 years of age; universal

Oman

in Oman's most recent Majlis al-Shura elections in 2003, suffrage was universal for all Omanis over age 21 except for members

of the military and security forces; the next Majlis al-Shura elections are scheduled for 2007

Pakistan

18 years of age; universal; joint electorates and reserved parliamentary seats for women and non-Muslims

Palau

18 years of age; universal

Panama

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Papua New Guinea

18 years of age; universal

Paraguay

18 years of age; universal and compulsory up to age 75

Peru

18 years of age; universal and compulsory until the age of 70;
note - members of the military and national police may not vote

Philippines

18 years of age; universal

Pitcairn Islands 18 years of age; universal with three years
residency

Poland

18 years of age; universal

Portugal

18 years of age; universal

Puerto Rico

18 years of age; universal; island residents are US
citizens but do not vote in US presidential elections

Qatar

18 years of age; universal

Reunion

18 years of age; universal

Romania

18 years of age; universal

Russia

18 years of age; universal

Rwanda

18 years of age; universal adult

Saint Helena

NA years of age

Saint Kitts and Nevis

18 years of age; universal

Saint Lucia

18 years of age; universal

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

18 years of age; universal

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

18 years of age; universal

Samoa

21 years of age; universal

San Marino

18 years of age; universal

Sao Tome and Principe

18 years of age; universal

Saudi Arabia

adult male citizens age 21 or older

note: voter registration began in November 2004 for partial
municipal council elections held nationwide from February
through

April 2005

Senegal

18 years of age; universal

Serbia

18 universal

Seychelles

17 years of age; universal

Sierra Leone

18 years of age; universal

Singapore

21 years of age; universal and compulsory

Slovakia

18 years of age; universal

Slovenia

18 years of age; universal (16 years of age, if employed)

Solomon Islands

21 years of age; universal

Somalia

18 years of age; universal

South Africa

18 years of age; universal

Spain

18 years of age; universal

Sri Lanka

18 years of age; universal

Sudan

17 years of age; universal, but noncompulsory

Suriname

18 years of age; universal

Swaziland

18 years of age

Sweden

18 years of age; universal

Switzerland

18 years of age; universal

Syria

18 years of age; universal

Taiwan

20 years of age; universal

Tajikistan

18 years of age; universal

Tanzania

18 years of age; universal

Thailand

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Togo

NA years of age; universal adult

Tokelau

21 years of age; universal

Tonga

21 years of age; universal

Trinidad and Tobago

18 years of age; universal

Tunisia

20 years of age; universal

Turkey

18 years of age; universal

Turkmenistan

18 years of age; universal

Turks and Caicos Islands

18 years of age; universal

Tuvalu

18 years of age; universal

Uganda

18 years of age; universal

Ukraine

18 years of age; universal

United Arab Emirates

none

United Kingdom

18 years of age; universal

United States

18 years of age; universal

Uruguay

18 years of age; universal and compulsory

Uzbekistan

18 years of age; universal

Vanuatu

18 years of age; universal

Venezuela

18 years of age; universal

Vietnam

18 years of age; universal

Virgin Islands

18 years of age; universal; island residents are US citizens but do not vote in US presidential elections

Wallis and Futuna

18 years of age; universal

Western Sahara

none; a UN-sponsored voter identification campaign not yet completed

Yemen

18 years of age; universal

Zambia

18 years of age; universal

Zimbabwe

18 years of age; universal

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Afghanistan

general assessment: very limited telephone and telegraph service

domestic: telephone service is improving with the licensing of four wireless telephone service providers by 2005; approximately 4 in 100

Afghans own a wireless telephone; telephone main lines remain limited.

international: country code - 93; five VSAT's installed in Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar, and Jalalabad provide international and domestic voice and data connectivity

Albania

general assessment: despite new investment in fixed lines, the density of main lines remains the lowest in Europe with roughly

seven lines per 100 people; however, cellular telephone use is widespread and generally effective

domestic: offsetting the shortage of fixed line capacity, mobile phone service has been available since 1996; by 2003 two companies

were providing mobile services at a greater density than some of Albania's Balkan neighbors

international: country code - 355; inadequate fixed main lines; adequate cellular connections; international traffic carried by fiber optic cable and, when necessary, by microwave radio relay from the Tirana exchange to Italy and Greece (2003)

Algeria

general assessment: telephone density in Algeria is very low, not exceeding five telephones per 100 persons; the number of fixed main lines increased in the last few years to nearly 2.6 million, but only about two-thirds of these have subscribers; much

of the infrastructure is outdated and inefficient

domestic: good service in north but sparse in south; domestic satellite system with 12 earth stations (20 additional domestic earth stations are planned)

international: country code - 213; submarine cables - 5; microwave radio relay to Italy, France, Spain, Morocco, and Tunisia; coaxial cable to Morocco and Tunisia; participant in Medarabtel; satellite earth stations - 51 (Intelsat, Intersputnik, and Arabsat) (2005)

American Samoa

general assessment: NA

domestic: good telex, telegraph, facsimile and cellular telephone services; domestic satellite system with 1 Comsat earth station

international: country code - 684; satellite earth station - 1 (Intelsat-Pacific Ocean)

Andorra

general assessment: NA

domestic: modern system with microwave radio relay connections between exchanges

international: country code - 376; landline circuits to France and Spain

Angola

general assessment: telephone service limited mostly to government and business use; HF radiotelephone used extensively for

military links

domestic: limited system of wire, microwave radio relay, and tropospheric scatter

international: country code - 244; satellite earth stations - 29; fiber optic submarine cable (SAT-3/WASC) provides connectivity to

Europe and Asia (2005)

Anguilla

general assessment: NA

domestic: modern internal telephone system

international: country code - 1-264; microwave radio relay to island

of Saint Martin (Guadeloupe and Netherlands Antilles)

Antarctica

general assessment: local systems at some research stations

domestic: commercial cellular networks operating in a small number

of locations

international: country code - 672; via satellite (including mobile Inmarsat and Iridium systems) from all research stations, ships, aircraft, and most field parties

Antigua and Barbuda

general assessment: NA

domestic: good automatic telephone system

international: country code - 1-268; 1 coaxial submarine cable;

satellite earth station - 2; tropospheric scatter to Saba

(Netherlands Antilles) and Guadeloupe

Argentina

general assessment: by opening the telecommunications market to competition and foreign investment with the "Telecommunications Liberalization Plan of 1998," Argentina encouraged the growth of modern telecommunications technology; fiber-optic cable trunk lines are being installed between all major cities; the major networks are entirely digital and the availability of telephone service is improving; however, telephone density is presently minimal, and making telephone service universally available will take time

domestic: microwave radio relay, fiber-optic cable, and a domestic

satellite system with 40 earth stations serve the trunk network;
more than 110,000 pay telephones are installed and mobile
telephone

use is rapidly expanding

international: country code - 54; satellite earth stations - 112;

Atlantis II and Unisur submarine cables; two international
gateways

near Buenos Aires (2005)

Armenia

general assessment: system inadequate; now 90% privately
owned and undergoing modernization and expansion

domestic: the majority of subscribers and the most modern
equipment

are in Yerevan (this includes paging and mobile cellular service)

international: country code - 374; Yerevan is connected to the

Trans-Asia-Europe fiber-optic cable through Iran; additional

international service is available by microwave radio relay and

landline connections to the other countries of the Commonwealth

of

Independent States and through the Moscow international switch
and

by satellite to the rest of the world; satellite earth stations - 3

(2005)

Aruba

general assessment: modern fully automatic telecommunications
system

domestic: increased competition through privatization; 3 wireless
service providers are now licensed

international: country code - 297; 1 submarine cable to Sint
Maarten

(Netherlands Antilles); extensive interisland microwave radio relay
links

Australia

general assessment: excellent domestic and international service

domestic: domestic satellite system; much use of radiotelephone in areas of low population density; rapid growth of mobile cellular telephones

international: country code - 61; submarine cables to New Zealand,

Papua New Guinea, and Indonesia; satellite earth stations - 19 (10 Intelsat - 4 Indian Ocean and 6 Pacific Ocean, 2 Inmarsat - Indian and Pacific Ocean regions, 2 Globalstar, 5 other) (2005)

Austria

general assessment: highly developed and efficient

domestic: there are 45 main lines for every 100 persons; the fiber optic net is very extensive; all telephone applications and Internet services are available

international: country code - 43; satellite earth stations - 15; in addition, there are about 600 VSAT (very small aperture terminals) (2005)

Azerbaijan

general assessment: inadequate; requires considerable expansion and modernization; teledensity of 14 main lines per 100 persons is low (2002)

domestic: the majority of telephones are in Baku and other industrial centers - about 700 villages still without public telephone service; satellite service connects Baku to a modern switch in its exclave of Naxcivan

international: country code - 994; the old Soviet system of cable and microwave is still serviceable; satellite earth stations - 2 (2005)

Bahamas, The

general assessment: modern facilities

domestic: totally automatic system; highly developed

international: country code - 1-242; tropospheric scatter and submarine cable to Florida; 3 coaxial submarine cables; satellite earth station - 2 (2005)

Bahrain

general assessment: modern system

domestic: modern fiber-optic integrated services; digital network with rapidly growing use of mobile cellular telephones

international: country code - 973; tropospheric scatter to Qatar and

UAE; microwave radio relay to Saudi Arabia; submarine cable to Qatar, UAE, and Saudi Arabia; satellite earth stations - 1 (1997)

Bangladesh

general assessment: totally inadequate for a modern country

domestic: modernizing; introducing digital systems; trunk systems include VHF and UHF microwave radio relay links, and some fiber-optic cable in cities

international: country code - 880; satellite earth stations - 6;

international radiotelephone communications and landline service to neighboring countries (2005)

Barbados

general assessment: NA

domestic: island-wide automatic telephone system

international: country code - 1-246; satellite earth stations - 1 (Intelsat -Atlantic Ocean); tropospheric scatter to Trinidad and Saint Lucia

Belarus

general assessment: Belarus lags behind its neighbors in

upgrading telecommunications infrastructure; state-owned Beltelcom,

is the sole provider of fixed line local and long distance service; modernization of the network to digital switching progressing slowly

domestic: fixed line penetration is improving although rural areas continue to be underserved; four GSM wireless networks are experiencing rapid growth; strict government controls on telecommunications technologies

international: country code - 375; Belarus is a member of the Trans-European Line (TEL), Trans-Asia-Europe (TAE) fiber-optic line,

and has access to the Trans-Siberia Line (TSL); three fiber-optic segments provide connectivity to Latvia, Poland, Russia, and Ukraine; worldwide service is available to Belarus through this infrastructure; additional analog lines to Russia; Intelsat, Eutelsat, and Intersputnik earth stations

Belgium

general assessment: highly developed, technologically advanced, and completely automated domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities

domestic: nationwide cellular telephone system; extensive cable network; limited microwave radio relay network

international: country code - 32; submarine cables - 5; satellite earth stations - 7 (Intelsat - 3) (2005)

Belize

general assessment: above-average system

domestic: trunk network depends primarily on microwave radio relay

international: country code - 501; satellite earth station - 8 (Intelsat - 2, unknown - 6) (2005)

Benin

general assessment: NA

domestic: fair system of open-wire, microwave radio relay, and cellular connections

international: country code - 229; satellite earth station - 7

(Intelsat-Atlantic Ocean); fiber optic submarine cable (SAT-3/WASC)

provides connectivity to Europe and Asia

Bermuda

general assessment: good

domestic: fully automatic digital telephone system; fiber optic trunk lines

international: country code - 1-441; submarine cables - 3 (fiber optic); satellite earth stations - 3 (2005)

Bhutan

general assessment: telecommunications facilities are poor

domestic: very low teledensity; domestic service is very poor especially in rural areas; wireless service available since 2003

international: country code - 975; international telephone and telegraph service via landline and microwave relay through India; satellite earth station - 1 (2005)

Bolivia

general assessment: new subscribers face bureaucratic

difficulties; most telephones are concentrated in La Paz and other cities; mobile cellular telephone use expanding rapidly

domestic: primary trunk system, which is being expanded, employs

digital microwave radio relay; some areas are served by fiber-optic cable; mobile cellular systems are being expanded

international: country code - 591; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

general assessment: telephone and telegraph
network needs modernization and expansion; many urban areas
are
below average as contrasted with services in other former
Yugoslav
republics
domestic: NA
international: country code - 387; no satellite earth stations

Botswana

general assessment: the system is expanding with the growth
of mobile cellular service and participation in regional
development
domestic: small system of open-wire lines, microwave radio relay
links, and a few radiotelephone communication stations; mobile
cellular service is growing fast
international: country code - 267; two international exchanges;
digital microwave radio relay links to Namibia, Zambia,
Zimbabwe,
and South Africa; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean)

Brazil

general assessment: good working system
domestic: extensive microwave radio relay system and a domestic
satellite system with 64 earth stations
international: country code - 55; 3 coaxial submarine cables;
satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean), 1 Inmarsat
(Atlantic Ocean region east), connected by microwave relay
system to
Mercosur Brazilsat B3 satellite earth station

British Indian Ocean Territory general assessment: separate
facilities for military and public needs are available domestic: all
commercial telephone services are available, including connection
to the Internet international: international telephone service is

carried by satellite (2000)

British Virgin Islands

general assessment: worldwide telephone service

domestic: NA

international: country code - 1-284; submarine cable to Bermuda

Brunei

general assessment: service throughout the country is excellent; international service is good to East Asia, Europe, and the US

domestic: every service available

international: country code - 673; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean); digital submarine cable links to Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore (2001)

Bulgaria

general assessment: extensive but antiquated

domestic: more than two-thirds of the lines are residential; telephone service is available in most villages; a fairly modern digital cable trunk line now connects switching centers in most of the regions, the others are connected by digital microwave radio relay

international: country code - 359; direct dialing to 58 countries; satellite earth stations - 1 Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region); 2 Intelsat (Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions)

Burkina Faso

general assessment: all services only fair

domestic: microwave radio relay, open-wire, and radiotelephone communication stations

international: country code - 226; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Burma

general assessment: barely meets minimum requirements for local and intercity service for business and government; international service is fair

domestic: NA

international: country code - 95; satellite earth station - 2, Intelsat (Indian Ocean), and ShinSat

Burundi

general assessment: primitive system

domestic: sparse system of open-wire, radiotelephone communications,

and low-capacity microwave radio relay

international: country code - 257; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean)

Cambodia

general assessment: adequate landline and/or cellular service in Phnom Penh and other provincial cities; mobile phone coverage is rapidly expanding in rural areas

domestic: NA

international: country code - 855; adequate but expensive landline and cellular service available to all countries from Phnom Penh and major provincial cities; satellite earth station - 1 Intersputnik (Indian Ocean region)

Cameroon

general assessment: available only to business and government

domestic: cable, microwave radio relay, and tropospheric scatter

international: country code - 237; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); fiber optic submarine cable (SAT-3/WASC)

provides connectivity to Europe and Asia

Canada

general assessment: excellent service provided by modern technology

domestic: domestic satellite system with about 300 earth stations

international: country code - 1-xxx; 5 coaxial submarine cables;

satellite earth stations - 5 Intelsat (4 Atlantic Ocean and 1

Pacific Ocean) and 2 Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region)

Cape Verde

general assessment: effective system, extensive

modernization from 1996-2000 following partial privatization in 1995

domestic: major service provider is Cabo Verde Telecom (CVT); fiber

optic ring, completed in 2001, links all islands providing Internet

access and ISDN services; cellular service introduced in 1998

international: country code - 238; 2 coaxial submarine cables; HF radiotelephone to Senegal and Guinea-Bissau; satellite earth station

- 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Cayman Islands

general assessment: reasonably good system

domestic: liberalization of telecom market in 2003 reflected in falling prices and improving services

international: country code - 1-345; 2 submarine fiber optic cables (Maya-1, Cayman-Jamaica); satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Central African Republic

general assessment: fair system

domestic: network consists principally of microwave radio relay and

low-capacity, low-powered radiotelephone communication

international: country code - 236; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Chad

general assessment: primitive system

domestic: fair system of radiotelephone communication stations

international: country code - 235; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Chile

general assessment: modern system based on extensive microwave radio relay facilities

domestic: extensive microwave radio relay links; domestic satellite system with three earth stations

international: country code - 56; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

China

general assessment: domestic and international services are increasingly available for private use; unevenly distributed

domestic system serves principal cities, industrial centers, and many towns

domestic: interprovincial fiber-optic trunk lines and cellular telephone systems have been installed; a domestic satellite system with 55 earth stations is in place

international: country code - 86; satellite earth stations - 5

Intelsat (4 Pacific Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean), 1 Intersputnik (Indian Ocean region) and 1 Inmarsat (Pacific and Indian Ocean regions); several international fiber-optic links to Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Russia, and Germany (2000)

Christmas Island

general assessment: service provided by the Australian network

domestic: GSM mobile telephone service replaced older analog system

in February 2005

international: country code - 61-8; satellite earth stations - one
INTELSAT earth station provides telephone and telex service
(2005)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

general assessment: connected within
Australia's telecommunication system

domestic: NA

international: country code - 61; telephone, telex, and facsimile
communications with Australia and elsewhere via satellite; 1
INTELSAT satellite earth station

Colombia

general assessment: modern system in many respects

domestic: nationwide microwave radio relay system; domestic
satellite system with 41 earth stations; fiber-optic network linking
50 cities

international: country code - 57; satellite earth stations - 6
Intelsat, 1 Inmarsat; 3 fully digitalized international switching
centers; 8 submarine cables

Comoros

general assessment: sparse system of microwave radio relay
and HF radiotelephone communication stations

domestic: HF radiotelephone communications and microwave
radio relay

international: country code - 269; HF radiotelephone
communications
to Madagascar and Reunion

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

general assessment: poor

domestic: barely adequate wire and microwave radio relay service
in

and between urban areas; domestic satellite system with 14 earth stations

international: country code - 243; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Congo, Republic of the

general assessment: services barely adequate

for government use; key exchanges are in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire,

and Loubomo; intercity lines frequently out of order

domestic: primary network consists of microwave radio relay and coaxial cable

international: country code - 242; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Cook Islands

general assessment: Telecom Cook Islands offers

international direct dialing, Internet, email, fax, and Telex

domestic: the individual islands are connected by a combination of satellite earth stations, microwave systems, and VHF and HF radiotelephone; within the islands, service is provided by small exchanges connected to subscribers by open-wire, cable, and fiber-optic cable

international: country code - 682; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Costa Rica

general assessment: good domestic telephone service in

terms of breadth of coverage; restricted cellular telephone service

domestic: point-to-point and point-to-multi-point microwave, fiber-optic, and coaxial cable link rural areas; Internet service is available

international: country code - 506; connected to Central American Microwave System; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); two submarine cables (1999)

Cote d'Ivoire

general assessment: well developed by African

standards but operating well below capacity

domestic: open-wire lines and microwave radio relay; 90% digitalized

international: country code - 225; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean); 2 submarine cables (June 1999)

Croatia

general assessment: NA

domestic: reconstruction plan calls for replacement of all analog circuits with digital and enlarging the network; a backup will be included in the plan for the main trunk

international: country code - 385; digital international service is provided through the main switch in Zagreb; Croatia participates in

the Trans-Asia-Europe (TEL) fiber-optic project, which consists of two fiber-optic trunk connections with Slovenia and a fiber-optic trunk line from Rijeka to Split and Dubrovnik; Croatia is also investing in ADRIA 1, a joint fiber-optic project with Germany, Albania, and Greece

Cuba

general assessment: greater investment beginning in 1994 and the establishment of a new Ministry of Information Technology and

Communications in 2000 has resulted in improvements in the system;

wireless service is expensive and remains restricted to foreigners and regime elites, many Cubans procure wireless service illegally with the help of foreigners

domestic: national fiber-optic system under development; 85% of switches digitized by end of 2004; telephone line density remains low, at less than 10 per 100 inhabitants; domestic cellular service

expanding

international: country code - 53; fiber-optic cable laid to but not linked to US network; satellite earth station - 1 Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region)

Cyprus

general assessment: excellent in both Republic of Cyprus and north Cyprus areas

domestic: open-wire, fiber-optic cable, and microwave radio relay

international: country code - 357 (area administered by Turkish Cypriots uses the country code of Turkey - 90); tropospheric scatter; 3 coaxial and 5 fiber-optic submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean), 2 Eutelsat, 2 Intersputnik, and 1 Arabsat

Czech Republic

general assessment: privatization and modernization

of the Czech telecommunication system got a late start but is advancing steadily; growth in the use of mobile cellular telephones is particularly vigorous

domestic: 86% of exchanges now digital; existing copper subscriber

systems now being enhanced with Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line

(ADSL) equipment to accommodate Internet and other digital signals;

trunk systems include fiber-optic cable and microwave radio relay

international: country code - 420; satellite earth stations - 2

Intersputnik (Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions), 1 Intelsat, 1

Eutelsat, 1 Inmarsat, 1 Globalstar

Denmark

general assessment: excellent telephone and telegraph services

domestic: buried and submarine cables and microwave radio relay

form

trunk network, 4 cellular mobile communications systems

international: country code - 45; 18 submarine fiber-optic cables linking Denmark with Canada, Faroe Islands, Germany, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and UK; satellite earth

stations - 6 Intelsat, 10 Eutelsat, 1 Orion, 1 Inmarsat (Blaavand-Atlantic-East); note - the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden) share the Danish earth station

and the Eik, Norway, station for worldwide Inmarsat access (1997)

Djibouti

general assessment: telephone facilities in the city of

Djibouti are adequate, as are the microwave radio relay connections

to outlying areas of the country

domestic: microwave radio relay network

international: country code - 253; submarine cable to Jiddah, Suez,

Sicily, Marseille, Colombo, and Singapore; satellite earth stations

- 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean) and 1 Arabsat; Medarabtel regional microwave radio relay telephone network

Dominica

general assessment: NA

domestic: fully automatic network

international: country code - 1-767; microwave radio relay and SHF

radiotelephone links to Martinique and Guadeloupe; VHF and UHF

radiotelephone links to Saint Lucia

Dominican Republic

general assessment: NA

domestic: relatively efficient system based on island-wide

microwave

radio relay network

international: country code - 1-809; 1 coaxial submarine cable;

satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

East Timor

NA

Ecuador

general assessment: generally elementary but being expanded

domestic: facilities generally inadequate and unreliable

international: country code - 593; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Egypt

general assessment: large system; underwent extensive

upgrading during 1990s and is reasonably modern; Internet access and

cellular service are available

domestic: principal centers at Alexandria, Cairo, Al Mansurah,

Ismailia, Suez, and Tanta are connected by coaxial cable and

microwave radio relay

international: country code - 20; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean), 1 Arabsat, and 1

Inmarsat; 5 coaxial submarine cables; tropospheric scatter to Sudan;

microwave radio relay to Israel; a participant in Medarabtel

El Salvador

general assessment: NA

domestic: nationwide microwave radio relay system

international: country code - 503; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); connected to Central American Microwave

System

Equatorial Guinea

general assessment: poor system with adequate

government services

domestic: NA

international: country code - 240; international communications from

Bata and Malabo to African and European countries; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean)

Eritrea

general assessment: inadequate

domestic: inadequate; most telephones are in Asmara; government is

seeking international tenders to improve the system (2002)

international: country code - 291; note - international connections exist

Estonia

general assessment: foreign investment in the form of joint business ventures greatly improved telephone service; substantial fiber-optic cable systems carry telephone, TV, and radio traffic in the digital mode; Internet services are available throughout most of the country

domestic: a wide range of high quality voice, data, and Internet services is available throughout the country

international: country code - 372; fiber-optic cables to Finland, Sweden, Latvia, and Russia provide worldwide packet-switched service; two international switches are located in Tallinn (2001)

Ethiopia

general assessment: adequate for government use

domestic: open-wire; microwave radio relay; radio communication in the HF, VHF, and UHF frequencies; two domestic satellites provide

the national trunk service

international: country code - 251; open-wire to Sudan and Djibouti;

microwave radio relay to Kenya and Djibouti; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Pacific Ocean)

European Union

note - see individual country entries of member states

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

general assessment: NA

domestic: government-operated radiotelephone and private VHF/CB

radiotelephone networks provide effective service to almost all points on both islands

international: country code - 500; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) with links through London to other countries

Faroe Islands

general assessment: good international communications;

good domestic facilities

domestic: digitalization was completed in 1998; both NMT (analog)

and GSM (digital) mobile telephone systems are installed

international: country code - 298; satellite earth stations - 1

Orion; 1 fiber-optic submarine cable to the Shetland Islands, linking the Faroe Islands with Denmark and Iceland; fiber-optic submarine cable connection to Canada-Europe cable

Fiji

general assessment: modern local, interisland, and

international (wire/radio integrated) public and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio communications center

domestic: NA

international: country code - 679; access to important cable links between US and Canada as well as between NZ and Australia; 2 satellite earth stations - 2 INMARSAT (Pacific Ocean)

Finland

general assessment: modern system with excellent service

domestic: digital fiber-optic fixed-line network and an extensive cellular network provide domestic needs

international: country code - 358; 1 submarine cable (Finland Estonia Connection); satellite earth stations - access to Intelsat transmission service via a Swedish satellite earth station, 1

Inmarsat (Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions); note - Finland shares

the Inmarsat earth station with the other Nordic countries (Denmark,

Iceland, Norway, and Sweden)

France

general assessment: highly developed

domestic: extensive cable and microwave radio relay; extensive introduction of fiber-optic cable; domestic satellite system

international: country code - 33; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (with total of 5 antennas - 2 for Indian Ocean and 3 for Atlantic Ocean), NA Eutelsat, 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic Ocean region);

HF

radiotelephone communications with more than 20 countries

French Guiana

general assessment: NA

domestic: fair open-wire and microwave radio relay system

international: country code - 594; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

French Polynesia

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: country code - 689; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Gabon

general assessment: adequate service by African standards and improving with the help of the growing mobile cell system

domestic: adequate system of cable, microwave radio relay, tropospheric scatter, radiotelephone communication stations, and

a

domestic satellite system with 12 earth stations

international: country code - 241; satellite earth stations - 3

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); fiber optic submarine cable (SAT-3/WASC)

provides connectivity to Europe and Asia

Gambia, The

general assessment: adequate; a packet switched data network is available

domestic: adequate network of microwave radio relay and open-wire

international: country code - 220; microwave radio relay links to Senegal and Guinea-Bissau; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Gaza Strip

general assessment: NA

domestic: Israeli company BEZEK and the Palestinian company PALTEL

are responsible for fixed line services in the Gaza Strip; the Palestinian JAWAL company provides cellular services

international: country code - 970

Georgia

general assessment: NA

domestic: local - T'bilisi and K'ut'aisi have cellular telephone networks; urban telephone density is about 20 per 100 people; rural

telephone density is about 4 per 100 people; intercity facilities include a fiber-optic line between T'bilisi and K'ut'aisi;

nationwide pager service is available

international: country code - 995; Georgia and Russia are working on

a fiber-optic line between P'ot'i and Sochi (Russia); present international service is available by microwave, landline, and satellite through the Moscow switch; international electronic mail and telex service are available

Germany

general assessment: Germany has one of the world's most technologically advanced telecommunications systems; as a result of

intensive capital expenditures since reunification, the formerly backward system of the eastern part of the country, dating back to World War II, has been modernized and integrated with that of the western part

domestic: Germany is served by an extensive system of automatic telephone exchanges connected by modern networks of fiber-optic cable, coaxial cable, microwave radio relay, and a domestic satellite system; cellular telephone service is widely available, expanding rapidly, and includes roaming service to many foreign countries

international: country code - 49; Germany's international service is excellent worldwide, consisting of extensive land and undersea cable

facilities as well as earth stations in the Inmarsat, Intelsat, Eutelsat, and Intersputnik satellite systems (2001)

Ghana

general assessment: poor to fair system; Internet accessible; many rural communities not yet connected; expansion of services is

underway

domestic: primarily microwave radio relay; wireless local loop has been installed

international: country code - 233; satellite earth stations - 4

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); microwave radio relay link to Panaftel system connects Ghana to its neighbors; fiber optic submarine cable

(SAT-3/WASC) provides connectivity to Europe and Asia

Gibraltar

general assessment: adequate, automatic domestic system and adequate international facilities

domestic: automatic exchange facilities

international: country code - 350; radiotelephone; microwave radio

relay; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Greece

general assessment: adequate, modern networks reach all areas; good mobile telephone and international service

domestic: microwave radio relay trunk system; extensive open-wire

connections; submarine cable to offshore islands

international: country code - 30; tropospheric scatter; 8 submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean), 1 Eutelsat, and 1 Inmarsat (Indian Ocean region)

Greenland

general assessment: adequate domestic and international service provided by satellite, cables and microwave radio relay;

totally digitalized in 1995

domestic: microwave radio relay and satellite

international: country code - 299; satellite earth stations - 12

Intelsat, 1 Eutelsat, 2 Americom GE-2 (all Atlantic Ocean)

Grenada

general assessment: automatic, islandwide telephone system

domestic: interisland VHF and UHF radiotelephone links

international: country code - 1-473; new SHF radiotelephone links
to

Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Vincent; VHF and UHF radio links
to

Trinidad

Guadeloupe

general assessment: domestic facilities inadequate

domestic: NA

international: country code - 590; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); microwave radio relay to Antigua and
Barbuda, Dominica, and Martinique

Guam

general assessment: modern system, integrated with US

facilities for direct dialing, including free use of 800 numbers

domestic: modern digital system, including cellular mobile service
and local access to the Internet

international: country code - 1-671; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean); submarine cables to US and Japan (Guam
is

a trans-Pacific communications hub for MCI, Sprint, AT&T, IT&E,
and

GTE, linking the US and Asia)

Guatemala

general assessment: fairly modern network centered in the

city of Guatemala

domestic: NA

international: country code - 502; connected to Central American Microwave System; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Guernsey

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: 1 submarine cable

Guinea

general assessment: poor to fair system of open-wire lines, small radiotelephone communication stations, and new microwave radio

relay system

domestic: microwave radio relay and radiotelephone communication

international: country code - 224; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Guinea-Bissau

general assessment: small system

domestic: combination of microwave radio relay, open-wire lines, radiotelephone, and cellular communications

international: country code - 245

Guyana

general assessment: fair system for long-distance service

domestic: microwave radio relay network for trunk lines

international: country code - 592; tropospheric scatter to Trinidad; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Haiti

general assessment: domestic facilities barely adequate;

international facilities slightly better

domestic: coaxial cable and microwave radio relay trunk service
international: country code - 509; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Holy See (Vatican City)

general assessment: automatic digital
exchange

domestic: connected via fiber optic cable to Telecom Italia
network

international: country code - 39; uses Italian system

Honduras

general assessment: inadequate system

domestic: NA

international: country code - 504; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); connected to Central American
Microwave
System

Hong Kong

general assessment: modern facilities provide excellent

domestic and international services

domestic: microwave radio relay links and extensive fiber-optic
network

international: country code - 852; satellite earth stations - 3

Intelsat (1 Pacific Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean); coaxial cable to
Guangzhou, China; access to 5 international submarine cables
providing connections to ASEAN member nations, Japan, Taiwan,
Australia, Middle East, and Western Europe

Hungary

general assessment: the telephone system has been modernized
and is capable of satisfying all requests for telecommunication
service

domestic: the system is digitalized and highly automated; trunk

services are carried by fiber-optic cable and digital microwave radio relay; a program for fiber-optic subscriber connections was initiated in 1996; heavy use is made of mobile cellular telephones international: country code - 36; Hungary has fiber-optic cable connections with all neighboring countries; the international switch

is in Budapest; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean regions), 1 Inmarsat, 1 very small aperture

terminal (VSAT) system of ground terminals

Iceland

general assessment: extensive domestic service

domestic: the trunk network consists of coaxial and fiber-optic cables and microwave radio relay links

international: country code - 354; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean), 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic and Indian Ocean

regions); note - Iceland shares the Inmarsat earth station with the other Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden)

India

general assessment: recent deregulation and liberalization of telecommunications laws and policies have prompted rapid change;

local and long distance service provided throughout all regions of the country, with services primarily concentrated in the urban areas; steady improvement is taking place with the recent admission

of private and private-public investors, but telephone density remains low at about seven for each 100 persons nationwide but only

one per 100 persons in rural areas and a national waiting list of over 1.7 million; fastest growth is in cellular service with modest growth in fixed lines

domestic: expansion of domestic service, although still weak in

rural areas, resulted from increased competition and dramatic reductions in price led in large part by wireless service; mobile cellular service (both CDMA and GSM) introduced in 1994 and organized nationwide into four metropolitan cities and 19 telecom circles each with about three private service providers and one state-owned service provider; in recent years significant trunk capacity added in the form of fiber-optic cable and one of the world's largest domestic satellite systems, the Indian National Satellite system (INSAT), with five satellites supporting 33,000 very small aperture terminals (VSAT)

international: country code - 91; satellite earth stations - 8

Intelsat (Indian Ocean) and 1 Inmarsat (Indian Ocean region); nine gateway exchanges operating from Mumbai (Bombay), New Delhi, Kolkata

(Calcutta), Chennai (Madras), Jalandhar, Kanpur, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, and Ernakulam; 5 submarine cables, including Sea-Me-We-3

with landing sites at Cochin and Mumbai (Bombay), Fiber-Optic Link

Around the Globe (FLAG) with landing site at Mumbai (Bombay), South

Africa - Far East (SAFE) with landing site at Cochin, i2icn linking to Singapore with landing sites at Mumbai (Bombay) and Chennai (Madras), and Tata Indicom linking Singapore and Chennai (Madras),

provide a significant increase in the bandwidth available for both voice and data traffic (2004)

Indonesia

general assessment: domestic service fair, international service good

domestic: interisland microwave system and HF radio police net;

domestic satellite communications system

international: country code - 62; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean)

Iran

general assessment: inadequate, but currently being modernized and expanded with the goal of not only improving the efficiency and

increasing the volume of the urban service but also bringing telephone service to several thousand villages, not presently connected

domestic: as a result of heavy investing in the telephone system since 1994, the number of long-distance channels in the microwave

radio relay trunk has grown substantially; many villages have been brought into the net; the number of main lines in the urban systems

has approximately doubled; thousands of mobile cellular subscribers

are being served; moreover, the technical level of the system has been raised by the installation of thousands of digital switches

international: country code - 98; HF radio and microwave radio relay

to Turkey, Azerbaijan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Syria, Kuwait, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan; submarine fiber-optic cable to UAE with access to Fiber-Optic Link Around the Globe (FLAG); Trans-Asia-Europe (TAE) fiber-optic line runs from Azerbaijan through the northern portion of Iran to Turkmenistan with expansion

to Georgia and Azerbaijan; satellite earth stations - 9 Intelsat and 4 Inmarsat

Iraq

general assessment: the 2003 war severely disrupted telecommunications throughout Iraq including international connections; USAID is overseeing the repair of switching capability

and the construction of mobile and satellite communication facilities

domestic: repairs to switches and lines destroyed during the 2003 war continue, but sabotage remains a problem; additional switching

capacity is improving access; cellular service is available and centered on three regional GSM networks, improving country-wide connectivity

international: country code - 964; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean), 1 Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region), and 1 Arabsat (inoperative); coaxial cable and microwave radio relay to Jordan, Kuwait, Syria, and Turkey; despite a new satellite gateway, international calls outside of Baghdad remain problematic

Ireland

general assessment: modern digital system using cable and microwave radio relay

domestic: microwave radio relay

international: country code - 353; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Isle of Man

general assessment: NA

domestic: landline, telefax, mobile cellular telephone system

international: fiber-optic cable, microwave radio relay, satellite earth station, submarine cable

Israel

general assessment: most highly developed system in the Middle East although not the largest

domestic: good system of coaxial cable and microwave radio relay; all systems are digital

international: country code - 972; 3 submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (2 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean)

Italy

general assessment: modern, well developed, fast; fully automated telephone, telex, and data services

domestic: high-capacity cable and microwave radio relay trunks

international: country code - 39; satellite earth stations - 3

Intelsat (with a total of 5 antennas - 3 for Atlantic Ocean and 2 for Indian Ocean), 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic Ocean region), and NA Eutelsat; 21 submarine cables

Jamaica

general assessment: fully automatic domestic telephone network

domestic: NA

international: country code - 1-876; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); 3 coaxial submarine cables

Japan

general assessment: excellent domestic and international service

domestic: high level of modern technology and excellent service of every kind

international: country code - 81; satellite earth stations - 5

Intelsat (4 Pacific Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean), 1 Intersputnik (Indian Ocean region), and 1 Inmarsat (Pacific and Indian Ocean regions); submarine cables to China, Philippines, Russia, and US (via Guam) (1999)

Jersey

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: 3 submarine cables

Jordan

general assessment: service has improved recently with increased use of digital switching equipment, but better access to

the telephone system is needed in the rural areas and easier access to pay telephones is needed by the urban public
domestic: microwave radio relay transmission and coaxial and fiber-optic cable are employed on trunk lines; considerable use of mobile cellular systems; Internet service is available
international: country code - 962; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat, 1 Arabsat, and 29 land and maritime Inmarsat terminals; fiber-optic cable to Saudi Arabia and microwave radio relay link with Egypt and Syria; connection to international submarine cable FLAG (Fiber-Optic Link Around the Globe); participant in MEDARABTEL;
international links total about 4,000

Kazakhstan

general assessment: service is poor; equipment antiquated
domestic: intercity by landline and microwave radio relay; mobile cellular systems are available in most of Kazakhstan
international: country code - 7; international traffic with other former Soviet republics and China carried by landline and microwave
radio relay and with other countries by satellite and by the Trans-Asia-Europe (TAE) fiber-optic cable; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat

Kenya

general assessment: unreliable; little attempt to modernize except for service to business
domestic: trunks are primarily microwave radio relay; business data
commonly transferred by a very small aperture terminal (VSAT) system
international: country code - 254; satellite earth stations - 4 Intelsat

Kiribati

general assessment: generally good quality national and international service

domestic: wire line service available on Tarawa and Kiritimati (Christmas Island); connections to outer islands by HF/VHF radiotelephone; wireless service available in Tarawa since 1999

international: country code - 686; Kiribati is being linked to the Pacific Ocean Cooperative Telecommunications Network, which should

improve telephone service; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Korea, North

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: country code - 850; satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean) and 1 Russian (Indian Ocean region); other international connections through Moscow and Beijing

Korea, South

general assessment: excellent domestic and international services

domestic: NA

international: country code - 82; 10 fiber-optic submarine cables - 1 Korea-Russia-Japan, 1 Korea-Japan-Hong Kong, 3 Korea-Japan-China,

1 Korea-Japan-China-Europe, 1 Korea-Japan-China-US-Taiwan, 1 Korea-Japan-China, 1 Korea-Japan-Hong Kong-Taiwan, 1 Korea-Japan;

satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Pacific Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean) and 3 Inmarsat (1 Pacific Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean)

Kuwait

general assessment: the quality of service is excellent

domestic: new telephone exchanges provide a large capacity for new

subscribers; trunk traffic is carried by microwave radio relay, coaxial cable, and open-wire and fiber-optic cable; a cellular telephone system operates throughout Kuwait, and the country is well

supplied with pay telephones

international: country code - 965; coaxial cable and microwave radio

relay to Saudi Arabia; linked to Bahrain, Qatar, UAE via the Fiber-Optic Gulf (FOG) cable; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean, 2 Indian Ocean), 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic Ocean), and

2 Arabsat

Kyrgyzstan

general assessment: development of telecommunications infrastructure is slow; fixed line penetration remains low and concentrated in Bishkek

domestic: two wireless telephony service providers, but penetration

remains low

international: country code - 996; connections with other CIS countries by landline or microwave radio relay and with other countries by leased connections with Moscow international gateway

switch and by satellite; satellite earth stations - 1 Intersputnik and 1 Intelsat; connected internationally by the Trans-Asia-Europe (TAE) fiber-optic line

Laos

general assessment: service to general public is poor but improving; the government relies on a radiotelephone network to communicate with remote areas

domestic: radiotelephone communications

international: country code - 856; satellite earth station - 1 Intersputnik (Indian Ocean region)

Latvia

general assessment: recent efforts focused on bringing competition to the telecommunications sector, beginning in 2003; the

number of fixed lines is decreasing as wireless telephony expands domestic: two wireless service providers in addition to Lattelekom, the incumbent monopoly

international: country code - 371; the Latvian network is now connected via fiber optic cable to Estonia, Finland, and Sweden

Lebanon

general assessment: repair of the telecommunications system, severely damaged during the civil war, now complete

domestic: two commercial wireless networks provide good service; political instability hampers privatization and deployment of new technologies

international: country code - 961; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean) (erratic operations);

coaxial cable to Syria; 3 submarine coaxial cables

Lesotho

general assessment: rudimentary system

domestic: consists of a modest but growing number of landlines, a small microwave radio relay system, and a minor radiotelephone communication system; a cellular mobile telephone system is growing

international: country code - 266; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Liberia

general assessment: the limited services available are found almost exclusively in the capital Monrovia

domestic: fully automatic system with very low density of .23 fixed

main lines per 100 persons; limited wireless service available
international: country code - 231; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Libya

general assessment: telecommunications system is being
modernized; mobile cellular telephone system became operational
in

1996

domestic: microwave radio relay, coaxial cable, cellular,
tropospheric scatter, and a domestic satellite system with 14 earth
stations

international: country code - 218; satellite earth stations - 4
Intelsat, NA Arabsat, and NA Intersputnik; submarine cables to
France and Italy; microwave radio relay to Tunisia and Egypt;
tropospheric scatter to Greece; participant in Medarabtel (1999)

Liechtenstein

general assessment: automatic telephone system

domestic: NA

international: country code - 423; linked to Swiss networks by
cable
and microwave radio relay

Lithuania

general assessment: inadequate, but is being modernized to
provide an improved international capability and better residential
access

domestic: a national, fiber-optic cable, interurban, trunk system is
nearing completion; rural exchanges are being improved and
expanded;

mobile cellular systems are being installed; access to the Internet
is available; still many unsatisfied telephone subscriber
applications

international: country code - 370; landline connections to Latvia

and Poland; major international connections to Denmark, Sweden, and

Norway by submarine cable for further transmission by satellite

Luxembourg

general assessment: highly developed, completely

automated and efficient system, mainly buried cables

domestic: nationwide cellular telephone system; buried cable

international: country code - 352; 3 channels leased on TAT-6

coaxial submarine cable (Europe to North America)

Macau

general assessment: fairly modern communication facilities

maintained for domestic and international services

domestic: NA

international: country code - 853; HF radiotelephone communication

facility; access to international communications carriers provided via Hong Kong and China; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean)

Macedonia

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: country code - 389

Madagascar

general assessment: system is above average for the region

domestic: open-wire lines, coaxial cables, microwave radio relay, and tropospheric scatter links connect regions

international: country code - 261; submarine cable to Bahrain;

satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean) and 1

Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region)

Malawi

general assessment: NA

domestic: system employs open-wire lines, microwave radio relay links, and radiotelephone communications stations

international: country code - 265; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean)

Malaysia

general assessment: modern system; international service excellent

domestic: good intercity service provided on Peninsular Malaysia mainly by microwave radio relay; adequate intercity microwave radio

relay network between Sabah and Sarawak via Brunei; domestic satellite system with 2 earth stations

international: country code - 60; submarine cables to India, Hong Kong, and Singapore; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean) (2001)

Maldives

general assessment: minimal domestic and international facilities

domestic: interatoll communication through microwave links; all inhabited islands are connected with telephone and fax service

international: country code - 960; satellite earth station - 3 Intelsat (Indian Ocean)

Mali

general assessment: domestic system unreliable but improving; provides only minimal service

domestic: network consists of microwave radio relay, open-wire, and

radiotelephone communications stations; expansion of microwave radio

relay in progress

international: country code - 223; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean)

Malta

general assessment: automatic system satisfies normal requirements

domestic: submarine cable and microwave radio relay between islands

international: country code - 356; 2 submarine cables; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Marshall Islands

general assessment: digital switching equipment;

modern services include telex, cellular, internet, international calling, caller ID, and leased data circuits

domestic: Majuro Atoll and Ebeye and Kwajalein islands have regular,

seven-digit, direct-dial telephones; other islands interconnected by high frequency radiotelephone (used mostly for government purposes)

and mini-satellite telephones

international: country code - 692; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean); US Government satellite communications system on Kwajalein (2001)

Martinique

general assessment: domestic facilities are adequate

domestic: NA

international: country code - 596; microwave radio relay to Guadeloupe, Dominica, and Saint Lucia; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Mauritania

general assessment: limited system of cable and open-wire lines, minor microwave radio relay links, and radiotelephone communications stations (improvements being made)

domestic: mostly cable and open-wire lines; a recently completed domestic satellite telecommunications system links Nouakchott

with

regional capitals

international: country code - 222; satellite earth stations - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 2 Arabsat

Mauritius

general assessment: small system with good service

domestic: primarily microwave radio relay trunk system

international: country code - 230; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Indian Ocean); new microwave link to Reunion; HF

radiotelephone links to several countries; fiber optic submarine

cable (SAT-3/WASC/SAFE) provides connectivity to Europe and

Asia

Mayotte

general assessment: small system administered by French

Department of Posts and Telecommunications

domestic: NA

international: country code - 269; microwave radio relay and HF

radiotelephone communications to Comoros

Mexico

general assessment: low telephone density with about 18 main

lines per 100 persons; privatized in December 1990; the opening

to

competition in January 1997 improved prospects for development,

but

Telmex remains dominant

domestic: adequate telephone service for business and government,

but the population is poorly served; mobile subscribers far

outnumber fixed-line subscribers; domestic satellite system with

120

earth stations; extensive microwave radio relay network;

considerable use of fiber-optic cable and coaxial cable

international: country code - 52; satellite earth stations - 32
Intelsat, 2 Solidaridad (giving Mexico improved access to South America, Central America, and much of the US as well as enhancing domestic communications), 1 Panamsat, numerous Inmarsat mobile earth stations; linked to Central American Microwave System of trunk connections; high capacity Columbus-2 fiber-optic submarine cable with access to the US, Virgin Islands, Canary Islands, Morocco, Spain, and Italy (2005)

Micronesia, Federated States of
general assessment: adequate system
domestic: islands interconnected by shortwave radiotelephone (used mostly for government purposes), satellite (Intelsat) ground stations, and some coaxial and fiber-optic cable; cellular service available on Kosrae, Pohnpei, and Yap
international: country code - 691; satellite earth stations - 5
Intelsat (Pacific Ocean) (2002)

Moldova

general assessment: inadequate, outmoded, poor service
outside Chisinau; some modernization is under way
domestic: new subscribers face long wait for service; mobile cellular telephone service being introduced
international: country code - 373; service through Romania and Russia via landline; satellite earth stations - Intelsat, Eutelsat, and Intersputnik

Monaco

general assessment: modern automatic telephone system
domestic: NA
international: country code - 377; no satellite earth stations;

connected by cable into the French communications system

Mongolia

general assessment: network is improving with international

direct dialing available in many areas

domestic: very low density of about 5.5 main lines per 100 persons;

two wireless providers cover all but two provinces

international: country code - 976; satellite earth station - 1

Intersputnik (Indian Ocean Region)

Montenegro

general assessment: modern telecommunications system with access to European satellites

domestic: GSM wireless service, available through two providers with

national coverage, is growing rapidly

international: country code - 382 (the old code of 381 used by Serbia and Montenegro will also remain in use until Feb 2007); two

international switches connect the national system

Montserrat

general assessment: modern and fully digitalized

domestic: NA

international: country code - 1-664

Morocco

general assessment: modern system with all important capabilities; however, density is low with only 4 main lines available for each 100 persons

domestic: good system composed of open-wire lines, cables, and microwave radio relay links; Internet available but expensive; principal switching centers are Casablanca and Rabat; national network nearly 100% digital using fiber-optic links; improved

rural

service employs microwave radio relay

international: country code - 212; 7 submarine cables; satellite

earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1 Arabsat;

microwave radio relay to Gibraltar, Spain, and Western Sahara;

coaxial cable and microwave radio relay to Algeria; participant in

Medarabtel; fiber-optic cable link from Agadir to Algeria and

Tunisia (1998)

Mozambique

general assessment: fair system but not available

generally (extremely low density with less than 1 main line per
100

persons)

domestic: the system consists of open-wire lines and trunk

connection by microwave radio relay and tropospheric scatter

international: country code - 258; satellite earth stations - 5

Intelsat (2 Atlantic Ocean and 3 Indian Ocean)

Namibia

general assessment: good system; about 6 telephones for each

100 persons

domestic: good urban services; fair rural service; microwave radio

relay links major towns; connections to other populated places are
by open wire; 100% digital

international: country code - 264; fiber-optic cable to South

Africa, microwave radio relay link to Botswana, direct links to

other neighboring countries; connected to Africa ONE and South

African Far East (SAFE) submarine cables through South Africa;

satellite earth stations - 4 Intelsat (2002)

Nauru

general assessment: adequate local and international

radiotelephone communication provided via Australian facilities

domestic: NA

international: country code - 674; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Nepal

general assessment: poor telephone and telegraph service; fair
radiotelephone communication service and mobile cellular
telephone
network

domestic: NA

international: country code - 977; radiotelephone communications;
microwave landline to India; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat
(Indian Ocean)

Netherlands

general assessment: highly developed and well maintained
domestic: extensive fixed-line fiber-optic network; cellular
telephone system is one of the largest in Europe with five major
network operators utilizing the third generation of the Global
System for Mobile Communications (GSM)

international: country code - 31; 9 submarine cables; satellite
earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean), 1
Eutelsat, and 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions)
(2004)

Netherlands Antilles

general assessment: generally adequate
facilities

domestic: extensive interisland microwave radio relay links
international: country code - 599; submarine cables - 2; satellite
earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

New Caledonia

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: country code - 687; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

New Zealand

general assessment: excellent domestic and international systems

domestic: NA

international: country code - 64; submarine cables to Australia and Fiji; 8 satellite earth stations - 1 InMarSat (Pacific Ocean), 7 other

Nicaragua

general assessment: inadequate system being upgraded by foreign investment

domestic: low-capacity microwave radio relay and wire system being

expanded; connected to Central American Microwave System

international: country code - 505; satellite earth stations - 1

Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region) and 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Niger

general assessment: small system of wire, radio telephone communications, and microwave radio relay links concentrated in the

southwestern area of Niger

domestic: wire, radiotelephone communications, and microwave radio

relay; domestic satellite system with 3 earth stations and 1 planned

international: country code - 227; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean)

Nigeria

general assessment: expansion and modernization of the fixed-line telephone network has been slow due to faltering efforts

at privatization

domestic: the addition of a second fixed-line provider in 2002 resulted in faster growth in this service; wireless telephony has grown rapidly, in part responding to the shortcomings of the fixed-line network; four wireless (GSM) service providers operate nationally; the combined growth resulted in a sharp increase in teledensity reported to be over 18% in March 2006

international: country code - 234; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (2 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean); fiber optic submarine cable (SAT-3/WASC) provides connectivity to Europe and Asia

Niue

domestic: single-line telephone system connects all villages on island

international: country code - 683

Norfolk Island

general assessment: adequate

domestic: free local calls

international: country code - 672; undersea coaxial cable links with

Australia, New Zealand, and Canada; satellite earth station

Northern Mariana Islands

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: country code - 1-670; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Norway

general assessment: modern in all respects; one of the most advanced telecommunications networks in Europe

domestic: Norway has a domestic satellite system; moreover, the prevalence of rural areas encourages the wide use of cellular

mobile

systems instead of fixed-wire systems

international: country code - 47; 2 buried coaxial cable systems; 4 coaxial submarine cables; satellite earth stations - NA Eutelsat, NA Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean), and 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic and Indian Ocean

regions); note - Norway shares the Inmarsat earth station with the other Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, and Sweden) (1999)

Oman

general assessment: modern system consisting of open-wire, microwave, and radiotelephone communication stations; limited coaxial cable

domestic: open-wire, microwave, radiotelephone communications, and a

domestic satellite system with 8 earth stations

international: country code - 968; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Indian Ocean) and 1 Arabsat

Pakistan

general assessment: the domestic system is mediocre, but improving; service is adequate for government and business use, in part because major businesses have established their own private systems; since 1988, the government has promoted investment in the

national telecommunications system on a priority basis, significantly increasing network capacity; despite major improvements in trunk and urban systems, telecommunication services

are still not readily available to the majority of the rural population

domestic: microwave radio relay, coaxial cable, fiber-optic cable, cellular, and satellite networks

international: country code - 92; satellite earth stations - 3

Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean); 3 operational international gateway exchanges (1 at Karachi and 2 at Islamabad);
microwave radio relay to neighboring countries (1999)

Palau

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: country code - 680; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Panama

general assessment: domestic and international facilities well developed

domestic: NA

international: country code - 507; 1 coaxial submarine cable; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); connected to the Central American Microwave System

Papua New Guinea

general assessment: services are adequate; facilities provide radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio, and international radio communication services

domestic: mostly radiotelephone

international: country code - 675; submarine cables to Australia and

Guam; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Pacific Ocean);

international radio communication service

Paraguay

general assessment: meager telephone service; principal switching center is in Asuncion

domestic: fair microwave radio relay network

international: country code - 595; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Peru

general assessment: adequate for most requirements

domestic: nationwide microwave radio relay system and a domestic

satellite system with 12 earth stations

international: country code - 51; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); Pan American submarine cable

Philippines

general assessment: good international radiotelephone

and submarine cable services; domestic and inter-island service adequate

domestic: domestic satellite system with 11 earth stations

international: country code - 63; 9 international gateways;

satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 2 Pacific

Ocean); submarine cables to Hong Kong, Guam, Singapore, Taiwan, and

Japan

Pitcairn Islands

general assessment: satellite phone services

domestic: domestic communication via radio (CB)

international: country code - 872; satellite earth station (Inmarsat)

Poland

general assessment: modernization of the telecommunications network has accelerated with market based competition finalized in

2003; fixed-line service, dominated by the former state-owned company, is dwarfed by the growth in wireless telephony

domestic: wireless service, available since 1993 (GSM service

available since 1996) and provided by three nation-wide networks, has grown rapidly in response to the weak fixed-line coverage;

third

generation UMTS service available in urban areas; cellular coverage

is generally good with more gaps in the east; fixed-line service is growing slowly and still lags in rural areas

international: country code - 48; international direct dialing with automated exchanges; satellite earth station - 1 (Intelsat, Eutelsat, Inmarsat, and Intersputnik)

Portugal

general assessment: Portugal's telephone system has achieved a state-of-the-art network with broadband, high-speed capabilities

domestic: integrated network of coaxial cables, open-wire, microwave

radio relay, and domestic satellite earth stations

international: country code - 351; 6 submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (2 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean), NA Eutelsat; tropospheric scatter to Azores; note - an earth station for Inmarsat (Atlantic Ocean region) is planned

Puerto Rico

general assessment: modern system integrated with that of the US by high-capacity submarine cable and Intelsat with high-speed data capability

domestic: digital telephone system; cellular telephone service

international: country code - 1-787, 939; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat; submarine cable to US

Qatar

general assessment: modern system centered in Doha

domestic: NA

international: country code - 974; tropospheric scatter to Bahrain;

microwave radio relay to Saudi Arabia and UAE; submarine cable to

Bahrain and UAE; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean) and 1 Arabsat

Reunion

general assessment: adequate system; principal center is Saint-Denis

domestic: modern open-wire and microwave radio relay network

international: country code - 262; radiotelephone communication to

Comoros, France, Madagascar; new microwave route to Mauritius; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean); fiber optic submarine cable (SAT-3/WASC/SAFE) provides connectivity to Europe and Asia

Romania

general assessment: rapidly improving domestic and international service, especially in wireless telephony

domestic: 90% of telephone network is automatic; liberalization in 2003 is transforming telecommunications; there has been 20% growth

in fixed lines with a penetration rate of 58% of households; nation-wide wireless service is growing even faster with four major

providers and a penetration rate of 32%

international: country code - 40; satellite earth station - 10 (Intelsat 4); digital, international, direct-dial exchanges operate in Bucharest (2005)

Russia

general assessment: the telephone system underwent significant changes in the 1990s; there are more than 1,000 companies licensed to offer communication services; access to digital lines has improved, particularly in urban centers; Internet and e-mail services are improving; Russia has made progress

toward

building the telecommunications infrastructure necessary for a market economy; however, a large demand for main line service remains unsatisfied

domestic: cross-country digital trunk lines run from Saint Petersburg to Khabarovsk, and from Moscow to Novorossiysk; the telephone systems in 60 regional capitals have modern digital infrastructures; cellular services, both analog and digital, are available in many areas; in rural areas, the telephone services are still outdated, inadequate, and low density

international: country code - 7; Russia is connected internationally by three undersea fiber-optic cables; digital switches in several cities provide more than 50,000 lines for international calls; satellite earth stations provide access to Intelsat, Intersputnik, Eutelsat, Inmarsat, and Orbita systems

Rwanda

general assessment: telephone system primarily serves business and government

domestic: the capital, Kigali, is connected to the centers of the provinces by microwave radio relay and, recently, by cellular telephone service; much of the network depends on wire and HF radiotelephone

international: country code - 250; international connections employ

microwave radio relay to neighboring countries and satellite communications to more distant countries; satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean) in Kigali (includes telex and telefax service)

Saint Helena

general assessment: can communicate worldwide

domestic: automatic digital network

international: country code - 290; international direct dialing;

satellite voice and data communications; satellite earth stations -

5 (Ascension Island - 4, Saint Helena - 1)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

general assessment: good inter-island and

international connections

domestic: inter-island links via Eastern Caribbean Fiber Optic cable; construction of enhanced wireless infrastructure launched in November 2004

international: country code - 1-869; international calls are carried by submarine cable or Intelsat

Saint Lucia

general assessment: adequate system

domestic: system is automatically switched

international: country code - 1-758; direct microwave radio relay link with Martinique and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; tropospheric scatter to Barbados; international calls beyond these countries are carried by Intelsat from Martinique

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

general assessment: adequate

domestic: NA

international: country code - 508; radiotelephone communication with

most countries in the world; 1 earth station in French domestic satellite system

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

general assessment: adequate system

domestic: islandwide, fully automatic telephone system; VHF/UHF radiotelephone from Saint Vincent to the other islands of the Grenadines

international: country code - 1-784; VHF/UHF radiotelephone from

Saint Vincent to Barbados; new SHF radiotelephone to Grenada

and to

Saint Lucia; access to Intelsat earth station in Martinique through Saint Lucia

Samoa

general assessment: adequate

domestic: NA

international: country code - 685; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

San Marino

general assessment: adequate connections

domestic: automatic telephone system completely integrated into Italian system

international: country code - 378; connected to Italian

international network

Sao Tome and Principe

general assessment: adequate facilities

domestic: minimal system

international: country code - 239; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Saudi Arabia

general assessment: modern system

domestic: extensive microwave radio relay, coaxial cable, and fiber-optic cable systems

international: country code - 966; microwave radio relay to Bahrain,

Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, Yemen, and Sudan; coaxial cable to Kuwait and Jordan; submarine cable to Djibouti, Egypt and Bahrain;

satellite earth stations - 5 Intelsat (3 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean), 1 Arabsat, and 1 Inmarsat (Indian Ocean region)

Senegal

general assessment: good system
domestic: above-average urban system; microwave radio relay, coaxial
cable and fiber-optic cable in trunk system
international: country code - 221; 4 submarine cables; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Serbia

general assessment: modernization of the telecommunications network has been slow as a result of damage stemming from the 1999 war and transition to a competitive market-based system; network was only 65% digitalized in 2005
domestic: teledensity remains below the average for neighboring states; GSM wireless service, available through two providers with national coverage, is growing very rapidly; best telecommunications service limited to urban centers
international: country code - 381

Seychelles

general assessment: effective system
domestic: radiotelephone communications between islands in the archipelago
international: country code - 248; direct radiotelephone communications with adjacent island countries and African coastal countries; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean)

Sierra Leone

general assessment: marginal telephone and telegraph service
domestic: the national microwave radio relay trunk system connects Freetown to Bo and Kenema

international: country code - 232; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Singapore

general assessment: excellent service

domestic: excellent domestic facilities; launched 3G wireless service in February 2005

international: country code - 65; 9 submarine cables provide direct connection to more than 100 countries; 4 satellite earth stations, supplemented by VSAT coverage

Slovakia

general assessment: a modernization and privatization program is increasing accessibility to telephone service, reducing the waiting time for new subscribers, and generally improving service quality

domestic: predominantly an analog system that is now receiving digital equipment and is being enlarged with fiber-optic cable, especially in the larger cities; mobile cellular capability has been added

international: country code - 421; three international exchanges (one in Bratislava and two in Banska Bystrica) are available; Slovakia is participating in several international telecommunications projects that will increase the availability of external services

Slovenia

general assessment: NA

domestic: 100% digital (2000)

international: country code - 386

Solomon Islands

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: country code - 677; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Somalia

general assessment: the public telecommunications system was almost completely destroyed or dismantled by the civil war factions;

private wireless companies offer service in most major cities and charge the lowest international rates on the continent

domestic: local cellular telephone systems have been established in Mogadishu and in several other population centers

international: country code - 252; international connections are available from Mogadishu by satellite

South Africa

general assessment: the system is the best developed and most modern in Africa

domestic: consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, microwave radio relay links, fiber-optic cable, radiotelephone communication stations, and wireless local loops;

key

centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria

international: country code - 27; 2 submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean)

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: coastal radiotelephone station at Grytviken

Spain

general assessment: generally adequate, modern facilities;

teledensity is 45 main lines for each 100 persons

domestic: NA

international: country code - 34; 22 coaxial submarine cables;

satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean), NA Eutelsat; tropospheric scatter to adjacent countries

Sri Lanka

general assessment: very inadequate domestic service, particularly in rural areas; likely improvement with privatization of national telephone company and encouragement to private investment; good international service (1999)

domestic: national trunk network consists mostly of digital microwave radio relay; fiber-optic links now in use in Colombo area

and two fixed wireless local loops have been installed; competition is strong in mobile cellular systems; telephone density remains low (1999)

international: country code - 94; submarine cables to Indonesia and

Djibouti; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Indian Ocean) (1999)

Sudan

general assessment: large, well-equipped system by regional standards and being upgraded; cellular communications started in 1996 and have expanded substantially

domestic: consists of microwave radio relay, cable, radiotelephone communications, tropospheric scatter, and a domestic satellite system with 14 earth stations

international: country code - 249; satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1 Arabsat (2000)

Suriname

general assessment: international facilities are good

domestic: microwave radio relay network

international: country code - 597; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Svalbard

general assessment: probably adequate
domestic: local telephone service
international: country code - 47-790; satellite earth station - 1 of
unknown type (for communication with Norwegian mainland
only)

Swaziland

general assessment: a somewhat modern but not an advanced
system
domestic: system consists of carrier-equipped, open-wire lines and
low-capacity, microwave radio relay
international: country code - 268; satellite earth station - 1
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Sweden

general assessment: excellent domestic and international
facilities; automatic system
domestic: coaxial and multiconductor cables carry most of the
voice
traffic; parallel microwave radio relay systems carry some
additional telephone channels
international: country code - 46; 5 submarine coaxial cables;
satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean), 1 Eutelsat,
and 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions); note - Sweden
shares the Inmarsat earth station with the other Nordic countries
(Denmark, Finland, Iceland, and Norway)

Switzerland

general assessment: excellent domestic and international
services
domestic: extensive cable and microwave radio relay networks
international: country code - 41; satellite earth stations - 2
Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean)

Syria

general assessment: fair system currently undergoing significant improvement and digital upgrades, including fiber-optic

technology

domestic: coaxial cable and microwave radio relay network

international: country code - 963; satellite earth stations - 1

Intelsat (Indian Ocean) and 1 Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region);

1 submarine cable; coaxial cable and microwave radio relay to Iraq,

Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey; participant in Medarabtel

Taiwan

general assessment: provides telecommunications service for every business and private need

domestic: thoroughly modern; completely digitalized

international: country code - 886; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Pacific Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean); submarine cables to Japan (Okinawa), Philippines, Guam, Singapore, Hong Kong, Indonesia,

Australia, Middle East, and Western Europe (1999)

Tajikistan

general assessment: poorly developed and not well

maintained; many towns are not linked to the national network

domestic: cable and microwave radio relay

international: country code - 992; linked by cable and microwave radio relay to other CIS republics and by leased connections to the Moscow international gateway switch; Dushanbe linked by Intelsat to

international gateway switch in Ankara (Turkey); satellite earth stations - 1 Orbita and 2 Intelsat

Tanzania

general assessment: fair system operating below capacity and being modernized for better service; very small aperture

terminal (VSAT) system under construction

domestic: trunk service provided by open-wire, microwave radio relay, tropospheric scatter, and fiber-optic cable; some links being made digital

international: country code - 255; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean)

Thailand

general assessment: high quality system, especially in urban areas like Bangkok; WTO requirement for privatization of telecom sector is planned to be complete by 2006

domestic: fixed line system provided by both a government owned and

commercial provider; wireless service expanding rapidly and outpacing fixed lines

international: country code - 66; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean); landing country for APCN submarine cable

Togo

general assessment: fair system based on a network of microwave radio relay routes supplemented by open-wire lines and a mobile cellular system

domestic: microwave radio relay and open-wire lines for conventional

system

international: country code - 228; satellite earth stations - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1 Symphonie

Tokelau

general assessment: modern satellite-based communications system;

domestic: radiotelephone service between islands

international: country code - 690; radiotelephone service to Samoa;

government-regulated telephone service (TeleTok), with 3 satellite earth stations

Tonga

general assessment: competition between Tonga

Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) and Shoreline Communications

Tonga (SCT) is accelerating expansion of telecommunications; SCT recently granted authority to develop high-speed digital service for telephone, Internet, and television

domestic: fully automatic switched network

international: country code - 676; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean) (2004)

Trinidad and Tobago

general assessment: excellent international

service; good local service

domestic: NA

international: country code - 1-868; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); tropospheric scatter to Barbados and Guyana

Tunisia

general assessment: above the African average and continuing to be upgraded; key centers are Sfax, Sousse, Bizerte, and Tunis; Internet access available

domestic: trunk facilities consist of open-wire lines, coaxial cable, and microwave radio relay

international: country code - 216; 5 submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1 Arabsat; coaxial cable and microwave radio relay to Algeria and Libya; participant in

Medarabtel; two international gateway digital switches

Turkey

general assessment: undergoing rapid modernization and expansion, especially with cellular telephones

domestic: additional digital exchanges are permitting a rapid increase in subscribers; the construction of a network of technologically advanced intercity trunk lines, using both fiber-optic cable and digital microwave radio relay is facilitating communication between urban centers; remote areas are reached by a

domestic satellite system; the number of subscribers to mobile cellular telephone service is growing rapidly

international: country code - 90; international service is provided by three submarine fiber-optic cables in the Mediterranean and Black

Seas, linking Turkey with Italy, Greece, Israel, Bulgaria, Romania, and Russia; also by 12 Intelsat earth stations, and by 328 mobile satellite terminals in the Inmarsat and Eutelsat systems (2002)

Turkmenistan

general assessment: poorly developed

domestic: NA

international: country code - 993; linked by cable and microwave radio relay to other CIS republics and to other countries by leased connections to the Moscow international gateway switch; a new telephone link from Ashgabat to Iran has been established; a new exchange in Ashgabat switches international traffic through Turkey

via Intelsat; satellite earth stations - 1 Orbita and 1 Intelsat

Turks and Caicos Islands

general assessment: fully digital system

with international direct dialing

domestic: full range of services available; GSM wireless service available

international: country code - 1-649; 2 submarine cables; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean)

Tuvalu

general assessment: serves particular needs for internal communications

domestic: radiotelephone communications between islands

international: country code - 688; international calls can be made by satellite

Uganda

general assessment: seriously inadequate; two cellular systems have been introduced, but a sharp increase in the number of

main lines is essential; e-mail and Internet services are available

domestic: intercity traffic by wire, microwave radio relay, and radiotelephone communication stations, fixed and mobile cellular systems for short-range traffic

international: country code - 256; satellite earth stations - 1

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1 Inmarsat; analog links to Kenya and

Tanzania

Ukraine

general assessment: Ukraine's telecommunication development plan, running through 2005, emphasizes improving domestic trunk lines, international connections, and the mobile cellular system

domestic: at independence in December 1991, Ukraine inherited a telephone system that was antiquated, inefficient, and in disrepair; more than 3.5 million applications for telephones could not be satisfied; telephone density is rising slowly and the domestic trunk system is being improved; the mobile cellular telephone system is expanding at a high rate

international: country code - 380; two new domestic trunk lines are

a part of the fiber-optic Trans-Asia-Europe (TAE) system and three Ukrainian links have been installed in the fiber-optic Trans-European Lines (TEL) project that connects 18 countries;

additional international service is provided by the Italy-Turkey-Ukraine-Russia (ITUR) fiber-optic submarine cable and by earth stations in the Intelsat, Inmarsat, and Intersputnik satellite systems

United Arab Emirates

general assessment: modern fiber-optic integrated services; digital network with rapidly growing use of mobile cellular telephones; key centers are Abu Dhabi and Dubai
domestic: microwave radio relay, fiber optic and coaxial cable
international: country code - 971; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean) and 1 Arabsat; submarine cables to Qatar, Bahrain, India, and Pakistan; tropospheric scatter to Bahrain; microwave radio relay to Saudi Arabia

United Kingdom

general assessment: technologically advanced domestic and international system
domestic: equal mix of buried cables, microwave radio relay, and fiber-optic systems
international: country code - 44; 40 coaxial submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 10 Intelsat (7 Atlantic Ocean and 3 Indian Ocean), 1 Inmarsat (Atlantic Ocean region), and 1 Eutelsat; at least 8 large international switching centers

United States

general assessment: a large, technologically advanced, multipurpose communications system
domestic: a large system of fiber-optic cable, microwave radio relay, coaxial cable, and domestic satellites carries every form of telephone traffic; a rapidly growing cellular system carries mobile telephone traffic throughout the country
international: country code - 1; 24 ocean cable systems in use;

satellite earth stations - 61 Intelsat (45 Atlantic Ocean and 16 Pacific Ocean), 5 Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region), and 4 Inmarsat (Pacific and Atlantic Ocean regions) (2000)

Uruguay

general assessment: fully digitalized

domestic: most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; new nationwide microwave radio relay network

international: country code - 598; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) (2002)

Uzbekistan

general assessment: antiquated and inadequate; in serious need of modernization

domestic: the domestic telephone system is being expanded and technologically improved, particularly in Tashkent (Toshkent) and Samarqand, under contracts with prominent companies in industrialized countries; moreover, by 1998, six cellular networks had been placed in operation - four of the GSM type (Global System

for Mobile Communication), one D-AMPS type (Digital Advanced Mobile

Phone System), and one AMPS type (Advanced Mobile Phone System)

international: country code - 998; linked by landline or microwave radio relay with CIS member states and to other countries by leased

connection via the Moscow international gateway switch; after the completion of the Uzbek link to the Trans-Asia-Europe (TAE) fiber-optic cable, Uzbekistan will be independent of Russian facilities for international communications; Inmarsat also provides an international connection, albeit an expensive one; satellite earth stations - NA (1998)

Vanuatu

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: country code - 678; satellite earth station - 1

Intelsat (Pacific Ocean)

Venezuela

general assessment: modern and expanding

domestic: domestic satellite system with 3 earth stations; recent

substantial improvement in telephone service in rural areas;

substantial increase in digitalization of exchanges and trunk lines;

installation of a national interurban fiber-optic network capable of digital multimedia services

international: country code - 58; 3 submarine coaxial cables;

satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1

PanAmSat; participating with Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia in

the construction of an international fiber-optic network

Vietnam

general assessment: Vietnam is putting considerable effort into modernization and expansion of its telecommunication system,

but its performance continues to lag behind that of its more modern

neighbors

domestic: all provincial exchanges are digitalized and connected to Hanoi, Da Nang, and Ho Chi Minh City by fiber-optic cable or microwave radio relay networks; main lines have been substantially

increased, and the use of mobile telephones is growing rapidly

international: country code - 84; satellite earth stations - 2

Intersputnik (Indian Ocean region)

Virgin Islands

general assessment: modern system with total digital

switching, uses fiber-optic cable and microwave radio relay

domestic: full range of services available

international: country code - 1-340; 2 submarine cable connections (Taino Carib, Americas-1); satellite earth stations - NA

Wake Island

general assessment: satellite communications; 1 DSN

circuit off the Overseas Telephone System (OTS)

domestic: NA

international: NA

Wallis and Futuna

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: country code - 681

West Bank

general assessment: NA

domestic: Israeli company BEZEK and the Palestinian company PALTEL

are responsible for fixed line services in the Gaza Strip; the

Palestinian JAWAL company provides cellular services

international: country code - 970

Western Sahara

general assessment: sparse and limited system

domestic: NA

international: country code - 212; tied into Morocco's system by

microwave radio relay, tropospheric scatter, and satellite;

satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) linked to

Rabat, Morocco

World

general assessment: NA

domestic: NA

international: NA

Yemen

general assessment: since unification in 1990, efforts have been made to create a national telecommunications network
domestic: the national network consists of microwave radio relay, cable, tropospheric scatter, and GSM cellular mobile telephone systems

international: country code - 967; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (2 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean), 1 Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region), and 2 Arabsat; microwave radio relay to Saudi Arabia and Djibouti

Zambia

general assessment: facilities are aging but still among the best in Sub-Saharan Africa

domestic: high-capacity microwave radio relay connects most larger

towns and cities; several cellular telephone services in operation; Internet service is widely available; very small aperture terminal (VSAT) networks are operated by private firms

international: country code - 260; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean)

Zimbabwe

general assessment: system was once one of the best in Africa, but now suffers from poor maintenance; more than 100,000

outstanding requests for connection despite an equally large number

of installed but unused main lines

domestic: consists of microwave radio relay links, open-wire lines, radiotelephone communication stations, fixed wireless local loop installations, and a substantial mobile cellular network; Internet connection is available in Harare and planned for all major towns and for some of the smaller ones

international: country code - 263; satellite earth stations - 2

Intelsat; two international digital gateway exchanges (in Harare and Gweru)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

@2125 Terrain

Afghanistan

mostly rugged mountains; plains in north and southwest

Albania

mostly mountains and hills; small plains along coast

Algeria

mostly high plateau and desert; some mountains; narrow, discontinuous coastal plain

American Samoa

five volcanic islands with rugged peaks and limited coastal plains, two coral atolls (Rose Island, Swains Island)

Andorra

rugged mountains dissected by narrow valleys

Angola

narrow coastal plain rises abruptly to vast interior plateau

Anguilla

flat and low-lying island of coral and limestone

Antarctica

about 98% thick continental ice sheet and 2% barren rock,
with average elevations between 2,000 and 4,000 meters;
mountain

ranges up to nearly 5,000 meters; ice-free coastal areas include
parts of southern Victoria Land, Wilkes Land, the Antarctic
Peninsula area, and parts of Ross Island on McMurdo Sound;
glaciers

form ice shelves along about half of the coastline, and floating ice
shelves constitute 11% of the area of the continent

Antigua and Barbuda

mostly low-lying limestone and coral islands,
with some higher volcanic areas

Arctic Ocean

central surface covered by a perennial drifting polar
icepack that, on average, is about 3 meters thick, although
pressure

ridges may be three times that thickness; clockwise drift pattern in
the Beaufort Gyral Stream, but nearly straight-line movement from
the New Siberian Islands (Russia) to Denmark Strait (between
Greenland and Iceland); the icepack is surrounded by open seas
during the summer, but more than doubles in size during the
winter

and extends to the encircling landmasses; the ocean floor is about
50% continental shelf (highest percentage of any ocean) with the
remainder a central basin interrupted by three submarine ridges
(Alpha Cordillera, Nansen Cordillera, and Lomonosov Ridge)

Argentina

rich plains of the Pampas in northern half, flat to
rolling plateau of Patagonia in south, rugged Andes along western
border

Armenia

Armenian Highland with mountains; little forest land; fast flowing rivers; good soil in Aras River valley

Aruba

flat with a few hills; scant vegetation

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

low with sand and coral

Atlantic Ocean

surface usually covered with sea ice in Labrador Sea, Denmark Strait, and coastal portions of the Baltic Sea from October

to June; clockwise warm-water gyre (broad, circular system of currents) in the northern Atlantic, counterclockwise warm-water gyre

in the southern Atlantic; the ocean floor is dominated by the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, a rugged north-south centerline for the entire Atlantic basin

Australia

mostly low plateau with deserts; fertile plain in southeast

Austria

in the west and south mostly mountains (Alps); along the eastern and northern margins mostly flat or gently sloping

Azerbaijan

large, flat Kur-Araz Ovaligi (Kura-Araks Lowland) (much of it below sea level) with Great Caucasus Mountains to the north, Qarabag Yaylasi (Karabakh Upland) in west; Baku lies on Abseron Yasaqligi (Apsheron Peninsula) that juts into Caspian Sea

Bahamas, The

long, flat coral formations with some low rounded hills

Bahrain

mostly low desert plain rising gently to low central escarpment

Baker Island

low, nearly level coral island surrounded by a narrow fringing reef

Bangladesh

mostly flat alluvial plain; hilly in southeast

Barbados

relatively flat; rises gently to central highland region

Bassas da India

volcanic rock

Belarus

generally flat and contains much marshland

Belgium

flat coastal plains in northwest, central rolling hills, rugged mountains of Ardennes Forest in southeast

Belize

flat, swampy coastal plain; low mountains in south

Benin

mostly flat to undulating plain; some hills and low mountains

Bermuda

low hills separated by fertile depressions

Bhutan

mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys and savanna

Bolivia

rugged Andes Mountains with a highland plateau (Altiplano), hills, lowland plains of the Amazon Basin

Bosnia and Herzegovina
mountains and valleys

Botswana
predominantly flat to gently rolling tableland; Kalahari Desert in southwest

Bouvet Island
volcanic; coast is mostly inaccessible

Brazil
mostly flat to rolling lowlands in north; some plains, hills, mountains, and narrow coastal belt

British Indian Ocean Territory
flat and low (most areas do not exceed two meters in elevation)

British Virgin Islands
coral islands relatively flat; volcanic islands steep, hilly

Brunei
flat coastal plain rises to mountains in east; hilly lowland in west

Bulgaria
mostly mountains with lowlands in north and southeast

Burkina Faso
mostly flat to dissected, undulating plains; hills in west and southeast

Burma

central lowlands ringed by steep, rugged highlands

Burundi

hilly and mountainous, dropping to a plateau in east, some plains

Cambodia

mostly low, flat plains; mountains in southwest and north

Cameroon

diverse, with coastal plain in southwest, dissected plateau in center, mountains in west, plains in north

Canada

mostly plains with mountains in west and lowlands in southeast

Cape Verde

steep, rugged, rocky, volcanic

Cayman Islands

low-lying limestone base surrounded by coral reefs

Central African Republic

vast, flat to rolling, monotonous plateau; scattered hills in northeast and southwest

Chad

broad, arid plains in center, desert in north, mountains in northwest, lowlands in south

Chile

low coastal mountains; fertile central valley; rugged Andes in east

China

mostly mountains, high plateaus, deserts in west; plains, deltas, and hills in east

Christmas Island

steep cliffs along coast rise abruptly to central plateau

Clipperton Island

coral atoll

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

flat, low-lying coral atolls

Colombia

flat coastal lowlands, central highlands, high Andes Mountains, eastern lowland plains

Comoros

volcanic islands, interiors vary from steep mountains to low hills

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

vast central basin is a low-lying plateau; mountains in east

Congo, Republic of the

coastal plain, southern basin, central plateau, northern basin

Cook Islands

low coral atolls in north; volcanic, hilly islands in south

Coral Sea Islands

sand and coral reefs and islands (or cays)

Costa Rica

coastal plains separated by rugged mountains including over 100 volcanic cones, of which several are major volcanoes

Cote d'Ivoire

mostly flat to undulating plains; mountains in northwest

Croatia

geographically diverse; flat plains along Hungarian border, low mountains and highlands near Adriatic coastline and islands

Cuba

mostly flat to rolling plains, with rugged hills and mountains in the southeast

Cyprus

central plain with mountains to north and south; scattered but significant plains along southern coast

Czech Republic

Bohemia in the west consists of rolling plains, hills, and plateaus surrounded by low mountains; Moravia in the east consists of very hilly country

Denmark

low and flat to gently rolling plains

Djibouti

coastal plain and plateau separated by central mountains

Dominica

rugged mountains of volcanic origin

Dominican Republic rugged highlands and mountains with fertile valleys interspersed

East Timor

mountainous

Ecuador

coastal plain (costa), inter-Andean central highlands (sierra), and flat to rolling eastern jungle (oriente)

Egypt

vast desert plateau interrupted by Nile valley and delta

El Salvador

mostly mountains with narrow coastal belt and central plateau

Equatorial Guinea

coastal plains rise to interior hills; islands are volcanic

Eritrea

dominated by extension of Ethiopian north-south trending highlands, descending on the east to a coastal desert plain, on the northwest to hilly terrain and on the southwest to flat-to-rolling plains

Estonia

marshy, lowlands; flat in the north, hilly in the south

Ethiopia

high plateau with central mountain range divided by Great Rift Valley

Europa Island

low and flat

European Union

fairly flat along the Baltic and Atlantic coast; mountainous in the central and southern areas

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

rocky, hilly, mountainous with

some boggy, undulating plains

Faroe Islands

rugged, rocky, some low peaks; cliffs along most of coast

Fiji

mostly mountains of volcanic origin

Finland

mostly low, flat to rolling plains interspersed with lakes and low hills

France

mostly flat plains or gently rolling hills in north and west; remainder is mountainous, especially Pyrenees in south, Alps in east

French Guiana

low-lying coastal plains rising to hills and small mountains

French Polynesia

mixture of rugged high islands and low islands with reefs

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

volcanic

Gabon

narrow coastal plain; hilly interior; savanna in east and south

Gambia, The

flood plain of the Gambia River flanked by some low hills

Gaza Strip

flat to rolling, sand- and dune-covered coastal plain

Georgia

largely mountainous with Great Caucasus Mountains in the north and Lesser Caucasus Mountains in the south; Kolkhet's Dablobi

(Kolkhida Lowland) opens to the Black Sea in the west; Mtkvari River

Basin in the east; good soils in river valley flood plains, foothills of Kolkhida Lowland

Germany

lowlands in north, uplands in center, Bavarian Alps in south

Ghana

mostly low plains with dissected plateau in south-central area

Gibraltar

a narrow coastal lowland borders the Rock of Gibraltar

Glorioso Islands

low and flat

Greece

mostly mountains with ranges extending into the sea as peninsulas or chains of islands

Greenland

flat to gradually sloping icecap covers all but a narrow, mountainous, barren, rocky coast

Grenada

volcanic in origin with central mountains

Guadeloupe

Basse-Terre is volcanic in origin with interior mountains; Grande-Terre is low limestone formation; most of the seven other islands are volcanic in origin

Guam

volcanic origin, surrounded by coral reefs; relatively flat coralline limestone plateau (source of most fresh water), with steep

coastal cliffs and narrow coastal plains in north, low hills in center, mountains in south

Guatemala

mostly mountains with narrow coastal plains and rolling limestone plateau

Guernsey

mostly level with low hills in southwest

Guinea

generally flat coastal plain, hilly to mountainous interior

Guinea-Bissau

mostly low coastal plain rising to savanna in east

Guyana

mostly rolling highlands; low coastal plain; savanna in south

Haiti

mostly rough and mountainous

Heard Island and McDonald Islands Heard Island - 80% ice-covered, bleak and mountainous, dominated by a large massif (Big Ben) and an active volcano (Mawson Peak); McDonald Islands - small and rocky

Holy See (Vatican City)

urban; low hill

Honduras

mostly mountains in interior, narrow coastal plains

Hong Kong

hilly to mountainous with steep slopes; lowlands in north

Howland Island

low-lying, nearly level, sandy, coral island

surrounded by a narrow fringing reef; depressed central area

Hungary

mostly flat to rolling plains; hills and low mountains on the Slovakian border

Iceland

mostly plateau interspersed with mountain peaks, icefields; coast deeply indented by bays and fiords

Iles Eparses

Bassas da India: atoll, awash at high tide; shallow (15 m) lagoon

Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island: low, flat, and

sandy

Tromelin Island: low, flat, sandy; likely volcanic seamount

India

upland plain (Deccan Plateau) in south, flat to rolling plain along the Ganges, deserts in west, Himalayas in north

Indian Ocean

surface dominated by counterclockwise gyre (broad, circular system of currents) in the southern Indian Ocean; unique reversal of surface currents in the northern Indian Ocean; low atmospheric pressure over southwest Asia from hot, rising, summer

air results in the southwest monsoon and southwest-to-northeast winds and currents, while high pressure over northern Asia from cold, falling, winter air results in the northeast monsoon and

northeast-to-southwest winds and currents; ocean floor is dominated

by the Mid-Indian Ocean Ridge and subdivided by the Southeast Indian

Ocean Ridge, Southwest Indian Ocean Ridge, and Ninetyeast Ridge

Indonesia

mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains

Iran

rugged, mountainous rim; high, central basin with deserts, mountains; small, discontinuous plains along both coasts

Iraq

mostly broad plains; reedy marshes along Iranian border in south with large flooded areas; mountains along borders with Iran and Turkey

Ireland

mostly level to rolling interior plain surrounded by rugged hills and low mountains; sea cliffs on west coast

Isle of Man

hills in north and south bisected by central valley

Israel

Negev desert in the south; low coastal plain; central mountains; Jordan Rift Valley

Italy

mostly rugged and mountainous; some plains, coastal lowlands

Jamaica

mostly mountains, with narrow, discontinuous coastal plain

Jan Mayen

volcanic island, partly covered by glaciers

Japan

mostly rugged and mountainous

Jarvis Island

sandy, coral island surrounded by a narrow fringing reef

Jersey

gently rolling plain with low, rugged hills along north coast

Johnston Atoll

mostly flat

Jordan

mostly desert plateau in east, highland area in west; Great Rift Valley separates East and West Banks of the Jordan River

Juan de Nova Island

low and flat

Kazakhstan

extends from the Volga to the Altai Mountains and from the plains in western Siberia to oases and desert in Central Asia

Kenya

low plains rise to central highlands bisected by Great Rift Valley; fertile plateau in west

Kingman Reef

low and nearly level

Kiribati

mostly low-lying coral atolls surrounded by extensive reefs

Korea, North

mostly hills and mountains separated by deep, narrow valleys; coastal plains wide in west, discontinuous in east

Korea, South

mostly hills and mountains; wide coastal plains in west and south

Kuwait

flat to slightly undulating desert plain

Kyrgyzstan

peaks of Tien Shan and associated valleys and basins encompass entire nation

Laos

mostly rugged mountains; some plains and plateaus

Latvia

low plain

Lebanon

narrow coastal plain; El Beqaa (Bekaa Valley) separates Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon Mountains

Lesotho

mostly highland with plateaus, hills, and mountains

Liberia

mostly flat to rolling coastal plains rising to rolling plateau and low mountains in northeast

Libya

mostly barren, flat to undulating plains, plateaus, depressions

Liechtenstein

mostly mountainous (Alps) with Rhine Valley in western third

Lithuania

lowland, many scattered small lakes, fertile soil

Luxembourg

mostly gently rolling uplands with broad, shallow valleys; uplands to slightly mountainous in the north; steep slope down to Moselle flood plain in the southeast

Macau

generally flat

Macedonia

mountainous territory covered with deep basins and valleys; three large lakes, each divided by a frontier line; country bisected by the Vardar River

Madagascar

narrow coastal plain, high plateau and mountains in center

Malawi

narrow elongated plateau with rolling plains, rounded hills, some mountains

Malaysia

coastal plains rising to hills and mountains

Maldives

flat, with white sandy beaches

Mali

mostly flat to rolling northern plains covered by sand; savanna in south, rugged hills in northeast

Malta

mostly low, rocky, flat to dissected plains; many coastal cliffs

Marshall Islands

low coral limestone and sand islands

Martinique

mountainous with indented coastline; dormant volcano

Mauritania

mostly barren, flat plains of the Sahara; some central hills

Mauritius

small coastal plain rising to discontinuous mountains encircling central plateau

Mayotte

generally undulating, with deep ravines and ancient volcanic peaks

Mexico

high, rugged mountains; low coastal plains; high plateaus; desert

Micronesia, Federated States of islands vary geologically from high mountainous islands to low, coral atolls; volcanic outcroppings on Pohnpei, Kosrae, and Chuuk

Midway Islands

low, nearly level

Moldova

rolling steppe, gradual slope south to Black Sea

Monaco

hilly, rugged, rocky

Mongolia

vast semidesert and desert plains, grassy steppe, mountains

in west and southwest; Gobi Desert in south-central

Montenegro

highly indented coastline with narrow coastal plain
backed by rugged high limestone mountains and plateaus

Montserrat

volcanic island, mostly mountainous, with small coastal
lowland

Morocco

northern coast and interior are mountainous with large areas
of bordering plateaus, intermontane valleys, and rich coastal
plains

Mozambique

mostly coastal lowlands, uplands in center, high plateaus
in northwest, mountains in west

Namibia

mostly high plateau; Namib Desert along coast; Kalahari
Desert in east

Nauru

sandy beach rises to fertile ring around raised coral reefs
with phosphate plateau in center

Navassa Island

raised coral and limestone plateau, flat to
undulating; ringed by vertical white cliffs (9 to 15 m high)

Nepal

Tarai or flat river plain of the Ganges in south, central hill
region, rugged Himalayas in north

Netherlands

mostly coastal lowland and reclaimed land (polders);

some hills in southeast

Netherlands Antilles

generally hilly, volcanic interiors

New Caledonia

coastal plains with interior mountains

New Zealand

predominately mountainous with some large coastal plains

Nicaragua

extensive Atlantic coastal plains rising to central interior mountains; narrow Pacific coastal plain interrupted by volcanoes

Niger

predominately desert plains and sand dunes; flat to rolling plains in south; hills in north

Nigeria

southern lowlands merge into central hills and plateaus; mountains in southeast, plains in north

Niue

steep limestone cliffs along coast, central plateau

Norfolk Island

volcanic formation with mostly rolling plains

Northern Mariana Islands

southern islands are limestone with level terraces and fringing coral reefs; northern islands are volcanic

Norway

glaciated; mostly high plateaus and rugged mountains broken by fertile valleys; small, scattered plains; coastline deeply

indented by fjords; arctic tundra in north

Oman

central desert plain, rugged mountains in north and south

Pacific Ocean

surface currents in the northern Pacific are dominated by a clockwise, warm-water gyre (broad circular system of currents)

and in the southern Pacific by a counterclockwise, cool-water gyre;

in the northern Pacific, sea ice forms in the Bering Sea and Sea of Okhotsk in winter; in the southern Pacific, sea ice from Antarctica reaches its northernmost extent in October; the ocean floor in the eastern Pacific is dominated by the East Pacific Rise, while the western Pacific is dissected by deep trenches, including the Mariana

Trench, which is the world's deepest

Pakistan

flat Indus plain in east; mountains in north and northwest; Balochistan plateau in west

Palau

varying geologically from the high, mountainous main island of Babelthuap to low, coral islands usually fringed by large barrier reefs

Palmyra Atoll

very low

Panama

interior mostly steep, rugged mountains and dissected, upland plains; coastal areas largely plains and rolling hills

Papua New Guinea

mostly mountains with coastal lowlands and rolling foothills

Paracel Islands
mostly low and flat

Paraguay
grassy plains and wooded hills east of Rio Paraguay; Gran Chaco region west of Rio Paraguay mostly low, marshy plain near the river, and dry forest and thorny scrub elsewhere

Peru
western coastal plain (costa), high and rugged Andes in center (sierra), eastern lowland jungle of Amazon Basin (selva)

Philippines
mostly mountains with narrow to extensive coastal lowlands

Pitcairn Islands
rugged volcanic formation; rocky coastline with cliffs

Poland
mostly flat plain; mountains along southern border

Portugal
mountainous north of the Tagus River, rolling plains in south

Puerto Rico
mostly mountains with coastal plain belt in north; mountains precipitous to sea on west coast; sandy beaches along most coastal areas

Qatar

mostly flat and barren desert covered with loose sand and gravel

Reunion

mostly rugged and mountainous; fertile lowlands along coast

Romania

central Transylvanian Basin is separated from the Plain of Moldavia on the east by the Carpathian Mountains and separated from the Walachian Plain on the south by the Transylvanian Alps

Russia

broad plain with low hills west of Urals; vast coniferous forest and tundra in Siberia; uplands and mountains along southern border regions

Rwanda

mostly grassy uplands and hills; relief is mountainous with altitude declining from west to east

Saint Helena

the islands of this group result from volcanic activity associated with the Atlantic Mid-Ocean Ridge

Saint Helena: rugged, volcanic; small scattered plateaus and plains

Ascension: surface covered by lava flows and cinder cones of 44 dormant volcanoes; ground rises to the east

Tristan da Cunha: sheer cliffs line the coastline of the nearly circular island; the flanks of the central volcanic peak are deeply dissected; narrow coastal plain lies between The Peak and the coastal cliffs

Saint Kitts and Nevis

volcanic with mountainous interiors

Saint Lucia

volcanic and mountainous with some broad, fertile valleys

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

mostly barren rock

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

volcanic, mountainous

Samoa

two main islands (Savaii, Upolu) and several smaller islands and uninhabited islets; narrow coastal plain with volcanic, rocky, rugged mountains in interior

San Marino

rugged mountains

Sao Tome and Principe

volcanic, mountainous

Saudi Arabia

mostly uninhabited, sandy desert

Senegal

generally low, rolling, plains rising to foothills in southeast

Serbia

extremely varied; to the north, rich fertile plains; to the east, limestone ranges and basins; to the southeast, ancient mountains and hills

Seychelles

Mahe Group is granitic, narrow coastal strip, rocky, hilly; others are coral, flat, elevated reefs

Sierra Leone

coastal belt of mangrove swamps, wooded hill country,
upland plateau, mountains in east

Singapore

lowland; gently undulating central plateau contains water
catchment area and nature preserve

Slovakia

rugged mountains in the central and northern part and
lowlands in the south

Slovenia

a short coastal strip on the Adriatic, an alpine mountain
region adjacent to Italy and Austria, mixed mountains and valleys
with numerous rivers to the east

Solomon Islands

mostly rugged mountains with some low coral atolls

Somalia

mostly flat to undulating plateau rising to hills in north

South Africa

vast interior plateau rimmed by rugged hills and narrow
coastal plain

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

most of the islands,
rising steeply from the sea, are rugged and mountainous; South
Georgia is largely barren and has steep, glacier-covered
mountains;
the South Sandwich Islands are of volcanic origin with some active
volcanoes

Southern Ocean

the Southern Ocean is deep, 4,000 to 5,000 meters

over most of its extent with only limited areas of shallow water; the Antarctic continental shelf is generally narrow and unusually deep, its edge lying at depths of 400 to 800 meters (the global mean

is 133 meters); the Antarctic icepack grows from an average minimum

of 2.6 million square kilometers in March to about 18.8 million square kilometers in September, better than a sixfold increase in area; the Antarctic Circumpolar Current (21,000 km in length) moves

perpetually eastward; it is the world's largest ocean current, transporting 130 million cubic meters of water per second - 100 times the flow of all the world's rivers

Spain

large, flat to dissected plateau surrounded by rugged hills; Pyrenees in north

Spratly Islands

flat

Sri Lanka

mostly low, flat to rolling plain; mountains in south-central interior

Sudan

generally flat, featureless plain; mountains in far south, northeast and west; desert dominates the north

Suriname

mostly rolling hills; narrow coastal plain with swamps

Svalbard

wild, rugged mountains; much of high land ice covered; west coast clear of ice about one-half of the year; fjords along west and north coasts

Swaziland

mostly mountains and hills; some moderately sloping plains

Sweden

mostly flat or gently rolling lowlands; mountains in west

Switzerland

mostly mountains (Alps in south, Jura in northwest) with a central plateau of rolling hills, plains, and large lakes

Syria

primarily semiarid and desert plateau; narrow coastal plain; mountains in west

Taiwan

eastern two-thirds mostly rugged mountains; flat to gently rolling plains in west

Tajikistan

Pamir and Alay Mountains dominate landscape; western Fergana Valley in north, Kofarnihon and Vakhsh Valleys in southwest

Tanzania

plains along coast; central plateau; highlands in north, south

Thailand

central plain; Khorat Plateau in the east; mountains elsewhere

Togo

gently rolling savanna in north; central hills; southern plateau; low coastal plain with extensive lagoons and marshes

Tokelau

low-lying coral atolls enclosing large lagoons

Tonga

most islands have limestone base formed from uplifted coral formation; others have limestone overlying volcanic base

Trinidad and Tobago

mostly plains with some hills and low mountains

Tromelin Island

low, flat, and sandy; likely volcanic

Tunisia

mountains in north; hot, dry central plain; semiarid south merges into the Sahara

Turkey

high central plateau (Anatolia); narrow coastal plain; several mountain ranges

Turkmenistan

flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes rising to mountains in the south; low mountains along border with Iran; borders Caspian Sea in west

Turks and Caicos Islands low, flat limestone; extensive marshes and mangrove swamps

Tuvalu

very low-lying and narrow coral atolls

Uganda

mostly plateau with rim of mountains

Ukraine

most of Ukraine consists of fertile plains (steppes) and plateaus, mountains being found only in the west (the Carpathians), and in the Crimean Peninsula in the extreme south

United Arab Emirates

flat, barren coastal plain merging into rolling sand dunes of vast desert wasteland; mountains in east

United Kingdom

mostly rugged hills and low mountains; level to rolling plains in east and southeast

United States

vast central plain, mountains in west, hills and low mountains in east; rugged mountains and broad river valleys in Alaska; rugged, volcanic topography in Hawaii

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

low and nearly level sandy coral islands with narrow fringing reefs that have developed at the top of submerged volcanic mountains, which in most cases rise steeply from the ocean floor

Uruguay

mostly rolling plains and low hills; fertile coastal lowland

Uzbekistan

mostly flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes; broad, flat intensely irrigated river valleys along course of Amu Darya, Syr Darya (Sirdaryo), and Zarafshon; Fergana Valley in east surrounded by mountainous Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan; shrinking Aral Sea in west

Vanuatu

mostly mountainous islands of volcanic origin; narrow coastal plains

Venezuela

Andes Mountains and Maracaibo Lowlands in northwest;
central plains (llanos); Guiana Highlands in southeast

Vietnam

low, flat delta in south and north; central highlands;
hilly, mountainous in far north and northwest

Virgin Islands

mostly hilly to rugged and mountainous with little
level land

Wake Island

atoll of three low coral islands, Peale, Wake, and
Wilkes, built up on an underwater volcano; central lagoon is
former
crater, islands are part of the rim

Wallis and Futuna

volcanic origin; low hills

West Bank

mostly rugged dissected upland, some vegetation in west,
but barren in east

Western Sahara

mostly low, flat desert with large areas of rocky or
sandy surfaces rising to small mountains in south and northeast

World

the greatest ocean depth is the Mariana Trench at 10,924 m in
the Pacific Ocean

Yemen

narrow coastal plain backed by flat-topped hills and rugged
mountains; dissected upland desert plains in center slope into the
desert interior of the Arabian Peninsula

Zambia

mostly high plateau with some hills and mountains

Zimbabwe

mostly high plateau with higher central plateau (high veld); mountains in east

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2127 Total fertility rate (children born/woman)

Afghanistan

6.69 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Albania

2.03 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Algeria

1.89 children born/woman (2006 est.)

American Samoa

3.16 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Andorra

1.3 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Angola

6.35 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Anguilla

1.73 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

2.24 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Argentina

2.16 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Armenia

1.33 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Aruba

1.79 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Australia

1.76 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Austria

1.36 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Azerbaijan

2.46 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Bahamas, The

2.18 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Bahrain

2.6 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Bangladesh

3.11 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Barbados

1.65 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Belarus

1.43 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Belgium

1.64 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Belize

3.6 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Benin

5.2 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Bermuda

1.89 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Bhutan

4.74 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Bolivia

2.85 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1.22 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Botswana

2.79 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Brazil

1.91 children born/woman (2006 est.)

British Virgin Islands

1.72 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Brunei

2.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Bulgaria

1.38 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Burkina Faso

6.47 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Burma

1.98 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Burundi

6.55 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Cambodia

3.37 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Cameroon

4.39 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Canada

1.61 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Cape Verde

3.38 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Cayman Islands

1.9 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Central African Republic

4.41 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Chad

6.25 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Chile

2 children born/woman (2006 est.)

China

1.73 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Christmas Island

NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NA

Colombia

2.54 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Comoros

5.03 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the 6.45 children born/woman
(2006 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

6.07 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Cook Islands

3.1 children born/woman (2001 census)

Costa Rica

2.24 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

4.5 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Croatia

1.4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Cuba

1.66 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Cyprus

1.82 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Czech Republic

1.21 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Denmark

1.74 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Djibouti

5.31 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Dominica

1.94 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Dominican Republic

2.83 children born/woman (2006 est.)

East Timor

3.53 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Ecuador

2.68 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Egypt

2.83 children born/woman (2006 est.)

El Salvador

3.12 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

4.55 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Eritrea

5.08 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Estonia

1.4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Ethiopia

5.22 children born/woman (2006 est.)

European Union

1.47 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA children born/woman

Faroe Islands

2.17 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Fiji

2.73 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Finland

1.73 children born/woman (2006 est.)

France

1.84 children born/woman (2006 est.)

French Guiana

2.98 children born/woman (2006 est.)

French Polynesia

2.01 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Gabon

4.74 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Gambia, The

5.3 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Gaza Strip

5.78 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Georgia

1.42 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Germany

1.39 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Ghana

3.99 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Gibraltar

1.65 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Greece

1.34 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Greenland

2.4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Grenada

2.34 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Guadeloupe

1.9 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Guam

2.58 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Guatemala

3.82 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Guernsey

1.39 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Guinea

5.79 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

4.86 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Guyana

2.04 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Haiti

4.94 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Honduras

3.59 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Hong Kong

0.95 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Hungary

1.32 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Iceland

1.92 children born/woman (2006 est.)

India

2.73 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Indonesia

2.4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Iran

1.8 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Iraq

4.18 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Ireland

1.86 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Isle of Man

1.65 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Israel

2.41 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Italy

1.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Jamaica

2.41 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Japan

1.4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Jersey

1.58 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Jordan

2.63 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Kazakhstan

1.89 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Kenya

4.91 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Kiribati

4.16 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Korea, North

2.1 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Korea, South

1.27 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Kuwait

2.91 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

2.69 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Laos

4.68 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Latvia

1.27 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Lebanon

1.9 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Lesotho

3.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Liberia

6.02 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Libya

3.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Liechtenstein

1.51 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Lithuania

1.2 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Luxembourg

1.78 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Macau

1.02 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Macedonia

1.57 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Madagascar

5.62 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Malawi

5.92 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Malaysia

3.04 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Maldives

4.9 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Mali

7.42 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Malta

1.5 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Marshall Islands

3.85 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Martinique

1.79 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Mauritania

5.86 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Mauritius

1.95 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Mayotte

5.79 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Mexico

2.42 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

3.16 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Moldova

1.85 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Monaco

1.76 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Mongolia

2.25 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Montserrat

1.77 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Morocco

2.68 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Mozambique

4.62 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Namibia

3.06 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Nauru

3.11 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Nepal

4.1 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Netherlands

1.66 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

1.99 children born/woman (2006 est.)

New Caledonia

2.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

New Zealand

1.79 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Nicaragua

2.75 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Niger

7.46 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Nigeria

5.49 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Niue

NA

Norfolk Island

NA

Northern Mariana Islands

1.24 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Norway

1.78 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Oman

5.77 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Pakistan

4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Palau

2.46 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Panama

2.68 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Papua New Guinea

3.88 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Paraguay

3.89 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Peru

2.51 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Philippines

3.11 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

NA

Poland

1.25 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Portugal

1.47 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Puerto Rico

1.75 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Qatar

2.81 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Reunion

2.45 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Romania

1.37 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Russia

1.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Rwanda

5.43 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Saint Helena

1.55 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

2.31 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Saint Lucia

2.18 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

2.01 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

1.83 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Samoa

2.94 children born/woman (2006 est.)

San Marino

1.34 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

5.62 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Saudi Arabia

4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Senegal

4.38 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Serbia

1.78 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Seychelles

1.74 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Sierra Leone

6.08 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Singapore

1.06 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Slovakia

1.33 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Slovenia

1.25 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Solomon Islands

3.91 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Somalia

6.76 children born/woman (2006 est.)

South Africa

2.2 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Spain

1.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Sri Lanka

1.84 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Sudan

4.72 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Suriname

2.32 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Svalbard

NA

Swaziland

3.53 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Sweden

1.66 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Switzerland

1.43 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Syria

3.4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Taiwan

1.57 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Tajikistan

4 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Tanzania

4.97 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Thailand

1.64 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Togo

4.96 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Tokelau

NA

Tonga

3 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

1.74 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Tunisia

1.74 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Turkey

1.92 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Turkmenistan

3.37 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

3.05 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Tuvalu

2.98 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Uganda

6.71 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Ukraine

1.17 children born/woman (2006 est.)

United Arab Emirates

2.88 children born/woman (2006 est.)

United Kingdom

1.66 children born/woman (2006 est.)

United States

2.09 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Uruguay

1.89 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Uzbekistan

2.91 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Vanuatu

2.7 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Venezuela

2.23 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Vietnam

1.91 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Virgin Islands

2.17 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Wallis and Futuna

NA children born/woman

West Bank

4.28 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Western Sahara

NA children born/woman

World

2.59 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Yemen

6.58 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Zambia

5.39 children born/woman (2006 est.)

Zimbabwe

3.13 children born/woman (2006 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Afghanistan
Islamic republic

Albania
emerging democracy

Algeria
republic

American Samoa
NA

Andorra
parliamentary democracy (since March 1993) that retains as its chiefs of state a coprincipality; the two princes are the president of France and bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain, who are represented locally by coprinces' representatives

Angola
republic; multiparty presidential regime

Anguilla
NA

Antarctica Antarctic Treaty Summary - the Antarctic Treaty, signed on 1 December 1959 and entered into force on 23 June 1961, establishes the legal framework for the management of Antarctica; the 28th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting was held in Stockholm, Sweden in June 2005; at these periodic meetings, decisions are made by consensus (not by vote) of all consultative member nations; at the end of 2005, there were 45 treaty member nations: 28 consultative and 17 non-consultative; consultative (decision-making) members include the seven nations that claim portions of Antarctica as national territory (some claims overlap) and 21 non-claimant nations; the US and Russia have reserved the right to make claims; the US does not recognize the claims of

others; Antarctica is administered through meetings of the consultative member nations; decisions from these meetings are carried out by these member nations (with respect to their own nationals and operations) in accordance with their own national laws; the years in parentheses indicate when a consultative member-nation acceded to the Treaty and when it was accepted as a consultative member, while no date indicates the country was an original 1959 treaty signatory; claimant nations are - Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, NZ, Norway, and the UK. Nonclaimant consultative nations are - Belgium, Brazil (1975/1983), Bulgaria (1978/1998) China (1983/1985), Ecuador (1987/1990), Finland (1984/1989), Germany (1979/1981), India (1983/1983), Italy (1981/1987), Japan, South Korea (1986/1989), Netherlands (1967/1990), Peru (1981/1989), Poland (1961/1977), Russia, South Africa, Spain (1982/1988), Sweden (1984/1988), Ukraine (1992/2004), Uruguay (1980/1985), and the US; non-consultative members, with year of accession in parentheses, are - Austria (1987), Canada (1988), Colombia (1989), Cuba (1984), Czech Republic (1962/1993), Denmark (1965), Estonia (2001), Greece (1987), Guatemala (1991), Hungary (1984), North Korea (1987), Papua New Guinea (1981), Romania (1971), Slovakia (1962/1993), Switzerland (1990), Turkey (1996), and Venezuela (1999); note - Czechoslovakia acceded to the Treaty in 1962 and separated into the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993; Article 1 - area to be used for peaceful purposes only; military activity, such as weapons testing, is prohibited, but military personnel and equipment may be used for scientific research or any other peaceful purpose; Article 2 - freedom of scientific investigation and cooperation shall continue; Article 3 - free exchange of information and personnel, cooperation with the UN and other international agencies; Article 4 - does not recognize, dispute, or establish territorial claims and no new claims shall be asserted while the treaty is in force; Article 5 - prohibits nuclear explosions or disposal of radioactive wastes; Article 6 - includes under the treaty all land and ice shelves south of 60

degrees 00 minutes south and reserves high seas rights; Article 7 - treaty-state observers have free access, including aerial observation, to any area and may inspect all stations, installations, and equipment; advance notice of all expeditions and of the introduction of military personnel must be given; Article 8 - allows for jurisdiction over observers and scientists by their own states; Article 9 - frequent consultative meetings take place among member nations; Article 10 - treaty states will discourage activities by any country in Antarctica that are contrary to the treaty; Article 11 - disputes to be settled peacefully by the parties concerned or, ultimately, by the ICJ; Articles 12, 13, 14 - deal with upholding, interpreting, and amending the treaty among involved nations; other agreements - some 200 recommendations adopted at treaty consultative meetings and ratified by governments include - Agreed Measures for Fauna and Flora (1964) which were later incorporated into the Environmental Protocol; Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (1972); Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980); a mineral resources agreement was signed in 1988 but remains unratified; the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty was signed 4 October 1991 and entered into force 14 January 1998; this agreement provides for the protection of the Antarctic environment through six specific annexes: 1) environmental impact assessment, 2) conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora, 3) waste disposal and waste management, 4) prevention of marine pollution, 5) area protection and management and 6) liability arising from environmental emergencies; it prohibits all activities relating to mineral resources except scientific research; a permanent Antarctic Treaty Secretariat was established in 2004 in Buenos Aires, Argentina

Antigua and Barbuda
constitutional parliamentary democracy

Argentina

republic

Armenia
republic

Aruba
parliamentary democracy

Australia
federal parliamentary democracy

Austria
federal republic

Azerbaijan
republic

Bahamas, The
constitutional parliamentary democracy

Bahrain
constitutional hereditary monarchy

Bangladesh
parliamentary democracy

Barbados
parliamentary democracy

Belarus
republic in name, although in fact a dictatorship

Belgium
federal parliamentary democracy under a constitutional
monarchy

Belize
parliamentary democracy

Benin
republic

Bermuda
parliamentary; self-governing territory

Bhutan
monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

Bolivia
republic

Bosnia and Herzegovina
emerging federal democratic republic

Botswana
parliamentary republic

Brazil
federative republic

British Virgin Islands
NA

Brunei
constitutional sultanate

Bulgaria
parliamentary democracy

Burkina Faso
parliamentary republic

Burma
military junta

Burundi
republic

Cambodia

multiparty democracy under a constitutional monarchy

Cameroon

republic; multiparty presidential regime

Canada

constitutional monarchy that is also a parliamentary
democracy and a federation

Cape Verde

republic

Cayman Islands

British crown colony

Central African Republic

republic

Chad

republic

Chile

republic

China

Communist state

Christmas Island

NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NA

Colombia

republic; executive branch dominates government structure

Comoros

republic

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
transitional government

Congo, Republic of the
republic

Cook Islands
self-governing parliamentary democracy

Costa Rica
democratic republic

Cote d'Ivoire
republic; multiparty presidential regime established
1960

Croatia
presidential/parliamentary democracy

Cuba
Communist state

Cyprus
republic
note: a separation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the
island began following the outbreak of communal strife in 1963;
this
separation was further solidified after the Turkish intervention in
July 1974 that followed a Greek junta-supported coup attempt
gave
the Turkish Cypriots de facto control in the north; Greek Cypriots
control the only internationally recognized government; on 15
November 1983 Turkish Cypriot "President" Rauf DENKTASH
declared

independence and the formation of a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (TRNC), which is recognized only by Turkey

Czech Republic
parliamentary democracy

Denmark
constitutional monarchy

Djibouti
republic

Dominica
parliamentary democracy

Dominican Republic
representative democracy

East Timor
republic

Ecuador
republic

Egypt
republic

El Salvador
republic

Equatorial Guinea
republic

Eritrea
transitional government
note: following a successful referendum on independence for the

Autonomous Region of Eritrea on 23-25 April 1993, a National Assembly, composed entirely of the People's Front for Democracy and

Justice or PFDJ, was established as a transitional legislature; a Constitutional Commission was also established to draft a constitution; ISAIAS Afworki was elected president by the transitional legislature; the constitution, ratified in May 1997, did not enter into effect, pending parliamentary and presidential elections; parliamentary elections had been scheduled in December

2001, but were postponed indefinitely; currently the sole legal party is the People's Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ)

Estonia
parliamentary republic

Ethiopia
federal republic

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
NA

Faroe Islands
NA

Fiji
republic

Finland
republic

France
republic

French Guiana
NA

French Polynesia

NA

Gabon

republic; multiparty presidential regime

Gambia, The

republic

Georgia

republic

Germany

federal republic

Ghana

constitutional democracy

Gibraltar

NA

Greece

parliamentary republic

Greenland

parliamentary democracy within a constitutional monarchy

Grenada

parliamentary democracy

Guadeloupe

NA

Guam

NA

Guatemala

constitutional democratic republic

Guernsey
NA

Guinea
republic

Guinea-Bissau
republic

Guyana
republic

Haiti
elected government

Holy See (Vatican City)
ecclesiastical

Honduras
democratic constitutional republic

Hong Kong
limited democracy

Hungary
parliamentary democracy

Iceland
constitutional republic

India
federal republic

Indonesia
republic

Iran
theocratic republic

Iraq
transitional democracy

Ireland
republic, parliamentary democracy

Isle of Man
parliamentary democracy

Israel
parliamentary democracy

Italy
republic

Jamaica
constitutional parliamentary democracy

Japan
constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary government

Jersey
NA

Jordan
constitutional monarchy

Kazakhstan
republic; authoritarian presidential rule, with little
power outside the executive branch

Kenya
republic

Kiribati
republic

Korea, North

Communist state one-man dictatorship

Korea, South
republic

Kuwait
constitutional hereditary emirate

Kyrgyzstan
republic

Laos
Communist state

Latvia
parliamentary democracy

Lebanon
republic

Lesotho
parliamentary constitutional monarchy

Liberia
republic

Libya
Jamahiriya (a state of the masses) in theory, governed by the
populace through local councils; in fact, a military dictatorship

Liechtenstein
constitutional monarchy

Lithuania
parliamentary democracy

Luxembourg
constitutional monarchy

Macau
limited democracy

Macedonia
parliamentary democracy

Madagascar
republic

Malawi
multiparty democracy

Malaysia
constitutional monarchy
note: nominally headed by paramount ruler and a bicameral Parliament
consisting of a nonelected upper house and an elected lower house;
all Peninsular Malaysian states have hereditary rulers except Melaka
and Pulau Pinang (Penang); those two states along with Sabah and Sarawak in East Malaysia have governors appointed by government;
powers of state governments are limited by federal constitution;
under terms of federation, Sabah and Sarawak retain certain constitutional prerogatives (e.g., right to maintain their own immigration controls); Sabah holds 25 seats in House of Representatives; Sarawak holds 28 seats in House of Representatives

Maldives
republic

Mali
republic

Malta
republic

Marshall Islands
constitutional government in free association with
the US; the Compact of Free Association entered into force 21
October 1986 and the Amended Compact entered into force in
May 2004

Martinique
NA

Mauritania
republic

Mauritius
parliamentary democracy

Mayotte
NA

Mexico
federal republic

Micronesia, Federated States of constitutional government in free
association with the US; the Compact of Free Association entered
into force 3 November 1986 and the Amended Compact entered
into force May 2004

Moldova
republic

Monaco
constitutional monarchy

Mongolia
mixed parliamentary/presidential

Montenegro
republic

Montserrat
NA

Morocco
constitutional monarchy

Mozambique
republic

Namibia
republic

Nauru
republic

Nepal
parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy

Netherlands
constitutional monarchy

Netherlands Antilles
parliamentary

New Caledonia
NA

New Zealand
parliamentary democracy

Nicaragua
republic

Niger
republic

Nigeria
federal republic

Niue
self-governing parliamentary democracy

Norfolk Island
NA

Northern Mariana Islands commonwealth; self-governing with locally elected governor, lieutenant governor, and legislature

Norway
constitutional monarchy

Oman
monarchy

Pakistan
federal republic

Palau
constitutional government in free association with the US; the Compact of Free Association entered into force 1 October 1994

Panama
constitutional democracy

Papua New Guinea
constitutional parliamentary democracy

Paraguay
constitutional republic

Peru
constitutional republic

Philippines

republic

Pitcairn Islands

NA

Poland

republic

Portugal

parliamentary democracy

Puerto Rico

commonwealth

Qatar

traditional emirate

Reunion

NA

Romania

republic

Russia

federation

Rwanda

republic; presidential, multiparty system

Saint Helena

NA

Saint Kitts and Nevis

parliamentary democracy

Saint Lucia

parliamentary democracy

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

NA

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

parliamentary democracy

Samoa

mix of parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy

San Marino

independent republic

Sao Tome and Principe

republic

Saudi Arabia

monarchy

Senegal

republic

Serbia

republic

Seychelles

republic

Sierra Leone

constitutional democracy

Singapore

parliamentary republic

Slovakia

parliamentary democracy

Slovenia

parliamentary republic

Solomon Islands
parliamentary democracy

Somalia
no permanent national government; transitional,
parliamentary federal government

South Africa
republic

Spain
parliamentary monarchy

Sri Lanka
republic

Sudan
Government of National Unity (GNU) - the National Congress
Party (NCP) and Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)
formed a
power-sharing government under the 2005 Comprehensive Peace
Agreement (CPA); the NCP, which came to power by military coup
in
1989, is the majority partner; the agreement stipulates national
elections for the 2008 - 2009 timeframe.

Suriname
constitutional democracy

Svalbard
NA

Swaziland
monarchy

Sweden
constitutional monarchy

Switzerland

formally a confederation, but similar in structure to a federal republic

Syria

republic under an authoritarian, military-dominated regime

Taiwan

multiparty democracy

Tajikistan

republic

Tanzania

republic

Thailand

constitutional monarchy

Togo

republic under transition to multiparty democratic rule

Tokelau

NA

Tonga

constitutional monarchy

Trinidad and Tobago

parliamentary democracy

Tunisia

republic

Turkey

republican parliamentary democracy

Turkmenistan

republic; authoritarian presidential rule, with little power outside the executive branch

Turks and Caicos Islands
NA

Tuvalu
constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy

Uganda
republic

Ukraine
republic

United Arab Emirates
federation with specified powers delegated to the UAE federal government and other powers reserved to member emirates

United Kingdom
constitutional monarchy

United States
Constitution-based federal republic; strong democratic tradition

Uruguay
constitutional republic

Uzbekistan
republic; authoritarian presidential rule, with little power outside the executive branch

Vanuatu
parliamentary republic

Venezuela
federal republic

Vietnam
Communist state

Virgin Islands
NA

Wallis and Futuna
NA

Western Sahara
legal status of territory and issue of sovereignty
unresolved; territory contested by Morocco and Polisario Front
(Popular Front for the Liberation of the Saguia el Hamra and Rio
de
Oro), which in February 1976 formally proclaimed a
government-in-exile of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
(SADR),
led by President Mohamed ABDELAZIZ; territory partitioned
between
Morocco and Mauritania in April 1976, with Morocco acquiring
northern two-thirds; Mauritania, under pressure from Polisario
guerrillas, abandoned all claims to its portion in August 1979;
Morocco moved to occupy that sector shortly thereafter and has
since
asserted administrative control; the Polisario's government-in-exile
was seated as an Organization of African Unity (OAU) member in
1984;
guerrilla activities continued sporadically, until a UN-monitored
cease-fire was implemented 6 September 1991

Yemen
republic

Zambia
republic

Zimbabwe
parliamentary democracy

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2129 Unemployment rate (%)

Afghanistan
40% (2005 est.)

Albania
14.3% official rate, but may exceed 30% (2005 est.)

Algeria
17.1% (2005 est.)

American Samoa
29.8% (2005)

Andorra
0% (1996 est.)

Angola
extensive unemployment and underemployment affecting more
than half the population (2001 est.)

Anguilla
8% (2002)

Antigua and Barbuda

11% (2001 est.)

Argentina

11.6% (2005 est.)

Armenia

31.6% (2004 est.)

Aruba

6.9% (2005 est.)

Australia

5.1% (2005 est.)

Austria

5.2% (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

1.1% official rate (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The

10.2% (2005 est.)

Bahrain

15% (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

2.5% (includes underemployment) (2005 est.)

Barbados

10.7% (2003 est.)

Belarus

1.6% officially registered unemployed; large number of underemployed workers (2005)

Belgium

8.4% (2005 est.)

Belize

12.9% (2003)

Benin

NA%

Bermuda

2.1% (2004 est.)

Bhutan

NA%

Bolivia

8% in urban areas; widespread underemployment (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina 45.5% official rate; grey economy may reduce actual unemployment to 25-30% (31 December 2004 est.)

Botswana

23.8% (2004)

Brazil

9.8% (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

3.6% (1997)

Brunei

4.8% (2004)

Bulgaria

9.9% (2005)

Burkina Faso

NA%

Burma

5% (2005 est.)

Burundi

NA%

Cambodia

2.5% (2000 est.)

Cameroon

30% (2001 est.)

Canada

6.8% (2005 est.)

Cape Verde

21% (2000 est.)

Cayman Islands

4.4% (2004)

Central African Republic

8% (23% for Bangui) (2001 est.)

Chad

NA%

Chile

8.1% (2005 est.)

China

9% official registered unemployment in urban areas in 2004;
substantial unemployment and underemployment in rural areas;
an official Chinese journal estimated overall unemployment
(including rural areas) for 2003 at 20% (2005 est.)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

60% (2000 est.)

Colombia

11.8% (2005 est.)

Comoros

20% (1996 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
NA%

Congo, Republic of the
NA%

Cook Islands

13.1% (2005)

Costa Rica

6.6% (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

13% in urban areas (1998)

Croatia

18% official rate; labor force surveys indicate unemployment
around 14% (2005 est.)

Cuba

1.9% (2005 est.)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: 4% (2005 est.); north Cyprus: 5.6% (2004
est.)

Czech Republic

7.9% (2005)

Denmark

5.7% (2005 est.)

Djibouti

50% (2004 est.)

Dominica

23% (2000 est.)

Dominican Republic

17% (2005 est.)

East Timor

50% estimated; note - unemployment in urban areas reached 20%; data do not include underemployed (2001 est.)

Ecuador

10.7% official rate; but underemployment of 47% (2005 est.)

Egypt

9.5% (2005 est.)

El Salvador

6.5% official rate; but the economy has much underemployment (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

30% (1998 est.)

Eritrea

NA%

Estonia

7.8% (2005)

Ethiopia

NA%

European Union

9.4% (2005 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) full employment; labor shortage
(2001)

Faroe Islands

1% (October 2000)

Fiji

7.6% (1999)

Finland

8.4% (2005 est.)

France

9.9% (2005 est.)

French Guiana

19.2% (December 2003)

French Polynesia

11.8% (1994)

Gabon

21% (1997 est.)

Gambia, The

NA%

Gaza Strip

31% (includes West Bank) (January-September 2005 avg.)

Georgia

12.6% (2004 est.)

Germany

11.7% (2005 est.)

Ghana

20% (1997 est.)

Gibraltar

2% (2001 est.)

Greece

9.9% (2005 est.)

Greenland

10% (2000 est.)

Grenada

12.5% (2000)

Guadeloupe

26.9% (2003)

Guam

11.4% (2002 est.)

Guatemala

7.5% (2003 est.)

Guernsey

0.5% (1999 est.)

Guinea

NA%

Guinea-Bissau

NA%

Guyana

9.1% (understated) (2000)

Haiti

widespread unemployment and underemployment; more than

two-thirds of the labor force do not have formal jobs (2002 est.)

Honduras

28% (2005 est.)

Hong Kong

5.5% (2005 est.)

Hungary

7.2% (2005)

Iceland

2.1% (2005 est.)

India

8.9% (2005 est.)

Indonesia

11.8% (2005 est.)

Iran

11.2% (2004 est.)

Iraq

25% to 30% (2005 est.)

Ireland

4.3% (2005 est.)

Isle of Man

0.6% (2004 est.)

Israel

9% (2005 est.)

Italy

7.7% (2005 est.)

Jamaica

11.5% (2005 est.)

Japan

4.4% (2005 est.)

Jersey

0.9% (2004 est.)

Jordan

12.5% official rate; unofficial rate is approximately 30%
(2004 est.)

Kazakhstan

8.1% (2005 est.)

Kenya

40% (2001 est.)

Kiribati

2% official rate; underemployment 70% (1992 est.)

Korea, North

NA%

Korea, South

3.7% (2005 est.)

Kuwait

2.2% (2004 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

18% (2004 est.)

Laos

2.4% (2005 est.)

Latvia

7.5% (2005 est.)

Lebanon

18% (1997 est.)

Lesotho

45% (2002)

Liberia

85% (2003 est.)

Libya

30% (2004 est.)

Liechtenstein

1.3% (September 2002)

Lithuania

8.2% (2005)

Luxembourg

4.5% (2005 est.)

Macau

4.1% (3rd Quarter 2005)

Macedonia

37.3% (2005 est.)

Malawi

NA%

Malaysia

3.6% (2005 est.)

Maldives

NEGL% (2003 est.)

Mali

14.6% (2001 est.)

Malta

7.8% (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands

30.9% (2000 est.)

Martinique

27.2% (1998)

Mauritania

20% (2004 est.)

Mauritius

9.6% (2005 est.)

Mayotte

32.8% (2003)

Mexico

3.6% plus underemployment of perhaps 25% (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

22% (2000 est.)

Moldova

8%; note - roughly 25% of working age Moldovans are employed abroad (2002 est.)

Monaco

22% (1999)

Mongolia

6.7% (2003)

Montenegro

27.7% (2005)

Montserrat

6% (1998 est.)

Morocco

11% (2005 est.)

Mozambique

21% (1997 est.)

Namibia

35% (1998)

Nauru

90% (2004 est.)

Nepal

42% (2004 est.)

Netherlands

6.6% (2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

17% (2002 est.)

New Caledonia

17.1% (2004)

New Zealand

3.7% (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

5.6% plus underemployment of 46.5% (2005 est.)

Niger

NA%

Nigeria

2.9% (2005 est.)

Niue

12% NA%

Norfolk Island

0%

Northern Mariana Islands

3.9% NA%

Norway

4.6% (2005 est.)

Oman

15% (2004 est.)

Pakistan

6.6% plus substantial underemployment (2005 est.)

Palau

4.2% (2005 est.)

Panama

9.8% (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

2.8% up to 80% in urban areas (2004)

Paraguay

16% (2005 est.)

Peru

7.6% in metropolitan Lima; widespread underemployment (2005 est.)

Philippines

8.7% (2005 est.)

Poland

18.2% (2005 est.)

Portugal

7.6% (2005 est.)

Puerto Rico

12% (2002)

Qatar

2.7% (2001)

Reunion

31% (2002)

Romania

7.7% (2005 est.)

Russia

7.6% plus considerable underemployment (2005 est.)

Rwanda

NA%

Saint Helena

14% (1998 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

4.5% (1997)

Saint Lucia

20% (2003 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

10.3% (1999)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

15% (2001 est.)

Samoa

NA%

San Marino

2.6% (2001)

Sao Tome and Principe

NA%

Saudi Arabia

13% among Saudi males only (local bank estimate; some estimates range as high as 25%) (2004 est.)

Senegal

48%; note - urban youth 40% (2001 est.)

Serbia

31.6%

note: unemployment is approximately 50% in Kosovo (2005 est.)

Seychelles

NA%

Sierra Leone

NA%

Singapore

3.1% (2005 est.)

Slovakia

16.4% (2005 est.)

Slovenia

6.3% (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands
NA%

Somalia
NA%

South Africa
26.6% (2005 est.)

Spain
9.2% (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka
7.7% (2005 est.)

Sudan
18.7% (2002 est.)

Suriname
9.5% (2004)

Swaziland
40% (2005 est.)

Sweden
5.8% (2005 est.)

Switzerland
3.8% (2005 est.)

Syria
12.3% (2004 est.)

Taiwan
4.1% (2005 est.)

Tajikistan
12% (2004 est.)

Tanzania

NA%

Thailand

1.8% (2005 est.)

Togo

NA%

Tokelau

NA%

Tonga

13% (FY03/04 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

8% (2005 est.)

Tunisia

14.2% (2005 est.)

Turkey

10.2% plus underemployment of 4% (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

60% (2004 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

10% (1997 est.)

Tuvalu

NA%

Uganda

NA%

Ukraine

3.1% officially registered; large number of unregistered or

underemployed workers; the International Labor Organization calculates that Ukraine's real unemployment level is around 9-10% (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates
2.4% (2001)

United Kingdom
4.7% (2005 est.)

United States
5.1% (2005 est.)

Uruguay
12.2% (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan
0.7% officially, plus another 20% underemployed (2005 est.)

Vanuatu
1.7% NA%

Venezuela
12.2% (2005 est.)

Vietnam
2.4% (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands
6.2% (2004)

Wallis and Futuna
15.2% NA%

West Bank
19.9% (includes Gaza Strip) (January-September 2005)

Western Sahara

NA%

World

30% combined unemployment and underemployment in many
non-industrialized countries; developed countries typically
4%-12%
unemployment

Yemen

35% (2003 est.)

Zambia

50% (2000 est.)

Zimbabwe

80% (2005 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2137 Military - note

Akrotiri

Akrotiri has a full RAF base, Headquarters for British
Forces on Cyprus, and Episkopi Support Unit

American Samoa

defense is the responsibility of the US

Andorra

defense is the responsibility of France and Spain

Anguilla

defense is the responsibility of the UK

Antarctica

the Antarctic Treaty prohibits any measures of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, or the testing of any type of weapon; it permits the use of military personnel or equipment for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes

Argentina

the Argentine military is a well-organized force constrained by the country's prolonged economic hardship; the country has recently experienced a strong recovery, and the military is now implementing "Plan 2000," aimed at making the ground forces lighter and more responsive (2005)

Aruba

defense is the responsibility of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

defense is the responsibility of Australia; periodic visits by the Royal Australian Navy and Royal Australian Air Force

Baker Island

defense is the responsibility of the US; visited annually by the US Coast Guard

Barbados

the Royal Barbados Defense Force includes a land-based Troop Command and a small Coast Guard; the primary role of the land

element is to defend the island against external aggression; the Command consists of a single, part-time battalion with a small regular cadre that is deployed throughout the island; it increasingly supports the police in patrolling the coastline to prevent smuggling and other illicit activities (2005)

Bassas da India

defense is the responsibility of France

Bermuda

defense is the responsibility of the UK

Bouvet Island

defense is the responsibility of Norway

British Indian Ocean Territory

defense is the responsibility of the

UK; the US lease on Diego Garcia expires in 2016

British Virgin Islands

defense is the responsibility of the UK

Cayman Islands

defense is the responsibility of the UK

Christmas Island

defense is the responsibility of Australia

Clipperton Island

defense is the responsibility of France

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

defense is the responsibility of Australia;

the territory has a five-person police force

Cook Islands

defense is the responsibility of New Zealand, in

consultation with the Cook Islands and at its request

Coral Sea Islands

defense is the responsibility of Australia;
visited regularly by the Royal Australian Navy; Australia has
control over the activities of visitors

Cuba

Moscow, for decades the key military supporter and supplier of
Cuba, cut off almost all military aid by 1993

Dhekelia

includes Dhekelia Garrison and Ayios Nikolaos Station
connected by a roadway

Europa Island

defense is the responsibility of France

European Union

In November 2004, the European Union heads of
government signed a "Treaty Establishing a Constitution for
Europe"

that offers possibilities - with some limits - for increased defense
and security cooperation. If ratified, in a process that may take
some two years, this treaty will in effect make operational the
European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) approved in the
2000

Nice Treaty. Despite limits of cooperation for some EU members,
development of a European military planning unit is likely to
continue. So is creation of a rapid-reaction military force and a
humanitarian aid system, which the planning unit will support.
France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Italy
continue to press for wider coordination. The five-nation
Eurocorps

- created in 1992 by France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, and
Luxembourg

- has already deployed troops and police on peacekeeping missions to

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, and the Democratic Republic of

Congo and assumed command of the International Security Assistance

Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan in August 2004. Eurocorps directly commands the 5,000-man Franco-German Brigade, the Multinational

Command Support Brigade, and EUFOR, which took over from SFOR in

Bosnia in December 2004. Other troop contributions are under national command - commitments to provide 67,100 troops were made at

the Helsinki EU session in 2000. Some 56,000 EU troops were actually

deployed in 2003. In August 2004, the new European Defense Agency,

tasked with promoting cooperative European defense capabilities, began operations. In November 2004, the EU Council of Ministers formally committed to creating thirteen 1,500-man "battle groups" by

the end of 2007, to respond to international crises on a rotating basis. Twenty-two of the EU's 25 nations have agreed to supply troops. France, Italy, and the UK are to form the first three battle groups in 2005, with Spain to follow. In May 2005, Norway, Sweden,

and Finland agreed to establish one of the battle groups, possibly to include Estonian forces. The remaining groups are to be formed by

2007. (2005)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) defense is the responsibility of the UK

Faroe Islands

defense is the responsibility of Denmark

French Guiana

defense is the responsibility of France

French Polynesia

defense is the responsibility of France

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

defense is the responsibility of
France

Georgia

a CIS peacekeeping force of Russian troops is deployed in the Abkhazia region of Georgia together with a UN military observer

group; a Russian peacekeeping battalion is deployed in South Ossetia

Gibraltar

defense is the responsibility of the UK; the last British regular infantry forces left Gibraltar in 1992, replaced by the Royal Gibraltar Regiment

Glorioso Islands

defense is the responsibility of France

Greenland

defense is the responsibility of Denmark

Guadeloupe

defense is the responsibility of France

Guam

defense is the responsibility of the US

Guernsey

defense is the responsibility of the UK

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

defense is the responsibility of

Australia; Australia conducts fisheries patrols

Holy See (Vatican City) defense is the responsibility of Italy; ceremonial and limited security duties performed by Pontifical Swiss Guard

Hong Kong

defense is the responsibility of China

Howland Island

defense is the responsibility of the US; visited

annually by the US Coast Guard

Iceland

under a 1951 bilateral agreement, Iceland's defense was provided by a US-manned Icelandic Defense Force (IDF) headquartered

in Keflavik; in October 2006, all US military forces in Iceland were withdrawn; nonetheless, the US and Iceland signed a Joint Understanding to strengthen their bilateral defense relationship, including regular security consultations, military communications in

the event of national emergencies, annual bilateral exercises on Icelandic territory, and future bilateral and NATO support to four Iceland Air Defense System (IADS) radar sites

Iles Eparses

defense is the responsibility of France

Isle of Man

defense is the responsibility of the UK

Jan Mayen

defense is the responsibility of Norway

Jarvis Island

defense is the responsibility of the US; visited annually by the US Coast Guard

Jersey

defense is the responsibility of the UK

Johnston Atoll

defense is the responsibility of the US

Juan de Nova Island

defense is the responsibility of France

Kingman Reef

defense is the responsibility of the US

Kiribati

Kiribati does not have military forces; defense assistance is provided by Australia and NZ

Laos

Laos is one of the world's least developed countries; the Lao People's Armed Forces are small, poorly funded, and ineffectively resourced; there is little political will to allocate sparse funding to the military, and the armed forces' gradual degradation is likely to continue; the massive drug production and trafficking industry centered in the Golden Triangle makes Laos an important narcotics transit country, and armed Wa and Chinese smugglers are active on the Lao-Burma border (2005)

Lesotho

the Lesotho Government in 1999 began an open debate on the

future structure, size, and role of the armed forces, especially considering the Lesotho Defense Force's (LDF) history of intervening in political affairs

Liechtenstein

defense is the responsibility of Switzerland

Macau

defense is the responsibility of China

Marshall Islands

defense is the responsibility of the US

Martinique

defense is the responsibility of France

Mayotte

defense is the responsibility of France; small contingent of French forces stationed on the island

Micronesia, Federated States of

defense is the responsibility of the US

Midway Islands

defense is the responsibility of the US

Monaco

defense is the responsibility of France; the Palace Guard performs ceremonial duties (2003)

Montenegro

Montenegrin plans call for the establishment of a fully professional armed forces

Montserrat

defense is the responsibility of the UK

Nauru

Nauru maintains no defense forces; under an informal agreement, defense is the responsibility of Australia

Navassa Island

defense is the responsibility of the US

Netherlands Antilles defense is the responsibility of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

New Caledonia

defense is the responsibility of France

Niue

defense is the responsibility of New Zealand

Norfolk Island

defense is the responsibility of Australia

Northern Mariana Islands

defense is the responsibility of the US

Palau

defense is the responsibility of the US; under a Compact of Free Association between Palau and the US, the US military is granted access to the islands for 50 years, but it has not stationed any military forces there (2005)

Palmyra Atoll

defense is the responsibility of the US

Panama

on 10 February 1990, the government of then President ENDARA abolished Panama's military and reformed the security apparatus by

creating the Panamanian Public Forces; in October 1994, Panama's Legislative Assembly approved a constitutional amendment prohibiting the creation of a standing military force, but allowing the temporary establishment of special police units to counter acts of "external aggression"

Paracel Islands
occupied by China

Pitcairn Islands
defense is the responsibility of the UK

Puerto Rico
defense is the responsibility of the US

Reunion
defense is the responsibility of France

Saint Helena
defense is the responsibility of the UK

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
defense is the responsibility of France

Samoa
Samoa has no formal defense structure or regular armed forces; informal defense ties exist with NZ, which is required to consider any Samoan request for assistance under the 1962 Treaty of Friendship

San Marino
defense is the responsibility of Italy

Sao Tome and Principe
Sao Tome and Principe's army is a tiny force with almost no resources at its disposal and would be wholly

ineffective operating unilaterally; infantry equipment is considered simple to operate and maintain but may require refurbishment or replacement after 25 years in tropical climates; poor pay and conditions have been a problem in the past, as has alleged nepotism

in the promotion of officers, as reflected in the 1995 and 2003 coups; these issues are being addressed with foreign assistance as initial steps towards the improvement of the army and its focus on realistic security concerns; command is exercised from the president, through the Minister of Defense, to the Chief of the Armed Forces staff (2005)

South Africa

with the end of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule, former military, black homelands forces, and ex-opposition forces were integrated into the South African National

Defense Force (SANDF); as of 2003 the integration process was considered complete

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

defense is the responsibility of the UK

Spratly Islands

Spratly Islands consist of more than 100 small islands or reefs, of which about 45 are claimed and occupied by China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam

Svalbard

demilitarized by treaty on 9 February 1920

Tokelau

defense is the responsibility of New Zealand

Tromelin Island

defense is the responsibility of France

Turkey

in the early 1990s, the Turkish Land Force was a large but badly equipped infantry force; there were 14 infantry divisions, but

only one was mechanized, and out of 16 infantry brigades, only six

were mechanized; the overhaul that has taken place since has produced highly mobile forces with greatly enhanced firepower in accordance with NATO's new strategic concept (2005)

Turks and Caicos Islands

defense is the responsibility of the UK

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges defense is the responsibility of the US

Virgin Islands

defense is the responsibility of the US

Wake Island

defense is the responsibility of the US; launch support facility is part of the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site (RTS) administered by US Army Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC)

Wallis and Futuna

defense is the responsibility of France

Yemen

a Coast Guard was established in 2002

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Tromelin Island
important meteorological station

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2140 Government - note

French Polynesia
under certain acts of France, French Polynesia has
acquired autonomy in all areas except those relating to police and
justice, monetary policy, tertiary education, immigration, and
defense and foreign affairs; the duties of its president are
fashioned after those of the French prime minister

Malawi
the executive exerts considerable influence over the
legislature

Solomon Islands
June 2003 Prime Minister Sir Allan KEMAKEZA sought
the intervention of Australia to aid in restoring order; parliament
approved the request for intervention in July 2003; troops from
Australia, NZ, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Tonga arrived 24 July
2003; by 2006, the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon
Islands (RAMSI) had been scaled back to 259 police officers and
20
military, in addition to civilian technical advisers; in response to
rioting that broke out in mid-April 2006, Australia dispatched an
additional 220 troops and 70 police officers to help restore order

Somalia

although an interim government was created in 2004, other regional and local governing bodies continue to exist and control various cities and regions of the country, including the self-declared Republic of Somaliland in northwestern Somalia, the semi-autonomous State of Puntland in northeastern Somalia, and traditional clan and faction strongholds

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@2142 Country name

Afghanistan

conventional long form: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

conventional short form: Afghanistan

local long form: Jomhuri-ye Eslami-ye Afghanistan

local short form: Afghanistan

former: Republic of Afghanistan

Akrotiri

conventional long form: Akrotiri Sovereign Base Area

conventional short form: Akrotiri

Albania

conventional long form: Republic of Albania

conventional short form: Albania

local long form: Republika e Shqiperise

local short form: Shqiperia

former: People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Algeria

conventional long form: People's Democratic Republic of
Algeria

conventional short form: Algeria

local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Jaza'iriyah ad Dimuqratiyah ash
Sha'biyah

local short form: Al Jaza'ir

American Samoa

conventional long form: Territory of American Samoa

conventional short form: American Samoa

abbreviation: AS

Andorra

conventional long form: Principality of Andorra

conventional short form: Andorra

local long form: Principat d'Andorra

local short form: Andorra

Angola

conventional long form: Republic of Angola

conventional short form: Angola

local long form: Republica de Angola

local short form: Angola

former: People's Republic of Angola

Anguilla

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Anguilla

Antarctica

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Antarctica

Antigua and Barbuda

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Antigua and Barbuda

Argentina

conventional long form: Argentine Republic

conventional short form: Argentina

local long form: Republica Argentina

local short form: Argentina

Armenia

conventional long form: Republic of Armenia

conventional short form: Armenia

local long form: Hayastani Hanrapetut'yun

local short form: Hayastan

former: Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic; Armenian Republic

Aruba

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Aruba

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

conventional long form: Territory of

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

conventional short form: Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Australia

conventional long form: Commonwealth of Australia

conventional short form: Australia

Austria

conventional long form: Republic of Austria

conventional short form: Austria

local long form: Republik Oesterreich

local short form: Oesterreich

Azerbaijan

conventional long form: Republic of Azerbaijan

conventional short form: Azerbaijan
local long form: Azarbaycan Respublikasi
local short form: Azarbaycan
former: Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic

Bahamas, The
conventional long form: Commonwealth of The Bahamas
conventional short form: The Bahamas

Bahrain
conventional long form: Kingdom of Bahrain
conventional short form: Bahrain
local long form: Mamlakat al Bahrayn
local short form: Al Bahrayn
former: Dilmun

Baker Island
conventional long form: none
conventional short form: Baker Island

Bangladesh
conventional long form: People's Republic of Bangladesh
conventional short form: Bangladesh
local long form: Gana Prajatantri Banladesh
local short form: Banladesh
former: East Bengal, East Pakistan

Barbados
conventional long form: none
conventional short form: Barbados

Bassas da India
conventional long form: none
conventional short form: Bassas da India

Belarus

conventional long form: Republic of Belarus

conventional short form: Belarus

local long form: Respublika Byelarus'

local short form: Byelarus'

former: Belorussian (Byelorussian) Soviet Socialist Republic

Belgium

conventional long form: Kingdom of Belgium

conventional short form: Belgium

local long form: Royaume de Belgique/Koninkrijk België

local short form: Belgique/Belgie

Belize

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Belize

former: British Honduras

Benin

conventional long form: Republic of Benin

conventional short form: Benin

local long form: République du Bénin

local short form: Benin

former: Dahomey

Bermuda

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Bermuda

former: Somers Islands

Bhutan

conventional long form: Kingdom of Bhutan

conventional short form: Bhutan

local long form: Druk Gyalkhap

local short form: Druk Yul

Bolivia

conventional long form: Republic of Bolivia

conventional short form: Bolivia

local long form: Republica de Bolivia

local short form: Bolivia

Bosnia and Herzegovina conventional long form: none
conventional short form: Bosnia and Herzegovina local long form:
none local short form: Bosna i Hercegovina former: People's
Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Socialist Republic of Bosnia
and Herzegovina

Botswana

conventional long form: Republic of Botswana

conventional short form: Botswana

local long form: Republic of Botswana

local short form: Botswana

former: Bechuanaland

Bouvet Island

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Bouvet Island

Brazil

conventional long form: Federative Republic of Brazil

conventional short form: Brazil

local long form: Republica Federativa do Brasil

local short form: Brasil

British Indian Ocean Territory

conventional long form: British

Indian Ocean Territory

conventional short form: none

abbreviation: BIOT

British Virgin Islands

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: British Virgin Islands

abbreviation: BVI

Brunei

conventional long form: Negara Brunei Darussalam

conventional short form: Brunei

local long form: Negara Brunei Darussalam

local short form: Brunei

Bulgaria

conventional long form: Republic of Bulgaria

conventional short form: Bulgaria

local long form: Republika Balgariya

local short form: Balgariya

Burkina Faso

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Burkina Faso

local long form: none

local short form: Burkina Faso

former: Upper Volta, Republic of Upper Volta

Burma

conventional long form: Union of Burma

conventional short form: Burma

local long form: Pyidaungzu Myanma Naingngandaw (translated by the

US Government as Union of Myanma and by the Burmese as Union of

Myanmar)

local short form: Myanma Naingngandaw

former: Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma

note: since 1989 the military authorities in Burma have promoted the

name Myanmar as a conventional name for their state; this

decision

was not approved by any sitting legislature in Burma, and the US Government did not adopt the name, which is a derivative of the Burmese short-form name Myanma Naingngandaw

Burundi

conventional long form: Republic of Burundi

conventional short form: Burundi

local long form: Republique du Burundi/Republika y'u Burundi

local short form: Burundi

former: Urundi

Cambodia

conventional long form: Kingdom of Cambodia

conventional short form: Cambodia

local long form: Preahreacheanachakr Kampuchea (phonetic pronunciation)

local short form: Kampuchea

former: Kingdom of Cambodia, Khmer Republic, Democratic Kampuchea,

People's Republic of Kampuchea, State of Cambodia

Cameroon

conventional long form: Republic of Cameroon

conventional short form: Cameroon

local long form: Republique du Cameroun/Republic of Cameroon

local short form: Cameroun/Cameroon

former: French Cameroon, British Cameroon, Federal Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Cameroon

Canada

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Canada

Cape Verde

conventional long form: Republic of Cape Verde

conventional short form: Cape Verde
local long form: Republica de Cabo Verde
local short form: Cabo Verde

Cayman Islands
conventional long form: none
conventional short form: Cayman Islands

Central African Republic
conventional long form: Central African
Republic
conventional short form: none
local long form: Republique Centrafricaine
local short form: none
former: Ubangi-Shari, Central African Empire
abbreviation: CAR

Chad
conventional long form: Republic of Chad
conventional short form: Chad
local long form: Republique du Tchad/Jumhuriyat Tshad
local short form: Tchad/Tshad

Chile
conventional long form: Republic of Chile
conventional short form: Chile
local long form: Republica de Chile
local short form: Chile

China
conventional long form: People's Republic of China
conventional short form: China
local long form: Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo
local short form: Zhongguo
abbreviation: PRC

Christmas Island

conventional long form: Territory of Christmas Island

conventional short form: Christmas Island

Clipperton Island conventional long form: none conventional short form: Clipperton Island local long form: none local short form: Ile Clipperton former: sometimes called Ile de la Passion

Cocos (Keeling) Islands conventional long form: Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands conventional short form: Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Colombia

conventional long form: Republic of Colombia

conventional short form: Colombia

local long form: Republica de Colombia

local short form: Colombia

Comoros

conventional long form: Union of the Comoros

conventional short form: Comoros

local long form: Union des Comores

local short form: Comores

Congo, Democratic Republic of the conventional long form: Democratic Republic of the Congo conventional short form: none local long form: Republique Democratique du Congo local short form: none former: Congo Free State, Belgian Congo, Congo/Leopoldville, Congo/Kinshasa, Zaire abbreviation: DRC

Congo, Republic of the conventional long form: Republic of the Congo conventional short form: Congo (Brazzaville) local long form: Republique du Congo local short form: none former: Middle Congo, Congo/Brazzaville, Congo

Cook Islands

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Cook Islands

former: Harvey Islands

Coral Sea Islands

conventional long form: Coral Sea Islands Territory

conventional short form: Coral Sea Islands

Costa Rica

conventional long form: Republic of Costa Rica

conventional short form: Costa Rica

local long form: Republica de Costa Rica

local short form: Costa Rica

Cote d'Ivoire

conventional long form: Republic of Cote d'Ivoire

conventional short form: Cote d'Ivoire

local long form: Republique de Cote d'Ivoire

local short form: Cote d'Ivoire

former: Ivory Coast

Croatia

conventional long form: Republic of Croatia

conventional short form: Croatia

local long form: Republika Hrvatska

local short form: Hrvatska

former: People's Republic of Croatia, Socialist Republic of Croatia

Cuba

conventional long form: Republic of Cuba

conventional short form: Cuba

local long form: Republica de Cuba

local short form: Cuba

Cyprus

conventional long form: Republic of Cyprus

conventional short form: Cyprus

local long form: Kypriaki Dimokratia/Kibris Cumhuriyeti

local short form: Kypros/Kibris

note: the Turkish Cypriot community (north Cyprus) refers to itself as the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (TRNC)

Czech Republic

conventional long form: Czech Republic

conventional short form: Czech Republic

local long form: Ceska Republika

local short form: Cesko

Denmark

conventional long form: Kingdom of Denmark

conventional short form: Denmark

local long form: Kongeriget Danmark

local short form: Danmark

Dhekelia

conventional long form: Dhekelia Sovereign Base Area

conventional short form: Dhekelia

Djibouti

conventional long form: Republic of Djibouti

conventional short form: Djibouti

local long form: Republique de Djibouti/Jumhuriyat Jibuti

local short form: Djibouti/Jibuti

former: French Territory of the Afars and Issas, French Somaliland

Dominica

conventional long form: Commonwealth of Dominica

conventional short form: Dominica

Dominican Republic conventional long form: Dominican Republic
conventional short form: The Dominican local long form: Republica

Dominicana local short form: La Dominicana

East Timor

conventional long form: Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

conventional short form: East Timor

local long form: Republika Demokratika Timor Lorosa'e [Tetum];

Republica Democratica de Timor-Leste [Portuguese]

local short form: Timor Lorosa'e [Tetum]; Timor-Leste
[Portuguese]

former: Portuguese Timor

Ecuador

conventional long form: Republic of Ecuador

conventional short form: Ecuador

local long form: Republica del Ecuador

local short form: Ecuador

Egypt

conventional long form: Arab Republic of Egypt

conventional short form: Egypt

local long form: Jumhuriyat Misr al-Arabiyyah

local short form: Misr

former: United Arab Republic (with Syria)

El Salvador

conventional long form: Republic of El Salvador

conventional short form: El Salvador

local long form: Republica de El Salvador

local short form: El Salvador

Equatorial Guinea

conventional long form: Republic of Equatorial
Guinea

conventional short form: Equatorial Guinea

local long form: Republica de Guinea Ecuatorial/Republique de
Guinee

equatoriale

local short form: Guinea Ecuatorial/Guinee equatoriale

former: Spanish Guinea

Eritrea

conventional long form: State of Eritrea

conventional short form: Eritrea

local long form: Hagere Ertra

local short form: Ertra

former: Eritrea Autonomous Region in Ethiopia

Estonia

conventional long form: Republic of Estonia

conventional short form: Estonia

local long form: Eesti Vabariik

local short form: Eesti

former: Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic

Ethiopia

conventional long form: Federal Democratic Republic of
Ethiopia

conventional short form: Ethiopia

local long form: Ityop'iya Federalawi Demokrasiyawi Ripeblik

local short form: Ityop'iya

former: Abyssinia, Italian East Africa

abbreviation: FDRE

Europa Island

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Europa Island

local long form: none

local short form: Ile Europa

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Faroe Islands

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Faroe Islands

local long form: none

local short form: Foroyar

Fiji

conventional long form: Republic of the Fiji Islands

conventional short form: Fiji

local long form: Republic of the Fiji Islands/Matanitu ko Viti

local short form: Fiji/Viti

Finland

conventional long form: Republic of Finland

conventional short form: Finland

local long form: Suomen tasavalta/Republiken Finland

local short form: Suomi/Finland

France

conventional long form: French Republic

conventional short form: France

local long form: Republique francaise

local short form: France

French Guiana

conventional long form: Department of Guiana

conventional short form: French Guiana

local long form: none

local short form: Guyane

French Polynesia

conventional long form: Overseas Lands of French
Polynesia

conventional short form: French Polynesia

local long form: Pays d'outre-mer de la Polynesie Francaise

local short form: Polynesie Francaise

former: French Colony of Oceania

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

conventional long form:

Territory of the French Southern and Antarctic Lands

conventional short form: French Southern and Antarctic Lands

local long form: Territoire des Terres Australes et Antarctiques Francaises

local short form: Terres Australes et Antarctiques Francaises

abbreviation: TAAF

Gabon

conventional long form: Gabonese Republic

conventional short form: Gabon

local long form: Republique gabonaise

local short form: Gabon

Gambia, The

conventional long form: Republic of The Gambia

conventional short form: The Gambia

Gaza Strip

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Gaza Strip

local long form: none

local short form: Qita Ghazzah

Georgia

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Georgia

local long form: none

local short form: Sak'art'velo

former: Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic

Germany

conventional long form: Federal Republic of Germany

conventional short form: Germany

local long form: Bundesrepublik Deutschland

local short form: Deutschland

former: German Empire, German Republic, German Reich

Ghana

conventional long form: Republic of Ghana

conventional short form: Ghana

former: Gold Coast

Gibraltar

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Gibraltar

Glorioso Islands conventional long form: none conventional short form: Glorioso Islands local long form: none local short form: Iles Glorieuses

Greece

conventional long form: Hellenic Republic

conventional short form: Greece

local long form: Elliniki Dhimokratia

local short form: Ellas or Ellada

former: Kingdom of Greece

Greenland

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Greenland

local long form: none

local short form: Kalaallit Nunaat

Grenada

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Grenada

Guadeloupe

conventional long form: Department of Guadeloupe

conventional short form: Guadeloupe

local long form: Departement de la Guadeloupe

local short form: Guadeloupe

Guam

conventional long form: Territory of Guam

conventional short form: Guam

local long form: Guahan

local short form: Guahan

Guatemala

conventional long form: Republic of Guatemala

conventional short form: Guatemala

local long form: Republica de Guatemala

local short form: Guatemala

Guernsey

conventional long form: Bailiwick of Guernsey

conventional short form: Guernsey

Guinea

conventional long form: Republic of Guinea

conventional short form: Guinea

local long form: Republique de Guinee

local short form: Guinee

former: French Guinea

Guinea-Bissau

conventional long form: Republic of Guinea-Bissau

conventional short form: Guinea-Bissau

local long form: Republica da Guine-Bissau

local short form: Guine-Bissau

former: Portuguese Guinea

Guyana

conventional long form: Cooperative Republic of Guyana
conventional short form: Guyana
former: British Guiana

Haiti

conventional long form: Republic of Haiti
conventional short form: Haiti
local long form: Republique d'Haiti/Republik d' Ayiti
local short form: Haiti/Ayiti

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

conventional long form: Territory
of Heard Island and McDonald Islands
conventional short form: Heard Island and McDonald Islands
abbreviation: HIMI

Holy See (Vatican City) conventional long form: The Holy See
(State of the Vatican City) conventional short form: Holy See
(Vatican City) local long form: Santa Sede (Stato della Citta del
Vaticano) local short form: Santa Sede (Citta del Vaticano)

Honduras

conventional long form: Republic of Honduras
conventional short form: Honduras
local long form: Republica de Honduras
local short form: Honduras

Hong Kong

conventional long form: Hong Kong Special Administrative
Region
conventional short form: Hong Kong
local long form: Xianggang Tebie Xingzhengqu
local short form: Xianggang
abbreviation: HK

Howland Island

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Howland Island

Hungary

conventional long form: Republic of Hungary

conventional short form: Hungary

local long form: Magyar Koztarsasag

local short form: Magyarország

Iceland

conventional long form: Republic of Iceland

conventional short form: Iceland

local long form: Lydveldid Island

local short form: Island

Iles Eparses

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, Tromelin Island

local long form: none

local short form: Bassas da India, Ile Europa, Iles Glorieuses, Ile Juan de Nova, Ile Tromelin

India

conventional long form: Republic of India

conventional short form: India

local long form: Republic of India/Bharatiya Ganarajya

local short form: India/Bharat

Indonesia

conventional long form: Republic of Indonesia

conventional short form: Indonesia

local long form: Republik Indonesia

local short form: Indonesia

former: Netherlands East Indies; Dutch East Indies

Iran

conventional long form: Islamic Republic of Iran

conventional short form: Iran

local long form: Jomhuri-ye Eslami-ye Iran

local short form: Iran

former: Persia

Iraq

conventional long form: Republic of Iraq

conventional short form: Iraq

local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Iraqiyah

local short form: Al Iraq

Ireland

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Ireland

local long form: none

local short form: Eire

Isle of Man

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Isle of Man

Israel

conventional long form: State of Israel

conventional short form: Israel

local long form: Medinat Yisra'el

local short form: Yisra'el

Italy

conventional long form: Italian Republic

conventional short form: Italy

local long form: Repubblica Italiana

local short form: Italia

former: Kingdom of Italy

Jamaica

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Jamaica

Jan Mayen

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Jan Mayen

Japan

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Japan

local long form: Nihon-koku/Nippon-koku

local short form: Nihon/Nippon

Jarvis Island

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Jarvis Island

Jersey

conventional long form: Bailiwick of Jersey

conventional short form: Jersey

Johnston Atoll

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Johnston Atoll

Jordan

conventional long form: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

conventional short form: Jordan

local long form: Al Mamlakah al Urduniah al Hashimiyah

local short form: Al Urdun

former: Transjordan

Juan de Nova Island conventional long form: none conventional
short form: Juan de Nova Island local long form: none local short
form: Ile Juan de Nova

Kazakhstan

conventional long form: Republic of Kazakhstan

conventional short form: Kazakhstan

local long form: Qazaqstan Respublikasy

local short form: Qazaqstan

former: Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic

Kenya

conventional long form: Republic of Kenya

conventional short form: Kenya

local long form: Republic of Kenya/Jamhuri y Kenya

local short form: Kenya

former: British East Africa

Kingman Reef

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Kingman Reef

Kiribati

conventional long form: Republic of Kiribati

conventional short form: Kiribati

local long form: Republic of Kiribati

local short form: Kiribati

note: pronounced keer-ree-bahss

former: Gilbert Islands

Korea, North

conventional long form: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

conventional short form: North Korea

local long form: Choson-minjujuui-inmin-konghwaguk

local short form: Choson

abbreviation: DPRK

Korea, South

conventional long form: Republic of Korea

conventional short form: South Korea

local long form: Taehan-min'guk

local short form: Han'guk

abbreviation: ROK

Kuwait

conventional long form: State of Kuwait

conventional short form: Kuwait

local long form: Dawlat al Kuwayt

local short form: Al Kuwayt

Kyrgyzstan

conventional long form: Kyrgyz Republic

conventional short form: Kyrgyzstan

local long form: Kyrgyz Respublikasy

local short form: Kyrgyzstan

former: Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic

Laos

conventional long form: Lao People's Democratic Republic

conventional short form: Laos PDR or Laos

local long form: Sathalanalat Paxathipatai Paxaxon Lao

local short form: none

Latvia

conventional long form: Republic of Latvia

conventional short form: Latvia

local long form: Latvijas Republika

local short form: Latvija

former: Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic

Lebanon

conventional long form: Lebanese Republic

conventional short form: Lebanon

local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Lubnaniyah

local short form: Lubnan

former: Greater Lebanon

Lesotho

conventional long form: Kingdom of Lesotho

conventional short form: Lesotho

local long form: Kingdom of Lesotho

local short form: Lesotho

former: Basutoland

Liberia

conventional long form: Republic of Liberia

conventional short form: Liberia

Libya

conventional long form: Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab

Jamahiriyah

conventional short form: Libya

local long form: Al Jumahiriyah al Arabiyah al Libiyah ash
Shabiyah

al Ishtirakiyah al Uzma

local short form: none

Liechtenstein

conventional long form: Principality of Liechtenstein

conventional short form: Liechtenstein

local long form: Fuerstentum Liechtenstein

local short form: Liechtenstein

Lithuania

conventional long form: Republic of Lithuania

conventional short form: Lithuania

local long form: Lietuvos Respublika

local short form: Lietuva

former: Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic

Luxembourg

conventional long form: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

conventional short form: Luxembourg

local long form: Grand Duche de Luxembourg

local short form: Luxembourg

Macau

conventional long form: Macau Special Administrative Region

conventional short form: Macau

local long form: Aomen Tebie Xingzhengqu (Chinese); Regiao Administrativa Especial de Macau (Portuguese)

local short form: Aomen (Chinese); Macau (Portuguese)

Macedonia

conventional long form: Republic of Macedonia

conventional short form: Macedonia

local long form: Republika Makedonija

local short form: Makedonija

note: the provisional designation used by the UN, EU, and NATO is Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

former: People's Republic of Macedonia, Socialist Republic of Macedonia

Madagascar

conventional long form: Republic of Madagascar

conventional short form: Madagascar

local long form: Republique de Madagascar/Repoblikan'i Madagasikara

local short form: Madagascar/Madagasikara

former: Malagasy Republic

Malawi

conventional long form: Republic of Malawi

conventional short form: Malawi

local long form: Dziko la Malawi

local short form: Malawi

former: British Central African Protectorate, Nyasaland
Protectorate, Nyasaland

Malaysia

conventional long form: none
conventional short form: Malaysia
local long form: none
local short form: Malaysia
former: Federation of Malaysia

Maldives

conventional long form: Republic of Maldives
conventional short form: Maldives
local long form: Dhivehi Raajjeyge Jumhooriyyaa
local short form: Dhivehi Raajje

Mali

conventional long form: Republic of Mali
conventional short form: Mali
local long form: Republique de Mali
local short form: Mali
former: French Sudan and Sudanese Republic

Malta

conventional long form: Republic of Malta
conventional short form: Malta
local long form: Repubblika ta' Malta
local short form: Malta

Marshall Islands

conventional long form: Republic of the Marshall
Islands
conventional short form: Marshall Islands
local long form: Republic of the Marshall Islands
local short form: Marshall Islands
abbreviation: RMI

former: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Marshall Islands
District

Martinique

conventional long form: Department of Martinique

conventional short form: Martinique

local long form: Departement de la Martinique

local short form: Martinique

Mauritania

conventional long form: Islamic Republic of Mauritania

conventional short form: Mauritania

local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Islamiyah al Muritaniyah

local short form: Muritaniyah

Mauritius

conventional long form: Republic of Mauritius

conventional short form: Mauritius

local long form: Republic of Mauritius

local short form: Mauritius

Mayotte

conventional long form: Territorial Collectivity of Mayotte

conventional short form: Mayotte

Mexico

conventional long form: United Mexican States

conventional short form: Mexico

local long form: Estados Unidos Mexicanos

local short form: Mexico

Micronesia, Federated States of

conventional long form: Federated

States of Micronesia

conventional short form: none

local long form: Federated States of Micronesia

local short form: none

former: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Ponape, Truk, and Yap Districts

abbreviation: FSM

Midway Islands

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Midway Islands

Moldova

conventional long form: Republic of Moldova

conventional short form: Moldova

local long form: Republica Moldova

local short form: Moldova

former: Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic; Moldovan Soviet Socialist Republic

Monaco

conventional long form: Principality of Monaco

conventional short form: Monaco

local long form: Principaute de Monaco

local short form: Monaco

Mongolia

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Mongolia

local long form: none

local short form: Mongol Uls

former: Outer Mongolia

Montenegro

conventional long form: Republic of Montenegro

conventional short form: Montenegro

local long form: Republika Crna Gora

local short form: Crna Gora

former: People's Republic of Montenegro, Socialist Republic of

Montenegro

Montserrat

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Montserrat

Morocco

conventional long form: Kingdom of Morocco

conventional short form: Morocco

local long form: Al Mamlakah al Maghribiyah

local short form: Al Maghrib

Mozambique

conventional long form: Republic of Mozambique

conventional short form: Mozambique

local long form: Republica de Mocambique

local short form: Mocambique

former: Portuguese East Africa

Namibia

conventional long form: Republic of Namibia

conventional short form: Namibia

local long form: Republic of Namibia

local short form: Namibia

former: German Southwest Africa, South-West Africa

Nauru

conventional long form: Republic of Nauru

conventional short form: Nauru

local long form: Republic of Nauru

local short form: Nauru

former: Pleasant Island

Navassa Island

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Navassa Island

Nepal

conventional long and short form: Nepal

local long and short form: Nepal

Netherlands

conventional long form: Kingdom of the Netherlands

conventional short form: Netherlands

local long form: Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

local short form: Nederland

Netherlands Antilles

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Netherlands Antilles

local long form: none

local short form: Nederlandse Antillen

former: Curacao and Dependencies

New Caledonia

conventional long form: Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies

conventional short form: New Caledonia

local long form: Territoire des Nouvelle-Caledonie et Dependances

local short form: Nouvelle-Caledonie

New Zealand

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: New Zealand

abbreviation: NZ

Nicaragua

conventional long form: Republic of Nicaragua

conventional short form: Nicaragua

local long form: Republica de Nicaragua

local short form: Nicaragua

Niger

conventional long form: Republic of Niger

conventional short form: Niger

local long form: Republique du Niger

local short form: Niger

Nigeria

conventional long form: Federal Republic of Nigeria

conventional short form: Nigeria

Niue

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Niue

former: Savage Island

Norfolk Island

conventional long form: Territory of Norfolk Island

conventional short form: Norfolk Island

Northern Mariana Islands conventional long form:
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands conventional short
form: Northern Mariana Islands abbreviation: CNMI former: Trust
Territory of the Pacific Islands, Mariana Islands District

Norway

conventional long form: Kingdom of Norway

conventional short form: Norway

local long form: Kongeriket Norge

local short form: Norge

Oman

conventional long form: Sultanate of Oman

conventional short form: Oman

local long form: Saltanat Uman

local short form: Uman

former: Muscat and Oman

Pakistan

conventional long form: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

conventional short form: Pakistan

local long form: Jamhuryat Islami Pakistan

local short form: Pakistan

former: West Pakistan

Palau

conventional long form: Republic of Palau

conventional short form: Palau

local long form: Beluu er a Belau

local short form: Belau

former: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Palau District

Palmyra Atoll

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Palmyra Atoll

Panama

conventional long form: Republic of Panama

conventional short form: Panama

local long form: Republica de Panama

local short form: Panama

Papua New Guinea

conventional long form: Independent State of Papua
New Guinea

conventional short form: Papua New Guinea

local short form: Papuaniugini

former: Territory of Papua and New Guinea

abbreviation: PNG

Paracel Islands

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Paracel Islands

Paraguay

conventional long form: Republic of Paraguay

conventional short form: Paraguay

local long form: Republica del Paraguay

local short form: Paraguay

Peru

conventional long form: Republic of Peru

conventional short form: Peru

local long form: Republica del Peru

local short form: Peru

Philippines

conventional long form: Republic of the Philippines

conventional short form: Philippines

local long form: Republika ng Pilipinas

local short form: Pilipinas

Pitcairn Islands

conventional long form: Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie,
and Oeno Islands

conventional short form: Pitcairn Islands

Poland

conventional long form: Republic of Poland

conventional short form: Poland

local long form: Rzeczpospolita Polska

local short form: Polska

Portugal

conventional long form: Portuguese Republic

conventional short form: Portugal

local long form: Republica Portuguesa

local short form: Portugal

Puerto Rico

conventional long form: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

conventional short form: Puerto Rico

Qatar

conventional long form: State of Qatar

conventional short form: Qatar

local long form: Dawlat Qatar

local short form: Qatar

note: closest approximation of the native pronunciation falls

between cutter and gutter, but not like guitar

Reunion

conventional long form: Department of Reunion

conventional short form: Reunion

local long form: none

local short form: Ile de la Reunion

former: Bourbon Island

Romania

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Romania

local long form: none

local short form: Romania

Russia

conventional long form: Russian Federation

conventional short form: Russia

local long form: Rossiyskaya Federatsiya

local short form: Rossiya

former: Russian Empire, Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

Rwanda

conventional long form: Republic of Rwanda

conventional short form: Rwanda

local long form: Republika y'u Rwanda

local short form: Rwanda

former: Ruanda, German East Africa

Saint Helena conventional long form: none conventional short form: Saint Helena

Saint Kitts and Nevis conventional long form: Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis conventional short form: Saint Kitts and Nevis former: Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis

Saint Lucia conventional long form: none conventional short form: Saint Lucia

Saint Pierre and Miquelon conventional long form: Territorial Collectivity of Saint Pierre and Miquelon conventional short form: Saint Pierre and Miquelon local long form: Departement de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon local short form: Saint-Pierre et Miquelon

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines conventional long form: none conventional short form: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Samoa

conventional long form: Independent State of Samoa

conventional short form: Samoa

local long form: Malo Sa'oloto Tuto'atasi o Samoa

local short form: Samoa

former: Western Samoa

San Marino

conventional long form: Republic of San Marino

conventional short form: San Marino

local long form: Repubblica di San Marino

local short form: San Marino

Sao Tome and Principe conventional long form: Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe conventional short form: Sao

Tome and Principe local long form: Republica Democratica de Sao
Tome e Principe local short form: Sao Tome e Principe

Saudi Arabia

conventional long form: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

conventional short form: Saudi Arabia

local long form: Al Mamlakah al Arabiyah as Suudiyah

local short form: Al Arabiyah as Suudiyah

Senegal

conventional long form: Republic of Senegal

conventional short form: Senegal

local long form: Republique du Senegal

local short form: Senegal

former: Senegambia (along with The Gambia); Mali Federation

Serbia

conventional long form: Republic of Serbia

conventional short form: Serbia

local long form: Republika Srbija

local short form: Srbija

former: People's Republic of Serbia, Socialist Republic of Serbia

Seychelles

conventional long form: Republic of Seychelles

conventional short form: Seychelles

local long form: Republic of Seychelles

local short form: Seychelles

Sierra Leone

conventional long form: Republic of Sierra Leone

conventional short form: Sierra Leone

local long form: Republic of Sierra Leone

local short form: Sierra Leone

Singapore

conventional long form: Republic of Singapore

conventional short form: Singapore

local long form: Republic of Singapore

local short form: Singapore

Slovakia

conventional long form: Slovak Republic

conventional short form: Slovakia

local long form: Slovenska Republika

local short form: Slovensko

Slovenia

conventional long form: Republic of Slovenia

conventional short form: Slovenia

local long form: Republika Slovenija

local short form: Slovenija

former: People's Republic of Slovenia, Socialist Republic of Slovenia

Solomon Islands

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Solomon Islands

local long form: none

local short form: Solomon Islands

former: British Solomon Islands

Somalia

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Somalia

local long form: Jamhuuriyada Demuqraadiga Soomaaliyeed

local short form: Soomaaliya

former: Somali Republic; Somali Democratic Republic

South Africa

conventional long form: Republic of South Africa

conventional short form: South Africa

former: Union of South Africa

abbreviation: RSA

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

conventional long form:

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

conventional short form: none

abbreviation: SGSSI

Spain

conventional long form: Kingdom of Spain

conventional short form: Spain

local long form: Reino de Espana

local short form: Espana

Spratly Islands

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Spratly Islands

Sri Lanka

conventional long form: Democratic Socialist Republic of
Sri Lanka

conventional short form: Sri Lanka

local long form: Shri Lamka Prajatantrika Samajaya di
Janarajaya/Ilankai Jananayaka Choshalichak Kutiyarachu

local short form: Shri Lamka/Ilankai

former: Serendib, Ceylon

Sudan

conventional long form: Republic of the Sudan

conventional short form: Sudan

local long form: Jumhuriyat as-Sudan

local short form: As-Sudan

former: Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Suriname

conventional long form: Republic of Suriname

conventional short form: Suriname

local long form: Republiek Suriname

local short form: Suriname

former: Netherlands Guiana, Dutch Guiana

Svalbard

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Svalbard (sometimes referred to as Spitzbergen)

Swaziland

conventional long form: Kingdom of Swaziland

conventional short form: Swaziland

local long form: Umbuso weSwatini

local short form: eSwatini

Sweden

conventional long form: Kingdom of Sweden

conventional short form: Sweden

local long form: Konungariket Sverige

local short form: Sverige

Switzerland

conventional long form: Swiss Confederation

conventional short form: Switzerland

local long form: Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft (German);
Confederation Suisse (French); Confederazione Svizzera (Italian)

local short form: Schweiz (German); Suisse (French); Svizzera (Italian)

Syria

conventional long form: Syrian Arab Republic

conventional short form: Syria

local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Arabiyah as Suriyah

local short form: Suriyah

former: United Arab Republic (with Egypt)

Taiwan

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Taiwan

local long form: none

local short form: T'ai-wan

former: Formosa

Tajikistan

conventional long form: Republic of Tajikistan

conventional short form: Tajikistan

local long form: Jumhurii Tojikiston

local short form: Tojikiston

former: Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic

Tanzania

conventional long form: United Republic of Tanzania

conventional short form: Tanzania

local long form: Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania

local short form: Tanzania

former: United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar

Thailand

conventional long form: Kingdom of Thailand

conventional short form: Thailand

local long form: Ratcha Anachak Thai

local short form: Prathet Thai

former: Siam

Togo

conventional long form: Togolese Republic

conventional short form: Togo

local long form: Republique togolaise

local short form: none

former: French Togoland

Tokelau

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Tokelau

Tonga

conventional long form: Kingdom of Tonga

conventional short form: Tonga

local long form: Pule'anga Tonga

local short form: Tonga

former: Friendly Islands

Trinidad and Tobago

conventional long form: Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

conventional short form: Trinidad and Tobago

Tromelin Island

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Tromelin Island

local long form: none

local short form: Ile Tromelin

Tunisia

conventional long form: Tunisian Republic

conventional short form: Tunisia

local long form: Al Jumhuriyah at Tunisiyah

local short form: Tunis

Turkey

conventional long form: Republic of Turkey

conventional short form: Turkey

local long form: Turkiye Cumhuriyeti

local short form: Turkiye

Turkmenistan

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Turkmenistan

local long form: none

local short form: Turkmenistan

former: Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic

Turks and Caicos Islands

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Turks and Caicos Islands

abbreviation: TCI

Tuvalu

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Tuvalu

local long form: none

local short form: Tuvalu

former: Ellice Islands

note: "Tuvalu" means "group of eight," referring to the country's eight traditionally inhabited islands

Uganda

conventional long form: Republic of Uganda

conventional short form: Uganda

Ukraine

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Ukraine

local long form: none

local short form: Ukrayina

former: Ukrainian National Republic, Ukrainian State, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

United Arab Emirates

conventional long form: United Arab Emirates

conventional short form: none

local long form: Al Imarat al Arabiyah al Muttahidah

local short form: none

former: Trucial Oman, Trucial States

abbreviation: UAE

United Kingdom

conventional long form: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; note - Great Britain includes England,

Scotland, and Wales

conventional short form: United Kingdom

abbreviation: UK

United States

conventional long form: United States of America

conventional short form: United States

abbreviation: US or USA

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

conventional long

form: none

conventional short form: Baker Island; Howland Island; Jarvis Island; Johnston Atoll; Kingman Reef; Midway Islands; Palmyra Atoll

Uruguay

conventional long form: Oriental Republic of Uruguay

conventional short form: Uruguay

local long form: Republica Oriental del Uruguay

local short form: Uruguay

former: Banda Oriental, Cisplatine Province

Uzbekistan

conventional long form: Republic of Uzbekistan

conventional short form: Uzbekistan

local long form: Ozbekiston Respublikasi

local short form: Ozbekiston

former: Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic

Vanuatu

conventional long form: Republic of Vanuatu

conventional short form: Vanuatu

local long form: Ripablik blong Vanuatu

local short form: Vanuatu

former: New Hebrides

Venezuela

conventional long form: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

conventional short form: Venezuela

local long form: Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela

local short form: Venezuela

Vietnam

conventional long form: Socialist Republic of Vietnam

conventional short form: Vietnam

local long form: Cong Hoa Xa Hoi Chu Nghia Viet Nam

local short form: Viet Nam

abbreviation: SRV

Virgin Islands

conventional long form: United States Virgin Islands

conventional short form: Virgin Islands

former: Danish West Indies

abbreviation: USVI

Wake Island

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Wake Island

Wallis and Futuna

conventional long form: Territory of the Wallis
and Futuna Islands

conventional short form: Wallis and Futuna

local long form: Territoire des Iles Wallis et Futuna

local short form: Wallis et Futuna

West Bank

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: West Bank

Western Sahara

conventional long form: none

conventional short form: Western Sahara

former: Spanish Sahara

Yemen

conventional long form: Republic of Yemen

conventional short form: Yemen

local long form: Al Jumhuriyah al Yamaniyah

local short form: Al Yaman

former: Yemen Arab Republic [Yemen (Sanaa) or North Yemen]
and

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [Yemen (Aden) or South Yemen]

Zambia

conventional long form: Republic of Zambia

conventional short form: Zambia

former: Northern Rhodesia

Zimbabwe

conventional long form: Republic of Zimbabwe

conventional short form: Zimbabwe

former: Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2144 Location

Afghanistan

Southern Asia, north and west of Pakistan, east of Iran

Akrotiri

peninsula on the southwest coast of Cyprus

Albania

Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea and Ionian Sea, between Greece and Serbia and Montenegro

Algeria

Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Morocco and Tunisia

American Samoa

Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about half way between Hawaii and New Zealand

Andorra

Southwestern Europe, between France and Spain

Angola

Southern Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Namibia and Democratic Republic of the Congo

Anguilla

Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean, east of Puerto Rico

Antarctica

continent mostly south of the Antarctic Circle

Antigua and Barbuda

Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and

the North Atlantic Ocean, east-southeast of Puerto Rico

Arctic Ocean

body of water between Europe, Asia, and North America, mostly north of the Arctic Circle

Argentina

Southern South America, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Chile and Uruguay

Armenia

Southwestern Asia, east of Turkey

Aruba

Caribbean, island in the Caribbean Sea, north of Venezuela

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Southeastern Asia, islands in the Indian Ocean, midway between northwestern Australia and Timor island

Atlantic Ocean

body of water between Africa, Europe, the Southern Ocean, and the Western Hemisphere

Australia

Oceania, continent between the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean

Austria

Central Europe, north of Italy and Slovenia

Azerbaijan

Southwestern Asia, bordering the Caspian Sea, between Iran and Russia, with a small European portion north of the Caucasus range

Bahamas, The
Caribbean, chain of islands in the North Atlantic
Ocean, southeast of Florida, northeast of Cuba

Bahrain
Middle East, archipelago in the Persian Gulf, east of Saudi
Arabia

Baker Island
Oceania, atoll in the North Pacific Ocean, about half
way between Hawaii and Australia

Bangladesh
Southern Asia, bordering the Bay of Bengal, between Burma
and India

Barbados
Caribbean, island in the North Atlantic Ocean, northeast of
Venezuela

Bassas da India
Southern Africa, islands in the southern Mozambique
Channel, about one-half of the way from Madagascar to
Mozambique

Belarus
Eastern Europe, east of Poland

Belgium
Western Europe, bordering the North Sea, between France and
the Netherlands

Belize
Central America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, between
Guatemala and Mexico

Benin

Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Benin, between Nigeria and Togo

Bermuda

North America, group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, east of South Carolina (US)

Bhutan

Southern Asia, between China and India

Bolivia

Central South America, southwest of Brazil

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea and Croatia

Botswana

Southern Africa, north of South Africa

Bouvet Island

island in the South Atlantic Ocean, southwest of the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa)

Brazil

Eastern South America, bordering the Atlantic Ocean

British Indian Ocean Territory

archipelago in the Indian Ocean, south of India, about one-half the way from Africa to Indonesia

British Virgin Islands

Caribbean, between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, east of Puerto Rico

Brunei

Southeastern Asia, bordering the South China Sea and Malaysia

Bulgaria

Southeastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Romania and Turkey

Burkina Faso

Western Africa, north of Ghana

Burma

Southeastern Asia, bordering the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal, between Bangladesh and Thailand

Burundi

Central Africa, east of Democratic Republic of the Congo

Cambodia

Southeastern Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, between Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos

Cameroon

Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Biafra, between Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria

Canada

Northern North America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean on the east, North Pacific Ocean on the west, and the Arctic Ocean on the north, north of the conterminous US

Cape Verde

Western Africa, group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Senegal

Cayman Islands

Caribbean, three island (Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, Little Cayman) group in Caribbean Sea, 240 km south of Cuba and 268 km northwest of Jamaica

Central African Republic
Central Africa, north of Democratic
Republic of the Congo

Chad
Central Africa, south of Libya

Chile
Southern South America, bordering the South Pacific Ocean,
between Argentina and Peru

China
Eastern Asia, bordering the East China Sea, Korea Bay, Yellow
Sea, and South China Sea, between North Korea and Vietnam

Christmas Island
Southeastern Asia, island in the Indian Ocean,
south of Indonesia

Clipperton Island
Middle America, atoll in the North Pacific Ocean,
1,120 km southwest of Mexico

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Southeastern Asia, group of islands in the
Indian Ocean, southwest of Indonesia, about halfway from
Australia
to Sri Lanka

Colombia
Northern South America, bordering the Caribbean Sea,
between Panama and Venezuela, and bordering the North Pacific
Ocean,
between Ecuador and Panama

Comoros

Southern Africa, group of islands at the northern mouth of the Mozambique Channel, about two-thirds of the way between northern

Madagascar and northern Mozambique

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Central Africa, northeast of Angola

Congo, Republic of the
Western Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Angola and Gabon

Cook Islands
Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about one-half of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

Coral Sea Islands
Oceania, islands in the Coral Sea, northeast of Australia

Costa Rica
Central America, bordering both the Caribbean Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, between Nicaragua and Panama

Cote d'Ivoire
Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Ghana and Liberia

Croatia
Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia

Cuba
Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, 150 km south of Key West, Florida

Cyprus

Middle East, island in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Turkey

Czech Republic

Central Europe, southeast of Germany

Denmark

Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, on a peninsula north of Germany (Jutland); also includes two major islands (Sjaelland and Fyn)

Dhekelia

on the southeast coast of Cyprus near Famagusta

Djibouti

Eastern Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, between Eritrea and Somalia

Dominica

Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, about one-half of the way from Puerto Rico to Trinidad and Tobago

Dominican Republic

Caribbean, eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, east of Haiti

East Timor

Southeastern Asia, northwest of Australia in the Lesser Sunda Islands at the eastern end of the Indonesian archipelago; note

- East Timor includes the eastern half of the island of Timor, the Oecussi (Ambeno) region on the northwest portion of the island of Timor, and the islands of Pulau Atauro and Pulau Jaco

Ecuador

Western South America, bordering the Pacific Ocean at the Equator, between Colombia and Peru

Egypt

Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Libya and the Gaza Strip, and the Red Sea north of Sudan, and includes the Asian Sinai Peninsula

El Salvador

Central America, bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between Guatemala and Honduras

Equatorial Guinea

Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Biafra, between Cameroon and Gabon

Eritrea

Eastern Africa, bordering the Red Sea, between Djibouti and Sudan

Estonia

Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland, between Latvia and Russia

Ethiopia

Eastern Africa, west of Somalia

Europa Island

Southern Africa, island in the Mozambique Channel, about half way between southern Madagascar and southern Mozambique

European Union

Europe between Belarus, Ukraine, Russia, southeastern Europe, and the North Atlantic Ocean

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Southern South America, islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, east of southern Argentina

Faroe Islands

Northern Europe, island group between the Norwegian Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, about one-half of the way from Iceland to Norway

Fiji

Oceania, island group in the South Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

Finland

Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, Gulf of Bothnia, and Gulf of Finland, between Sweden and Russia

France

Western Europe, bordering the Bay of Biscay and English Channel, between Belgium and Spain, southeast of the UK; bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Italy and Spain

French Guiana

Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Brazil and Suriname

French Polynesia

Oceania, archipelagoes in the South Pacific Ocean about one-half of the way from South America to Australia

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

southeast of Africa, islands in the southern Indian Ocean, about equidistant between Africa, Antarctica, and Australia; note - French Southern and Antarctic Lands include Ile Amsterdam, Ile Saint-Paul, Iles Crozet, and Iles

Kerguelen in the southern Indian Ocean, along with the French-claimed sector of Antarctica, "Adelie Land"; the US does not recognize the French claim to "Adelie Land"

Gabon

Western Africa, bordering the Atlantic Ocean at the Equator, between Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea

Gambia, The

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and Senegal

Gaza Strip

Middle East, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt and Israel

Georgia

Southwestern Asia, bordering the Black Sea, between Turkey and Russia

Germany

Central Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, between the Netherlands and Poland, south of Denmark

Ghana

Western Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, between Cote d'Ivoire and Togo

Gibraltar

Southwestern Europe, bordering the Strait of Gibraltar, which links the Mediterranean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, on the southern coast of Spain

Glorioso Islands

Southern Africa, group of islands in the Indian Ocean, northwest of Madagascar

Greece

Southern Europe, bordering the Aegean Sea, Ionian Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea, between Albania and Turkey

Greenland

Northern North America, island between the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic Ocean, northeast of Canada

Grenada

Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean, north of Trinidad and Tobago

Guadeloupe

Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Puerto Rico

Guam

Oceania, island in the North Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to the Philippines

Guatemala

Central America, bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between El Salvador and Mexico, and bordering the Gulf of Honduras
(Caribbean Sea) between Honduras and Belize

Guernsey

Western Europe, islands in the English Channel, northwest of France

Guinea

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone

Guinea-Bissau

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean,
between Guinea and Senegal

Guyana

Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean,
between Suriname and Venezuela

Haiti

Caribbean, western one-third of the island of Hispaniola,
between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, west of
the
Dominican Republic

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

islands in the Indian Ocean, about
two-thirds of the way from Madagascar to Antarctica

Holy See (Vatican City)

Southern Europe, an enclave of Rome (Italy)

Honduras

Central America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, between
Guatemala and Nicaragua and bordering the Gulf of Fonseca
(North
Pacific Ocean), between El Salvador and Nicaragua

Hong Kong

Eastern Asia, bordering the South China Sea and China

Howland Island

Oceania, island in the North Pacific Ocean, about
half way between Hawaii and Australia

Hungary

Central Europe, northwest of Romania

Iceland

Northern Europe, island between the Greenland Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, northwest of the UK

Iles Eparses

Southern Africa, in the Indian Ocean

Bassas da India: atoll in the southern Mozambique Channel, about half way from Madagascar to Mozambique

Europa Island: island in the Mozambique Channel, about half way between southern Madagascar and southern Mozambique

Glorioso Islands: group of islands in the Indian Ocean, northwest of

Madagascar

Juan de Nova Island: island in the Mozambique Channel, about one-third of the way between Madagascar and Mozambique

Tromelin Island: island in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar

India

Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, between Burma and Pakistan

Indian Ocean

body of water between Africa, the Southern Ocean, Asia, and Australia

Indonesia

Southeastern Asia, archipelago between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean

Iran

Middle East, bordering the Gulf of Oman, the Persian Gulf, and the Caspian Sea, between Iraq and Pakistan

Iraq

Middle East, bordering the Persian Gulf, between Iran and Kuwait

Ireland

Western Europe, occupying five-sixths of the island of Ireland in the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Great Britain

Isle of Man

Western Europe, island in the Irish Sea, between Great Britain and Ireland

Israel

Middle East, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt and Lebanon

Italy

Southern Europe, a peninsula extending into the central Mediterranean Sea, northeast of Tunisia

Jamaica

Caribbean, island in the Caribbean Sea, south of Cuba

Jan Mayen

Northern Europe, island between the Greenland Sea and the Norwegian Sea, northeast of Iceland

Japan

Eastern Asia, island chain between the North Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan, east of the Korean Peninsula

Jarvis Island

Oceania, island in the South Pacific Ocean, about half way between Hawaii and the Cook Islands

Jersey

Western Europe, island in the English Channel, northwest of France

Johnston Atoll

Oceania, atoll in the North Pacific Ocean 717 nm

(1328 km) southwest of Honolulu, Hawaii, about one-third of the way from Hawaii to the Marshall Islands

Jordan

Middle East, northwest of Saudi Arabia

Juan de Nova Island

Southern Africa, island in the Mozambique

Channel, about one-third of the way between Madagascar and Mozambique

Kazakhstan

Central Asia, northwest of China; a small portion west of the Ural River in eastern-most Europe

Kenya

Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Somalia and Tanzania

Kingman Reef

Oceania, reef in the North Pacific Ocean, about half way between Hawaii and American Samoa

Kiribati

Oceania, group of 33 coral atolls in the Pacific Ocean, straddling the Equator; the capital Tarawa is about one-half of the way from Hawaii to Australia; note - on 1 January 1995, Kiribati proclaimed that all of its territory lies in the same time zone as its Gilbert Islands group (GMT +12) even though the Phoenix Islands and the Line Islands under its jurisdiction lie on the other side of the International Date Line

Korea, North

Eastern Asia, northern half of the Korean Peninsula

bordering the Korea Bay and the Sea of Japan, between China and South Korea

Korea, South

Eastern Asia, southern half of the Korean Peninsula
bordering the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea

Kuwait

Middle East, bordering the Persian Gulf, between Iraq and Saudi Arabia

Kyrgyzstan

Central Asia, west of China

Laos

Southeastern Asia, northeast of Thailand, west of Vietnam

Latvia

Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, between Estonia and Lithuania

Lebanon

Middle East, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Israel and Syria

Lesotho

Southern Africa, an enclave of South Africa

Liberia

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Cote d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone

Libya

Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt and Tunisia

Liechtenstein

Central Europe, between Austria and Switzerland

Lithuania

Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, between Latvia and Russia

Luxembourg

Western Europe, between France and Germany

Macau

Eastern Asia, bordering the South China Sea and China

Macedonia

Southeastern Europe, north of Greece

Madagascar

Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean, east of Mozambique

Malawi

Southern Africa, east of Zambia

Malaysia

Southeastern Asia, peninsula bordering Thailand and northern one-third of the island of Borneo, bordering Indonesia, Brunei, and the South China Sea, south of Vietnam

Maldives

Southern Asia, group of atolls in the Indian Ocean, south-southwest of India

Mali

Western Africa, southwest of Algeria

Malta

Southern Europe, islands in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Sicily (Italy)

Marshall Islands

Oceania, two archipelagic island chains of 29 atolls, each made up of many small islets, and five single islands in the North Pacific Ocean, about one-half of the way from Hawaii to Australia

Martinique

Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean, north of Trinidad and Tobago

Mauritania

Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Senegal and Western Sahara

Mauritius

Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar

Mayotte

Southern Africa, island in the Mozambique Channel, about one-half of the way from northern Madagascar to northern Mozambique

Mexico

Middle America, bordering the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, between Belize and the US and bordering the North Pacific Ocean, between Guatemala and the US

Micronesia, Federated States of

Oceania, island group in the North Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to Indonesia

Midway Islands

Oceania, atoll in the North Pacific Ocean, about one-third of the way from Honolulu to Tokyo

Moldova

Eastern Europe, northeast of Romania

Monaco

Western Europe, bordering the Mediterranean Sea on the southern coast of France, near the border with Italy

Mongolia

Northern Asia, between China and Russia

Montenegro

Southeastern Europe, between the Adriatic Sea and Serbia

Montserrat

Caribbean, island in the Caribbean Sea, southeast of Puerto Rico

Morocco

Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Western Sahara

Mozambique

Southeastern Africa, bordering the Mozambique Channel, between South Africa and Tanzania

Namibia

Southern Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Angola and South Africa

Nauru

Oceania, island in the South Pacific Ocean, south of the Marshall Islands

Navassa Island

Caribbean, island in the Caribbean Sea, 35 miles west of Tiburon Peninsula of Haiti

Nepal

Southern Asia, between China and India

Netherlands

Western Europe, bordering the North Sea, between Belgium and Germany

Netherlands Antilles

Caribbean, two island groups in the Caribbean Sea - composed of five islands, Curacao and Bonaire located off the coast of Venezuela, and St. Maarten, Saba, and St. Eustatius lie east of the US Virgin Islands

New Caledonia

Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Australia

New Zealand

Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of Australia

Nicaragua

Central America, bordering both the Caribbean Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, between Costa Rica and Honduras

Niger

Western Africa, southeast of Algeria

Nigeria

Western Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, between Benin and Cameroon

Niue

Oceania, island in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Tonga

Norfolk Island

Oceania, island in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Australia

Northern Mariana Islands

Oceania, islands in the North Pacific

Ocean, about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to the Philippines

Norway

Northern Europe, bordering the North Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Sweden

Oman

Middle East, bordering the Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman, and Persian Gulf, between Yemen and UAE

Pacific Ocean

body of water between the Southern Ocean, Asia, Australia, and the Western Hemisphere

Pakistan

Southern Asia, bordering the Arabian Sea, between India on the east and Iran and Afghanistan on the west and China in the north

Palau

Oceania, group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, southeast of the Philippines

Palmyra Atoll

Oceania, atoll in the North Pacific Ocean, about half way between Hawaii and American Samoa

Panama

Central America, bordering both the Caribbean Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, between Colombia and Costa Rica

Papua New Guinea

Oceania, group of islands including the eastern half of the island of New Guinea between the Coral Sea and the South

Pacific Ocean, east of Indonesia

Paracel Islands

Southeastern Asia, group of small islands and reefs in the South China Sea, about one-third of the way from central Vietnam to the northern Philippines

Paraguay

Central South America, northeast of Argentina

Peru

Western South America, bordering the South Pacific Ocean, between Chile and Ecuador

Philippines

Southeastern Asia, archipelago between the Philippine Sea and the South China Sea, east of Vietnam

Pitcairn Islands

Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about midway between Peru and New Zealand

Poland

Central Europe, east of Germany

Portugal

Southwestern Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Spain

Puerto Rico

Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, east of the Dominican Republic

Qatar

Middle East, peninsula bordering the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia

Reunion

Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar

Romania

Southeastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Ukraine

Russia

Northern Asia (the area west of the Urals is considered part of Europe), bordering the Arctic Ocean, between Europe and the North Pacific Ocean

Rwanda

Central Africa, east of Democratic Republic of the Congo

Saint Helena

islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, about midway between South America and Africa; Ascension Island lies 700 nm northwest of Saint Helena; Tristan da Cunha lies 2300 nm southwest of Saint Helena

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Caribbean, islands in the Caribbean Sea, about one-third of the way from Puerto Rico to Trinidad and Tobago

Saint Lucia

Caribbean, island between the Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean, north of Trinidad and Tobago

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

Northern North America, islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, south of Newfoundland (Canada)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean, north of Trinidad and Tobago

Samoa

Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about one-half of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

San Marino

Southern Europe, an enclave in central Italy

Sao Tome and Principe

Western Africa, islands in the Gulf of Guinea, straddling the Equator, west of Gabon

Saudi Arabia

Middle East, bordering the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, north of Yemen

Senegal

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania

Serbia

Southeastern Europe, between Macedonia and Hungary

Seychelles

archipelago in the Indian Ocean, northeast of Madagascar

Sierra Leone

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean,
between Guinea and Liberia

Singapore

Southeastern Asia, islands between Malaysia and Indonesia

Slovakia

Central Europe, south of Poland

Slovenia

Central Europe, eastern Alps bordering the Adriatic Sea,
between Austria and Croatia

Solomon Islands

Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific
Ocean, east of Papua New Guinea

Somalia

Eastern Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Indian
Ocean, east of Ethiopia

South Africa

Southern Africa, at the southern tip of the continent
of Africa

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Southern South America,
islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, east of the tip of South
America

Southern Ocean

body of water between 60 degrees south latitude and
Antarctica

Spain

Southwestern Europe, bordering the Bay of Biscay,

Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, and Pyrenees Mountains,
southwest of France

Spratly Islands
Southeastern Asia, group of reefs and islands in the South China Sea, about two-thirds of the way from southern Vietnam
to the southern Philippines

Sri Lanka

Southern Asia, island in the Indian Ocean, south of India

Sudan

Northern Africa, bordering the Red Sea, between Egypt and Eritrea

Suriname

Northern South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, between French Guiana and Guyana

Svalbard

Northern Europe, islands between the Arctic Ocean, Barents Sea, Greenland Sea, and Norwegian Sea, north of Norway

Swaziland

Southern Africa, between Mozambique and South Africa

Sweden

Northern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, Gulf of Bothnia, Kattegat, and Skagerrak, between Finland and Norway

Switzerland

Central Europe, east of France, north of Italy

Syria

Middle East, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Lebanon

and Turkey

Taiwan

Eastern Asia, islands bordering the East China Sea, Philippine Sea, South China Sea, and Taiwan Strait, north of the Philippines, off the southeastern coast of China

Tajikistan

Central Asia, west of China

Tanzania

Eastern Africa, bordering the Indian Ocean, between Kenya and Mozambique

Thailand

Southeastern Asia, bordering the Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand, southeast of Burma

Togo

Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Benin, between Benin and Ghana

Tokelau

Oceania, group of three atolls in the South Pacific Ocean, about one-half of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

Tonga

Oceania, archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

Trinidad and Tobago

Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, northeast of Venezuela

Tromelin Island

Southern Africa, island in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar

Tunisia

Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Libya

Turkey

Southeastern Europe and Southwestern Asia (that portion of Turkey west of the Bosphorus is geographically part of Europe), bordering the Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Georgia, and bordering the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, between Greece and Syria

Turkmenistan

Central Asia, bordering the Caspian Sea, between Iran and Kazakhstan

Turks and Caicos Islands

Caribbean, two island groups in the North Atlantic Ocean, southeast of The Bahamas, north of Haiti

Tuvalu

Oceania, island group consisting of nine coral atolls in the South Pacific Ocean, about one-half of the way from Hawaii to Australia

Uganda

Eastern Africa, west of Kenya

Ukraine

Eastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Poland, Romania, and Moldova in the west and Russia in the east

United Arab Emirates

Middle East, bordering the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, between Oman and Saudi Arabia

United Kingdom

Western Europe, islands including the northern one-sixth of the island of Ireland between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, northwest of France

United States

North America, bordering both the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Pacific Ocean, between Canada and Mexico

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

Oceania

Baker Island: atoll in the North Pacific Ocean 1,830 nm (3,389 km)

southwest of Honolulu, about half way between Hawaii and Australia

Howland Island: island in the North Pacific Ocean 1,815 nm (3,361

km) southwest of Honolulu, about half way between Hawaii and Australia

Jarvis Island: island in the South Pacific Ocean 1,305 nm (2,417 km)

south of Honolulu, about half way between Hawaii and the Cook Islands

Johnston Atoll: atoll in the North Pacific Ocean 717 nm (1,328 km)

southwest of Honolulu, about one-third of the way from Hawaii to the

Marshall Islands

Kingman Reef: reef in the North Pacific Ocean 930 nm (1,722 km) south of Honolulu, about half way between Hawaii and American Samoa

Midway Islands: atoll in the North Pacific Ocean 1,260 nm (2,334 km)

northwest of Honolulu near the end of the Hawaiian Archipelago,

about one-third of the way from Honolulu to Tokyo

Palmyra Atoll: atoll in the North Pacific Ocean 960 nm (1,778 km)

south of Honolulu, about half way between Hawaii and American Samoa

Uruguay

Southern South America, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Argentina and Brazil

Uzbekistan

Central Asia, north of Afghanistan

Vanuatu

Oceania, group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to Australia

Venezuela

Northern South America, bordering the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, between Colombia and Guyana

Vietnam

Southeastern Asia, bordering the Gulf of Thailand, Gulf of Tonkin, and South China Sea, alongside China, Laos, and Cambodia

Virgin Islands

Caribbean, islands between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, east of Puerto Rico

Wake Island

Oceania, atoll in the North Pacific Ocean, about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to the Northern Mariana Islands

Wallis and Futuna

Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about

two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand

West Bank
Middle East, west of Jordan

Western Sahara
Northern Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean,
between Mauritania and Morocco

Yemen
Middle East, bordering the Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden, and Red
Sea, between Oman and Saudi Arabia

Zambia
Southern Africa, east of Angola

Zimbabwe
Southern Africa, between South Africa and Zambia

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Jordan
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Kazakhstan
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Kenya
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Africa

Libya
Africa

Liechtenstein
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@2146 Irrigated land (sq km)

Afghanistan
27,200 sq km (2003)

Albania
3,530 sq km (2003)

Algeria
5,690 sq km (2003)

American Samoa
NA

Andorra
NA

Angola
800 sq km (2003)

Anguilla
NA

Antigua and Barbuda
NA

Argentina
15,500 sq km (2003)

Armenia
2,860 sq km (2003)

Aruba

0.01 sq km (1998 est.)

Ashmore and Cartier Islands
0 sq km

Australia
25,450 sq km (2003)

Austria
40 sq km (2003)

Azerbaijan
14,550 sq km (2003)

Bahamas, The
10 sq km (2003)

Bahrain
40 sq km (2003)

Baker Island
0 sq km

Bangladesh
47,250 sq km (2003)

Barbados
50 sq km (2003)

Bassas da India
0 sq km

Belarus
1,310 sq km (2003)

Belgium
400 sq km (2003)

Belize
30 sq km (2003)

Benin
120 sq km (2003)

Bermuda
NA

Bhutan
400 sq km (2003)

Bolivia
1,320 sq km (2003)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
30 sq km (2003)

Botswana
10 sq km (2003)

Bouvet Island
0 sq km

Brazil
29,200 sq km (2003)

British Indian Ocean Territory
0 sq km

British Virgin Islands
NA

Brunei
10 sq km (2003)

Bulgaria
5,880 sq km (2003)

Burkina Faso
250 sq km (2003)

Burma
18,700 sq km (2003)

Burundi
210 sq km (2003)

Cambodia
2,700 sq km (2003)

Cameroon
260 sq km (2003)

Canada
7,850 sq km (2003)

Cape Verde
30 sq km (2003)

Cayman Islands
NA

Central African Republic
20 sq km (2003)

Chad
300 sq km (2003)

Chile
19,000 sq km (2003)

China
545,960 sq km (2003)

Christmas Island
NA

Clipperton Island
0 sq km

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
NA

Colombia
9,000 sq km (2003)

Comoros
NA

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
110 sq km (2003)

Congo, Republic of the
20 sq km (2003)

Cook Islands
NA

Coral Sea Islands
0 sq km

Costa Rica
1,080 sq km (2003)

Cote d'Ivoire
730 sq km (2003)

Croatia
110 sq km (2003)

Cuba
8,700 sq km (2003)

Cyprus
400 sq km (2003)

Czech Republic
240 sq km (2003)

Denmark
4,490 sq km (2003)

Djibouti
10 sq km (2003)

Dominica
NA

Dominican Republic
2,750 sq km (2003)

East Timor
1,065 sq km (est.)

Ecuador
8,650 sq km (2003)

Egypt
34,220 sq km (2003)

El Salvador
450 sq km (2003)

Equatorial Guinea
NA

Eritrea
210 sq km (2003)

Estonia
40 sq km (2003)

Ethiopia
2,900 sq km (2003)

Europa Island

0 sq km

European Union

131,250 sq km (2003)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA

Faroe Islands

0 sq km

Fiji

30 sq km (2003)

Finland

640 sq km (2003)

France

26,000 sq km (2003)

French Guiana

20 sq km (2003)

French Polynesia

10 sq km (2003)

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

0 sq km

Gabon

70 sq km (2003)

Gambia, The

20 sq km (2003)

Gaza Strip

150 sq km; note - includes West Bank (2003)

Georgia
4,690 sq km (2003)

Germany
4,850 sq km (2003)

Ghana
310 sq km (2003)

Gibraltar
NA

Glorioso Islands
0 sq km

Greece
14,530 sq km (2003)

Greenland
NA

Grenada
NA

Guadeloupe
60 sq km (2003)

Guam
NA

Guatemala
1,300 sq km (2003)

Guernsey
NA

Guinea
950 sq km (2003)

Guinea-Bissau
250 sq km (2003)

Guyana
1,500 sq km (2003)

Haiti
920 sq km (2003)

Heard Island and McDonald Islands
0 sq km

Holy See (Vatican City)
0 sq km

Honduras
800 sq km (2003)

Hong Kong
20 sq km (1998 est.)

Howland Island
0 sq km

Hungary
2,300 sq km (2003)

Iceland
NA

India
558,080 sq km (2003)

Indonesia
45,000 sq km (2003)

Iran
76,500 sq km (2003)

Iraq
35,250 sq km (2003)

Ireland
NA

Isle of Man
0 sq km

Israel
1,940 sq km (2003)

Italy
27,500 sq km (2003)

Jamaica
250 sq km (2002)

Jan Mayen
0 sq km

Japan
25,920 sq km (2003)

Jarvis Island
0 sq km

Jersey
NA

Johnston Atoll
0 sq km

Jordan
750 sq km (2003)

Juan de Nova Island
0 sq km

Kazakhstan

35,560 sq km (2003)

Kenya

1,030 sq km (2003)

Kiribati

NA

Korea, North

14,600 sq km (2003)

Korea, South

8,780 sq km (2003)

Kuwait

130 sq km (2003)

Kyrgyzstan

10,720 sq km (2003)

Laos

1,750 sq km (2003)

Latvia

200 sq km

note: land in Latvia is often too wet, and in need of drainage, not irrigation; approximately 16,000 sq km or 85% of agricultural land

has been improved by drainage (2003)

Lebanon

1,040 sq km (2003)

Lesotho

30 sq km (2003)

Liberia

30 sq km (2003)

Libya

4,700 sq km (2003)

Liechtenstein

NA

Lithuania

70 sq km (2003)

Luxembourg

NA

Macau

NA

Macedonia

550 sq km (2003)

Madagascar

10,860 sq km (2003)

Malawi

560 sq km (2003)

Malaysia

3,650 sq km (2003)

Maldives

NA

Mali

2,360 sq km (2003)

Malta

20 sq km (2003)

Marshall Islands
0 sq km

Martinique
70 sq km (2003)

Mauritania
490 sq km (2002)

Mauritius
220 sq km (2003)

Mayotte
NA

Mexico
63,200 sq km (2003)

Micronesia, Federated States of
NA

Midway Islands
0 sq km

Moldova
3,000 sq km (2003)

Monaco
NA

Mongolia
840 sq km (2003)

Montenegro
NA

Montserrat
NA

Morocco

14,450 sq km (2003)

Mozambique

1,180 sq km (2003)

Namibia

80 sq km (2003)

Nauru

NA

Nepal

11,700 sq km (2003)

Netherlands

5,650 sq km (2003)

Netherlands Antilles

NA

New Caledonia

100 sq km (2003)

New Zealand

2,850 sq km (2003)

Nicaragua

610 sq km (2003)

Niger

730 sq km (2003)

Nigeria

2,820 sq km (2003)

Niue

NA

Norfolk Island

NA

Northern Mariana Islands

NA

Norway

1,270 sq km (2003)

Oman

720 sq km (2003)

Pakistan

182,300 sq km (2003)

Palau

NA

Panama

430 sq km (2003)

Papua New Guinea

NA

Paracel Islands

0 sq km

Paraguay

670 sq km (2003)

Peru

12,000 sq km (2003)

Philippines

15,500 sq km (2003)

Pitcairn Islands

NA

Poland
1,000 sq km (2003)

Portugal
6,500 sq km (2003)

Puerto Rico
400 sq km (2003)

Qatar
130 sq km (2002)

Reunion
120 sq km (2003)

Romania
30,770 sq km (2003)

Russia
46,000 sq km (2003)

Rwanda
90 sq km (2003)

Saint Helena
NA

Saint Kitts and Nevis
NA

Saint Lucia
30 sq km (2003)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
NA

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
10 sq km (2003)

Samoa

NA

San Marino

NA

Sao Tome and Principe

100 sq km (2003)

Saudi Arabia

16,200 sq km (2003)

Senegal

1,200 sq km (2003)

Serbia

NA

Seychelles

NA

Sierra Leone

300 sq km (2003)

Singapore

NA

Slovakia

1,830 sq km (2003)

Slovenia

30 sq km (2003)

Solomon Islands

NA

Somalia

2,000 sq km (2003)

South Africa

14,980 sq km (2003)

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

0 sq km

Spain

37,800 sq km (2003)

Spratly Islands

0 sq km

Sri Lanka

7,430 sq km (2003)

Sudan

18,630 sq km (2003)

Suriname

510 sq km (2003)

Svalbard

NA

Swaziland

500 sq km (2003)

Sweden

1,150 sq km (2003)

Switzerland

250 sq km (2003)

Syria

13,330 sq km (2003)

Taiwan

NA

Tajikistan

7,220 sq km (2003)

Tanzania

1,840 sq km (2003)

Thailand

49,860 sq km (2003)

Togo

70 sq km (2003)

Tokelau

NA

Tonga

NA

Trinidad and Tobago

40 sq km (2003)

Tromelin Island

0 sq km

Tunisia

3,940 sq km (2003)

Turkey

52,150 sq km (2003)

Turkmenistan

18,000 sq km (2003)

Turks and Caicos Islands

NA

Tuvalu

NA

Uganda
90 sq km (2003)

Ukraine
22,080 sq km (2003)

United Arab Emirates
760 sq km (2003)

United Kingdom
1,700 sq km (2003)

United States
223,850 sq km (2003)

Uruguay
2,100 sq km (2003)

Uzbekistan
42,810 sq km (2003)

Vanuatu
NA

Venezuela
5,750 sq km (2003)

Vietnam
30,000 sq km (2003)

Virgin Islands
NA

Wake Island
0 sq km

Wallis and Futuna
NA

West Bank

150 sq km; note - includes Gaza Strip (2003)

Western Sahara

NA

World

2,770,980 sq km (2003)

Yemen

5,500 sq km (2003)

Zambia

1,560 sq km (2003)

Zimbabwe

1,740 sq km (2003)

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@2147 Area (sq km)

Afghanistan total: 647,500 sq km land: 647,500 sq km water: 0 sq km

Akrotiri total: 123 sq km note: includes a salt lake and wetlands

Albania

total: 28,748 sq km

land: 27,398 sq km

water: 1,350 sq km

Algeria

total: 2,381,740 sq km

land: 2,381,740 sq km

water: 0 sq km

American Samoa total: 199 sq km land: 199 sq km water: 0 sq km

note: includes Rose Island and Swains Island

Andorra

total: 468 sq km

land: 468 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Angola

total: 1,246,700 sq km

land: 1,246,700 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Anguilla

total: 102 sq km

land: 102 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Antarctica

total: 14 million sq km

land: 14 million sq km (280,000 sq km ice-free, 13.72 million sq km

ice-covered) (est.)

note: fifth-largest continent, following Asia, Africa, North

America, and South America, but larger than Australia and the subcontinent of Europe

Antigua and Barbuda total: 442.6 sq km (Antigua 280 sq km;

Barbuda 161 sq km) land: 442.6 sq km water: 0 sq km note: includes Redonda, 1.6 sq km

Arctic Ocean

total: 14.056 million sq km

note: includes Baffin Bay, Barents Sea, Beaufort Sea, Chukchi Sea, East Siberian Sea, Greenland Sea, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Kara Sea, Laptev Sea, Northwest Passage, and other tributary water bodies

Argentina

total: 2,766,890 sq km

land: 2,736,690 sq km

water: 30,200 sq km

Armenia

total: 29,800 sq km

land: 28,400 sq km

water: 1,400 sq km

Aruba

total: 193 sq km

land: 193 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

total: 5 sq km

land: 5 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Ashmore Reef (West, Middle, and East Islets) and Cartier Island

Atlantic Ocean

total: 76.762 million sq km

note: includes Baltic Sea, Black Sea, Caribbean Sea, Davis Strait, Denmark Strait, part of the Drake Passage, Gulf of Mexico, Labrador Sea, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, Norwegian Sea, almost all of the

Scotia Sea, and other tributary water bodies

Australia

total: 7,686,850 sq km

land: 7,617,930 sq km

water: 68,920 sq km

note: includes Lord Howe Island and Macquarie Island

Austria

total: 83,870 sq km

land: 82,444 sq km

water: 1,426 sq km

Azerbaijan

total: 86,600 sq km

land: 86,100 sq km

water: 500 sq km

note: includes the exclave of Naxcivan Autonomous Republic and the

Nagorno-Karabakh region; the region's autonomy was abolished by Azerbaijani Supreme Soviet on 26 November 1991

Bahamas, The

total: 13,940 sq km

land: 10,070 sq km

water: 3,870 sq km

Bahrain

total: 665 sq km

land: 665 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Baker Island

total: 1.4 sq km

land: 1.4 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Bangladesh

total: 144,000 sq km

land: 133,910 sq km

water: 10,090 sq km

Barbados

total: 431 sq km

land: 431 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Bassas da India

total: 0.2 sq km

land: 0.2 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Belarus

total: 207,600 sq km

land: 207,600 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Belgium

total: 30,528 sq km

land: 30,278 sq km

water: 250 sq km

Belize

total: 22,966 sq km

land: 22,806 sq km

water: 160 sq km

Benin

total: 112,620 sq km

land: 110,620 sq km

water: 2,000 sq km

Bermuda

total: 53.3 sq km

land: 53.3 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Bhutan

total: 47,000 sq km

land: 47,000 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Bolivia

total: 1,098,580 sq km

land: 1,084,390 sq km

water: 14,190 sq km

Bosnia and Herzegovina

total: 51,129 sq km

land: 51,129 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Botswana

total: 600,370 sq km

land: 585,370 sq km

water: 15,000 sq km

Bouvet Island

total: 49 sq km

land: 49 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Brazil

total: 8,511,965 sq km

land: 8,456,510 sq km

water: 55,455 sq km

note: includes Arquipelago de Fernando de Noronha, Atol das Rocas,

Ilha da Trindade, Ilhas Martin Vaz, and Penedos de Sao Pedro e

Sao

Paulo

British Indian Ocean Territory total: 54,400 sq km land: 60 sq km; Diego Garcia 44 sq km water: 54,340 sq km note: includes the entire Chagos Archipelago of 55 islands

British Virgin Islands

total: 153 sq km

land: 153 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: comprised of 16 inhabited and more than 20 uninhabited islands; includes the islands of Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, Jost van Dyke

Brunei

total: 5,770 sq km

land: 5,270 sq km

water: 500 sq km

Bulgaria

total: 110,910 sq km

land: 110,550 sq km

water: 360 sq km

Burkina Faso

total: 274,200 sq km

land: 273,800 sq km

water: 400 sq km

Burma

total: 678,500 sq km

land: 657,740 sq km

water: 20,760 sq km

Burundi

total: 27,830 sq km
land: 25,650 sq km
water: 2,180 sq km

Cambodia

total: 181,040 sq km
land: 176,520 sq km
water: 4,520 sq km

Cameroon

total: 475,440 sq km
land: 469,440 sq km
water: 6,000 sq km

Canada

total: 9,984,670 sq km
land: 9,093,507 sq km
water: 891,163 sq km

Cape Verde

total: 4,033 sq km
land: 4,033 sq km
water: 0 sq km

Cayman Islands

total: 262 sq km
land: 262 sq km
water: 0 sq km

Central African Republic

total: 622,984 sq km
land: 622,984 sq km
water: 0 sq km

Chad

total: 1.284 million sq km

land: 1,259,200 sq km

water: 24,800 sq km

Chile

total: 756,950 sq km

land: 748,800 sq km

water: 8,150 sq km

note: includes Easter Island (Isla de Pascua) and Isla Sala y Gomez

China

total: 9,596,960 sq km

land: 9,326,410 sq km

water: 270,550 sq km

Christmas Island

total: 135 sq km

land: 135 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Clipperton Island

total: 6 sq km

land: 6 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

total: 14 sq km

land: 14 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes the two main islands of West Island and Home Island

Colombia

total: 1,138,910 sq km

land: 1,038,700 sq km

water: 100,210 sq km

note: includes Isla de Malpelo, Roncador Cay, and Serrana Bank

Comoros

total: 2,170 sq km

land: 2,170 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

total: 2,345,410 sq km

land: 2,267,600 sq km

water: 77,810 sq km

Congo, Republic of the

total: 342,000 sq km

land: 341,500 sq km

water: 500 sq km

Cook Islands

total: 236.7 sq km

land: 236.7 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Coral Sea Islands

total: less than 3 sq km

land: less than 3 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes numerous small islands and reefs scattered over a sea

area of about 780,000 sq km, with the Willis Islets the most important

Costa Rica total: 51,100 sq km land: 50,660 sq km water: 440 sq km note: includes Isla del Coco

Cote d'Ivoire

total: 322,460 sq km

land: 318,000 sq km

water: 4,460 sq km

Croatia

total: 56,542 sq km

land: 56,414 sq km

water: 128 sq km

Cuba

total: 110,860 sq km

land: 110,860 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Cyprus

total: 9,250 sq km (of which 3,355 sq km are in north Cyprus)

land: 9,240 sq km

water: 10 sq km

Czech Republic

total: 78,866 sq km

land: 77,276 sq km

water: 1,590 sq km

Denmark

total: 43,094 sq km

land: 42,394 sq km

water: 700 sq km

note: includes the island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea and the rest of metropolitan Denmark (the Jutland Peninsula, and the major islands of Sjaelland and Fyn), but excludes the Faroe Islands and Greenland

Dhekelia

total: 130.8 sq km

note: area surrounds three Cypriot enclaves

Djibouti

total: 23,000 sq km

land: 22,980 sq km

water: 20 sq km

Dominica

total: 754 sq km

land: 754 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Dominican Republic

total: 48,730 sq km

land: 48,380 sq km

water: 350 sq km

East Timor

total: 15,007 sq km

land: NA sq km

water: NA sq km

Ecuador

total: 283,560 sq km

land: 276,840 sq km

water: 6,720 sq km

note: includes Galapagos Islands

Egypt

total: 1,001,450 sq km

land: 995,450 sq km

water: 6,000 sq km

El Salvador

total: 21,040 sq km

land: 20,720 sq km

water: 320 sq km

Equatorial Guinea

total: 28,051 sq km

land: 28,051 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Eritrea

total: 121,320 sq km

land: 121,320 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Estonia

total: 45,226 sq km

land: 43,211 sq km

water: 2,015 sq km

note: includes 1,520 islands in the Baltic Sea

Ethiopia

total: 1,127,127 sq km

land: 1,119,683 sq km

water: 7,444 sq km

Europa Island

total: 28 sq km

land: 28 sq km

water: 0 sq km

European Union

total: 3,976,372 sq km

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) total: 12,173 sq km land: 12,173 sq km water: 0 sq km note: includes the two main islands of East and West Falkland and about 200 small islands

Faroe Islands

total: 1,399 sq km

land: 1,399 sq km

water: 0 sq km (some lakes and streams)

Fiji

total: 18,270 sq km
land: 18,270 sq km
water: 0 sq km

Finland

total: 338,145 sq km
land: 304,473 sq km
water: 33,672 sq km

France

total: 547,030 sq km
land: 545,630 sq km
water: 1,400 sq km
note: includes only metropolitan France; excludes the overseas administrative divisions

French Guiana

total: 91,000 sq km
land: 89,150 sq km
water: 1,850 sq km

French Polynesia

total: 4,167 sq km (118 islands and atolls)
land: 3,660 sq km
water: 507 sq km

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

total: 7,829 sq km
land: 7,829 sq km
water: 0 sq km
note: includes Ile Amsterdam, Ile Saint-Paul, Iles Crozet, and Iles Kerguelen; excludes "Adelie Land" claim of about 500,000 sq km in Antarctica that is not recognized by the US

Gabon

total: 267,667 sq km

land: 257,667 sq km

water: 10,000 sq km

Gambia, The

total: 11,300 sq km

land: 10,000 sq km

water: 1,300 sq km

Gaza Strip

total: 360 sq km

land: 360 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Georgia

total: 69,700 sq km

land: 69,700 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Germany

total: 357,021 sq km

land: 349,223 sq km

water: 7,798 sq km

Ghana

total: 239,460 sq km

land: 230,940 sq km

water: 8,520 sq km

Gibraltar

total: 6.5 sq km

land: 6.5 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Glorioso Islands total: 5 sq km land: 5 sq km water: 0 sq km note:
includes Ile Glorieuse, Ile du Lys, Verte Rocks, Wreck Rock, and
South Rock

Greece

total: 131,940 sq km

land: 130,800 sq km

water: 1,140 sq km

Greenland

total: 2,166,086 sq km

land: 2,166,086 sq km (410,449 sq km ice-free, 1,755,637 sq km ice-covered) (2000 est.)

Grenada

total: 344 sq km

land: 344 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Guadeloupe

total: 1,780 sq km

land: 1,706 sq km

water: 74 sq km

note: Guadeloupe is an archipelago of nine inhabited islands, including Basse-Terre, Grande-Terre, Marie-Galante, La Desirade, Iles des Saintes (2), Saint-Barthelemy, Iles de la Petite Terre, and Saint-Martin (French part of the island of Saint Martin)

Guam

total: 541.3 sq km

land: 541.3 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Guatemala

total: 108,890 sq km

land: 108,430 sq km

water: 460 sq km

Guernsey

total: 78 sq km

land: 78 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Alderney, Guernsey, Herm, Sark, and some other smaller islands

Guinea

total: 245,857 sq km

land: 245,857 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Guinea-Bissau

total: 36,120 sq km

land: 28,000 sq km

water: 8,120 sq km

Guyana

total: 214,970 sq km

land: 196,850 sq km

water: 18,120 sq km

Haiti

total: 27,750 sq km

land: 27,560 sq km

water: 190 sq km

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

total: 412 sq km

land: 412 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Holy See (Vatican City)

total: 0.44 sq km

land: 0.44 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Honduras

total: 112,090 sq km
land: 111,890 sq km
water: 200 sq km

Hong Kong

total: 1,092 sq km
land: 1,042 sq km
water: 50 sq km

Howland Island

total: 1.6 sq km
land: 1.6 sq km
water: 0 sq km

Hungary

total: 93,030 sq km
land: 92,340 sq km
water: 690 sq km

Iceland

total: 103,000 sq km
land: 100,250 sq km
water: 2,750 sq km

Iles Eparses

Bassas da India: total - 80 sq km; land - 0.2 sq km;
water - 79.8 sq km (lagoon)

Europa Island: total - 28 sq km; land - 28 sq km; water - 0 sq km

Glorioso Islands: total - 5 sq km; land - 5 sq km; water - 0 sq km

Juan de Nova Island: total - 4.4 sq km; land - 4.4 sq km; water - 0
sq km

Tromelin Island: total - 1 sq km; land - 1 sq km; water - 0 sq km

India

total: 3,287,590 sq km
land: 2,973,190 sq km

water: 314,400 sq km

Indian Ocean

total: 68.556 million sq km

note: includes Andaman Sea, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Flores Sea,

Great Australian Bight, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Java Sea, Mozambique Channel, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Savu Sea, Strait of Malacca, Timor Sea, and other tributary water bodies

Indonesia

total: 1,919,440 sq km

land: 1,826,440 sq km

water: 93,000 sq km

Iran

total: 1.648 million sq km

land: 1.636 million sq km

water: 12,000 sq km

Iraq

total: 437,072 sq km

land: 432,162 sq km

water: 4,910 sq km

Ireland

total: 70,280 sq km

land: 68,890 sq km

water: 1,390 sq km

Isle of Man

total: 572 sq km

land: 572 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Israel

total: 20,770 sq km

land: 20,330 sq km

water: 440 sq km

Italy

total: 301,230 sq km

land: 294,020 sq km

water: 7,210 sq km

note: includes Sardinia and Sicily

Jamaica

total: 10,991 sq km

land: 10,831 sq km

water: 160 sq km

Jan Mayen

total: 377 sq km

land: 377 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Japan

total: 377,835 sq km

land: 374,744 sq km

water: 3,091 sq km

note: includes Bonin Islands (Ogasawara-gunto), Daito-shoto,

Minami-jima, Okino-tori-shima, Ryukyu Islands (Nansei-shoto),

and

Volcano Islands (Kazan-retto)

Jarvis Island

total: 4.5 sq km

land: 4.5 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Jersey

total: 116 sq km

land: 116 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Johnston Atoll

total: 2.63 sq km

land: 2.63 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Jordan

total: 92,300 sq km

land: 91,971 sq km

water: 329 sq km

Juan de Nova Island

total: 4.4 sq km

land: 4.4 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Kazakhstan

total: 2,717,300 sq km

land: 2,669,800 sq km

water: 47,500 sq km

Kenya

total: 582,650 sq km

land: 569,250 sq km

water: 13,400 sq km

Kingman Reef

total: 1 sq km

land: 1 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Kiribati

total: 811 sq km

land: 811 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes three island groups - Gilbert Islands, Line Islands, Phoenix Islands

Korea, North

total: 120,540 sq km

land: 120,410 sq km

water: 130 sq km

Korea, South

total: 98,480 sq km

land: 98,190 sq km

water: 290 sq km

Kuwait

total: 17,820 sq km

land: 17,820 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Kyrgyzstan

total: 198,500 sq km

land: 191,300 sq km

water: 7,200 sq km

Laos

total: 236,800 sq km

land: 230,800 sq km

water: 6,000 sq km

Latvia

total: 64,589 sq km

land: 63,589 sq km

water: 1,000 sq km

Lebanon

total: 10,400 sq km

land: 10,230 sq km

water: 170 sq km

Lesotho

total: 30,355 sq km

land: 30,355 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Liberia

total: 111,370 sq km

land: 96,320 sq km

water: 15,050 sq km

Libya

total: 1,759,540 sq km

land: 1,759,540 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Liechtenstein

total: 160 sq km

land: 160 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Lithuania

total: 65,200 sq km

land: NA sq km

water: NA sq km

Luxembourg

total: 2,586 sq km

land: 2,586 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Macau

total: 28.2 sq km

land: 28.2 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Macedonia

total: 25,333 sq km

land: 24,856 sq km

water: 477 sq km

Madagascar

total: 587,040 sq km

land: 581,540 sq km

water: 5,500 sq km

Malawi

total: 118,480 sq km

land: 94,080 sq km

water: 24,400 sq km

Malaysia

total: 329,750 sq km

land: 328,550 sq km

water: 1,200 sq km

Maldives

total: 300 sq km

land: 300 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Mali

total: 1.24 million sq km

land: 1.22 million sq km

water: 20,000 sq km

Malta

total: 316 sq km

land: 316 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Marshall Islands

total: 11,854.3 sq km

land: 181.3 sq km

water: 11,673 sq km (note - lagoon waters)

note: includes the atolls of Bikini, Enewetak, Kwajalein, Majuro, Rongelap, and Utirik

Martinique

total: 1,100 sq km

land: 1,060 sq km

water: 40 sq km

Mauritania

total: 1,030,700 sq km

land: 1,030,400 sq km

water: 300 sq km

Mauritius

total: 2,040 sq km

land: 2,030 sq km

water: 10 sq km

note: includes Agalega Islands, Cargados Carajos Shoals (Saint Brandon), and Rodrigues

Mayotte

total: 374 sq km

land: 374 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Mexico

total: 1,972,550 sq km

land: 1,923,040 sq km

water: 49,510 sq km

Micronesia, Federated States of total: 702 sq km land: 702 sq km
water: 0 sq km (fresh water only) note: includes Pohnpei (Ponape),

Chuuk (Truk) Islands, Yap Islands, and Kosrae (Kosaie)

Midway Islands total: 6.2 sq km land: 6.2 sq km water: 0 sq km
note: includes Eastern Island, Sand Island, and Spit Island

Moldova

total: 33,843 sq km

land: 33,371 sq km

water: 472 sq km

Monaco

total: 1.95 sq km

land: 1.95 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Mongolia

total: 1,564,116 sq km

Montenegro

total: 14,026 sq km

land: 13,812 sq km

water: 214 sq km

Montserrat

total: 102 sq km

land: 102 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Morocco

total: 446,550 sq km

land: 446,300 sq km

water: 250 sq km

Mozambique

total: 801,590 sq km

land: 784,090 sq km

water: 17,500 sq km

Namibia

total: 825,418 sq km

land: 825,418 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Nauru

total: 21 sq km

land: 21 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Navassa Island

total: 5.4 sq km

land: 5.4 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Nepal

total: 147,181 sq km

land: 143,181 sq km

water: 4,000 sq km

Netherlands

total: 41,526 sq km

land: 33,883 sq km

water: 7,643 sq km

Netherlands Antilles total: 960 sq km land: 960 sq km water: 0 sq km note: includes Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten (Dutch part of the island of Saint Martin)

New Caledonia total: 19,060 sq km land: 18,575 sq km water: 485 sq km

New Zealand

total: 268,680 sq km

land: 268,021 sq km

water: NA

note: includes Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands, Campbell Island, Chatham Islands, and Kermadec Islands

Nicaragua

total: 129,494 sq km

land: 120,254 sq km

water: 9,240 sq km

Niger

total: 1.267 million sq km

land: 1,266,700 sq km

water: 300 sq km

Nigeria

total: 923,768 sq km

land: 910,768 sq km

water: 13,000 sq km

Niue

total: 260 sq km

land: 260 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Norfolk Island

total: 34.6 sq km

land: 34.6 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Northern Mariana Islands total: 477 sq km land: 477 sq km water: 0 sq km note: includes 14 islands including Saipan, Rota, and Tinian

Norway

total: 323,802 sq km

land: 307,442 sq km

water: 16,360 sq km

Oman

total: 212,460 sq km

land: 212,460 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Pacific Ocean

total: 155.557 million sq km

note: includes Bali Sea, Bering Sea, Bering Strait, Coral Sea, East China Sea, Gulf of Alaska, Gulf of Tonkin, Philippine Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, South China Sea, Tasman Sea, and other tributary water bodies

Pakistan

total: 803,940 sq km

land: 778,720 sq km

water: 25,220 sq km

Palau

total: 458 sq km

land: 458 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Palmyra Atoll

total: 11.9 sq km

land: 11.9 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Panama

total: 78,200 sq km

land: 75,990 sq km

water: 2,210 sq km

Papua New Guinea

total: 462,840 sq km
land: 452,860 sq km
water: 9,980 sq km

Paracel Islands

total: NA sq km
land: NA sq km
water: 0 sq km

Paraguay

total: 406,750 sq km
land: 397,300 sq km
water: 9,450 sq km

Peru

total: 1,285,220 sq km
land: 1.28 million sq km
water: 5,220 sq km

Philippines

total: 300,000 sq km
land: 298,170 sq km
water: 1,830 sq km

Pitcairn Islands

total: 47 sq km
land: 47 sq km
water: 0 sq km

Poland

total: 312,685 sq km
land: 304,465 sq km
water: 8,220 sq km

Portugal

total: 92,391 sq km

land: 91,951 sq km

water: 440 sq km

note: includes Azores and Madeira Islands

Puerto Rico

total: 13,790 sq km

land: 8,870 sq km

water: 4,921 sq km

Qatar

total: 11,437 sq km

land: 11,437 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Reunion

total: 2,517 sq km

land: 2,507 sq km

water: 10 sq km

Romania

total: 237,500 sq km

land: 230,340 sq km

water: 7,160 sq km

Russia

total: 17,075,200 sq km

land: 16,995,800 sq km

water: 79,400 sq km

Rwanda

total: 26,338 sq km

land: 24,948 sq km

water: 1,390 sq km

Saint Helena

total: 413 sq km

land: Saint Helena Island 122 sq km; Ascension Island 90 sq km;
Tristan da Cunha island group 201 sq km
water: 0 sq km

Saint Kitts and Nevis

total: 261 sq km (Saint Kitts 168 sq km; Nevis
93 sq km)
land: 261 sq km
water: 0 sq km

Saint Lucia total: 616 sq km land: 606 sq km water: 10 sq km

Saint Pierre and Miquelon total: 242 sq km land: 242 sq km
water: 0 sq km note: includes eight small islands in the Saint Pierre
and the Miquelon groups

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

total: 389 sq km (Saint Vincent 344
sq km)
land: 389 sq km
water: 0 sq km

Samoa

total: 2,944 sq km
land: 2,934 sq km
water: 10 sq km

San Marino

total: 61.2 sq km
land: 61.2 sq km
water: 0 sq km

Sao Tome and Principe

total: 1,001 sq km
land: 1,001 sq km
water: 0 sq km

Saudi Arabia

total: 1,960,582 sq km

land: 1,960,582 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Senegal

total: 196,190 sq km

land: 192,000 sq km

water: 4,190 sq km

Serbia

total: 88,361 sq km

land: 88,361 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Seychelles

total: 455 sq km

land: 455 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Sierra Leone

total: 71,740 sq km

land: 71,620 sq km

water: 120 sq km

Singapore

total: 692.7 sq km

land: 682.7 sq km

water: 10 sq km

Slovakia

total: 48,845 sq km

land: 48,800 sq km

water: 45 sq km

Slovenia

total: 20,273 sq km

land: 20,151 sq km

water: 122 sq km

Solomon Islands

total: 28,450 sq km

land: 27,540 sq km

water: 910 sq km

Somalia

total: 637,657 sq km

land: 627,337 sq km

water: 10,320 sq km

South Africa

total: 1,219,912 sq km

land: 1,219,912 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Prince Edward Islands (Marion Island and Prince Edward Island)

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

total: 3,903 sq km

land: 3,903 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Shag Rocks, Black Rock, Clerke Rocks, South Georgia

Island, Bird Island, and the South Sandwich Islands, which consist of eleven islands

Southern Ocean

total: 20.327 million sq km

note: includes Amundsen Sea, Bellingshausen Sea, part of the Drake

Passage, Ross Sea, a small part of the Scotia Sea, Weddell Sea, and other tributary water bodies

Spain

total: 504,782 sq km

land: 499,542 sq km

water: 5,240 sq km

note: there are 2 autonomous cities - Ceuta and Melilla - and 17 autonomous communities including Balearic Islands and Canary Islands, and three small Spanish possessions off the coast of Morocco - Islas Chafarinas, Penon de Alhucemas, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera

Spratly Islands

total: less than 5 sq km

land: less than 5 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes 100 or so islets, coral reefs, and sea mounts scattered over an area of nearly 410,000 sq km of the central South China Sea

Sri Lanka

total: 65,610 sq km

land: 64,740 sq km

water: 870 sq km

Sudan

total: 2,505,810 sq km

land: 2.376 million sq km

water: 129,810 sq km

Suriname

total: 163,270 sq km

land: 161,470 sq km

water: 1,800 sq km

Svalbard

total: 61,020 sq km

land: 61,020 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Spitsbergen and Bjornoya (Bear Island)

Swaziland

total: 17,363 sq km

land: 17,203 sq km

water: 160 sq km

Sweden

total: 449,964 sq km

land: 410,934 sq km

water: 39,030 sq km

Switzerland

total: 41,290 sq km

land: 39,770 sq km

water: 1,520 sq km

Syria

total: 185,180 sq km

land: 184,050 sq km

water: 1,130 sq km

note: includes 1,295 sq km of Israeli-occupied territory

Taiwan

total: 35,980 sq km

land: 32,260 sq km

water: 3,720 sq km

note: includes the Pescadores, Matsu, and Quemoy

Tajikistan

total: 143,100 sq km

land: 142,700 sq km

water: 400 sq km

Tanzania

total: 945,087 sq km

land: 886,037 sq km

water: 59,050 sq km

note: includes the islands of Mafia, Pemba, and Zanzibar

Thailand

total: 514,000 sq km

land: 511,770 sq km

water: 2,230 sq km

Togo

total: 56,785 sq km

land: 54,385 sq km

water: 2,400 sq km

Tokelau

total: 10 sq km

land: 10 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Tonga

total: 748 sq km

land: 718 sq km

water: 30 sq km

Trinidad and Tobago

total: 5,128 sq km

land: 5,128 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Tromelin Island

total: 1 sq km

land: 1 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Tunisia

total: 163,610 sq km

land: 155,360 sq km

water: 8,250 sq km

Turkey

total: 780,580 sq km

land: 770,760 sq km

water: 9,820 sq km

Turkmenistan

total: 488,100 sq km

land: 488,100 sq km

water: NEGL

Turks and Caicos Islands

total: 430 sq km

land: 430 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Tuvalu

total: 26 sq km

land: 26 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Uganda

total: 236,040 sq km

land: 199,710 sq km

water: 36,330 sq km

Ukraine

total: 603,700 sq km

land: 603,700 sq km

water: 0 sq km

United Arab Emirates

total: 82,880 sq km
land: 82,880 sq km
water: 0 sq km

United Kingdom

total: 244,820 sq km
land: 241,590 sq km
water: 3,230 sq km
note: includes Rockall and Shetland Islands

United States

total: 9,631,420 sq km
land: 9,161,923 sq km
water: 469,497 sq km
note: includes only the 50 states and District of Columbia

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges

total - 6,959.41 sq
km; emergent land - 22.41 sq km; submerged - 6,937 sq km
Baker Island: total - 129 sq km; emergent land - 2.1 sq km;
submerged - 127 sq km
Howland Island: total - 139 sq km; emergent land - 2.6 sq km;
submerged - 136 sq km
Jarvis Island: total - 152 sq km; emergent land - 5 sq km;
submerged
- 147 sq km
Johnston Atoll: total - 276.6 sq km; emergent land - 2.6 sq km;
submerged - 274 sq km
Kingman Reef: total - 1,958.01 sq km; emergent land - 0.01 sq km;
submerged - 1,958 sq km
Midway Islands: total - 2,355.2 sq km; emergent land - 6.2 sq km;
submerged - 2,349 sq km
Palmyra Atoll: total - 1,949.9 sq km; emergent land - 3.9 sq km;
submerged - 1,946 sq km

Uruguay

total: 176,220 sq km

land: 173,620 sq km

water: 2,600 sq km

Uzbekistan

total: 447,400 sq km

land: 425,400 sq km

water: 22,000 sq km

Vanuatu

total: 12,200 sq km

land: 12,200 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes more than 80 islands, about 65 of which are inhabited

Venezuela

total: 912,050 sq km

land: 882,050 sq km

water: 30,000 sq km

Vietnam

total: 329,560 sq km

land: 325,360 sq km

water: 4,200 sq km

Virgin Islands

total: 1,910 sq km

land: 346 sq km

water: 1,564 sq km

Wake Island

total: 6.5 sq km

land: 6.5 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Wallis and Futuna total: 274 sq km land: 274 sq km water: 0 sq km note: includes Ile Uvea (Wallis Island), Ile Futuna (Futuna Island), Ile Alofi, and 20 islets

West Bank

total: 5,860 sq km

land: 5,640 sq km

water: 220 sq km

note: includes West Bank, Latrun Salient, and the northwest quarter

of the Dead Sea, but excludes Mt. Scopus; East Jerusalem and Jerusalem No Man's Land are also included only as a means of depicting the entire area occupied by Israel in 1967

Western Sahara

total: 266,000 sq km

land: 266,000 sq km

water: 0 sq km

World

total: 510.072 million sq km

land: 148.94 million sq km

water: 361.132 million sq km

note: 70.8% of the world's surface is water, 29.2% is land

Yemen

total: 527,970 sq km

land: 527,970 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Perim, Socotra, the former Yemen Arab Republic (YAR

or North Yemen), and the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY or South Yemen)

Zambia

total: 752,614 sq km

land: 740,724 sq km

water: 11,890 sq km

Zimbabwe

total: 390,580 sq km

land: 386,670 sq km

water: 3,910 sq km

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2149 Diplomatic representation in the US

Afghanistan

chief of mission: Ambassador Said Tayeb JAWAD

chancery: 2341 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] 202-483-6410

FAX: [1] 202-483-6488

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Akrotiri

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Albania

chief of mission: Ambassador Aleksander SALLABANDA

chancery: 2100 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 223-4942

FAX: [1] (202) 628-7342

Algeria

chief of mission: Ambassador Amine KHERBI

chancery: 2118 Kalorama Road NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 265-2800
FAX: [1] (202) 667-2174

American Samoa
none (territory of the US)

Andorra
chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires
Jelena V. PIA-COMELLA
chancery: 2 United Nations Plaza, 25th Floor, New York, NY
10017
telephone: [1] (212) 750-8064
FAX: [1] (212) 750-6630

Angola
chief of mission: Ambassador Josefina Perpetua Pitra DIAKITI
chancery: 2108 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009
telephone: [1] (202) 785-1156
FAX: [1] (202) 785-1258
consulate(s) general: Houston, New York

Anguilla
none (overseas territory of the UK)

Antigua and Barbuda chief of mission: Ambassador Deborah Mae
LOVELL chancery: 3216 New Mexico Avenue NW, Washington, DC
20016 telephone: [1] (202) 362-5122 FAX: [1] (202) 362-5225
consulate(s) general: Miami

Argentina
chief of mission: Ambassador Jose Octavio BORDON
chancery: 1600 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC
20009
telephone: [1] (202) 238-6400
FAX: [1] (202) 332-3171

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles,
Miami,
New York

Armenia

chief of mission: Ambassador Tatoul MARKARIAN
chancery: 2225 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 319-1976
FAX: [1] (202) 319-2982
consulate(s) general: Los Angeles

Aruba

none (represented by the Kingdom of the Netherlands); note -
Mr. Henry BAARH, Minister Plenipotentiary for Aruba at the
Embassy
of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

none (territory of Australia)

Australia

chief of mission: Ambassador Dennis J. RICHARDSON
chancery: 1601 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036
telephone: [1] (202) 797-3000
FAX: [1] (202) 797-3168
consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
New
York, San Francisco

Austria

chief of mission: Ambassador Eva NOWOTNY
chancery: 3524 International Court NW, Washington, DC
20008-3035
telephone: [1] (202) 895-6700
FAX: [1] (202) 895-6750
consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Azerbaijan

chief of mission: Ambassador Yashar ALIYEV

chancery: 2741 34th Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 337-3500

FAX: [1] (202) 337-5911

Consulate(s) general: Los Angeles

Bahamas, The

chief of mission: vacant

chancery: 2220 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 319-2660

FAX: [1] (202) 319-2668

consulate(s) general: Miami, New York

Bahrain

chief of mission: Ambassador Nasir bin Muhammad al-BALUSHI

chancery: 3502 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 342-1111

FAX: [1] (202) 362-2192

consulate(s) general: New York

Bangladesh

chief of mission: Ambassador Shamsher Mobin CHOWDHURY

chancery: 3510 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 244-0183

FAX: [1] (202) 244-5366

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Barbados

chief of mission: Ambassador Michael Ian KING

chancery: 2144 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 939-9200

FAX: [1] (202) 332-7467

consulate(s) general: Miami, New York

consulate(s): Los Angeles

Belarus

chief of mission: Ambassador Mikhail KHVOSTOV

chancery: 1619 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 986-1604

FAX: [1] (202) 986-1805

consulate(s) general: New York

Belgium

chief of mission: Ambassador Franciskus VAN DAELE

chancery: 3330 Garfield Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 333-6900

FAX: [1] (202) 333-3079

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

consulate(s): Atlanta

Belize

chief of mission: Ambassador Lisa M. SHOMAN

chancery: 2535 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 332-9636

FAX: [1] (202) 332-6888

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles

Benin

chief of mission: Ambassador Cyrille Segbe OGUIN

chancery: 2124 Kalorama Road NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 232-6656

FAX: [1] (202) 265-1996

Bermuda

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Bhutan

none; note - Bhutan has a Permanent Mission to the UN;

address: 2 United Nations Plaza, 27th Floor, New York, NY 10017;

telephone [1] (212) 826-1919; FAX [1] (212) 826-2998; the

Bhutanese

mission to the UN has consular jurisdiction in the US
consulate(s) general: New York

Bolivia

chief of mission: Ambassador Gustavo GUZMAN Saldana
chancery: 3014 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 483-4410
FAX: [1] (202) 328-3712
consulate(s) general: Houston, Miami, New York, Oklahoma City,
San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, DC

Bosnia and Herzegovina chief of mission: Ambassador Bisera
TURKOVIC chancery: 2109 E Street NW, Washington, DC 20037
telephone: [1] (202) 337-1500 FAX: [1] (202) 337-1502
consulate(s) general: Chicago, New York

Botswana

chief of mission: Ambassador Lapologang Caesar LEKOA
chancery: 1531-1533 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington,
DC 20036
telephone: [1] (202) 244-4990
FAX: [1] (202) 244-4164

Brazil

chief of mission: Ambassador Roberto P. ABDENUR
chancery: 3006 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 238-2700
FAX: [1] (202) 238-2827
consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles,
Miami,
New York, San Francisco

British Indian Ocean Territory

none (overseas territory of the UK)

British Virgin Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Brunei

chief of mission: Ambassador Pengiran Anak Dato PUTEH
chancery: 3520 International Court NW #300, Washington, DC
20008
telephone: [1] (202) 237-1838
FAX: [1] (202) 885-0560

Bulgaria

chief of mission: Ambassador Elena B. POPTODOROVA
chancery: 1621 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 387-0174
FAX: [1] (202) 234-7973
consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Burkina Faso

chief of mission: Ambassador Tertius ZONGO
chancery: 2340 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 332-5577
FAX: [1] (202) 667-1882

Burma

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires MYINT
LWIN
chancery: 2300 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 332-3344
FAX: [1] (202) 332-4351
consulate(s) general: New York

Burundi

chief of mission: Ambassador Celestin NIYONGABO
chancery: Suite 212, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC
20007
telephone: [1] (202) 342-2574
FAX: [1] (202) 342-2578

Cambodia

chief of mission: Ambassador EK SEREYWATH
chancery: 4530 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011
telephone: [1] (202) 726-7742
FAX: [1] (202) 726-8381

Cameroon

chief of mission: Ambassador Jerome MENDOUGA
chancery: 2349 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 265-8790

FAX: [1] (202) 387-3826

Canada

chief of mission: Ambassador Michael WILSON

chancery: 501 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001

telephone: [1] (202) 682-1740

FAX: [1] (202) 682-7701

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Phoenix,

San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Tucson

consulate(s): Anchorage, Houston, Philadelphia, Princeton (New Jersey), Raleigh, San Jose (California)

Cape Verde

chief of mission: Ambassador Jose BRITO

chancery: 3415 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: [1] (202) 965-6820

FAX: [1] (202) 965-1207

consulate(s) general: Boston

Cayman Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Central African Republic

chief of mission: Ambassador Emmanuel

TOUABOY

chancery: 1618 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 483-7800

FAX: [1] (202) 332-9893

Chad

chief of mission: Ambassador Mahamat Adam BECHIR

chancery: 2002 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 462-4009

FAX: [1] (202) 265-1937

Chile

chief of mission: Ambassador Mariano FERNANDEZ

chancery: 1732 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 530-4104, 530-4106, 530-4107

FAX: [1] (202) 887-5579

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico)

China

chief of mission: Ambassador ZHOU Wenzhong

chancery: 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 328-2500

FAX: [1] (202) 328-2582

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco

Christmas Island

none (territory of Australia)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

none (territory of Australia)

Colombia

chief of mission: Ambassador Carolina BARCO Isakson

chancery: 2118 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 387-8338

FAX: [1] (202) 232-8643

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Washington, DC

Comoros

chief of mission: Representative to the US and Ambassador to

the UN Mahmoud M. ABOUD

chancery: Mission to the US, 336 East 45th Street (2nd floor), New York, NY 10017

telephone: [1] (212) 750-1637

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
chief of mission: Ambassador Faida

MITIFU

chancery: 1800 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009: note -

Consular Office at 1726 M Street, NW, Washington, DC, 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 234-7690, 7691

FAX: [1] (202) 234-2609

Congo, Republic of the

chief of mission: Ambassador Serge MOMBOULI

chancery: 4891 Colorado Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20011

telephone: [1] (202) 726-5500

FAX: [1] (202) 726-1860

Cook Islands

none (self-governing in free association with New Zealand)

Coral Sea Islands

none (territory of Australia)

Costa Rica

chief of mission: Ambassador Tomas DUENAS

chancery: 2114 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 234-2945

FAX: [1] (202) 265-4795

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Hammond (temporary location

in Louisiana), Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Tampa (temporarily closed), Washington, DC

consulate(s): San Francisco

Cote d'Ivoire

chief of mission: Ambassador Daouda DIABATE

chancery: 3421 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: [1] (202) 797-0300

FAX: [1] (202) 244-3088

Croatia

chief of mission: Ambassador Neven JURICA

chancery: 2343 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 588-5899

FAX: [1] (202) 588-8936

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Cuba

none; note - Cuba has an Interests Section in the Swiss Embassy, headed by Principal Officer Bernardo GUANCHE Hernandez;

address: Cuban Interests Section, Swiss Embassy, 2630 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone: [1] (202) 797-8518; FAX: [1] (202) 797-8521

Cyprus

chief of mission: Ambassador Andreas KAKOURIS

chancery: 2211 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 462-5772, 462-0873

FAX: [1] (202) 483-6710

consulate(s) general: New York

note: representative of the Turkish Cypriot community in the US is Osman ERTUG; office at 1667 K Street NW, Washington, DC; telephone

[1] (202) 887-6198

Czech Republic

chief of mission: Ambassador Petr KOLAR
chancery: 3900 Spring of Freedom Street NW, Washington, DC
20008

telephone: [1] (202) 274-9100

FAX: [1] (202) 966-8540

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Denmark

chief of mission: Ambassador Friis Arne PETERSEN

chancery: 3200 Whitehaven Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 234-4300

FAX: [1] (202) 328-1470

consulate(s) general: Chicago, New York

Dhekelia

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Djibouti

chief of mission: Ambassador Roble OLHAYE Oudine

chancery: Suite 515, 1156 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005

telephone: [1] (202) 331-0270

FAX: [1] (202) 331-0302

Dominica

chief of mission: Ambassador Judith Anne ROLLE, Third
Secretary

chancery: 3216 New Mexico Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20016

telephone: [1] (202) 364-6781

FAX: [1] (202) 364-6791

consulate(s) general: New York

Dominican Republic

chief of mission: Ambassador Flavio Dario ESPINAL
Jacobo

chancery: 1715 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 332-6280

FAX: [1] (202) 265-8057

consulate(s) general: Anchorage, Boston, Chicago, Mayaguez
(Puerto Rico), Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, San Juan
(Puerto Rico)

East Timor

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires

Constancio PINTO

chancery: 4201 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: 202 966-3202

FAX: 202 966-3205

consulate(s) general: New York

Ecuador

chief of mission: Ambassador Luis Benigno GALLEGOS Chiriboga

chancery: 2535 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 234-7200

FAX: [1] (202) 667-3482

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Jersey City (New Jersey),
Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco,
Washington, DC

Egypt

chief of mission: Ambassador Nabil FAHMY

chancery: 3521 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 895-5400

FAX: [1] (202) 244-4319

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, New York, San Francisco

El Salvador

chief of mission: Ambassador Rene Antonio LEON Rodriguez

chancery: 2308 California Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 265-9671

FAX: [1] (202) 234-3834

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Dallas, Elizabeth (New Jersey),
Houston, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, New York (2), Nogales
(Arizona), Santa Ana (California), San Francisco, Washington, DC
consulate(s): Boston

Equatorial Guinea

chief of mission: Ambassador Purificacion ANGUE
ONDO

chancery: 2020 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 518-5700

FAX: [1] (202) 518-5252

Eritrea

chief of mission: Ambassador GHIRMAI Ghebremariam

chancery: 1708 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC
20009

telephone: [1] (202) 319-1991

FAX: [1] (202) 319-1304

consulate(s) general: Oakland (California)

Estonia

chief of mission: Ambassador Juri LUIK

chancery: 2131 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 588-0101

FAX: [1] (202) 588-0108

consulate(s) general: New York

Ethiopia

chief of mission: Ambassador Samuel ASSEFA

chancery: 3506 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 364-1200

FAX: [1] (202) 587-0195

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles

consulate(s): New York

European Union

chief of mission: Ambassador John BRUTON

chancery: 2300 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037

telephone: [1] (202) 862-9500

FAX: [1] (202) 429-1766

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

none (overseas territory of the

UK; also claimed by Argentina)

Faroe Islands

none (self-governing overseas administrative division
of Denmark)

Fiji

chief of mission: Ambassador Jesoni VITUSAGAVULU

chancery: 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 240, Washington, DC
20007

telephone: [1] (202) 337-8320

FAX: [1] (202) 337-1996

Finland

chief of mission: Ambassador Pekka LINTU

chancery: 3301 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 298-5800

FAX: [1] (202) 298-6030

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

France

chief of mission: Ambassador Jean-David LEVITTE

chancery: 4101 Reservoir Road NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: [1] (202) 944-6000

FAX: [1] (202) 944-6166

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los
Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco

French Guiana

none (overseas department of France)

French Polynesia

none (overseas lands of France)

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

none (overseas territory of France)

Gabon

chief of mission: Ambassador Jules Marius OGOUEBANDJA

chancery: Suite 200, 2034 20th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 797-1000

FAX: [1] (202) 332-0668

consulate(s): New York

Gambia, The

chief of mission: Ambassador Dodou Bammy JAGNE

chancery: Suite 905, 1156 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005

telephone: [1] (202) 785-1379

FAX: [1] (202) 785-1430

Georgia

chief of mission: Ambassador Vasil SIKHARULIDZE

chancery: 1101 15th Street NW, Suite 602, Washington, DC 20005

telephone: [1] (202) 387-2390

FAX: [1] (202) 393-4537

Germany

chief of mission: Ambassador Klaus SCHARIOTH

chancery: 4645 Reservoir Road NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: [1] (202) 298-4000

FAX: [1] (202) 298-4249

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco

Ghana

chief of mission: Ambassador Fritz Kwabena POKU

chancery: 1156 15th St. NW #905, Washington, DC 20005

telephone: [1] (202) 785-1379

FAX: [1] (202) 785-1430

consulate(s) general: New York

Gibraltar

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Greece

chief of mission: Ambassador Alexandros P. MALLIAS

chancery: 2221 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 939-1300

FAX: [1] (202) 939-1324

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Tampa

consulate(s): Atlanta, Houston, New Orleans

Greenland

none (self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark)

Grenada

chief of mission: Ambassador Denis G. ANTOINE

chancery: 1701 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 265-2561

FAX: [1] (202) 265-2468

consulate(s) general: New York

Guadeloupe

none (overseas department of France)

Guam

none (territory of the US)

Guatemala

chief of mission: Ambassador Guillermo CASTILLO

chancery: 2220 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 745-4952

FAX: [1] (202) 745-1908

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles,
Miami,
New York, Providence, San Francisco

Guernsey

none (British crown dependency)

Guinea

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires
Ibrihama Sory TRAORE

chancery: 2112 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 986-4300

FAX: [1] (202) 478-3800

Guinea-Bissau

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); note -

Guinea-Bissau does not have official representation in Washington,
DC; Guinea-Bissau's representative in Washington is Henrique
Adriano

DA SILVA, P.O. Box 33813, Washington, DC 20033, telephone:
(301)947-3958

Guyana

chief of mission: Ambassador Bayney KARRAN

chancery: 2490 Tracy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 265-6900

FAX: [1] (202) 232-1297

consulate(s) general: New York

Haiti

chief of mission: Ambassador Raymond JOSEPH (as of October

2005)

chancery: 2311 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 332-4090

FAX: [1] (202) 745-7215

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Miami, New York, San Juan
(Puerto Rico)

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

none (territory of Australia)

Holy See (Vatican City)

chief of mission: Apostolic Nuncio

Archbishop Pietro SAMBI

chancery: 3339 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 333-7121

FAX: [1] (202) 337-4036

Honduras

chief of mission: Ambassador Roberto FLORES Bermudez

chancery: Suite 4-M, 3007 Tilden Street NW, Washington, DC
20008

telephone: [1] (202) 966-7702

FAX: [1] (202) 966-9751

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles,
Miami,

New Orleans, New York, Phoenix, San Francisco

honorary consulate(s): Boston, Detroit, Jacksonville

Hong Kong

none (special administrative region of China)

Hungary

chief of mission: Ambassador Andras SIMONYI

chancery: 3910 Shoemaker Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 362-6730

FAX: [1] (202) 966-8135

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Iceland

chief of mission: Ambassador Helgi AGUSTSSON

chancery: Suite 1200, 1156 15th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005-1704

telephone: [1] (202) 265-6653

FAX: [1] (202) 265-6656

consulate(s) general: New York

India

chief of mission: Ambassador Ranendra SEN

chancery: 2107 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; note -

Consular Wing located at 2536 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington,

DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 939-7000

FAX: [1] (202) 265-4351

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, New York, San Francisco

Indonesia

chief of mission: Ambassador SUDJADNAN Parnohadiningrat

chancery: 2020 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 775-5200

FAX: [1] (202) 775-5365

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San

Francisco

Iran

none; note - Iran has an Interests Section in the Pakistani

Embassy; address: Iranian Interests Section, Pakistani Embassy, 2209

Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007; telephone: [1]

(202)

965-4990; FAX [1] (202) 965-1073

Iraq

chief of mission: Ambassador Samir Shakir al-SUMAYDI

chancery: 1801 P Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 483-7500

FAX: [1] (202) 462-5066

Ireland

chief of mission: Ambassador Noel FAHEY

chancery: 2234 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 462-3939

FAX: [1] (202) 232-5993

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, New York, San Francisco

Isle of Man

none (British crown dependency)

Israel

chief of mission: Ambassador Salai MERIDOR

chancery: 3514 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 364-5500

FAX: [1] (202) 364-5607

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco

Italy

chief of mission: Ambassador Giovanni CASTELLANETA

chancery: 3000 Whitehaven Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 612-4400

FAX: [1] (202) 518-2151

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Houston, Miami, New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco

consulate(s): Detroit

Jamaica

chief of mission: Ambassador Gordon SHIRLEY

chancery: 1520 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 452-0660

FAX: [1] (202) 452-0081

consulate(s) general: Miami, New York

Japan

chief of mission: Ambassador Ryoza KATO

chancery: 2520 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 238-6700

FAX: [1] (202) 328-2187

consulate(s) general: Anchorage, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Agana (Guam), Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New

Orleans, New York, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco, Seattle

Jersey

none (British crown dependency)

Jordan

chief of mission: Ambassador Karim Tawfiq KAWAR

chancery: 3504 International Drive NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 966-2664

FAX: [1] (202) 966-3110

Kazakhstan

chief of mission: Ambassador Kanat B. SAUDABAYEV

chancery: 1401 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 232-5488

FAX: [1] (202) 232-5845

consulate(s): New York

Kenya

chief of mission: Ambassador Leonard NGAITHE

chancery: 2249 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 387-6101
FAX: [1] (202) 462-3829
consulate(s) general: Los Angeles

Kiribati

Kiribati does not have an embassy in the US; there is an honorary consulate in Honolulu

Korea, North

none; North Korea has a Permanent Mission to the UN in New York

Korea, South

chief of mission: Ambassador LEE Tae-sik
chancery: 2450 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 939-5600
FAX: [1] (202) 387-0205
consulate(s) general: Agana (Guam), Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle

Kuwait

chief of mission: Ambassador SALIM Abdallah al-Jabir al-Sabah
chancery: 2940 Tilden Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 966-0702
FAX: [1] (202) 966-0517

Kyrgyzstan

chief of mission: Ambassador Zamira SYDYKOVA
chancery: 2360 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 338-5141
FAX: [1] (202) 386-7550
consulate(s): New York

Laos

chief of mission: Ambassador PHANTHONG Phommahaxay

chancery: 2222 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 332-6416
FAX: [1] (202) 332-4923

Latvia

chief of mission: Ambassador Maris RIEKSTINS
chancery: 2306 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 328-2840
FAX: [1] (202) 328-2860

Lebanon

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant)
chancery: 2560 28th Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 939-6320
FAX: [1] (202) 939-6324
consulate(s) general: Detroit, New York, Los Angeles

Lesotho

chief of mission: Ambassador Molelekeng E. RAPOLAKI
chancery: 2511 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 797-5533 through 5536
FAX: [1] (202) 234-6815

Liberia

chief of mission: Ambassador Charles A. MINOR
chancery: 5201 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011
telephone: [1] (202) 723-0437
FAX: [1] (202) 723-0436
consulate(s) general: New York

Libya

chief of mission: ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Ali
AUJALI
chancery: 2600 Virginia Avenue NW, Suite 705, Washington, DC
20037
telephone: [1] (202) 944-9601

FAX: [1] (202) 944-9060

Liechtenstein

chief of mission: Ambassador Claudia FRITSCHÉ

chancery: 888 17th Street NW, Suite 1250, Washington, DC 20006

telephone: [1] (202) 331-0590

FAX: [1] (202) 331-3221

Lithuania

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires

Kornelija JURGAITIENE

chancery: 4590 MacArthur Blvd. NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: [1] (202) 234-5860

FAX: [1] (202) 328-0466

consulate(s) general: Chicago, New York

Luxembourg

chief of mission: Ambassador Joseph WEYLAND

chancery: 2200 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 265-4171/72

FAX: [1] (202) 328-8270

consulate(s) general: New York, San Francisco

Macau

none (special administrative region of China)

Macedonia

chief of mission: Ambassador Ljupco JORDANOVSKI

chancery: 2129 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 667-0501

FAX: [1] (202) 667-2131

consulate(s) general: Southfield (Michigan)

Madagascar

chief of mission: Ambassador Rajaonarivony NARISOA

chancery: 2374 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 265-5525, 5526
FAX: [1] (202) 265-3034
consulate(s) general: New York

Malawi

chief of mission: Ambassador Bernard Herbert SANDE
chancery: 1156 15th Street, NW, Suite 320, Washington, DC 20005
telephone: [1] (202) 721-0270
FAX: [1] (202) 721-0288

Malaysia

chief of mission: Ambassador GHAZZALI bin Sheikh Abdul Khalid
chancery: 3516 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 572-9700
FAX: [1] (202) 572-9882
consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Maldives

chief of mission: Ambassador Mohamed LATHEEF
chancery: 800 2nd Avenue, Suite 400E, New York, NY 10017
telephone: [1] (212) 599-6195
FAX: [1] (212) 661-6405

Mali

chief of mission: Ambassador Abdoulaye DIOP
chancery: 2130 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 332-2249, 939-8950
FAX: [1] (202) 332-6603

Malta

chief of mission: Ambassador John LOWELL
chancery: 2017 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 462-3611, 3612

FAX: [1] (202) 387-5470

consulate(s): New York

Marshall Islands

chief of mission: Ambassador Banny DE BRUM

chancery: 2433 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 234-5414

FAX: [1] (202) 232-3236

consulate(s) general: Honolulu

Martinique

none (overseas department of France)

Mauritania

chief of mission: Ambassador Tijani Ould Mohamed EL KERIM

chancery: 2129 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 232-5700, 5701

FAX: [1] (202) 319-2623

Mauritius

chief of mission: Ambassador Usha JEETAH

chancery: 4301 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 441, Washington,
DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 244-1491, 1492

FAX: [1] (202) 966-0983

Mayotte

none (territorial collectivity of France)

Mexico

chief of mission: Ambassador Carlos Alberto DE ICAZA Gonzalez

chancery: 1911 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006

telephone: [1] (202) 728-1600

FAX: [1] (202) 728-1698

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Austin, Boston, Chicago, Dallas,
Denver, El Paso, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New

York,

Nogales (Arizona), Omaha, Orlando, Phoenix, Sacramento, San Antonio,

San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, San Juan (Puerto Rico)
consulate(s): Albuquerque, Brownsville (Texas), Calexico (California), Del Rio (Texas), Detroit, Douglas (Arizona), Eagle Pass (Texas), Fresno (California), Indianapolis (Indiana), Kansas City (Missouri), Laredo (Texas), Las Vegas, McAllen (Texas), Midland

(Texas), Oxnard (California), Philadelphia, Portland (Oregon), Presidio (Texas), Raleigh, Saint Paul (Minnesota), Salt Lake City, San Bernardino, Santa Ana (California), Seattle, Tucson, Yuma (Arizona)

Micronesia, Federated States of chief of mission: Ambassador Jesse Bibiano MAREHALAU chancery: 1725 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036 telephone: [1] (202) 223-4383 FAX: [1] (202) 223-4391 consulate(s) general: Honolulu, Tamuning (Guam)

Moldova

chief of mission: Ambassador Nicolae CHIRTOACA
chancery: 2101 S Street NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 667-1130
FAX: [1] (202) 667-1204

Monaco

Monaco does not have an embassy in the US
consulate(s) general: New York

Mongolia

chief of mission: Ambassador Ravdan BOLD
chancery: 2833 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20007
telephone: [1] (202) 333-7117
FAX: [1] (202) 298-9227

Montenegro

chief of mission: Ambassador Miodrag VLAHOVIC

Montserrat

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Morocco

chief of mission: Ambassador Aziz MEKOUAR

chancery: 1601 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 462-7979

FAX: [1] (202) 265-0161

consulate(s) general: New York

Mozambique

chief of mission: Ambassador Armando PANGUENE

chancery: 1990 M Street NW, Suite 570, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 293-7146

FAX: [1] (202) 835-0245

Namibia

chief of mission: Ambassador Patrick NANDAGO

chancery: 1605 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 986-0540

FAX: [1] (202) 986-0443

Nauru

chief of mission: Ambassador Vinci Niel CLODUMAR

chancery: 800 2nd Avenue, Suite 400 D, New York, NY 10017

telephone: [1] (212) 937-0074

FAX: [1] (212) 937-0079

consulate(s): Agana (Guam)

Nepal

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant)

chancery: 2131 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 667-4550

FAX: [1] (202) 667-5534
consulate(s) general: New York

Netherlands

chief of mission: Ambassador Christiaan Mark Johan KRONER
chancery: 4200 Linnean Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 244-5300
FAX: [1] (202) 362-3430
consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New York
consulate(s): Boston

Netherlands Antilles

none (represented by the Kingdom of the
Netherlands); note - Mr. Jeffrey CORRION, Minister
Plenipotentiary
for Aruba at the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

New Caledonia

none (overseas territory of France)

New Zealand

chief of mission: Ambassador Roy N. FERGUSON
chancery: 37 Observatory Circle NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 328-4800
FAX: [1] (202) 667-5227
consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Nicaragua

chief of mission: Ambassador Salvador STADTHAGEN
chancery: 1627 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC
20009
telephone: [1] (202) 939-6570, [1] (202) 939-6573
FAX: [1] (202) 939-6545
consulate(s) general: Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San
Francisco

Niger

chief of mission: Ambassador Aminata Maiga Djibrilla TOURE

chancery: 2204 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 483-4224 through 4227

FAX: [1] (202)483-3169

Nigeria

chief of mission: Ambassador Professor George A. OBIOZOR

chancery: 3519 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 986-8400

FAX: [1] (202) 775-1385

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, New York

Niue

none (self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand)

Norfolk Island

none (territory of Australia)

Norway

chief of mission: Ambassador Knut VOLLEBAEK

chancery: 2720 34th Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 333-6000

FAX: [1] (202) 337-0870

consulate(s) general: Houston, Minneapolis, New York, San Francisco

Oman

chief of mission: Ambassador Hunaina bint Sultan bin Ahmad al-MUGHAIRI

chancery: 2535 Belmont Road, NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 387-1980 through 1981, 1988

FAX: [1] (202) 745-4933

Pakistan

chief of mission: Ambassador Mahmud Ali DURRANI

chancery: 3517 International Court, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 243-6500

FAX: [1] (202) 686-1544

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Sunnyvale (California)

Palau

chief of mission: Ambassador Hersey KYOTA

chancery: 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC

20006

telephone: [1] (202) 452-6814

FAX: [1] (202) 452-6281

consulate(s) general: Honolulu

consulate(s): Tamuning (Guam)

Panama

chief of mission: Ambassador Federico HUMBERT Arias

chancery: 2862 McGill Terrace NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 483-1407

FAX: [1] (202) 483-8416

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Houston, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Tampa

Papua New Guinea

chief of mission: Ambassador Evan Jeremy PAKI

chancery: 1779 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 805, Washington, DC

20036

telephone: [1] (202) 745-3680

FAX: [1] (202) 745-3679

Paraguay

chief of mission: Ambassador James SPALDING Hellmers

chancery: 2400 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 483-6960 through 6962
FAX: [1] (202) 234-4508
consulate(s) general: Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, New York

Peru

chief of mission: Ambassador Felipe ORTIZ de Zevallos
chancery: 1700 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036
telephone: [1] (202) 833-9860 through 9869
FAX: [1] (202) 659-8124
consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Denver, Hartford, Houston,
Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Paterson (New Jersey), San
Francisco,
Washington, DC

Philippines

chief of mission: Ambassador Willy C. GAA
chancery: 1600 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036
telephone: [1] (202) 467-9300
FAX: [1] (202) 328-7614
consulate(s) general: Chicago, Honolulu, Los Angeles, New York,
San
Francisco, San Jose (Northern Mariana Islands), Tamuning (Guam)

Pitcairn Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Poland

chief of mission: Ambassador Janusz REITER
chancery: 2640 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009
telephone: [1] (202) 234-3800 through 3802
FAX: [1] (202) 328-6271
consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Portugal

chief of mission: Ambassador Pedro Manuel Dos Reis Alves

CATARINO

chancery: 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 350-5400

FAX: [1] (202) 462-3726

consulate(s) general: Boston, New York, Newark (New Jersey), San Francisco

consulate(s): New Bedford (Massachusetts), Providence (Rhode Island)

Puerto Rico

none (territory of the US with commonwealth status)

Qatar

chief of mission: Ambassador Nasir bin Hamad bin Mubarak al-KHALIFA

chancery: 2555 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037

telephone: [1] (202) 274-1600 and 274-1603

FAX: [1] (202) 237-0061

consulate(s) general: Houston

Reunion

none (overseas department of France)

Romania

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Daniela GITMAN

chancery: 1607 23rd Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 332-4846, 4848, 4851, 4852

FAX: [1] (202) 232-4748

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Russia

chief of mission: Ambassador Yuriy Viktorovich USHAKOV

chancery: 2650 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: [1] (202) 298-5700, 5701, 5704, 5708

FAX: [1] (202) 298-5735

consulate(s) general: Houston, New York, San Francisco, Seattle

Rwanda

chief of mission: Ambassador Zac NSENGA

chancery: 1714 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 232-2882

FAX: [1] (202) 232-4544

Saint Helena

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Saint Kitts and Nevis chief of mission: Ambassador Dr. Izben Cordinal WILLIAMS chancery: 3216 New Mexico Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20016 telephone: [1] (202) 686-2636 FAX: [1] (202) 686-5740 consulate(s) general: New York

Saint Lucia

chief of mission: Ambassador Sonia Merlyn JOHNNY

chancery: 3216 New Mexico Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20016

telephone: [1] (202) 364-6792 through 6795

FAX: [1] (202) 364-6723

consulate(s) general: Miami, New York

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

none (territorial collectivity of France)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines chief of mission: Ambassador Ellsworth I. A. JOHN chancery: 3216 New Mexico Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20016 telephone: [1] (202) 364-6730 FAX: [1] (202) 364-6736 consulate(s) general: New York

Samoa

chief of mission: Ambassador Aliioaiga Feturi ELISAIA

chancery: 800 Second Avenue, Suite 400D, New York, NY 10017

telephone: [1] (212) 599-6196, 6197

FAX: [1] (212) 599-0797

San Marino

San Marino does not have an embassy in the US

honorary consulate(s) general: New York, Washington, DC

honorary consulate(s): Detroit, Honolulu

Sao Tome and Principe

chief of mission: First Secretary Domingos

Augusto FERREIRA

chancery: 400 Park Avenue, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10022

telephone: [1] (212) 317-0580

FAX: [1] (212) 935-7348

consulate(s): Atlanta

Saudi Arabia

chief of mission: Ambassador TURKI al-Faysal bin Abd

al-Aziz Al Saud

chancery: 601 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC
20037

telephone: [1] (202) 342-3800

FAX: [1] (202) 944-3113

consulate(s) general: Houston, Los Angeles, New York

Senegal

chief of mission: Ambassador Amadou Lamine BA

chancery: 2112 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 234-0540

FAX: [1] (202) 332-6315

consulate(s) general: Houston, New York

Serbia

chief of mission: Ambassador Ivan VUJACIC

chancery: 2134 Kalorama Road NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 332-0333

FAX: [1] (202) 332-3933

consulate(s) general: Chicago, New York

Seychelles

chief of mission: Ambassador Jeremie BONNELAME

chancery: 800 Second Avenue, Suite 400C, New York, NY 10017

telephone: [1] (212) 972-1785

FAX: [1] (212) 972-1786

Sierra Leone

chief of mission: Ambassador Ibrahim M. KAMARA

chancery: 1701 19th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 939-9261 through 9263

FAX: [1] (202) 483-1793

Singapore

chief of mission: Ambassador CHAN Heng Chee

chancery: 3501 International Place NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 537-3100

FAX: [1] (202) 537-0876

consulate(s) general: San Francisco

consulate(s): New York

Slovakia

chief of mission: Ambassador Rastislav KACER

chancery: 3523 International Court NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 237-1054

FAX: [1] (202) 237-6438

consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Slovenia

chief of mission: Ambassador Samuel ZBOGAR

chancery: 1525 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 667-5363

FAX: [1] (202) 667-4563

consulate(s) general: Cleveland, New York

Solomon Islands

chief of mission: Ambassador Collin David BECK

chancery: 800 Second Avenue, Suite 400L, New York, NY 10017

telephone: [1] (212) 599-6192, 6193

FAX: [1] (212) 661-8925

Somalia

Somalia does not have an embassy in the US (ceased operations on 8 May 1991); note - the TFG and other factions have representatives in Washington and at the United Nations

South Africa

chief of mission: Ambassador Barbara Joyce Mosima

MASEKELA

chancery: 3051 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 232-4400

FAX: [1] (202) 265-1607

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

none (overseas

territory of the UK, also claimed by Argentina)

Spain

chief of mission: Ambassador Carlos WESTENDORP

chancery: 2375 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037

telephone: [1] (202) 452-0100, 728-2340

FAX: [1] (202) 833-5670

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami,

New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico)

Sri Lanka

chief of mission: Ambassador Bernard GOONETILLEKE

chancery: 2148 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 483-4025 (through 4028)

FAX: [1] (202) 232-7181
consulate(s) general: Los Angeles
consulate(s): New York

Sudan

chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Charge d'Affaires, Ad
Interim Khidir HAROUN (since April 2001)
chancery: 2210 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 338-8565
FAX: [1] (202) 667-2406

Suriname

chief of mission: Ambassador Henry Lothar ILLES
chancery: Suite 460, 4301 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington,
DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 244-7488
FAX: [1] (202) 244-5878
consulate(s) general: Miami

Swaziland

chief of mission: Ambassador Ephraim Mandla HLOPHE
chancery: 1712 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC
20009
telephone: [1] (202) 234-5002
FAX: [1] (202) 234-8254

Sweden

chief of mission: Ambassador Gunnar LUND
chancery: 902 30th Street NW, Washington, DC 20007
telephone: [1] (202) 467-2600
FAX: [1] (202) 467-2699
consulate(s) general: Los Angeles, New York

Switzerland

chief of mission: Ambassador Urs ZISWILER
chancery: 2900 Cathedral Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 745-7900

FAX: [1] (202) 387-2564

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco

consulate(s): Boston

Syria

chief of mission: Ambassador Imad MUSTAFA

chancery: 2215 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 232-6313

FAX: [1] (202) 234-9548

Taiwan

none; unofficial commercial and cultural relations with the people of the US are maintained through an unofficial instrumentality, the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO) in the US with headquarters in Taipei and field offices in Washington and 12 other US cities

Tajikistan

chief of mission: Ambassador Khamrokhon ZARIPOV

chancery: 1005 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037

telephone: [1] (202) 223-6090

FAX: [1] (202) 223-6091

Tanzania

chief of mission: Ambassador Andrew Mhando DARAJA

chancery: 2139 R Street NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 939-6125

FAX: [1] (202) 797-7408

Thailand

chief of mission: Ambassador Virasakdi FUTRAKUL

chancery: 1024 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 401, Washington, DC 20007-3681

telephone: [1] (202) 944-3600

FAX: [1] (202) 944-3611

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Togo

chief of mission: Ambassador Akousoulelou BODJONA

chancery: 2208 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 234-4212

FAX: [1] (202) 232-3190

Tokelau

none (territory of New Zealand)

Tonga

chief of mission: Ambassador Fekitamoeloa 'UTOIKAMANU

chancery: 250 East 51st Street, New York, NY 10022

telephone: [1] (917) 369-1025

FAX: [1] (917) 369-1024

consulate(s) general: San Francisco

Trinidad and Tobago

chief of mission: Ambassador Marina Annette

VALERE

chancery: 1708 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 467-6490

FAX: [1] (202) 785-3130

consulate(s) general: Miami, New York

Tunisia

chief of mission: Ambassador Nejib HACHANA

chancery: 1515 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005

telephone: [1] (202) 862-1850

FAX: [1] (202) 862-1858

Turkey

chief of mission: Ambassador Nabi SENSOY

chancery: 2525 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 612-6700
FAX: [1] (202) 612-6744
consulate(s) general: Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York

Turkmenistan

chief of mission: Ambassador Meret Bairamovich ORAZOV
chancery: 2207 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
telephone: [1] (202) 588-1500
FAX: [1] (202) 588-0697

Turks and Caicos Islands

none (overseas territory of the UK)

Tuvalu

Tuvalu does not have an embassy in the US - the country's
only diplomatic post is in Fiji - Tuvalu does, however, have a UN
office located at 800 2nd Avenue, Suite 400D, New York, NY
10017,
telephone: [1] (212) 490-0534

Uganda

chief of mission: Ambassador Edith G. SEMPALA
chancery: 5911 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011
telephone: [1] (202) 726-7100 through 7102, 0416
FAX: [1] (202) 726-1727

Ukraine

chief of mission: Ambassador Oleh V. SHAMSHUR
chancery: 3350 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20007
telephone: [1] (202) 333-0606
FAX: [1] (202) 333-0817
consulate(s) general: Chicago, New York, San Francisco

United Arab Emirates

chief of mission: Ambassador Saqr Ghobash Said

GHOBASH

chancery: 3522 International Court NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC

20008

telephone: [1] (202) 243-2400

FAX: [1] (202) 243-2432

consulate(s): New York, Houston

United Kingdom

chief of mission: Ambassador David G. MANNING

chancery: 3100 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 588-6500

FAX: [1] (202) 588-7870

consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco

consulate(s): Dallas, Denver, Miami, Orlando

Uruguay

chief of mission: Ambassador Carlos Alberto GIANELLI Derois

chancery: 1913 I Street NW, Washington, DC 20006

telephone: [1] (202) 331-1313 through 1316

FAX: [1] (202) 331-8142

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, New York

consulate(s): San Juan (Puerto Rico)

Uzbekistan

chief of mission: Ambassador Abdulaziz KAMILOV

chancery: 1746 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 887-5300

FAX: [1] (202) 293-6804

consulate(s) general: New York

Vanuatu

Vanuatu does not have an embassy in the US; it does, however, have a Permanent Mission to the UN

Venezuela

chief of mission: Ambassador Bernardo ALVAREZ Herrera

chancery: 1099 30th Street NW, Washington, DC 20007

telephone: [1] (202) 342-2214

FAX: [1] (202) 342-6820

consulate(s) general: Boston, Chicago, Houston, Miami, New Orleans,

New York, San Francisco, San Juan (Puerto Rico)

Vietnam

chief of mission: Ambassador Nguyen Tam CHIEN

chancery: 1233 20th Street NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20036

telephone: [1] (202) 861-0737

FAX: [1] (202) 861-0917

consulate(s) general: San Francisco

Virgin Islands

none (territory of the US)

Wallis and Futuna

none (overseas territory of France)

Western Sahara

none

Yemen

chief of mission: Ambassador Abd al-Wahab Abdallah al-HAJRI

chancery: 2319 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 965-4760

FAX: [1] (202) 337-2017

Zambia

chief of mission: Ambassador Inonge MBIKUSITA-LEWANIKA

chancery: 2419 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 265-9717 through 9719

FAX: [1] (202) 332-0826

Zimbabwe

chief of mission: Ambassador Dr. Machivenyika T. MAPURANGA

chancery: 1608 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC
20009

telephone: [1] (202) 332-7100

FAX: [1] (202) 483-9326

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

@2150 Telephones - main lines in use

Afghanistan

100,000 (2005)

Albania

255,000 (2003)

Algeria

2.572 million (2005)

American Samoa

15,000 (2001)

Andorra

35,400 (2005)

Angola

94,300 (2005)

Anguilla

6,200 (2002)

Antarctica

0; note - information for US bases only (2001)

Antigua and Barbuda

38,000 (2004)

Argentina

8.8 million (2005)

Armenia

582,500 (2004)

Aruba

37,100 (2002)

Australia

11.46 million (2005)

Austria

3.705 million (2005)

Azerbaijan

1,091,400 (2005)

Bahamas, The

139,900 (2004)

Bahrain

196,500 (2005)

Bangladesh

1.07 million (2005)

Barbados

134,900 (2005)

Belarus

3,284,300 (2005)

Belgium
4.801 million (2004)

Belize
33,300 (2005)

Benin
76,300 (2005)

Bermuda
56,000 (2002)

Bhutan
32,700 (2005)

Bolivia
646,300 (2005)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
968,900 (2005)

Botswana
132,000 (2005)

Brazil
42.382 million (2004)

British Indian Ocean Territory
NA

British Virgin Islands
11,700 (2002)

Brunei
90,000 (2002)

Bulgaria
2,483,500 (2005)

Burkina Faso
97,400 (2005)

Burma
476,200 (2005)

Burundi
27,700 (2004)

Cambodia
36,400 (2003)

Cameroon
99,400 (2004)

Canada
18.276 million (2005)

Cape Verde
71,400 (2005)

Cayman Islands
38,000 (2002)

Central African Republic
10,000 (2004)

Chad
13,000 (2004)

Chile
3,435,900 (2005)

China
350.433 million (2005)

Christmas Island
NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
287 (1992)

Colombia
7,678,800 (2005)

Comoros
16,900 (2005)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
10,600 (2005)

Congo, Republic of the
13,800 (2004)

Cook Islands
6,200 (2002)

Costa Rica
1,388,500 (2005)

Cote d'Ivoire
257,900 (2004)

Croatia
1,889,500 (2005)

Cuba
849,900 (2005)

Cyprus
Republic of Cyprus: 420,000 (2005); north Cyprus: 86,228 (2002)

Czech Republic
3,217,300 (2005)

Denmark

3.35 million (2005)

Djibouti
11,100 (2004)

Dominica
21,000 (2004)

Dominican Republic
894,500 (2005)

East Timor
NA

Ecuador
1,701,500 (2005)

Egypt
10,396,100 (2005)

El Salvador
971,500 (2005)

Equatorial Guinea
10,000 (2005)

Eritrea
37,700 (2005)

Estonia
442,000 (2005)

Ethiopia
610,300 (2005)

European Union
238,763,162 (2002)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
2,400 (2002)

Faroe Islands
23,800 (2005)

Fiji
102,000 (2003)

Finland
2.12 million (2005)

France
35.7 million (2005)

French Guiana
51,000 (2001)

French Polynesia
53,400 (2005)

Gabon
39,100 (2005)

Gambia, The
44,000 (2005)

Gaza Strip
349,000 (includes West Bank) (2005)

Georgia
683,200 (2004)

Germany
55.046 million (2005)

Ghana
321,500 (2005)

Gibraltar
24,512 (2002)

Greece
6.303 million (2005)

Greenland
25,300 (2002)

Grenada
32,700 (2004)

Guadeloupe
210,000 (2001)

Guam
84,134 (2001)

Guatemala
1,132,100 (2004)

Guernsey
55,100 (2004)

Guinea
26,200 (2003)

Guinea-Bissau
10,600 (2003)

Guyana
110,100 (2005)

Haiti
140,000 (2004)

Holy See (Vatican City)
5,120 (2005)

Honduras
494,400 (2005)

Hong Kong
3,794,600 (2005)

Hungary
3.356 million (2005)

Iceland
193,900 (2005)

India
49.75 million (2005)

Indonesia
12.772 million (2005)

Iran
18.986 million (2005)

Iraq
1,034,200 (2004)

Ireland
2.033 million (2005)

Isle of Man
51,000 (1999)

Israel
2,936,300 (2005)

Italy
25.049 million (2005)

Jamaica
342,000 (2005)

Japan
58.78 million (2005)

Jersey
73,900 (2001)

Jordan
617,300 (2004)

Kazakhstan
2.5 million (2004)

Kenya
281,800 (2005)

Kiribati
4,500 (2002)

Korea, North
980,000 (2003)

Korea, South
23.745 million (2005)

Kuwait
510,300 (2005)

Kyrgyzstan
438,200 (2005)

Laos
90,067 (2006)

Latvia
731,000 (2005)

Lebanon
990,000 (2005)

Lesotho
48,000 (2005)

Liberia
6,900 (2002)

Libya
750,000 (2003)

Liechtenstein
19,900 (2002)

Lithuania
801,100 (2005)

Luxembourg
244,500 (2005)

Macau
174,400 (2005)

Macedonia
533,200 (2005)

Madagascar
66,900 (2005)

Malawi
102,700 (2005)

Malaysia
4.366 million (2005)

Maldives
32,300 (2005)

Mali
75,000 (2005)

Malta
202,100 (2005)

Marshall Islands
5,510 (2004)

Martinique
172,000 (2001)

Mauritania
41,000 (2005)

Mauritius
359,000 (2005)

Mayotte
10,000 (2002)

Mexico
19.512 million (2005)

Micronesia, Federated States of
12,400 (2005)

Moldova
929,400 (2005)

Monaco
33,700 (2002)

Mongolia
156,000 (2005)

Montenegro
177,663 (2005)

Montserrat
NA

Morocco

1,341,200 (2005)

Mozambique

69,700 (2004)

Namibia

127,900 (2004)

Nauru

1,900 (2002)

Nepal

448,600 (2005)

Netherlands

7.6 million (2005)

Netherlands Antilles

81,000 (2001)

New Caledonia

55,300 (2005)

New Zealand

1,800,500 (2004)

Nicaragua

220,900 (2005)

Niger

24,000 (2005)

Nigeria

1,223,300 (2005)

Niue

1,100 est (2002)

Norfolk Island

2,532; note - a mix of analog (2500) and digital (32) circuits (2004)

Northern Mariana Islands

21,000 (2000)

Norway

2.129 million (2005)

Oman

265,200 (2005)

Pakistan

5,277,500 (2005)

Palau

6,700 (2002)

Panama

440,100 (2005)

Papua New Guinea

62,000 (2002)

Paraguay

320,300 (2005)

Peru

2,250,500 (2005)

Philippines

3,437,500 (2004)

Pitcairn Islands 1 (there are 17 telephones on one party line); (2004)

Poland

11.803 million (2005)

Portugal

4.234 million (2005)

Puerto Rico

1,111,900 (2004)

Qatar

205,400 (2005)

Reunion

300,000 (2001)

Romania

4.391 million (2005)

Russia

40.1 million (2005)

Rwanda

23,000 (2004)

Saint Helena

2,200 (2002)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

25,000 (2004)

Saint Lucia

51,100 (2002)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

4,800 (2002)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

22,500 (2005)

Samoa
13,300 (2003)

San Marino
20,600 (2002)

Sao Tome and Principe
7,000 (2004)

Saudi Arabia
3.8 million (2005)

Senegal
266,600 (2005)

Serbia
2,685,400 (2004)

Seychelles
21,400 (2005)

Sierra Leone
24,000 (2002)

Singapore
1.848 million (2005)

Slovakia
1.197 million (2005)

Slovenia
816,400 (2005)

Solomon Islands
7,400 (2005)

Somalia
100,000 (2005)

South Africa
4.729 million (2005)

Spain
18.322 million (2005)

Sri Lanka
1.244 million (2005)

Sudan
670,000 (2005)

Suriname
81,100 (2004)

Svalbard
NA

Swaziland
35,000 (2005)

Sweden
6.447 million (2004)

Switzerland
5.123 million (2005)

Syria
2.903 million (2005)

Taiwan
13.615 million (2005)

Tajikistan
245,200 (2004)

Tanzania
148,400 (2004)

Thailand
7.035 million (2005)

Togo
58,600 (2005)

Tokelau
300 (2002)

Tonga
11,200 (2002)

Trinidad and Tobago
323,500 (2005)

Tunisia
1,257,500 (2005)

Turkey
18.978 million (2005)

Turkmenistan
376,100 (2003)

Turks and Caicos Islands
5,700 (2002)

Tuvalu
700 (2002)

Uganda
100,800 (2005)

Ukraine
12.142 million (2004)

United Arab Emirates
1.237 million (2005)

United Kingdom
32.943 million (2005)

United States
268 million (2003)

Uruguay
1 million (2004)

Uzbekistan
1,717,100 (2003)

Vanuatu
6,800 (2004)

Venezuela
3,605,500 (2005)

Vietnam
15.845 million (2005)

Virgin Islands
70,900 (2004)

Wallis and Futuna
1,900 (2002)

West Bank
357,300 (includes Gaza Strip) (2004)

Western Sahara
about 2,000 (1999 est.)

World
1,263,367,600 (2005)

Yemen
798,100 (2004)

Zambia
94,700 (2005)

Zimbabwe
328,000 (2005)

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= = = = =

@2151 Telephones - mobile cellular

Afghanistan
1.2 million (2005)

Albania
1.259 million (2004)

Algeria
13.661 million (2005)

American Samoa
2,377 (1999)

Andorra
64,600 (2005)

Angola
1,094,100 (2005)

Anguilla
1,800 (2002)

Antarctica

NA

Antigua and Barbuda

54,000 (2004)

Argentina

22.1 million (2005)

Armenia

320,000 (2005)

Aruba

98,400 (2004)

Australia

18.42 million (2005)

Austria

8.16 million (2005)

Azerbaijan

2.242 million (2005)

Bahamas, The

186,000 (2004)

Bahrain

748,700 (2005)

Bangladesh

9 million (2005)

Barbados

206,200 (2005)

Belarus

4.098 million (2005)

Belgium

9.46 million (2005)

Belize

93,100 (2005)

Benin

386,700 (2005)

Bermuda

49,000 (2004)

Bhutan

37,800 (2005)

Bolivia

2.421 million (2005)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1.594 million (2005)

Botswana

823,100 (2005)

Brazil

86.21 million (2005)

British Virgin Islands

8,000 (2002)

Brunei

205,900 (2004)

Bulgaria

6.245 million (2005)

Burkina Faso

572,200 (2005)

Burma
183,400 (2005)

Burundi
153,000 (2005)

Cambodia
1.062 million (2005)

Cameroon
2.259 million (2005)

Canada
16.6 million (2005)

Cape Verde
81,700 (2005)

Cayman Islands
17,000 (2002)

Central African Republic
60,000 (2004)

Chad
210,000 (2005)

Chile
10.57 million (2005)

China
393.428 million (2005)

Christmas Island
NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
note - analog cellular service available

Colombia
21.85 million (2005)

Comoros
16,100 (2005)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
2.746 million (2005)

Congo, Republic of the
490,000 (2005)

Cook Islands
1,500 (2002)

Costa Rica
1.101 million (2005)

Cote d'Ivoire
2.19 million (2005)

Croatia
2.984 million (2005)

Cuba
134,500 (2005)

Cyprus
Republic of Cyprus: 718,800 (2005); north Cyprus: 143,178 (2002)

Czech Republic
11.776 million (2005)

Denmark
5.469 million (2005)

Djibouti

34,500 (2004)

Dominica

41,800 (2004)

Dominican Republic

3.623 million (2005)

East Timor

NA

Ecuador

6.246 million (2005)

Egypt

14,045,134 (2005)

El Salvador

2.412 million (2005)

Equatorial Guinea

96,900 (2005)

Eritrea

40,400 (2005)

Estonia

1.445 million (2005)

Ethiopia

410,600 (2005)

European Union

314,644,700 (2002)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

0 (2001)

Faroe Islands

42,500 (2005)

Fiji

142,200 (2004)

Finland

5.231 million (2005)

France

48.058 million (2005)

French Guiana

98,000 (2004)

French Polynesia

87,000 (2005)

Gabon

649,800 (2005)

Gambia, The

247,500 (2005)

Gaza Strip

1.095 million (includes West Bank) (2005)

Georgia

1.459 million (2005)

Germany

79.2 million (2005)

Ghana

2.842 million (2005)

Gibraltar

9,797 (2002)

Greece
10.043 million (2005)

Greenland
32,200 (2004)

Grenada
43,300 (2004)

Guadeloupe
314,700 (2004)

Guam
98,000 (2004)

Guatemala
3,168,300 (2004)

Guernsey
43,800 (2004)

Guinea
189,000 (2005)

Guinea-Bissau
67,000 (2005)

Guyana
281,400 (2005)

Haiti
400,000 (2004)

Holy See (Vatican City)
NA

Honduras
1.282 million (2005)

Hong Kong
8.693 million (2005)

Hungary
9.32 million (2005)

Iceland
304,000 (2005)

India
69,193,321 (2006)

Indonesia
46.91 million (2005)

Iran
7.222 million (2005)

Iraq
574,000 (2004)

Ireland
4.21 million (2005)

Isle of Man
NA

Israel
7.757 million (2005)

Italy
72.2 million (2005)

Jamaica
2.7 million (2005)

Japan
94.745 million (2005)

Jersey
83,900 (2004)

Jordan
1,594,500 (2004)

Kazakhstan
4.955 million (2005)

Kenya
4.612 million (2005)

Kiribati
600 (2004)

Korea, North
NA

Korea, South
38.342 million (2005)

Kuwait
2.38 million (2005)

Kyrgyzstan
541,700 (2005)

Laos
520,546 (2006)

Latvia
1.872 million (2005)

Lebanon
990,000 (2005)

Lesotho
245,100 (2005)

Liberia
160,000 (2005)

Libya
234,800 (2004)

Liechtenstein
11,400 (2002)

Lithuania
4.353 million (2005)

Luxembourg
720,000 (2005)

Macau
532,800 (2005)

Macedonia
1.261 million (2005)

Madagascar
504,700 (2005)

Malawi
429,300 (2005)

Malaysia
19.545 million (2005)

Maldives
153,400 (2005)

Mali
869,600 (2005)

Malta
324,000 (2005)

Marshall Islands
1,198 (2004)

Martinique
319,900 (2002)

Mauritania
745,600 (2005)

Mauritius
713,300 (2005)

Mayotte
48,100 (2004)

Mexico
47.462 million (2005)

Micronesia, Federated States of
14,100 (2005)

Moldova
1.09 million (2005)

Monaco
19,300 (2002)

Mongolia
557,200 (2005)

Montenegro
543,220 (2005)

Montserrat
70 (1994)

Morocco
12.393 million (2005)

Mozambique

1.22 million (2005)

Namibia

495,000 (2005)

Nauru

1,500 (2002)

Nepal

248,800 (2005)

Netherlands

15.834 million (2005)

Netherlands Antilles

200,000 (2004)

New Caledonia

134,300 (2005)

New Zealand

3.53 million (2005)

Nicaragua

1.119 million (2005)

Niger

299,900 (2005)

Nigeria

21,571,131 (2006)

Niue

400 (2002)

Norfolk Island

0 (proposed cellular service disallowed in August)

2002 island referendum) (2002)

Northern Mariana Islands
20,500 (2004)

Norway
4.755 million (2005)

Oman
1.333 million (2005)

Pakistan
12.771 million (2005)

Palau
1,000 (2002)

Panama
1.352 million (2005)

Papua New Guinea
26,000 (2005)

Paraguay
1.887 million (2005)

Peru
5.583 million (2005)

Philippines
32.81 million (2005)

Poland
29,166,400 (2005)

Portugal
11.448 million (2005)

Puerto Rico
2.682 million (2004)

Qatar
716,800 (2005)

Reunion
579,200 (2004)

Romania
13.354 million (2005)

Russia
120 million (2005)

Rwanda
290,000
note: Rwanda has mobile cellular service between Kigali and
several
provincial capitals (2005)

Saint Helena
NA

Saint Kitts and Nevis
10,000 (2004)

Saint Lucia
93,000 (2004)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
NA

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
70,600 (2005)

Samoa

24,000 (2005)

San Marino
16,800 (2002)

Sao Tome and Principe
12,000 (2005)

Saudi Arabia
13.3 million (2005)

Senegal
1.73 million (2005)

Serbia
5.229 million (2005)

Seychelles
57,000 (2005)

Sierra Leone
113,200 (2003)

Singapore
4.385 million (2005)

Slovakia
4.54 million (2005)

Slovenia
1.759 million (2005)

Solomon Islands
6,000 (2005)

Somalia
500,000 (2005)

South Africa
33.96 million (2005)

Spain
41.328 million (2005)

Sri Lanka
3.362 million (2005)

Sudan
1.828 million (2005)

Suriname
232,800 (2005)

Svalbard
NA

Swaziland
200,000 (2005)

Sweden
8.436 million (2005)

Switzerland
6.847 million (2005)

Syria
2.95 million (2005)

Taiwan
22.17 million (2005)

Tajikistan
265,000 (2005)

Tanzania
1.942 million (2005)

Thailand
27.379 million (2005)

Togo
443,600 (2005)

Tokelau
0 (2001)

Tonga
16,400 (2004)

Trinidad and Tobago
800,000 (2005)

Tunisia
5.681 million (2005)

Turkey
43.609 million (2005)

Turkmenistan
52,000 (2004)

Turks and Caicos Islands
1,700 (1999)

Tuvalu
0 (2004)

Uganda
1.525 million (2005)

Ukraine
17.214 million (2005)

United Arab Emirates
4.535 million (2005)

United Kingdom
61.091 million (2004)

United States
219.4 million (2005)

Uruguay
600,000 (2004)

Uzbekistan
720,000 (2005)

Vanuatu
12,700 (2005)

Venezuela
12.496 million (2005)

Vietnam
9.593 million (2005)

Virgin Islands
64,200 (2004)

Wallis and Futuna
0 (1994)

West Bank
1.095 million (includes Gaza Strip) (2005)

Western Sahara
0 (1999)

World
2,168,433,600 (2005)

Yemen
2 million (2005)

Zambia
946,600 (2005)

Zimbabwe
699,000 (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2153 Internet users

Afghanistan
30,000 (2005)

Albania
75,000 (2005)

Algeria
1.92 million (2005)

American Samoa
NA

Andorra
21,900 (2005)

Angola
172,000 (2005)

Anguilla
3,000 (2002)

Antigua and Barbuda
20,000 (2005)

Argentina
10 million (2005)

Armenia
150,000 (2005)

Aruba
24,000 (2002)

Australia
14,663,622 (2006)

Austria
4.65 million (2005)

Azerbaijan
678,800 (2005)

Bahamas, The
93,000 (2005)

Bahrain
152,700 (2005)

Bangladesh
300,000 (2005)

Barbados
160,000 (2005)

Belarus
3,394,400 (2005)

Belgium
5.1 million (2005)

Belize
35,000 (2005)

Benin
425,000 (2005)

Bermuda
39,000 (2005)

Bhutan
25,000 (2005)

Bolivia
480,000 (2005)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
806,400 (2005)

Botswana
60,000 (2002)

Brazil
25.9 million (2005)

British Virgin Islands
4,000 (2002)

Brunei
56,000 (2005)

Bulgaria
2.2 million (2005)

Burkina Faso
64,600 (2005)

Burma
78,000 (2005)

Burundi
25,000 (2005)

Cambodia
41,000 (2005)

Cameroon
167,000 (2005)

Canada
21.9 million (2005)

Cape Verde
25,000 (2005)

Cayman Islands
9,909 (2003)

Central African Republic
9,000 (2005)

Chad
35,000 (2005)

Chile
6.7 million (2005)

China
123 million (2006)

Christmas Island
464 (2001)

Cocos (Keeling) Islands
NA

Colombia
4.739 million (2005)

Comoros
20,000 (2005)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
140,600 (2005)

Congo, Republic of the
36,000 (2005)

Cook Islands
3,600 (2002)

Costa Rica
1 million (2005)

Cote d'Ivoire
160,000 (2005)

Croatia
1,451,100 (2005)

Cuba
190,000

note: private citizens are prohibited from buying computers or accessing the Internet without special authorization; foreigners may

access the Internet in large hotels but are subject to firewalls; some Cubans buy illegal passwords on the black market or take advantage of public outlets, to access limited email and the government-controlled "intranet" (2005)

Cyprus
298,000 (2005)

Czech Republic
5.1 million (2005)

Denmark
3,762,500 (2005)

Djibouti
9,000 (2005)

Dominica
20,500 (2005)

Dominican Republic
938,300 (2005)

East Timor
1,000 (2004)

Ecuador
616,000 (2005)

Egypt
5 million (2005)

El Salvador
637,100 (2005)

Equatorial Guinea
5,000 (2005)

Eritrea
70,000 (2005)

Estonia
690,000 (2005)

Ethiopia
113,000 (2005)

European Union
239,881,917 (2006)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
1,900 (2002)

Faroe Islands
33,000 (2005)

Fiji
61,000 (2004)

Finland
3.286 million (2005)

France
29.521 million (2006)

French Guiana
38,000 (2005)

French Polynesia
55,000 (2005)

Gabon
67,000 (2005)

Gambia, The
49,000 (2005)

Gaza Strip
243,000 (includes West Bank) (2005)

Georgia
175,600 (2005)

Germany
50.616 million (2006)

Ghana
401,300 (2005)

Gibraltar
6,200 (2002)

Greece
3.8 million (2005)

Greenland
38,000 (2005)

Grenada
19,000 (2005)

Guadeloupe
79,000 (2005)

Guam
79,000 (2004)

Guatemala
756,000 (2005)

Guernsey
36,000 (2005)

Guinea
46,000 (2005)

Guinea-Bissau
26,000 (2005)

Guyana
160,000 (2005)

Haiti
500,000 (2005)

Holy See (Vatican City)
93 (2000)

Honduras
223,000 (2005)

Hong Kong
4,878,713 (2005)

Hungary
3.05 million (2005)

Iceland
258,000 (2005)

India
60 million (2005)

Indonesia
16 million (2005)

Iran
7.5 million (2005)

Iraq
36,000 (2005)

Ireland
2.06 million (2005)

Isle of Man
NA

Israel
3.7 million (2006)

Italy
28.87 million (2005)

Jamaica
1.067 million (2005)

Japan
86.3 million (2005)

Jersey
27,000 (2005)

Jordan
629,500 (2005)

Kazakhstan
400,000 (2005)

Kenya
1,054,900 (2005)

Kiribati
2,000 (2004)

Korea, North
NA

Korea, South
33.9 million (2005)

Kuwait
700,000 (2005)

Kyrgyzstan
280,000 (2005)

Laos
25,000 (2005)

Latvia
1.03 million (2005)

Lebanon
700,000 (2005)

Lesotho
43,000 (2005)

Liberia
1,000 (2002)

Libya
205,000 (2005)

Liechtenstein
20,000 (2002)

Lithuania
1,221,700 (2005)

Luxembourg
315,000 (2005)

Macau
201,000 (2004)

Macedonia
392,671 (2005)

Madagascar
90,000 (2005)

Malawi
52,500 (2005)

Malaysia
11.016 million (2005)

Maldives
19,000 (2005)

Mali
60,000 (2005)

Malta
127,200 (2005)

Marshall Islands
2,000 (2005)

Martinique
107,000 (2005)

Mauritania
14,000 (2005)

Mauritius
180,000 (2005)

Mayotte
NA

Mexico
18,622,500 (2005)

Micronesia, Federated States of
14,000 (2005)

Moldova
406,000 (2005)

Monaco
16,000 (2002)

Mongolia
268,300 (2005)

Montenegro
50,000 (2004)

Montserrat
NA

Morocco
4.6 million (2005)

Mozambique
138,000 (2005)

Namibia
75,000 (2005)

Nauru
300 (2002)

Nepal
175,000 (2005)

Netherlands
10,806,328 (2004)

Netherlands Antilles
2,000 (2000)

New Caledonia
76,000 (2005)

New Zealand
3.2 million (2005)

Nicaragua
140,000 (2005)

Niger
24,000 (2005)

Nigeria
5 million (2005)

Niue
900 (2002)

Norfolk Island

700

Northern Mariana Islands

10,000 (2003)

Norway

3.14 million (2005)

Oman

245,000 (2005)

Pakistan

10.5 million (2005)

Panama

300,000 (2005)

Papua New Guinea

170,000 (2005)

Paraguay

200,000 (2005)

Peru

4.6 million (2005)

Philippines

7.82 million (2005)

Pitcairn Islands

NA

Poland

10.6 million (2005)

Portugal

7,782,700 (2006)

Puerto Rico
1 million (2005)

Qatar
219,000 (2005)

Reunion
200,000 (2005)

Romania
4.94 million (2005)

Russia
23.7 million (2005)

Rwanda
38,000 (2005)

Saint Helena
1,000 note - includes Ascension Island (2003)

Saint Kitts and Nevis
10,000 (2002)

Saint Lucia
55,000 (2005)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
NA

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
8,000 (2005)

Samoa
6,000 (2004)

San Marino
14,300 (2002)

Sao Tome and Principe
20,000 (2005)

Saudi Arabia
2.54 million (2005)

Senegal
540,000 (2005)

Serbia
1.4 million (2006)

Seychelles
20,000 (2005)

Sierra Leone
10,000 (2005)

Singapore
2,421,800 (2005)

Slovakia
2.5 million (2005)

Slovenia
1.09 million (2005)

Solomon Islands
8,400 (2005)

Somalia
90,000 (2005)

South Africa
5.1 million (2005)

Spain
19,204,771 (2006)

Sri Lanka
280,000 (2005)

Sudan
2.8 million (2005)

Suriname
30,000 (2005)

Svalbard
NA

Swaziland
36,000 (2005)

Sweden
6.8 million (2005)

Switzerland
5,097,822 (2005)

Syria
1.1 million (2005)

Taiwan
13.21 million (2005)

Tajikistan
5,000 (2005)

Tanzania
333,000 (2005)

Thailand
8.42 million (2005)

Togo
300,000 (2005)

Tokelau

NA

Tonga

3,000 (2004)

Trinidad and Tobago

160,000 (2005)

Tunisia

953,800 (2005)

Turkey

16 million (2005)

Turkmenistan

36,000 (2005)

Turks and Caicos Islands

NA

Tuvalu

1,300 (2002)

Uganda

500,000 (2005)

Ukraine

5,278,100 (2005)

United Arab Emirates

1,397,200 (2005)

United Kingdom

37.6 million (2005)

United States

205,326,680 (2005)

Uruguay
680,000 (2005)

Uzbekistan
880,000 (2005)

Vanuatu
7,500 (2004)

Venezuela
3.04 million (2005)

Vietnam
13.1 million (2006)

Virgin Islands
30,000 (2002)

Wallis and Futuna
900 (2002)

West Bank
243,000 (includes Gaza Strip) (2005)

Western Sahara
NA

World
1,018,057,389 (2005)

Yemen
220,000 (2005)

Zambia
231,000 (2005)

Zimbabwe
1 million (2005)

=====

@2154 Internet country code

Afghanistan

.af

Albania

.al

Algeria

.dz

American Samoa

.as

Andorra

.ad

Angola

.ao

Anguilla

.ai

Antarctica

.aq

Antigua and Barbuda

.ag

Argentina

.ar

Armenia

.am

Aruba

.aw

Australia

.au

Austria

.at

Azerbaijan

.az

Bahamas, The

.bs

Bahrain

.bh

Bangladesh

.bd

Barbados

.bb

Belarus

.by

Belgium

.be

Belize

.bz

Benin

.bj

Bermuda

.bm

Bhutan

.bt

Bolivia

.bo

Bosnia and Herzegovina

.ba

Botswana

.bw

Bouvet Island

.bv

Brazil

.br

British Indian Ocean Territory

.io

British Virgin Islands

.vg

Brunei

.bn

Bulgaria

.bg

Burkina Faso

.bf

Burma

.mm

Burundi

.bi

Cambodia

.kh

Cameroon

.cm

Canada

.ca

Cape Verde

.cv

Cayman Islands

.ky

Central African Republic

.cf

Chad

.td

Chile

.cl

China

.cn

Christmas Island

.cx

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

.cc

Colombia

.co

Comoros

.km

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

.cd

Congo, Republic of the

.cg

Cook Islands

.ck

Costa Rica

.cr

Cote d'Ivoire

.ci

Croatia

.hr

Cuba

.cu

Cyprus

.cy

Czech Republic

.cz

Denmark

.dk

Djibouti

.dj

Dominica

.dm

Dominican Republic

.do

East Timor

.tl; note - ICANN approved the change from .tp in January 2005

Ecuador

.ec

Egypt

.eg

El Salvador

.sv

Equatorial Guinea

.gq

Eritrea

.er

Estonia

.ee

Ethiopia

.et

European Union

.eu (effective 2005); note - see country entries of member states for individual country codes

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

.fk

Faroe Islands

.fo

Fiji

.fj

Finland

.fi; note - the IANA has assigned the ccTLD of .ax to the
Aland Islands

France

.fr

French Guiana

.gf

French Polynesia

.pf

French Southern and Antarctic Lands

.tf

Gabon

.ga

Gambia, The

.gm

Gaza Strip

.ps

Georgia

.ge

Germany

.de

Ghana

.gh

Gibraltar

.gi

Greece

.gr

Greenland

.gl

Grenada

.gd

Guadeloupe

.gp

Guam

.gu

Guatemala

.gt

Guernsey

.gg

Guinea

.gn

Guinea-Bissau

.gw

Guyana

.gy

Haiti

.ht

Heard Island and McDonald Islands

.hm

Holy See (Vatican City)

.va

Honduras

.hn

Hong Kong

.hk

Hungary

.hu

Iceland

.is

India

.in

Indonesia

.id

Iran

.ir

Iraq

.iq

Ireland

.ie

Isle of Man

.im

Israel

.il

Italy
.it

Jamaica
.jm

Japan
.jp

Jersey
.je

Jordan
.jo

Kazakhstan
.kz

Kenya
.ke

Kiribati
.ki

Korea, North
.kp

Korea, South
.kr

Kuwait
.kw

Kyrgyzstan
.kg

Laos
.la

Latvia

.lv

Lebanon

.lb

Lesotho

.ls

Liberia

.lr

Libya

.ly

Liechtenstein

.li

Lithuania

.lt

Luxembourg

.lu

Macau

.mo

Macedonia

.mk

Madagascar

.mg

Malawi

.mw

Malaysia

.my

Maldives

.mv

Mali

.ml

Malta

.mt

Marshall Islands

.mh

Martinique

.mq

Mauritania

.mr

Mauritius

.mu

Mayotte

.yt

Mexico

.mx

Micronesia, Federated States of

.fm

Moldova

.md

Monaco

.mc

Mongolia

.mn

Montenegro

.me

Montserrat

.ms

Morocco

.ma

Mozambique

.mz

Namibia

.na

Nauru

.nr

Nepal

.np

Netherlands

.nl

Netherlands Antilles

.an

New Caledonia

.nc

New Zealand

.nz

Nicaragua

.ni

Niger

.ne

Nigeria

.ng

Niue

.nu

Norfolk Island

.nf

Northern Mariana Islands

.mp

Norway

.no

Oman

.om

Pakistan

.pk

Palau

.pw

Panama

.pa

Papua New Guinea

.pg

Paraguay

.py

Peru

.pe

Philippines

.ph

Pitcairn Islands

.pn

Poland

.pl

Portugal

.pt

Puerto Rico

.pr

Qatar

.qa

Reunion

.re

Romania

.ro

Russia

.ru; note - Russia also has responsibility for a legacy domain ".su" that was allocated to the Soviet Union, and whose legal status and ownership are contested by the Russian Government, ICANN, and several Russian commercial entities

Rwanda

.rw

Saint Helena

.sh; note - the IANA has assigned .ac as the ccTLD for Ascension Island

Saint Kitts and Nevis

.kn

Saint Lucia

.lc

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

.pm

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

.vc

Samoa

.ws

San Marino

.sm

Sao Tome and Principe

.st

Saudi Arabia

.sa

Senegal

.sn

Serbia

.rs; note - former ccTLD .yu will remain in service until the end of 2006

Seychelles

.sc

Sierra Leone

.sl

Singapore

.sg

Slovakia

.sk

Slovenia

.si

Solomon Islands

.sb

Somalia

.so

South Africa

.za

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

.gs

Spain

.es

Sri Lanka

.lk

Sudan

.sd

Suriname

.sr

Svalbard

.sj

Swaziland

.sz

Sweden

.se

Switzerland
.ch

Syria
.sy

Taiwan
.tw

Tajikistan
.tj

Tanzania
.tz

Thailand
.th

Togo
.tg

Tokelau
.tk

Tonga
.to

Trinidad and Tobago
.tt

Tunisia
.tn

Turkey
.tr

Turkmenistan
.tm

Turks and Caicos Islands

.tc

Tuvalu

.tv

Uganda

.ug

Ukraine

.ua

United Arab Emirates

.ae

United Kingdom

.uk

United States

.us

Uruguay

.uy

Uzbekistan

.uz

Vanuatu

.vu

Venezuela

.ve

Vietnam

.vn

Virgin Islands

.vi

Wallis and Futuna

.wf

West Bank

.ps

Western Sahara

.eh

Yemen

.ye

Zambia

.zm

Zimbabwe

.zw

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2155 HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate (%)

Afghanistan

0.01% (2001 est.)

Albania

NA

Algeria

0.1% ; note - no country specific models provided (2001 est.)

American Samoa

NA

Andorra

NA

Angola

3.9% (2003 est.)

Anguilla

NA

Antigua and Barbuda

NA

Argentina

0.7% (2001 est.)

Armenia

0.1% (2003 est.)

Aruba

NA

Australia

0.1% (2003 est.)

Austria

0.3% (2003 est.)

Azerbaijan

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

Bahamas, The

3% (2003 est.)

Bahrain

0.2% (2001 est.)

Bangladesh
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Barbados
1.5% (2003 est.)

Belarus
0.3% (2001 est.)

Belgium
0.2% (2003 est.)

Belize
2.4% (2003 est.)

Benin
1.9% (2003 est.)

Bermuda
0.297% (2005)

Bhutan
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Bolivia
0.1% (2003 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Botswana
37.3% (2003 est.)

Brazil
0.7% (2003 est.)

British Virgin Islands
NA

Brunei

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

Bulgaria

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Burkina Faso

4.2% (2003 est.)

Burma

1.2% (2003 est.)

Burundi

6% (2003 est.)

Cambodia

2.6% (2003 est.)

Cameroon

6.9% (2003 est.)

Canada

0.3% (2003 est.)

Cape Verde

0.035% (2001 est.)

Cayman Islands

NA

Central African Republic

13.5% (2003 est.)

Chad

4.8% (2003 est.)

Chile

0.3% (2003 est.)

China

0.1% (2003 est.)

Christmas Island

NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NA

Colombia

0.7% (2003 est.)

Comoros

0.12% (2001 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

4.2% (2003 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

4.9% (2003 est.)

Cook Islands

NA

Costa Rica

0.6% (2003 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

7% (2003 est.)

Croatia

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Cuba

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

Cyprus

0.1% (2003 est.)

Czech Republic
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Denmark
0.2% (2003 est.)

Djibouti
2.9% (2003 est.)

Dominica
NA

Dominican Republic
1.7% (2003 est.)

East Timor
NA

Ecuador
0.3% (2003 est.)

Egypt
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

El Salvador
0.7% (2003 est.)

Equatorial Guinea
3.4% (2001 est.)

Eritrea
2.7% (2003 est.)

Estonia
1.1% (2001 est.)

Ethiopia
4.4% (2003 est.)

European Union

NA

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA

Faroe Islands

NA

Fiji

0.1% (2003 est.)

Finland

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

France

0.4% (2003 est.)

French Guiana

NA

French Polynesia

NA

Gabon

8.1% (2003 est.)

Gambia, The

1.2% (2003 est.)

Gaza Strip

NA

Georgia

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Germany

0.1% (2001 est.)

Ghana

3.1% (2003 est.)

Gibraltar

NA

Greece

0.2% (2001 est.)

Greenland

NA

Grenada

NA

Guadeloupe

NA

Guam

NA

Guatemala

1.1% (2003 est.)

Guernsey

NA

Guinea

3.2% (2003 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

10% (2003 est.)

Guyana

2.5% (2003 est.)

Haiti

5.6% (2003 est.)

Holy See (Vatican City)

NA

Honduras

1.8% (2003 est.)

Hong Kong

0.1% (2003 est.)

Hungary

0.1% (2001 est.)

Iceland

0.2% (2001 est.)

India

0.9% (2001 est.)

Indonesia

0.1% (2003 est.)

Iran

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Iraq

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Ireland

0.1% (2001 est.)

Isle of Man

NA

Israel

0.1% (2001 est.)

Italy

0.5% (2001 est.)

Jamaica

1.2% (2003 est.)

Japan

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

Jersey

NA

Jordan

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Kazakhstan

0.2% (2001 est.)

Kenya

6.7% (2003 est.)

Kiribati

NA

Korea, North

NA

Korea, South

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

Kuwait

0.12% (2001 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Laos

0.1% (2003 est.)

Latvia

0.6% (2001 est.)

Lebanon

0.1% (2001 est.)

Lesotho

28.9% (2003 est.)

Liberia

5.9% (2003 est.)

Libya

0.3% (2001 est.)

Liechtenstein

NA

Lithuania

0.1% (2001 est.)

Luxembourg

0.2% (2001 est.)

Macau

NA

Macedonia

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Madagascar

1.7% (2003 est.)

Malawi

14.2% (2003 est.)

Malaysia

0.4% (2003 est.)

Maldives

0.1% (2001 est.)

Mali

1.9% (2003 est.)

Malta

0.2% (2001 est.)

Marshall Islands

NA

Martinique

NA

Mauritania

0.6% (2003 est.)

Mauritius

0.1% (2001 est.)

Mayotte

NA

Mexico

0.3% (2003 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

NA

Moldova

0.2% (2001 est.)

Monaco

NA

Mongolia

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

Montserrat

NA

Morocco

0.1% (2001 est.)

Mozambique

12.2% (2003 est.)

Namibia

21.3% (2003 est.)

Nauru

NA

Nepal

0.5% (2001 est.)

Netherlands

0.2% (2001 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

NA

New Caledonia

NA

New Zealand

0.1% (2003 est.)

Nicaragua

0.2% (2003 est.)

Niger

1.2% (2003 est.)

Nigeria

5.4% (2003 est.)

Niue

NA

Norfolk Island

NA

Northern Mariana Islands

NA

Norway

0.1% (2001 est.)

Oman

0.1% (2001 est.)

Pakistan

0.1% (2001 est.)

Palau

NA

Panama

0.9% (2003 est.)

Papua New Guinea

0.6% (2003 est.)

Paraguay

0.5% (2003 est.)

Peru

0.5% (2003 est.)

Philippines

less than 0.1% (2003 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

NA

Poland

0.1% ; note - no country specific models provided (2001 est.)

Portugal
0.4% (2001 est.)

Puerto Rico
NA

Qatar
0.09% (2001 est.)

Reunion
NA

Romania
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Russia
1.1% (2001 est.)

Rwanda
5.1% (2003 est.)

Saint Helena
NA

Saint Kitts and Nevis
NA

Saint Lucia
NA

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
NA

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
NA

Samoa
NA

San Marino

NA

Sao Tome and Principe

NA

Saudi Arabia

0.01% (2001 est.)

Senegal

0.8% (2003 est.)

Seychelles

NA

Sierra Leone

7% (2001 est.)

Singapore

0.2% (2003 est.)

Slovakia

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Slovenia

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Solomon Islands

NA

Somalia

1% (2001 est.)

South Africa

21.5% (2003 est.)

Spain

0.7% (2001 est.)

Sri Lanka
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Sudan
2.3% (2001 est.)

Suriname
1.7% (2001 est.)

Svalbard
0% (2001)

Swaziland
38.8% (2003 est.)

Sweden
0.1% (2001 est.)

Switzerland
0.4% (2001 est.)

Syria
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Taiwan
NA

Tajikistan
less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Tanzania
8.8% (2003 est.)

Thailand
1.5% (2003 est.)

Togo
4.1% (2003 est.)

Tokelau

NA

Tonga

NA

Trinidad and Tobago

3.2% (2003 est.)

Tunisia

less than 0.1% (2005 est.)

Turkey

less than 0.1% - note - no country specific models provided
(2001 est.)

Turkmenistan

less than 0.1% (2004 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

NA

Tuvalu

NA

Uganda

4.1% (2003 est.)

Ukraine

1.4% (2003 est.)

United Arab Emirates

0.18% (2001 est.)

United Kingdom

0.2% (2001 est.)

United States

0.6% (2003 est.)

Uruguay

0.3% (2001 est.)

Uzbekistan

less than 0.1% (2001 est.)

Vanuatu

NA

Venezuela

0.7% - note - no country specific models provided (2001 est.)

Vietnam

0.4% (2003 est.)

Virgin Islands

NA

Wallis and Futuna

NA

West Bank

NA

Western Sahara

NA

World

NA

Yemen

0.1% (2001 est.)

Zambia

16.5% (2003 est.)

Zimbabwe
24.6% (2001 est.)

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@2156 HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS

Afghanistan
NA

Albania
NA

Algeria
9,100 (2003 est.)

American Samoa
NA

Andorra
NA

Angola
240,000 (2003 est.)

Anguilla
NA

Antigua and Barbuda
NA

Argentina

130,000 (2001 est.)

Armenia

2,600 (2003 est.)

Aruba

NA

Australia

14,000 (2003 est.)

Austria

10,000 (2003 est.)

Azerbaijan

1,400 (2003 est.)

Bahamas, The

5,600 (2003 est.)

Bahrain

less than 600 (2003 est.)

Bangladesh

13,000 (2001 est.)

Barbados

2,500 (2003 est.)

Belarus

15,000 (2001 est.)

Belgium

10,000 (2003 est.)

Belize

3,600 (2003 est.)

Benin
68,000 (2003 est.)

Bermuda
163 (2005)

Bhutan
less than 100 (1999 est.)

Bolivia
4,900 (2003 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
900 (2003 est.)

Botswana
350,000 (2003 est.)

Brazil
660,000 (2003 est.)

British Virgin Islands
NA

Brunei
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Bulgaria
346 (2001 est.)

Burkina Faso
300,000 (2003 est.)

Burma
330,000 (2003 est.)

Burundi
250,000 (2003 est.)

Cambodia

170,000 (2003 est.)

Cameroon

560,000 (2003 est.)

Canada

56,000 (2003 est.)

Cape Verde

775 (2001)

Cayman Islands

NA

Central African Republic

260,000 (2003 est.)

Chad

200,000 (2003 est.)

Chile

26,000 (2003 est.)

China

840,000 (2003 est.)

Christmas Island

NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NA

Colombia

190,000 (2003 est.)

Comoros

NA

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
1.1 million (2003 est.)

Congo, Republic of the
90,000 (2003 est.)

Cook Islands
NA

Costa Rica
12,000 (2003 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire
570,000 (2003 est.)

Croatia
200 (2001 est.)

Cuba
3,300 (2003 est.)

Cyprus
less than 1,000 (1999 est.)

Czech Republic
2,500 (2001 est.)

Denmark
5,000 (2003 est.)

Djibouti
9,100 (2003 est.)

Dominica
NA

Dominican Republic
88,000 (2003 est.)

East Timor

NA

Ecuador

21,000 (2003 est.)

Egypt

12,000 (2001 est.)

El Salvador

29,000 (2003 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

5,900 (2001 est.)

Eritrea

60,000 (2003 est.)

Estonia

7,800 (2003 est.)

Ethiopia

1.5 million (2003 est.)

European Union

NA

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA

Faroe Islands

NA

Fiji

600 (2003 est.)

Finland

1,500 (2003 est.)

France
120,000 (2003 est.)

French Guiana
NA

French Polynesia
NA

Gabon
48,000 (2003 est.)

Gambia, The
6,800 (2003 est.)

Gaza Strip
NA

Georgia
3,000 (2003 est.)

Germany
43,000 (2001 est.)

Ghana
350,000 (2003 est.)

Gibraltar
NA

Greece
9,100 (2001 est.)

Greenland
100 (1999)

Grenada
NA

Guadeloupe

NA

Guam

NA

Guatemala

78,000 (2003 est.)

Guernsey

NA

Guinea

140,000 (2003 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

17,000 (2001 est.)

Guyana

11,000 (2003 est.)

Haiti

280,000 (2003 est.)

Holy See (Vatican City)

NA

Honduras

63,000 (2003 est.)

Hong Kong

2,600 (2003 est.)

Hungary

2,800 (2001 est.)

Iceland

220 (2001 est.)

India

5.1 million (2001 est.)

Indonesia

110,000 (2003 est.)

Iran

31,000 (2001 est.)

Iraq

less than 500 (2003 est.)

Ireland

2,800 (2001 est.)

Isle of Man

NA

Israel

3,000 (1999 est.)

Italy

140,000 (2001 est.)

Jamaica

22,000 (2003 est.)

Japan

12,000 (2003 est.)

Jersey

NA

Jordan

600 (2003 est.)

Kazakhstan

16,500 (2001 est.)

Kenya

1.2 million (2003 est.)

Kiribati

NA

Korea, North

NA

Korea, South

8,300 (2003 est.)

Kuwait

NA

Kyrgyzstan

3,900 (2003 est.)

Laos

1,700 (2003 est.)

Latvia

7,600 (2001 est.)

Lebanon

2,800 (2003 est.)

Lesotho

320,000 (2003 est.)

Liberia

100,000 (2003 est.)

Libya

10,000 (2001 est.)

Liechtenstein

NA

Lithuania

1,300 (2003 est.)

Luxembourg

less than 500 (2003 est.)

Macau

NA

Macedonia

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Madagascar

140,000 (2003 est.)

Malawi

900,000 (2003 est.)

Malaysia

52,000 (2003 est.)

Maldives

less than 100 (2001 est.)

Mali

140,000 (2003 est.)

Malta

less than 500 (2003 est.)

Marshall Islands

NA

Martinique

NA

Mauritania

9,500 (2003 est.)

Mauritius
700 (2001 est.)

Mayotte
NA

Mexico
160,000 (2003 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of
NA

Moldova
5,500 (2001 est.)

Monaco
NA

Mongolia
less than 500 (2003 est)

Montserrat
NA

Morocco
15,000 (2001 est.)

Mozambique
1.3 million (2003 est.)

Namibia
210,000 (2001 est.)

Nauru
NA

Nepal
61,000 (2001 est.)

Netherlands
19,000 (2001 est.)

Netherlands Antilles
NA

New Caledonia
NA

New Zealand
1,400 (2003 est.)

Nicaragua
6,400 (2003 est.)

Niger
70,000 (2003 est.)

Nigeria
3.6 million (2003 est.)

Niue
NA

Norfolk Island
NA

Northern Mariana Islands
NA

Norway
2,100 (2001 est.)

Oman
1,300 (2001 est.)

Pakistan
74,000 (2001 est.)

Palau

NA

Panama

16,000 (2003 est.)

Papua New Guinea

16,000 (2003 est.)

Paraguay

15,000 (1999 est.)

Peru

82,000 (2003 est.)

Philippines

9,000 (2003 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

NA

Poland

14,000 (2003 est.)

Portugal

22,000 (2001 est.)

Puerto Rico

7,397 (1997)

Qatar

NA

Reunion

NA

Romania

6,500 (2001 est.)

Russia
860,000 (2001 est.)

Rwanda
250,000 (2003 est.)

Saint Helena
NA

Saint Kitts and Nevis
NA

Saint Lucia
NA

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
NA

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
NA

Samoa
12

San Marino
NA

Sao Tome and Principe
NA

Saudi Arabia
NA

Senegal
44,000 (2003 est.)

Seychelles
NA

Sierra Leone
170,000 (2001 est.)

Singapore
4,100 (2003 est.)

Slovakia
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Slovenia
280 (2001 est.)

Solomon Islands
NA

Somalia
43,000 (2001 est.)

South Africa
5.3 million (2003 est.)

Spain
140,000 (2001 est.)

Sri Lanka
3,500 (2001 est.)

Sudan
400,000 (2001 est.)

Suriname
5,200 (2001 est.)

Svalbard
0 (2001)

Swaziland
220,000 (2003 est.)

Sweden

3,600 (2001 est.)

Switzerland

13,000 (2001 est.)

Syria

less than 500 (2003 est.)

Taiwan

NA

Tajikistan

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Tanzania

1.6 million (2003 est.)

Thailand

570,000 (2003 est.)

Togo

110,000 (2003 est.)

Tokelau

NA

Tonga

NA

Trinidad and Tobago

29,000 (2003 est.)

Tunisia

1,000 (2003 est.)

Turkey

NA

Turkmenistan
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands
NA

Tuvalu
NA

Uganda
530,000 (2001 est.)

Ukraine
360,000 (2001 est.)

United Arab Emirates
NA

United Kingdom
51,000 (2001 est.)

United States
950,000 (2003 est.)

Uruguay
6,000 (2001 est.)

Uzbekistan
11,000 (2003 est.)

Vanuatu
NA

Venezuela
110,000 (1999 est.)

Vietnam
220,000 (2003 est.)

Virgin Islands

NA

Wallis and Futuna

NA

West Bank

NA

Western Sahara

NA

World

NA

Yemen

12,000 (2001 est.)

Zambia

920,000 (2003 est.)

Zimbabwe

1.8 million (2001 est.)

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@2157 HIV/AIDS - deaths

Afghanistan

NA

Albania

NA

Algeria

less than 500 (2003 est.)

American Samoa

NA

Andorra

NA

Angola

21,000 (2003 est.)

Anguilla

NA

Antigua and Barbuda

NA

Argentina

1,500 (2003 est.)

Armenia

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Aruba

NA

Australia

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Austria

less than 100 (2003 est.)

Azerbaijan

less than 100 (2001 est.)

Bahamas, The
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Bahrain
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Bangladesh
650 (2001 est.)

Barbados
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Belarus
1,000 (2001 est.)

Belgium
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Belize
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Benin
5,800 (2003 est.)

Bermuda
392 (2005)

Bhutan
NA

Bolivia
less than 500 (2003 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
100 (2001 est.)

Botswana
33,000 (2003 est.)

Brazil
15,000 (2003 est.)

British Virgin Islands
NA

Brunei
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Bulgaria
100 (2001 est.)

Burkina Faso
29,000 (2003 est.)

Burma
20,000 (2003 est.)

Burundi
25,000 (2003 est.)

Cambodia
15,000 (2003 est.)

Cameroon
49,000 (2003 est.)

Canada
1,500 (2003 est.)

Cape Verde
225 (as of 2001)

Cayman Islands
NA

Central African Republic
23,000 (2003 est.)

Chad

18,000 (2003 est.)

Chile

1,400 (2003 est.)

China

44,000 (2003 est.)

Christmas Island

NA

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

NA

Colombia

3,600 (2003 est.)

Comoros

NA

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

100,000 (2003 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

9,700 (2003 est.)

Cook Islands

NA

Costa Rica

900 (2003 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

47,000 (2003 est.)

Croatia

less than 10 (2001 est.)

Cuba
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Cyprus
NA

Czech Republic
less than 10 (2001 est.)

Denmark
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Djibouti
690 (2003 est.)

Dominica
NA

Dominican Republic
7,900 (2003 est.)

East Timor
NA

Ecuador
1,700 (2003 est.)

Egypt
700 (2003 est.)

El Salvador
2,200 (2003 est.)

Equatorial Guinea
370 (2001 est.)

Eritrea
6,300 (2003 est.)

Estonia
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Ethiopia
120,000 (2003 est.)

European Union
NA

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
NA

Faroe Islands
NA

Fiji
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Finland
less than 100 (2003 est.)

France
less than 1,000 (2003 est.)

French Guiana
NA

French Polynesia
NA

Gabon
3,000 (2003 est.)

Gambia, The
600 (2003 est.)

Gaza Strip
NA

Georgia
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Germany
less than 1,000 (2003 est.)

Ghana
30,000 (2003 est.)

Gibraltar
NA

Greece
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Greenland
NA

Grenada
NA

Guadeloupe
NA

Guam
NA

Guatemala
5,800 (2003 est.)

Guernsey
NA

Guinea
9,000 (2003 est.)

Guinea-Bissau
1,200 (2001 est.)

Guyana

1,100 (2003 est.)

Haiti

24,000 (2003 est.)

Holy See (Vatican City)

NA

Honduras

4,100 (2003 est.)

Hong Kong

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Hungary

less than 100 (2001 est.)

Iceland

less than 100 (2003 est.)

India

310,000 (2001 est.)

Indonesia

2,400 (2003 est.)

Iran

800 (2003 est.)

Iraq

NA

Ireland

less than 100 (2003 est.)

Isle of Man

NA

Israel

100 (2001 est.)

Italy

less than 1,000 (2003 est.)

Jamaica

900 (2003 est.)

Japan

500 (2003 est.)

Jersey

NA

Jordan

less than 500 (2003 est.)

Kazakhstan

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Kenya

150,000 (2003 est.)

Kiribati

NA

Korea, North

NA

Korea, South

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Kuwait

NA

Kyrgyzstan

less than 200 (2003 est.)

Laos
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Latvia
less than 500 (2003 est.)

Lebanon
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Lesotho
29,000 (2003 est.)

Liberia
7,200 (2003 est.)

Libya
NA

Liechtenstein
NA

Lithuania
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Luxembourg
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Macau
NA

Macedonia
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Madagascar
7,500 (2003 est.)

Malawi
84,000 (2003 est.)

Malaysia
2,000 (2003 est.)

Maldives
NA

Mali
12,000 (2003 est.)

Malta
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Marshall Islands
NA

Martinique
NA

Mauritania
less than 500 (2003 est.)

Mauritius
less than 100 (2001 est.)

Mayotte
NA

Mexico
5,000 (2003 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of
NA

Moldova
less than 300 (2001 est.)

Monaco
NA

Mongolia
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Montserrat
NA

Morocco
NA

Mozambique
110,000 (2003 est.)

Namibia
16,000 (2003 est.)

Nauru
NA

Nepal
3,100 (2003 est.)

Netherlands
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Netherlands Antilles
NA

New Caledonia
NA

New Zealand
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Nicaragua
less than 500 (2003 est.)

Niger
4,800 (2003 est.)

Nigeria
310,000 (2003 est.)

Niue
NA

Norfolk Island
NA

Northern Mariana Islands
NA

Norway
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Oman
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Pakistan
4,900 (2003 est.)

Palau
NA

Panama
less than 500 (2003 est.)

Papua New Guinea
600 (2003 est.)

Paraguay
600 (2003 est.)

Peru
4,200 (2003 est.)

Philippines
less than 500 (2003 est.)

Pitcairn Islands

NA

Poland

100 (2001 est.)

Portugal

less than 1,000 (2003 est.)

Puerto Rico

NA

Qatar

NA

Reunion

NA

Romania

350 (2001 est.)

Russia

9,000 (2001 est.)

Rwanda

22,000 (2003 est.)

Saint Helena

NA

Saint Kitts and Nevis

NA

Saint Lucia

NA

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

NA

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
NA

Samoa
3

San Marino
NA

Sao Tome and Principe
NA

Saudi Arabia
NA

Senegal
3,500 (2003 est.)

Seychelles
NA

Sierra Leone
11,000 (2001 est.)

Singapore
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Slovakia
less than 100 (2001 est.)

Slovenia
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Solomon Islands
NA

Somalia
NA

South Africa
370,000 (2003 est.)

Spain
less than 1,000 (2003 est.)

Sri Lanka
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Sudan
23,000 (2003 est.)

Suriname
less than 500 (2003 est.)

Svalbard
0 (2001)

Swaziland
17,000 (2003 est.)

Sweden
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Switzerland
less than 100 (2003 est.)

Syria
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Taiwan
NA

Tajikistan
less than 100 (2001 est.)

Tanzania
160,000 (2003 est.)

Thailand
58,000 (2003 est.)

Togo
10,000 (2003 est.)

Tokelau
NA

Tonga
NA

Trinidad and Tobago
1,900 (2003 est.)

Tunisia
less than 200 (2003 est.)

Turkey
NA

Turkmenistan
less than 100 (2004 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands
NA

Tuvalu
NA

Uganda
78,000 (2003 est.)

Ukraine
20,000 (2003 est.)

United Arab Emirates
NA

United Kingdom
less than 500 (2003 est.)

United States
14,000 (2003 est.)

Uruguay
less than 500 (2003 est.)

Uzbekistan
less than 500 (2003 est.)

Vanuatu
NA

Venezuela
4,100 (2003 est.)

Vietnam
9,000 (2003 est.)

Virgin Islands
NA

Wallis and Futuna
NA

West Bank
NA

Western Sahara
NA

World
NA

Yemen
NA

Zambia
89,000 (2003 est.)

Zimbabwe
170,000 (2003 est.)

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@2172 Distribution of family income - Gini index

Albania
28.2 (2002)

Algeria
35.3 (1995)

Argentina
52.2 (2001)

Armenia
41.3 (2004)

Australia
35.2 (1994)

Austria
31 (2002)

Azerbaijan
36.5 (2001)

Bangladesh
31.8 (2000)

Belarus
30.4 (2000)

Belgium
25 (1996)

Bolivia
60.6 (2002)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
26.2 (2001)

Botswana
63 (1993)

Brazil
59.7 (2004)

Bulgaria
31.9 (2001)

Burkina Faso
48.2 (1998)

Burundi
33.3 (1998)

Cambodia
40 (2004 est.)

Cameroon
44.6 (2001)

Canada
33.1 (1998)

Central African Republic

61.3 (1993)

Chile

57.1 (2000)

China

44 (2002)

Colombia

53.8 (2005)

Costa Rica

46.5 (2000)

Cote d'Ivoire

45.2 (1998)

Croatia

29 (2001)

Czech Republic

27.3 (2003)

Denmark

23.2 (2002)

Dominican Republic

47.4 (1998)

East Timor

38 (2002 est.)

Ecuador 42 note: data are for urban households (2003)

Egypt

34.4 (2001)

El Salvador
52.5 (2001)

Estonia
33 (2003)

Ethiopia
30 (2000)

European Union
32 (2003 est.)

Finland
26.9 (2000)

France
32.7 (1995)

Georgia
38 (2003)

Germany
28.3 (2000)

Ghana
30 (1999)

Greece
35.1 (2003)

Guatemala
48.3 (2000)

Guinea
40.3 (1994)

Honduras
55 (1999)

Hong Kong
43.4 (1996)

Hungary
24.96 (2002)

India
32.5 (2000)

Indonesia
34.3 (2002)

Iran
43 (1998)

Ireland
35.9 (1996)

Israel
34 (2005)

Italy
36 (2000)

Jamaica
37.9 (2003)

Japan
37.9 (2000)

Jordan
36.4 (1997)

Kazakhstan
31.5 (2003)

Kenya
44.5 (1997)

Korea, South
35.8 (2000)

Kyrgyzstan
29 (2001)

Laos
37 (1997)

Latvia
35 (2003)

Lesotho
63.2 (1995)

Lithuania
32.5 (2003)

Macedonia
28.2 (1998)

Madagascar
47.5 (2001)

Malawi
50.3 (1997)

Malaysia
49.2 (1997)

Mali
50.5 (1994)

Mauritania
39 (2000)

Mauritius
37 (1987 est.)

Mexico
54.6 (2000)

Moldova
36.2 (2001)

Mongolia
44 (1998)

Morocco
40 (2005 est.)

Mozambique
39.6 (1996-97)

Namibia
70.7 (2003)

Nepal
37.7 (FY04/05)

Netherlands
30.9 (2005)

New Zealand
36.2 (1997)

Nicaragua
55.1 (2001)

Niger
50.5 (1995)

Nigeria
50.6 (1996-97)

Norway
25.8 (2000)

Pakistan
41 (FY98/99)

Panama
56.4 (2000)

Papua New Guinea
50.9 (1996)

Paraguay
56.8 (1999)

Peru
49.8 (2000)

Philippines
46.6 (2003)

Poland
34.1 (2002)

Portugal
38.5 (1997)

Romania
28.8 (2003)

Russia
40 (2002)

Rwanda
28.9 (1985)

Senegal
41.3 (1995)

Sierra Leone
62.9 (1989)

Singapore
42.5 (1998)

Slovakia
25.8 (1996)

Slovenia
28.4 (1998)

South Africa
59.3 (1995)

Spain
32.5 (1990)

Sri Lanka
34.4 (1995)

Sweden
25 (2000)

Switzerland
33.1 (1992)

Tajikistan
34.7 (1998)

Tanzania
38.2 (1993)

Thailand
51.1 (2002)

Tunisia
40 (2005 est.)

Turkey
42 (2003)

Turkmenistan
40.8 (1998)

Uganda
43 (1999)

Ukraine
29 (1999)

United Kingdom
36.8 (1999)

United States
45 (2004)

Uruguay
44.6 (2000)

Uzbekistan
26.8 (2000)

Venezuela
49.1 (1998)

Vietnam
36.1 (1998)

Yemen
33.4 (1998)

Zambia
52.6 (1998)

Zimbabwe
56.8 (2003)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

@2173 Oil - production (bbl/day)

Afghanistan

0 bbl/day (2003)

Albania

3,600 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Algeria

1.373 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

American Samoa

0 bbl/day (2003)

Angola

1.6 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

0 bbl/day (2003)

Argentina

745,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Armenia

0 bbl/day (2005)

Aruba

2,363 bbl/day (2003)

Australia

530,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Austria

17,810 bbl/day (2004)

Azerbaijan

477,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The

0 bbl/day (2003)

Bahrain

188,300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

6,825 bbl/day (2003)

Barbados

1,000 bbl/day (2003)

Belarus

36,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Belgium

13,060 bbl/day (2003)

Belize

0 bbl/day (2003)

Benin

400 bbl/day (2003)

Bermuda

0 bbl/day (2003)

Bhutan

0 bbl/day (2003)

Bolivia

42,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

0 bbl/day (2003)

Botswana

0 bbl/day (2003)

Brazil

2.01 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

0 bbl/day (2003)

Brunei

200,800 bbl/day (2005)

Bulgaria

1,000 bbl/day (2004)

Burkina Faso

0 bbl/day (2003)

Burma

18,500 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Burundi

0 bbl/day (2003)

Cambodia
0 bbl/day (2003)

Cameroon
82,300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Canada
2.4 million bbl/day (2004)

Cape Verde
0 bbl/day (2003)

Cayman Islands
0 bbl/day (2003)

Central African Republic
0 bbl/day (2003)

Chad
225,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Chile
4,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

China
3.504 million bbl/day (2004)

Colombia
512,400 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Comoros
0 bbl/day (2003)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
22,000 bbl/day (2003)

Congo, Republic of the
267,100 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Cook Islands
0 bbl/day (2003)

Costa Rica
0 bbl/day (2003)

Cote d'Ivoire
32,900 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Croatia
20,500 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Cuba
72,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Cyprus
Republic of Cyprus: 300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Czech Republic
15,240 bbl/day (2005)

Denmark
376,900 bbl/day (2003)

Djibouti
0 bbl/day (2003)

Dominica
0 bbl/day (2003)

Dominican Republic
0 bbl/day (2003)

Ecuador
493,200 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Egypt
700,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

El Salvador

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

420,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Eritrea

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Estonia

6,000 bbl/day (2004)

Ethiopia

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

European Union

3.424 million bbl/day (2001)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Faroe Islands

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Fiji

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Finland

9,013 bbl/day (2003 est.)

France

76,300 bbl/day (2003 est.)

French Guiana

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

French Polynesia

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Gabon

268,900 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Gambia, The

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Georgia

1,982 bbl/day (2003)

Germany

158,700 bbl/day (2003)

Ghana

7,433 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Gibraltar

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Greece

5,805 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Greenland

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Grenada

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Guadeloupe

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Guam

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Guatemala

22,300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Guinea

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Guyana

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Haiti

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Honduras

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Hong Kong

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Hungary

45,190 bbl/day (2005)

Iceland

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

India

785,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Indonesia

1.061 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Iran

3.979 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Iraq

2.093 million bbl/day; note - prewar production (in 2002) was
2.03 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Ireland

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Israel

2,740 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Italy

136,200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Jamaica

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Japan

120,700 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Jordan

40 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Kazakhstan

1.3 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Kenya

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Kiribati

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Korea, North

0 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Korea, South

0 bbl/day (2004)

Kuwait

2.418 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

1,990 bbl/day (2003)

Laos

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Latvia

0 bbl/day (2004)

Lebanon

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Lesotho

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Liberia

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Libya

1.643 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Lithuania

14,000 bbl/day (2004)

Luxembourg

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Macau

0 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Macedonia

0 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Madagascar

89.27 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Malawi

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Malaysia

770,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Maldives

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Mali

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Malta

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Martinique

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Mauritania

0 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Mauritius

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Mexico

3.42 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Moldova

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Mongolia

548.8 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Montenegro

NA

Montserrat

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Morocco

300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Mozambique

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Namibia

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Nauru

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Nepal

0 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Netherlands

94,870 bbl/day (2003)

Netherlands Antilles

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

New Caledonia

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

New Zealand

31,740 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Nicaragua

14,300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Niger

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Nigeria

2.451 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Niue

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Norway

3.22 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Oman

769,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Pakistan

63,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Panama

0 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Papua New Guinea

50,000 bbl/day (January 2006 est.)

Paraguay

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Peru

120,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Philippines

14,360 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Poland

24,530 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Portugal

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Puerto Rico

436.1 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Qatar

790,500 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Reunion

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Romania

119,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Russia

9.15 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Rwanda

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Saint Helena

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Saint Lucia

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Samoa

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Saudi Arabia

9.475 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Senegal

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Serbia

14,660 bbl/day (2003)

Seychelles

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Sierra Leone

0.8361 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Singapore

8,290 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Slovakia

11,480 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Slovenia

11.05 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Solomon Islands

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Somalia

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

South Africa

216,700 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Spain

24,540 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Sri Lanka

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Sudan

401,300 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Suriname

12,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Swaziland

0 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Sweden

2,441 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Switzerland

1,950 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Syria

403,800 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Taiwan

8,354 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Tajikistan

354.8 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Tanzania

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Thailand

230,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Togo

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Tonga

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

150,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Tunisia

76,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Turkey

50,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

203,400 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Uganda

0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Ukraine

85,660 bbl/day (2004)

United Arab Emirates
2.396 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

United Kingdom
2.393 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

United States
7.61 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Uruguay
435 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Uzbekistan
152,000 bbl/day (2004)

Vanuatu
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Venezuela
3.081 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Vietnam
400,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands
14,650 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Western Sahara
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

World
79.65 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Yemen
387,500 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Zambia
130.2 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Zimbabwe
0 bbl/day (2003 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

@2174 Oil - consumption (bbl/day)

Afghanistan
5,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Albania
25,200 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Algeria
246,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

American Samoa
4,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Angola
46,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda
3,600 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Argentina
450,000 bbl/day (2001 est.)

Armenia
40,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Aruba

6,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Australia

875,600 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Austria

249,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Azerbaijan

123,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Bahamas, The

23,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Bahrain

26,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Bangladesh

84,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Barbados

10,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Belarus

252,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Belgium

624,200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Belize

6,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Benin

12,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Bermuda

4,658 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Bhutan

1,100 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Bolivia

48,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

21,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Botswana

12,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Brazil

1.61 million bbl/day (2004)

British Virgin Islands

410 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Brunei

10,770 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Bulgaria

98,000 bbl/day (2004)

Burkina Faso

8,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Burma

32,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Burundi

3,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Cambodia

3,700 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Cameroon

23,000 bbl/day (2001 est.)

Canada

2.3 million bbl/day (2004)

Cape Verde

1,200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Cayman Islands

2,450 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Central African Republic

2,400 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Chad

1,450 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Chile

228,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

China

6.391 million bbl/day (2004)

Colombia

270,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Comoros

700 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

8,300 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

5,200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Cook Islands

400 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Costa Rica

40,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

20,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Croatia

90,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Cuba

205,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: 52,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Czech Republic

202,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Denmark

188,300 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Djibouti

12,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Dominica

800 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Dominican Republic

128,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Ecuador

155,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Egypt

566,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

El Salvador

40,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

1,200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Eritrea

4,600 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Estonia

60,000 bbl/day (2004)

Ethiopia

27,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

European Union

14.59 million bbl/day (2001)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Faroe Islands

4,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Fiji

10,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Finland

219,700 bbl/day (2003 est.)

France

2.06 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

French Guiana

6,600 bbl/day (2003 est.)

French Polynesia

4,800 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Gabon

12,250 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Gambia, The

2,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Georgia

13,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Germany

2.677 million bbl/day (2003)

Ghana

39,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Gibraltar

23,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Greece

435,700 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Greenland

3,850 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Grenada

1,800 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Guadeloupe

13,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Guam

19,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Guatemala

66,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Guinea

8,400 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

2,450 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Guyana

11,300 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Haiti

11,800 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Honduras

37,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Hong Kong

293,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Hungary

136,000 bbl/day (2004)

Iceland

17,280 bbl/day (2003 est.)

India

2.32 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Indonesia

1.084 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Iran

1.425 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Iraq

351,500 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Ireland

175,600 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Israel

270,100 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Italy

1.874 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Jamaica

69,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Japan

5.578 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Jordan

103,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Kazakhstan

221,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Kenya

52,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Kiribati

200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Korea, North

25,000 bbl/day (2003)

Korea, South

2.061 million bbl/day (2004)

Kuwait

305,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

11,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Laos

2,950 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Latvia

47,000 bbl/day (2004)

Lebanon

102,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Lesotho

1,400 bbl/day (2003)

Liberia

3,400 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Libya

237,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Lithuania

52,000 bbl/day (2004)

Luxembourg

55,700 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Macau

12,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Macedonia

23,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Madagascar

15,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Malawi

5,450 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Malaysia

510,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Maldives

4,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Mali

4,250 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Malta

18,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Martinique

13,800 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Mauritania

24,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Mauritius

21,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Mexico

1.752 million bbl/day (2004 est.)

Moldova

37,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Mongolia

11,220 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Montenegro

NA

Montserrat

380 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Morocco

158,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Mozambique

11,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Namibia

16,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Nauru

1,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Nepal

11,980 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Netherlands

920,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

72,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

New Caledonia

10,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

New Zealand

151,900 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Nicaragua

25,200 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Niger

5,400 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Nigeria

310,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Niue

20 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Norway

257,200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Oman

62,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Pakistan

365,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Panama

78,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Papua New Guinea

18,000 bbl/day (January 2006 est.)

Paraguay

25,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Peru

157,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Philippines

335,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Poland

476,200 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Portugal

326,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Puerto Rico

218,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Qatar

33,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Reunion

18,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Romania

212,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Russia

2.8 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Rwanda

6,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Saint Helena

100 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

700 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Saint Lucia

2,520 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
480 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
1,300 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Samoa
1,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe
650 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Saudi Arabia
1.775 million bbl/day (2003)

Senegal
31,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Serbia
85,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Seychelles
7,600 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Sierra Leone
6,510 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Singapore
800,000 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Slovakia
74,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Slovenia
52,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Solomon Islands
1,270 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Somalia

5,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

South Africa

484,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Spain

1.544 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Sri Lanka

79,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Sudan

70,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Suriname

14,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Swaziland

3,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Sweden

346,100 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Switzerland

258,900 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Syria

240,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Taiwan

915,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Tajikistan

25,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Tanzania

22,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Thailand

851,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Togo

8,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Tonga

800 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

29,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Tunisia

90,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Turkey

715,100 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

80,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

80 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Uganda

10,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Ukraine

491,700 bbl/day (2004)

United Arab Emirates

310,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

United Kingdom

1.722 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

United States

20.03 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Uruguay

38,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Uzbekistan

120,000 bbl/day (2004)

Vanuatu

620 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Venezuela

530,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Vietnam

216,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Virgin Islands

105,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Western Sahara

1,750 bbl/day (2003 est.)

World

80.1 million bbl/day (2003 est.)

Yemen

80,000 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Zambia

12,250 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Zimbabwe

22,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

@2175 Oil - imports (bbl/day)

Afghanistan
NA bbl/day

Albania
21,600 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Algeria
0 bbl/day (2004 est.)

American Samoa
NA bbl/day

Angola
NA bbl/day

Antigua and Barbuda
NA bbl/day

Argentina
NA bbl/day

Armenia
NA bbl/day

Aruba
NA bbl/day

Australia
530,800 bbl/day (2001)

Austria
152,600 bbl/day (2004)

Azerbaijan
NA bbl/day

Bahamas, The
NA bbl/day

Bahrain
NA bbl/day

Bangladesh
NA bbl/day

Barbados
NA bbl/day

Belarus
360,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Belgium
1.042 million bbl/day (2001)

Belize
NA bbl/day

Benin
NA bbl/day

Bermuda
NA bbl/day

Bhutan
NA bbl/day

Bolivia
NA bbl/day

Bosnia and Herzegovina
NA bbl/day

Botswana
16,000 bbl/day (2001)

Brazil

572,600 bbl/day NA bbl/day

British Virgin Islands

NA bbl/day

Brunei

NA bbl/day

Bulgaria

85,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Burkina Faso

NA bbl/day

Burma

49,230 bbl/day (2003)

Burundi

NA bbl/day

Cambodia

NA bbl/day

Cameroon

NA bbl/day

Canada

963,000 bbl/day (2004)

Cape Verde

NA bbl/day

Cayman Islands

NA bbl/day

Central African Republic

NA bbl/day

Chad
NA bbl/day

Chile
221,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

China
3.226 million bbl/day (2004)

Colombia
NA bbl/day

Comoros
NA bbl/day

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
NA bbl/day

Congo, Republic of the
NA bbl/day

Cook Islands
NA bbl/day

Costa Rica
NA bbl/day

Cote d'Ivoire
NA bbl/day

Croatia
NA bbl/day

Cuba
NA bbl/day

Cyprus
NA bbl/day

Czech Republic
182,000 bbl/day (2004)

Denmark
195,000 bbl/day (2001)

Djibouti
NA bbl/day

Dominica
NA bbl/day

Dominican Republic
129,900 bbl/day (2003)

Ecuador
NA bbl/day

Egypt
NA bbl/day

El Salvador
NA bbl/day

Equatorial Guinea
NA bbl/day

Eritrea
NA bbl/day

Estonia
54,000 bbl/day (2004)

Ethiopia
NA bbl/day

European Union
15.69 million bbl/day (2001)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
NA bbl/day

Faroe Islands
NA bbl/day

Fiji
NA bbl/day

Finland
318,300 bbl/day (2001)

France
2.281 million bbl/day (2001)

French Guiana
NA bbl/day

French Polynesia
NA bbl/day

Gabon
NA bbl/day

Gambia, The
NA bbl/day

Georgia
NA bbl/day

Germany
2.135 million bbl/day (2003)

Ghana
NA bbl/day

Gibraltar
NA bbl/day

Greece
468,300 bbl/day (2001)

Greenland
NA bbl/day

Grenada
NA bbl/day

Guadeloupe
NA bbl/day

Guam
NA bbl/day

Guatemala
NA bbl/day

Guinea
NA bbl/day

Guinea-Bissau
NA bbl/day

Guyana
NA bbl/day

Haiti
NA bbl/day

Honduras
NA bbl/day

Hong Kong
NA bbl/day

Hungary
94,000 bbl/day (2004)

Iceland

15,470 bbl/day (2001)

India

2.09 million bbl/day

Indonesia

345,700 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Iran

NA bbl/day

Iraq

NA bbl/day

Ireland

178,600 bbl/day (2001)

Israel

NA bbl/day

Italy

2.158 million bbl/day (2001)

Jamaica

NA bbl/day

Japan

5.449 million bbl/day (2001)

Jordan

100,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Kazakhstan

47,000 bbl/day (2003)

Kenya

NA bbl/day

Kiribati
NA bbl/day

Korea, North
22,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Korea, South
2.263 million bbl/day (2004)

Kuwait
NA bbl/day

Kyrgyzstan
NA bbl/day

Laos
NA bbl/day

Latvia
47,000 bbl/day (2004)

Lebanon
NA bbl/day

Lesotho
NA bbl/day

Liberia
NA bbl/day

Libya
0 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Lithuania
93,000 bbl/day bbl/day (2004)

Luxembourg
50,700 bbl/day (2001)

Macau
NA bbl/day

Macedonia
NA bbl/day

Madagascar
NA bbl/day

Malawi
NA bbl/day

Malaysia
NA bbl/day

Maldives
NA bbl/day

Mali
NA bbl/day

Malta
NEGL (2001)

Martinique
NA bbl/day

Mauritania
NA bbl/day

Mauritius
NA bbl/day

Mexico
205,000 bbl/day (2004)

Moldova
NA bbl/day

Mongolia

11,210 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Montserrat

NA bbl/day

Morocco

147,800 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Mozambique

NA bbl/day

Namibia

12,770 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Nauru

NA bbl/day

Nepal

11,760 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Netherlands

2.284 million bbl/day (2001)

Netherlands Antilles

NA bbl/day

New Caledonia

NA bbl/day

New Zealand

119,700 bbl/day (2001)

Nicaragua

15,560 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Niger

NA bbl/day

Nigeria
NA bbl/day

Niue
NA bbl/day

Norway
88,870 bbl/day (2001)

Oman
NA bbl/day

Pakistan
NA bbl/day

Panama
NA bbl/day; note - imports oil

Papua New Guinea
NA bbl/day

Paraguay
NA bbl/day

Peru
NA bbl/day

Philippines
312,000 bbl/day (2003)

Poland
413,700 bbl/day (2001)

Portugal
357,300 bbl/day (2001)

Puerto Rico
NA bbl/day

Qatar
NA bbl/day

Reunion
NA bbl/day

Romania
163,000 bbl/day bbl/day (2004)

Russia
75,000 bbl/day

Rwanda
NA bbl/day

Saint Helena
NA bbl/day

Saint Kitts and Nevis
NA bbl/day

Saint Lucia
NA bbl/day

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
NA bbl/day

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
NA bbl/day

Samoa
NA bbl/day

Sao Tome and Principe
NA bbl/day

Saudi Arabia
0 bbl/day (2003)

Senegal
NA bbl/day

Seychelles
NA bbl/day

Sierra Leone
NA bbl/day

Singapore
NA bbl/day

Slovakia
59,000 bbl/day bbl/day

Slovenia
NA bbl/day

Solomon Islands
NA bbl/day

Somalia
NA bbl/day

South Africa
NA bbl/day

Spain
1.582 million bbl/day (2001)

Sri Lanka
NA bbl/day

Sudan
0 bbl/day (2004)

Suriname
1,644 bbl/day (2003)

Swaziland
NA bbl/day

Sweden
553,100 bbl/day (2001)

Switzerland
289,500 bbl/day (2001)

Syria
NA bbl/day

Taiwan
NA bbl/day

Tajikistan
NA bbl/day

Tanzania
NA bbl/day

Thailand
NA bbl/day

Togo
NA bbl/day

Tonga
NA bbl/day

Trinidad and Tobago
NA bbl/day

Tunisia
NA bbl/day

Turkey
616,500 bbl/day (2001)

Turkmenistan

NA bbl/day

Turks and Caicos Islands

NA bbl/day

Uganda

NA bbl/day

Ukraine

444,600 bbl/day NA bbl/day

United Arab Emirates

0 bbl/day (2004)

United Kingdom

1.084 million bbl/day (2003)

United States

13.15 million bbl/day (2004)

Uruguay

NA bbl/day

Uzbekistan

NA bbl/day

Vanuatu

NA bbl/day

Venezuela

NA bbl/day

Vietnam

NA bbl/day

Virgin Islands

NA bbl/day

Western Sahara
NA bbl/day

Yemen
NA bbl/day

Zambia
NA bbl/day

Zimbabwe
23,000 bbl/day

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@2176 Oil - exports (bbl/day)

Afghanistan
NA bbl/day

Albania
0 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Algeria
1.127 million bbl/day (2004 est.)

American Samoa
NA bbl/day

Angola
NA bbl/day

Antigua and Barbuda
NA bbl/day

Argentina
NA bbl/day

Armenia
NA bbl/day

Aruba
NA bbl/day

Australia
523,400 bbl/day (2001)

Austria
30,140 bbl/day (2004)

Azerbaijan
NA bbl/day

Bahamas, The
transhipments of 29,000 bbl/day (2003)

Bahrain
NA bbl/day

Bangladesh
NA bbl/day

Barbados
NA bbl/day

Belarus
14,500 bbl/day (2003 est.)

Belgium
450,000 bbl/day (2001)

Belize
NA bbl/day

Benin
NA bbl/day

Bermuda
0 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Bhutan
NA bbl/day

Bolivia
NA bbl/day

Bosnia and Herzegovina
NA bbl/day

Botswana
NA bbl/day

Brazil
241,700 bbl/day NA bbl/day

British Virgin Islands
NA bbl/day

Brunei
192,700 bbl/day (2005)

Bulgaria
NA bbl/day

Burkina Faso
NA bbl/day

Burma
3,356 bbl/day (2003)

Burundi
NA bbl/day

Cambodia
NA bbl/day

Cameroon
NA bbl/day

Canada
1.6 million bbl/day (2004)

Cape Verde
NA bbl/day

Cayman Islands
NA bbl/day

Central African Republic
NA bbl/day

Chad
NA bbl/day

Chile
0 bbl/day

China
340,300 bbl/day (2004)

Colombia
NA bbl/day

Comoros
NA bbl/day

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
NA bbl/day

Congo, Republic of the
NA bbl/day

Cook Islands
NA bbl/day

Costa Rica
NA bbl/day

Cote d'Ivoire
NA bbl/day

Croatia
NA bbl/day

Cuba
NA bbl/day

Cyprus
NA bbl/day

Czech Republic
26,670 bbl/day (2001)

Denmark
332,100 bbl/day (2001)

Djibouti
NA bbl/day

Dominica
NA bbl/day

Dominican Republic
NA bbl/day

Ecuador
387,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Egypt

134,000 bbl/day NA bbl/day

El Salvador

NA bbl/day

Equatorial Guinea

NA bbl/day

Eritrea

NA bbl/day

Estonia

0 bbl/day (2004)

Ethiopia

NA bbl/day

European Union

5.322 million bbl/day (2001)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA bbl/day

Faroe Islands

NA bbl/day

Fiji

NA bbl/day

Finland

101,000 bbl/day (2001)

France

409,600 bbl/day (2001)

French Guiana

NA bbl/day

French Polynesia
NA bbl/day

Gabon
NA bbl/day

Gambia, The
NA bbl/day

Georgia
NA bbl/day

Germany
12,990 bbl/day (2003)

Ghana
NA bbl/day

Gibraltar
NA bbl/day

Greece
84,720 bbl/day (2001)

Greenland
NA bbl/day

Grenada
NA bbl/day

Guadeloupe
NA bbl/day

Guam
NA bbl/day

Guatemala
3,104 bbl/day (2003)

Guinea
NA bbl/day

Guinea-Bissau
NA bbl/day

Guyana
NA bbl/day

Haiti
NA bbl/day

Honduras
NA bbl/day

Hong Kong
NA bbl/day

Hungary
47,180 bbl/day (2001)

Iceland
0 bbl/day (2001)

India
350,000 bbl/day

Indonesia
431,500 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Iran
2.5 million bbl/day (2004 est.)

Iraq
1.42 million bbl/day (2005 est.)

Ireland
27,450 bbl/day (2001)

Israel
NA bbl/day

Italy
456,600 bbl/day (2001)

Jamaica
NA bbl/day

Japan
93,360 bbl/day (2001)

Jordan
0 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Kazakhstan
890,000 bbl/day (2003)

Kenya
NA bbl/day

Kiribati
NA bbl/day

Korea, North
NA bbl/day

Korea, South
645,200 bbl/day (2004)

Kuwait
1.97 million bbl/day (2003)

Kyrgyzstan
NA bbl/day

Laos
NA bbl/day

Latvia
0 bbl/day (2004)

Lebanon
NA bbl/day

Lesotho
NA bbl/day

Libya
1.34 million bbl/day NA bbl/day

Lithuania
NA bbl/day

Luxembourg
634 bbl/day (2001)

Macau
NA bbl/day

Macedonia
NA bbl/day

Madagascar
NA bbl/day

Malawi
NA bbl/day

Malaysia
230,200 bbl/day (2003)

Maldives
NA bbl/day

Mali
NA bbl/day

Malta
NA bbl/day

Martinique
NA bbl/day

Mauritania
NA bbl/day

Mauritius
NA bbl/day

Mexico
1.863 million bbl/day (2004)

Moldova
NA bbl/day

Mongolia
515 bbl/day (2005 est.)

Montserrat
NA bbl/day

Morocco
0 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Mozambique
NA bbl/day

Namibia
NA bbl/day

Nauru
NA bbl/day

Nepal
NA bbl/day

Netherlands

1.418 million bbl/day (2001)

Netherlands Antilles

NA bbl/day

New Caledonia

NA bbl/day

New Zealand

30,220 bbl/day (2001)

Nicaragua

758.9 bbl/day (2004)

Niger

NA bbl/day

Nigeria

NA bbl/day

Niue

NA bbl/day

Norway

3.466 million bbl/day (2001)

Oman

721,000 bbl/day (2004)

Pakistan

NA bbl/day

Panama

NA bbl/day

Papua New Guinea

NA bbl/day

Paraguay
NA bbl/day

Peru
49,000 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Philippines
0 bbl/day (2001)

Poland
53,000 bbl/day (2001)

Portugal
28,830 bbl/day (2001)

Puerto Rico
NA bbl/day

Qatar
NA bbl/day

Reunion
NA bbl/day

Romania
NA bbl/day

Russia
5.15 million bbl/day (2004)

Rwanda
NA bbl/day

Saint Helena
NA bbl/day

Saint Kitts and Nevis
NA bbl/day

Saint Lucia
NA bbl/day

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
NA bbl/day

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
NA bbl/day

Samoa
NA bbl/day

Sao Tome and Principe
NA bbl/day

Saudi Arabia
7.92 million bbl/day (2003)

Senegal
NA bbl/day

Seychelles
NA bbl/day

Sierra Leone
NA bbl/day

Singapore
NA bbl/day

Slovakia
2,160 bbl/day NA bbl/day

Slovenia
NA bbl/day

Solomon Islands
NA bbl/day

Somalia
NA bbl/day

South Africa
NA bbl/day

Spain
135,100 bbl/day (2001)

Sri Lanka
NA bbl/day

Sudan
275,000 bbl/day (2004)

Suriname
1,370 bbl/day (2003)

Swaziland
NA bbl/day

Sweden
203,700 bbl/day (2001)

Switzerland
10,420 bbl/day (2001)

Syria
285,000 bbl/day (2004)

Taiwan
NA bbl/day

Tajikistan
NA bbl/day

Tanzania
NA bbl/day

Thailand
NA bbl/day

Togo
NA bbl/day

Tonga
NA bbl/day

Trinidad and Tobago
NA bbl/day

Tunisia
NA bbl/day

Turkey
46,110 bbl/day (2001)

Turkmenistan
NA bbl/day

Turks and Caicos Islands
NA bbl/day

Uganda
NA bbl/day

Ukraine
8,891 bbl/day NA bbl/day

United Arab Emirates
2.5 million bbl/day (2004 est.)

United Kingdom
1.498 million bbl/day (2001)

United States
1.048 million bbl/day (2004)

Uruguay
NA bbl/day

Uzbekistan
NA bbl/day

Vanuatu
NA bbl/day

Venezuela
2.1 million bbl/day (2004 est.)

Vietnam
NA bbl/day

Virgin Islands
NA bbl/day

Western Sahara
NA bbl/day

Yemen
370,300 bbl/day (2003)

Zambia
NA bbl/day

Zimbabwe
0 bbl/day

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2177 Median age (years)

Afghanistan

total: 17.6 years

male: 17.6 years

female: 17.6 years (2006 est.)

Albania

total: 28.9 years

male: 28.3 years

female: 29.5 years (2006 est.)

Algeria

total: 24.9 years

male: 24.7 years

female: 25.1 years (2006 est.)

American Samoa

total: 23.2 years

male: 22.9 years

female: 23.4 years (2006 est.)

Andorra

total: 40.9 years

male: 41.2 years

female: 40.7 years (2006 est.)

Angola

total: 18 years

male: 18 years

female: 18 years (2006 est.)

Anguilla

total: 31.2 years

male: 31.2 years

female: 31.1 years (2006 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

total: 30 years

male: 29.5 years

female: 30.5 years (2006 est.)

Argentina

total: 29.7 years

male: 28.8 years

female: 30.7 years (2006 est.)

Armenia

total: 30.4 years

male: 27.8 years

female: 33.2 years (2006 est.)

Aruba

total: 38.5 years

male: 36.4 years

female: 40.3 years (2006 est.)

Australia

total: 36.9 years

male: 36 years

female: 37.7 years (2006 est.)

Austria

total: 40.9 years

male: 39.8 years

female: 42 years (2006 est.)

Azerbaijan

total: 27.7 years

male: 26.3 years

female: 29.2 years (2006 est.)

Bahamas, The
total: 27.8 years
male: 27.1 years
female: 28.6 years (2006 est.)

Bahrain
total: 29.4 years
male: 32.4 years
female: 25.8 years (2006 est.)

Bangladesh
total: 22.2 years
male: 22.2 years
female: 22.2 years (2006 est.)

Barbados
total: 34.6 years
male: 33.4 years
female: 35.6 years (2006 est.)

Belarus
total: 37.2 years
male: 34.5 years
female: 39.9 years (2006 est.)

Belgium
total: 40.9 years
male: 39.6 years
female: 42.1 years (2006 est.)

Belize
total: 19.6 years
male: 19.5 years
female: 19.8 years (2006 est.)

Benin

total: 17.6 years
male: 17.2 years
female: 18 years (2006 est.)

Bermuda

total: 40.2 years
male: 39.3 years
female: 41 years (2006 est.)

Bhutan

total: 20.4 years
male: 20.2 years
female: 20.6 years (2006 est.)

Bolivia

total: 21.8 years
male: 21.2 years
female: 22.5 years (2006 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

total: 38.4 years
male: 37.2 years
female: 39.5 years (2006 est.)

Botswana

total: 19.4 years
male: 18.8 years
female: 20 years (2006 est.)

Brazil

total: 28.2 years
male: 27.5 years
female: 29 years (2006 est.)

British Virgin Islands

total: 31.4 years

male: 31.6 years
female: 31.2 years (2006 est.)

Brunei

total: 27.4 years
male: 28 years
female: 26.7 years (2006 est.)

Bulgaria

total: 40.8 years
male: 38.7 years
female: 42.9 years (2006 est.)

Burkina Faso

total: 16.5 years
male: 16.3 years
female: 16.7 years (2006 est.)

Burma

total: 27 years
male: 26.4 years
female: 27.6 years (2006 est.)

Burundi

total: 16.6 years
male: 16.4 years
female: 16.9 years (2006 est.)

Cambodia

total: 20.6 years
male: 19.9 years
female: 21.4 years (2006 est.)

Cameroon

total: 18.9 years
male: 18.7 years

female: 19 years (2006 est.)

Canada

total: 38.9 years

male: 37.8 years

female: 39.9 years (2006 est.)

Cape Verde

total: 19.8 years

male: 19 years

female: 20.7 years (2006 est.)

Cayman Islands

total: 37.2 years

male: 36.8 years

female: 37.5 years (2006 est.)

Central African Republic

total: 18.4 years

male: 18 years

female: 18.8 years (2006 est.)

Chad

total: 16 years

male: 15.3 years

female: 16.6 years (2006 est.)

Chile

total: 30.4 years

male: 29.5 years

female: 31.4 years (2006 est.)

China

total: 32.7 years

male: 32.3 years

female: 33.2 years (2006 est.)

Colombia

total: 26.3 years

male: 25.4 years

female: 27.2 years (2006 est.)

Comoros

total: 18.6 years

male: 18.4 years

female: 18.9 years (2006 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

total: 16.2 years

male: 16 years

female: 16.4 years (2006 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

total: 16.6 years

male: 16.4 years

female: 16.9 years (2006 est.)

Cook Islands

total: 25.3 years

male: 24.7 years

female: 25.9 years (2001 census)

Costa Rica

total: 26.4 years

male: 26 years

female: 26.9 years (2006 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

total: 19.2 years

male: 19.4 years

female: 18.9 years (2006 est.)

Croatia

total: 40.3 years
male: 38.3 years
female: 42.1 years (2006 est.)

Cuba

total: 35.9 years
male: 35.2 years
female: 36.5 years (2006 est.)

Cyprus

total: 34.9 years
male: 33.9 years
female: 35.9 years (2006 est.)

Czech Republic

total: 39.3 years
male: 37.5 years
female: 41.1 years (2006 est.)

Denmark

total: 39.8 years
male: 38.9 years
female: 40.7 years (2006 est.)

Djibouti

total: 18.2 years
male: 18.7 years
female: 17.7 years (2006 est.)

Dominica

total: 30.1 years
male: 29.8 years
female: 30.4 years (2006 est.)

Dominican Republic

total: 24.1 years

male: 24 years

female: 24.3 years (2006 est.)

East Timor

total: 20.8 years

male: 20.8 years

female: 20.7 years (2006 est.)

Ecuador

total: 23.6 years

male: 23.1 years

female: 24 years (2006 est.)

Egypt

total: 24 years

male: 23.6 years

female: 24.3 years (2006 est.)

El Salvador

total: 21.8 years

male: 20.7 years

female: 22.9 years (2006 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

total: 18.8 years

male: 18.2 years

female: 19.4 years (2006 est.)

Eritrea

total: 17.8 years

male: 17.6 years

female: 18 years (2006 est.)

Estonia

total: 39.3 years

male: 35.8 years

female: 42.6 years (2006 est.)

Ethiopia

total: 17.8 years

male: 17.7 years

female: 17.9 years (2006 est.)

European Union

NA

Faroe Islands

total: 35 years

male: 34.7 years

female: 35.5 years (2006 est.)

Fiji

total: 24.6 years

male: 24.1 years

female: 25 years (2006 est.)

Finland

total: 41.3 years

male: 39.7 years

female: 42.8 years (2006 est.)

France

total: 39.1 years

male: 37.6 years

female: 40.7 years (2006 est.)

French Guiana

total: 28.6 years

male: 29.6 years

female: 27.4 years (2006 est.)

French Polynesia

total: 27.9 years
male: 28.2 years
female: 27.5 years (2006 est.)

Gabon

total: 18.6 years
male: 18.4 years
female: 18.8 years (2006 est.)

Gambia, The

total: 17.7 years
male: 17.6 years
female: 17.8 years (2006 est.)

Gaza Strip

total: 15.8 years
male: 15.7 years
female: 16 years (2006 est.)

Georgia

total: 37.7 years
male: 35.3 years
female: 40.1 years (2006 est.)

Germany

total: 42.6 years
male: 41.3 years
female: 43.9 years (2006 est.)

Ghana

total: 19.9 years
male: 19.7 years
female: 20.1 years (2006 est.)

Gibraltar

total: 39.8 years

male: 39.4 years
female: 40.1 years (2006 est.)

Greece

total: 40.8 years
male: 39.7 years
female: 42 years (2006 est.)

Greenland

total: 34 years
male: 35.3 years
female: 32.3 years (2006 est.)

Grenada

total: 21.7 years
male: 22.1 years
female: 21.2 years (2006 est.)

Guadeloupe

total: 32.2 years
male: 31.3 years
female: 33.2 years (2006 est.)

Guam

total: 28.6 years
male: 28.3 years
female: 28.8 years (2006 est.)

Guatemala

total: 18.9 years
male: 18.5 years
female: 19.4 years (2006 est.)

Guernsey

total: 41.3 years
male: 40.4 years

female: 42.2 years (2006 est.)

Guinea

total: 17.7 years

male: 17.4 years

female: 17.9 years (2006 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

total: 19 years

male: 18.4 years

female: 19.6 years (2006 est.)

Guyana

total: 27.4 years

male: 26.9 years

female: 27.9 years (2006 est.)

Haiti

total: 18.2 years

male: 17.8 years

female: 18.6 years (2006 est.)

Honduras

total: 19.5 years

male: 19.1 years

female: 19.8 years (2006 est.)

Hong Kong

total: 40.7 years

male: 40.4 years

female: 40.9 years (2006 est.)

Hungary

total: 38.7 years

male: 36.3 years

female: 41.4 years (2006 est.)

Iceland

total: 34.2 years

male: 33.8 years

female: 34.7 years (2006 est.)

India

total: 24.9 years

male: 24.9 years

female: 24.9 years (2006 est.)

Indonesia

total: 26.8 years

male: 26.4 years

female: 27.3 years (2006 est.)

Iran

total: 24.8 years

male: 24.6 years

female: 25 years (2006 est.)

Iraq

total: 19.7 years

male: 19.6 years

female: 19.8 years (2006 est.)

Ireland

total: 34 years

male: 33.2 years

female: 34.8 years (2006 est.)

Isle of Man

total: 39.6 years

male: 38.4 years

female: 41 years (2006 est.)

Israel

total: 29.6 years
male: 28.8 years
female: 30.5 years (2006 est.)

Italy

total: 42.2 years
male: 40.7 years
female: 43.7 years (2006 est.)

Jamaica

total: 23 years
male: 22.4 years
female: 23.5 years (2006 est.)

Japan

total: 42.9 years
male: 41.1 years
female: 44.7 years (2006 est.)

Jersey

total: 41.4 years
male: 40.7 years
female: 42.1 years (2006 est.)

Jordan

total: 23 years
male: 23.7 years
female: 22.4 years (2006 est.)

Kazakhstan

total: 28.8 years
male: 27.2 years
female: 30.5 years (2006 est.)

Kenya

total: 18.2 years

male: 18.1 years
female: 18.3 years (2006 est.)

Kiribati

total: 20.2 years
male: 19.8 years
female: 20.8 years (2006 est.)

Korea, North

total: 32 years
male: 30.7 years
female: 33.4 years (2006 est.)

Korea, South

total: 35.2 years
male: 34.2 years
female: 36.3 years (2006 est.)

Kuwait

total: 25.9 years
male: 28 years
female: 22.3 years (2006 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

total: 23.6 years
male: 22.8 years
female: 24.5 years (2006 est.)

Laos

total: 18.9 years
male: 18.6 years
female: 19.2 years (2006 est.)

Latvia

total: 39.4 years
male: 36.3 years

female: 42.4 years (2006 est.)

Lebanon

total: 27.8 years

male: 26.7 years

female: 28.9 years (2006 est.)

Lesotho

total: 20.3 years

male: 19.7 years

female: 21 years (2006 est.)

Liberia

total: 18.1 years

male: 18 years

female: 18.3 years (2006 est.)

Libya

total: 23 years

male: 23.1 years

female: 22.9 years (2006 est.)

Liechtenstein

total: 39.6 years

male: 39.2 years

female: 40.1 years (2006 est.)

Lithuania

total: 38.2 years

male: 35.7 years

female: 40.8 years (2006 est.)

Luxembourg

total: 38.7 years

male: 37.7 years

female: 39.7 years (2006 est.)

Macau

total: 36.1 years

male: 35.7 years

female: 36.4 years (2006 est.)

Macedonia

total: 34.1 years

male: 33.2 years

female: 35.1 years (2006 est.)

Madagascar

total: 17.5 years

male: 17.3 years

female: 17.7 years (2006 est.)

Malawi

total: 16.5 years

male: 16.2 years

female: 16.8 years (2006 est.)

Malaysia

total: 24.1 years

male: 23.6 years

female: 24.8 years (2006 est.)

Maldives

total: 17.9 years

male: 17.8 years

female: 18 years (2006 est.)

Mali

total: 15.8 years

male: 15.4 years

female: 16.3 years (2006 est.)

Malta

total: 38.7 years
male: 37.2 years
female: 40.1 years (2006 est.)

Marshall Islands
total: 20.3 years
male: 20.4 years
female: 20.3 years (2006 est.)

Martinique
total: 34.1 years
male: 33.4 years
female: 34.8 years (2006 est.)

Mauritania
total: 17 years
male: 16.8 years
female: 17.3 years (2006 est.)

Mauritius
total: 30.8 years
male: 30 years
female: 31.8 years (2006 est.)

Mayotte
total: 17 years
male: 18 years
female: 16 years (2006 est.)

Mexico
total: 25.3 years
male: 24.3 years
female: 26.2 years (2006 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of
total: 20.9 years

male: 20.5 years
female: 21.4 years (2006 est.)

Moldova

total: 32.3 years
male: 30.3 years
female: 34.3 years (2006 est.)

Monaco

total: 45.4 years
male: 43.3 years
female: 47.3 years (2006 est.)

Mongolia

total: 24.6 years
male: 24.3 years
female: 25 years (2006 est.)

Montserrat

total: 28.9 years
male: 28.6 years
female: 29.2 years (2006 est.)

Morocco

total: 23.9 years
male: 23.4 years
female: 24.5 years (2006 est.)

Mozambique

total: 18.3 years
male: 17.8 years
female: 18.8 years (2006 est.)

Namibia

total: 20 years
male: 19.8 years

female: 20.1 years (2006 est.)

Nauru

total: 20.6 years

male: 20 years

female: 21.2 years (2006 est.)

Nepal

total: 20.3 years

male: 20.1 years

female: 20.4 years (2006 est.)

Netherlands

total: 39.4 years

male: 38.6 years

female: 40.2 years (2006 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

total: 32.8 years

male: 31.1 years

female: 34.4 years (2006 est.)

New Caledonia

total: 27.8 years

male: 27.4 years

female: 28.2 years (2006 est.)

New Zealand

total: 33.9 years

male: 33.2 years

female: 34.7 years (2006 est.)

Nicaragua

total: 20.9 years

male: 20.5 years

female: 21.4 years (2006 est.)

Niger

total: 16.5 years

male: 16.5 years

female: 16.4 years (2006 est.)

Nigeria

total: 18.7 years

male: 18.7 years

female: 18.6 years (2006 est.)

Northern Mariana Islands

total: 29.5 years

male: 31.7 years

female: 28.5 years (2006 est.)

Norway

total: 38.4 years

male: 37.6 years

female: 39.3 years (2006 est.)

Oman

total: 19 years

male: 21.7 years

female: 16.5 years (2006 est.)

Pakistan

total: 19.8 years

male: 19.7 years

female: 20 years (2006 est.)

Palau

total: 31.7 years

male: 32.7 years

female: 30.7 years (2006 est.)

Panama

total: 26.1 years
male: 25.8 years
female: 26.5 years (2006 est.)

Papua New Guinea
total: 21.2 years
male: 21.4 years
female: 21.1 years (2006 est.)

Paraguay
total: 21.3 years
male: 21.1 years
female: 21.6 years (2006 est.)

Peru
total: 25.3 years
male: 25 years
female: 25.5 years (2006 est.)

Philippines
total: 22.5 years
male: 22 years
female: 23 years (2006 est.)

Poland
total: 37 years
male: 35.1 years
female: 39 years (2006 est.)

Portugal
total: 38.5 years
male: 36.4 years
female: 40.6 years (2006 est.)

Puerto Rico
total: 34.7 years

male: 33 years

female: 36.4 years (2006 est.)

Qatar

total: 31.7 years

male: 37.1 years

female: 22.7 years (2006 est.)

Reunion

total: 26.9 years

male: 25.7 years

female: 28.1 years (2006 est.)

Romania

total: 36.6 years

male: 35.3 years

female: 37.9 years (2006 est.)

Russia

total: 38.4 years

male: 35.2 years

female: 41.3 years (2006 est.)

Rwanda

total: 18.6 years

male: 18.4 years

female: 18.8 years (2006 est.)

Saint Helena

total: 36 years

male: 36.2 years

female: 35.8 years (2006 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

total: 27.8 years

male: 27.1 years

female: 28.6 years (2006 est.)

Saint Lucia

total: 25.2 years

male: 24.4 years

female: 26.1 years (2006 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

total: 34.1 years

male: 33.7 years

female: 34.5 years (2006 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

total: 26.9 years

male: 26.7 years

female: 27.1 years (2006 est.)

Samoa

total: 25.2 years

male: 28.1 years

female: 22 years (2006 est.)

San Marino

total: 40.6 years

male: 40.3 years

female: 41 years (2006 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

total: 16.2 years

male: 15.6 years

female: 16.8 years (2006 est.)

Saudi Arabia

total: 21.4 years

male: 22.9 years

female: 19.4 years (2006 est.)

Senegal

total: 19.1 years

male: 18.9 years

female: 19.3 years (2006 est.)

Serbia

total: 40.4 years

male: 39.1 years

female: 41.7 years

Seychelles

total: 28.1 years

male: 27 years

female: 29.1 years (2006 est.)

Sierra Leone

total: 17.4 years

male: 17.1 years

female: 17.7 years (2006 est.)

Singapore

total: 37.3 years

male: 36.9 years

female: 37.6 years (2006 est.)

Slovakia

total: 35.8 years

male: 34.2 years

female: 37.6 years (2006 est.)

Slovenia

total: 40.6 years

male: 39 years

female: 42.2 years (2006 est.)

Solomon Islands

total: 18.9 years
male: 18.7 years
female: 19 years (2006 est.)

Somalia

total: 17.6 years
male: 17.5 years
female: 17.7 years (2006 est.)

South Africa

total: 24.1 years
male: 23.3 years
female: 25 years (2006 est.)

Spain

total: 39.9 years
male: 38.6 years
female: 41.3 years (2006 est.)

Sri Lanka

total: 29.8 years
male: 28.7 years
female: 30.9 years (2006 est.)

Sudan

total: 18.3 years
male: 18.1 years
female: 18.5 years (2006 est.)

Suriname

total: 26.5 years
male: 26 years
female: 26.9 years (2006 est.)

Swaziland

total: 18.5 years

male: 17.8 years
female: 19.2 years (2006 est.)

Sweden

total: 40.9 years
male: 39.8 years
female: 42 years (2006 est.)

Switzerland

total: 40.1 years
male: 39 years
female: 41.1 years (2006 est.)

Syria

total: 20.7 years
male: 20.6 years
female: 20.9 years (2006 est.)

Taiwan

total: 34.6 years
male: 34.1 years
female: 35 years (2006 est.)

Tajikistan

total: 20 years
male: 19.7 years
female: 20.4 years (2006 est.)

Tanzania

total: 17.7 years
male: 17.5 years
female: 18 years (2006 est.)

Thailand

total: 31.9 years
male: 31.1 years

female: 32.8 years (2006 est.)

Togo

total: 18.3 years

male: 17.8 years

female: 18.7 years (2006 est.)

Tonga

total: 20.7 years

male: 20.1 years

female: 21.3 years (2006 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

total: 31.2 years

male: 30.8 years

female: 31.7 years (2006 est.)

Tunisia

total: 27.8 years

male: 27.3 years

female: 28.3 years (2006 est.)

Turkey

total: 28.1 years

male: 27.9 years

female: 28.3 years (2006 est.)

Turkmenistan

total: 21.8 years

male: 20.9 years

female: 22.7 years (2006 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

total: 27.5 years

male: 28.3 years

female: 26.8 years (2006 est.)

Tuvalu

total: 24.6 years

male: 23.6 years

female: 26 years (2006 est.)

Uganda

total: 15 years

male: 14.9 years

female: 15.1 years (2006 est.)

Ukraine

total: 39.2 years

male: 35.9 years

female: 42.2 years (2006 est.)

United Arab Emirates

total: 28.1 years

male: 34.8 years

female: 23.3 years (2006 est.)

United Kingdom

total: 39.3 years

male: 38.2 years

female: 40.4 years (2006 est.)

United States

total: 36.5 years

male: 35.1 years

female: 37.8 years (2006 est.)

Uruguay

total: 32.7 years

male: 31.3 years

female: 34.2 years (2006 est.)

Uzbekistan

total: 22.7 years
male: 22 years
female: 23.3 years (2006 est.)

Vanuatu

total: 23 years
male: 23 years
female: 23 years (2006 est.)

Venezuela

total: 26 years
male: 25.4 years
female: 26.6 years (2006 est.)

Vietnam

total: 25.9 years
male: 24.8 years
female: 27.1 years (2006 est.)

Virgin Islands

total: 37.1 years
male: 36.2 years
female: 38 years (2006 est.)

West Bank

total: 18.3 years
male: 18.2 years
female: 18.5 years (2006 est.)

World

total: 27.6 years
male: 27 years
female: 28.2 years (2006 est.)

Yemen

total: 16.6 years

male: 16.6 years
female: 16.6 years (2006 est.)

Zambia
total: 16.5 years
male: 16.3 years
female: 16.7 years (2006 est.)

Zimbabwe
total: 19.9 years
male: 19.7 years
female: 20 years (2006 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

@2178 Oil - proved reserves (bbl)

Afghanistan
0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Albania
185.5 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Algeria
12.46 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Angola
25 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Argentina
2.95 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Australia

3.664 billion bbl (1 January 2002)

Austria

84.3 million bbl (2004)

Azerbaijan

589 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Bahrain

124 million bbl (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

28.45 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Barbados

1.254 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Benin

4.105 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Bolivia

458.8 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Brazil

15.12 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Brunei

1.255 billion bbl (1 January 2002)

Bulgaria

15 million bbl (1 January 2005)

Burma

less than 1 billion bbl (2005)

Cameroon

85 million bbl (2005 est.)

Canada
178.9 billion bbl
note: includes oil sands (2004 est.)

Chile
150 million bbl (1 January 2004)

China
18.26 billion bbl (2004)

Colombia
1.492 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
1.538 billion bbl (1 January 2002)

Congo, Republic of the
93.5 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Cote d'Ivoire
220 million bbl (2005 est.)

Croatia
93.6 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Cuba
532 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Czech Republic
15 million bbl (1 January 2006)

Denmark
1.23 billion bbl (1 January 2002)

Ecuador
4.512 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Egypt

2.7 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

563.5 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Ethiopia

214,000 bbl (1 January 2002)

European Union

7.294 billion bbl (1 January 2002)

France

144.3 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Gabon

1.921 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Germany

395.8 million bbl (1 January 2004)

Ghana

8.255 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Greece

4.5 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Guatemala

263 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Hungary

102 million bbl (1 January 2006)

India

5.7 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Indonesia

4.6 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Iran

133.3 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Iraq

112.5 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Ireland

0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Israel

1.92 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Italy

586.6 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Japan

29.29 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Jordan

445,000 bbl (1 January 2002)

Kazakhstan

26 billion bbl (1 January 2004)

Kuwait

96.5 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Libya

40 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Lithuania

12 million bbl (2004)

Madagascar

0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Malaysia

3.1 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Mauritania

1 billion bbl (2005)

Mexico

33.31 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Morocco

100 million bbl (2005 est.)

Mozambique

0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Namibia

0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Netherlands

88.06 million bbl (1 January 2002)

New Zealand

89.62 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Nigeria

36 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Norway

9.859 billion bbl (1 January 2002)

Oman

6.1 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Pakistan

341.8 million bbl (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

170 million bbl (2005 est.)

Peru

370 million bbl (2005 est.)

Philippines

152 million bbl (1 January 2004)

Poland

142.4 million bbl (December 2004)

Qatar

16 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Romania

500 million bbl (yearend 2004)

Russia

69 billion bbl (2003 est.)

Rwanda

0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Saudi Arabia

262.7 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Serbia

38.75 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Slovakia

9 million bbl (1 January 2006)

Somalia

0 bbl (1 January 2002)

South Africa

7.84 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Spain

10.5 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Sudan

1.6 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Suriname

150 million bbl (2005)

Syria

2.5 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Taiwan

2.9 million bbl (2005 est.)

Tanzania

0 bbl (1 January 2002)

Thailand

583 million bbl (November 2003)

Trinidad and Tobago

990 million bbl (1 January 2004)

Tunisia

1.7 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Turkey

288.4 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Turkmenistan

273 million bbl (1 January 2002)

Ukraine

395 million bbl (9 November 2004)

United Arab Emirates

97.8 billion bbl (2005 est.)

United Kingdom

4.5 billion bbl (31 December 2004)

United States

22.45 billion bbl (1 January 2002)

Uzbekistan

600 million bbl (1 January 2005)

Venezuela

75.59 billion bbl (2005 est.)

Vietnam

600 million bbl (2005 est.)

World

1.349 trillion bbl (1 January 2002 est.)

Yemen

4.37 billion bbl (2005 est.)

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= = = = =

@2179 Natural gas - proved reserves (cu m)

Afghanistan

99.96 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Albania

2.832 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Algeria

4.531 trillion cu m (2005)

Angola

45.87 billion cu m (2005)

Argentina

663.5 billion cu m (2005)

Australia

2.549 trillion cu m (1 January 2002)

Austria

23.2 billion cu m (2004)

Azerbaijan

849.5 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Bahrain

92.03 billion cu m (2005)

Bangladesh

300.2 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Barbados

141.6 million cu m (1 January 2002)

Benin

1.218 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Bolivia

679.6 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Brazil

240 billion cu m (2005)

Brunei

390.8 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Bulgaria

5.67 billion cu m (1 January 2005)

Burma

283.2 billion cu m (2005)

Cameroon

110.4 billion cu m (2005)

Canada

1.673 trillion cu m (2004)

Chile

97.98 billion cu m (1 January 2004)

China

2.53 trillion cu m (2004)

Colombia

127.6 billion cu m (2005)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

991.1 million cu m (1 January 2002)

Congo, Republic of the

90.61 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Cote d'Ivoire

29.73 billion cu m (2005)

Croatia

24.72 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Cuba

70.79 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Czech Republic

3.964 billion cu m (1 January 2003)

Denmark

73.51 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Ecuador

9.769 billion cu m (2005)

Egypt

1.9 trillion cu m (2005)

Equatorial Guinea

36.81 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Ethiopia

24.92 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

European Union

3.256 trillion cu m (1 January 2002)

France

14.33 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Gabon

33.98 billion cu m (2005)

Germany

305.8 billion cu m (1 January 2004)

Ghana

23.79 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Greece

991.1 million cu m (1 January 2002)

Guatemala

3.087 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Hungary

33.98 billion cu m (1 January 2003)

India

853.5 billion cu m (2005)

Indonesia

2.557 trillion cu m (2005)

Iran

26.62 trillion cu m (2005)

Iraq

3.115 trillion cu m (2005)

Ireland

19.82 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Israel

38.94 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Italy

226.5 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Japan

39.64 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Jordan

6.23 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Kazakhstan

3 trillion cu m (1 January 2004)

Kuwait

1.572 trillion cu m (2005)

Libya

1.321 trillion cu m (2005)

Madagascar

0 cu m (1 January 2002)

Malaysia

2.124 trillion cu m (2005)

Mauritania

0 cu m (2005)

Mexico

424.3 billion cu m (2005)

Morocco

1.218 billion cu m (2005)

Mozambique

127.4 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Namibia

62.3 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Netherlands

1.756 trillion cu m (1 January 2002)

New Zealand

37.38 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Nigeria

4.502 trillion cu m (2005)

Norway

2.118 trillion cu m (1 January 2002)

Oman

829.1 billion cu m (2005)

Pakistan

759.7 billion cu m (2005)

Papua New Guinea

345.5 billion cu m (2005)

Peru

247.1 billion cu m (2005)

Philippines

106.8 billion cu m (1 January 2004)

Poland

154.4 billion cu m (December 2004)

Qatar

25.77 trillion cu m (2005)

Romania

300 billion cu m (yearend 2004)

Russia

47.57 trillion cu m (2003)

Rwanda

56.63 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Saudi Arabia

6.544 trillion cu m (2005)

Serbia

48.14 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Slovakia

15.01 billion cu m (1 January 2003)

Somalia

5.663 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

South Africa

28.32 million cu m (1 January 2002)

Spain

2.662 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Sudan

84.95 billion cu m (2005)

Suriname

0 cu m (2005)

Syria

240.7 billion cu m (2005)

Taiwan

76.46 billion cu m (2005)

Tanzania

22.65 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Thailand

377.7 billion cu m (November 2003)

Trinidad and Tobago

733 billion cu m (1 January 2004)

Tunisia

77.87 billion cu m (2005)

Turkey

8.495 billion cu m (1 January 2002)

Turkmenistan

2.01 trillion cu m (1 January 2002)

Ukraine

1.121 trillion cu m (9 November 2004)

United Arab Emirates

6.006 trillion cu m (2005)

United Kingdom

628.6 billion cu m (31 December 2004)

United States

5.353 trillion cu m (1 January 2002)

Uzbekistan

1.875 trillion cu m (1 January 2005)

Venezuela

4.191 trillion cu m (2005)

Vietnam

192.6 billion cu m (2005)

World

174.6 trillion cu m (1 January 2002)

Yemen

478.6 billion cu m (2005)

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= = = = =

@2180 Natural gas - production (cu m)

Afghanistan

50 million cu m (2003 est.)

Albania

30 million cu m (2003 est.)

Algeria

82.4 billion cu m (2003 est.)

American Samoa

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Angola

720 million cu m (2003 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Argentina

41.04 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Armenia

0 cu m (2005 est.)

Aruba

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Australia

35.6 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Austria

1.96 billion cu m (2004)

Azerbaijan

5.13 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Bahamas, The

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Bahrain

9.65 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Bangladesh

11.9 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Barbados

29.17 million cu m (2003 est.)

Belarus

250 million cu m (2004 est.)

Belgium

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Belize

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Benin

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Bermuda

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Bhutan

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Bolivia

6.72 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Botswana

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Brazil

15.79 billion cu m (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Brunei

11.4 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Bulgaria

1.13 million cu m (2003)

Burkina Faso

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Burma

9.98 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Burundi

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Cambodia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Cameroon

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Canada

165.8 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Cape Verde

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Cayman Islands

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Central African Republic

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Chad

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Chile

1 billion cu m (2003 est.)

China

35.02 billion cu m (2003)

Colombia

6.08 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Comoros

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Congo, Republic of the
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Cook Islands
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Costa Rica
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire
1.3 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Croatia
1.85 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Cuba
704 million cu m (2004)

Cyprus
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Czech Republic
133 million cu m (2003 est.)

Denmark
7.965 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Djibouti
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Dominica
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Dominican Republic
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Ecuador
50 million cu m (2003 est.)

Egypt

27 billion cu m (2003 est.)

El Salvador

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

1.27 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Eritrea

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Estonia

0 cu m (2004)

Ethiopia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

European Union

239.2 billion cu m (2001)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Faroe Islands

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Fiji

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Finland

0 cu m (2003 est.)

France

1.566 billion cu m (2003 est.)

French Guiana

0 cu m (2003 est.)

French Polynesia
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Gabon
90 million cu m (2003 est.)

Gambia, The
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Georgia
20 million cu m (2003 est.)

Germany
22.22 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Ghana
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Gibraltar
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Greece
27 million cu m (2003 est.)

Greenland
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Grenada
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Guadeloupe
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Guam
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Guatemala
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Guinea

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Guyana

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Haiti

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Honduras

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Hong Kong

0 cu m NA cu m

Hungary

3.1 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Iceland

0 cu m (2003 est.)

India

27.1 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Indonesia

83.4 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Iran

79 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Iraq

1.5 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Ireland

673 million cu m (2003 est.)

Israel

200 million cu m (2003 est.)

Italy

13.55 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Jamaica

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Japan

2.814 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Jordan

390 million cu m (2003 est.)

Kazakhstan

18.5 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Kenya

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Kiribati

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Korea, North

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Korea, South

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Kuwait

8.3 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

6 million cu m (2003 est.)

Laos

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Latvia

0 cu m NA (2003)

Lebanon

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Lesotho

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Liberia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Libya

7 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Lithuania

0 cu m (2004)

Luxembourg

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Macau

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Macedonia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Madagascar

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Malawi

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Malaysia

53.5 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Maldives

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Mali

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Malta

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Martinique

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Mauritania

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Mauritius

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Mexico

47.3 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Moldova

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Mongolia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Montserrat

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Morocco

5 million cu m (2003 est.)

Mozambique

60 million cu m (2003 est.)

Namibia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Nauru

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Nepal

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Netherlands

73.13 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

0 cu m (2003 est.)

New Caledonia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

New Zealand

4.773 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Nicaragua

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Niger

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Nigeria

19.2 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Niue

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Norway

73.4 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Oman

16.5 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Pakistan

23.8 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Panama

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Papua New Guinea
140 million cu m (2003 est.)

Paraguay
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Peru
560 million cu m (2003 est.)

Philippines
2.3 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Poland
4.33 billion cu m (2004)

Portugal
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Puerto Rico
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Qatar
30.8 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Reunion
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Romania
13.2 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Russia
587 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Rwanda
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Saint Helena
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Saint Lucia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Samoa

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Saudi Arabia

60.06 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Senegal

50 million cu m (2003 est.)

Serbia

650 million cu m (2003 est.)

Seychelles

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Sierra Leone

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Singapore

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Slovakia

165 million cu m (2004 est.)

Slovenia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Solomon Islands

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Somalia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

South Africa

2.35 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Spain

216 million cu m (2003 est.)

Sri Lanka

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Sudan

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Suriname

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Swaziland

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Sweden

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Switzerland

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Syria

6.95 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Taiwan

970 million cu m (2003 est.)

Tajikistan

30 million cu m (2004 est.)

Tanzania

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Thailand

22.28 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Togo

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Tonga

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

24.7 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Tunisia

2.15 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Turkey

560 million cu m (2003 est.)

Turkmenistan

54.6 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Uganda

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Ukraine

20.3 billion cu m (2004)

United Arab Emirates

44.79 billion cu m (2003 est.)

United Kingdom

102.8 billion cu m (2003 est.)

United States

539 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Uruguay

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Uzbekistan

55.8 billion cu m (2004)

Vanuatu

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Venezuela

29.7 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Vietnam

6.342 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Western Sahara

0 cu m (2003 est.)

World

2.674 trillion cu m (2003 est.)

Yemen

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Zambia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Zimbabwe

0 cu m (2003 est.)

=====

@2181 Natural gas - consumption (cu m)

Afghanistan
50 million cu m (2003 est.)

Albania
30 million cu m (2003 est.)

Algeria
21.32 billion cu m (2003 est.)

American Samoa
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Angola
720 million cu m (2003 est.)

Antigua and Barbuda
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Argentina
34.58 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Armenia
1.685 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Aruba
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Australia

25.08 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Austria

9.01 billion cu m (2004)

Azerbaijan

9.2 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Bahamas, The

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Bahrain

9.65 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Bangladesh

11.9 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Barbados

29.17 million cu m (2003 est.)

Belarus

20.5 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Belgium

15.48 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Belize

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Benin

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Bermuda

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Bhutan

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Bolivia

1.74 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

160 million cu m (2003 est.)

Botswana

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Brazil

21.74 billion cu m (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Brunei

1.73 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Bulgaria

3.1 billion cu m (2004)

Burkina Faso

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Burma

1.569 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Burundi

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Cambodia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Cameroon

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Canada

90.95 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Cape Verde

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Cayman Islands

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Central African Republic

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Chad

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Chile

7.06 billion cu m (2003 est.)

China

33.44 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Colombia

6.08 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Comoros

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Cook Islands

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Costa Rica

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

1.3 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Croatia

2.99 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Cuba

704 million cu m (2004)

Cyprus

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Czech Republic

9.623 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Denmark

5.173 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Djibouti

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Dominica

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Dominican Republic

300 million cu m (2003 est.)

Ecuador

50 million cu m (2003 est.)

Egypt

27 billion cu m (2003 est.)

El Salvador

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

1.27 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Eritrea

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Estonia

1.42 billion cu m (2004)

Ethiopia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

European Union

465.6 billion cu m (2001)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Faroe Islands

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Fiji

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Finland

5.028 billion cu m (2003 est.)

France

43.74 billion cu m (2003 est.)

French Guiana

0 cu m (2003 est.)

French Polynesia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Gabon

90 million cu m (2003 est.)

Gambia, The

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Georgia

1.5 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Germany

93.88 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Ghana

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Gibraltar

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Greece

2.34 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Greenland

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Grenada

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Guadeloupe

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Guam

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Guatemala

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Guinea

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Guinea-Bissau

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Guyana

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Haiti

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Honduras

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Hong Kong

692.2 million cu m (2003 est.)

Hungary

13 billion cu m (2004)

Iceland

0 cu m (2003 est.)

India

27.1 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Indonesia

22.5 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Iran

79 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Iraq

1.5 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Ireland

4.298 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Israel

200 million cu m (2003 est.)

Italy

76.88 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Jamaica

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Japan

86.51 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Jordan

390 million cu m (2003 est.)

Kazakhstan

15.2 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Kenya

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Kiribati

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Korea, North

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Korea, South

24.09 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Kuwait

8.3 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

1.5 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Laos

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Latvia

1.76 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Lebanon

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Lesotho

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Liberia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Libya

6.25 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Lithuania

3.1 billion cu m (2004)

Luxembourg

1.205 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Macau

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Macedonia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Madagascar

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Malawi

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Malaysia

28.53 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Maldives

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Mali

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Malta

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Martinique

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Mauritania

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Mauritius

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Mexico

55.1 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Moldova

2.38 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Mongolia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Montenegro

NA

Montserrat

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Morocco

650 million cu m (2003 est.)

Mozambique

60 million cu m (2003 est.)

Namibia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Nauru

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Nepal

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Netherlands

50.4 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Netherlands Antilles

0 cu m (2003 est.)

New Caledonia
0 cu m (2003 est.)

New Zealand
4.773 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Nicaragua
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Niger
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Nigeria
7.41 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Niue
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Norway
4.14 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Oman
7.09 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Pakistan
23.8 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Panama
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Papua New Guinea
140 million cu m (2003 est.)

Paraguay
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Peru
910 million cu m (2004 est.)

Philippines

2.3 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Poland

14.97 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Portugal

2.983 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Puerto Rico

740 million cu m (2003 est.)

Qatar

11.61 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Reunion

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Romania

18.8 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Russia

402.1 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Rwanda

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Saint Helena

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Saint Kitts and Nevis

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Saint Lucia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Samoa
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Saudi Arabia
60.06 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Senegal
50 million cu m (2003 est.)

Serbia
2.55 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Seychelles
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Sierra Leone
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Singapore
5.32 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Slovakia
6.8 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Slovenia
1.1 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Solomon Islands
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Somalia
0 cu m (2003 est.)

South Africa

2.35 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Spain

23.27 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Sri Lanka

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Sudan

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Suriname

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Swaziland

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Sweden

980 million cu m (2003 est.)

Switzerland

3.209 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Syria

6.95 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Taiwan

8.45 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Tajikistan

1.4 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Tanzania

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Thailand

29.15 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Togo

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Tonga

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

12.79 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Tunisia

3.84 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Turkey

22.6 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

15.5 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Uganda

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Ukraine

75.8 billion cu m (2004)

United Arab Emirates

37.88 billion cu m (2003 est.)

United Kingdom

95.15 billion cu m (2003 est.)

United States

633.6 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Uruguay

60 million cu m (2003 est.)

Uzbekistan

49.3 billion cu m (2004)

Vanuatu

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Venezuela

29.7 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Vietnam

6.342 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Western Sahara

0 cu m (2003 est.)

World

2.675 trillion cu m (2003 est.)

Yemen

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Zambia

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Zimbabwe

0 cu m (2003 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2182 Natural gas - imports (cu m)

Afghanistan

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Albania

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Algeria

0 cu m (2005 est.)

Angola

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Argentina

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Armenia

1.685 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Australia

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Austria

7.05 billion cu m (2004)

Azerbaijan

1 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Bahrain

0 cu m (2002 est.)

Bangladesh

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Barbados

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Belarus

20.5 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Belgium

15.4 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Bolivia

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

300 million cu m (2001 est.)

Brazil

5.947 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Brunei

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Bulgaria

2.9 billion cu m (2004)

Burma

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Cameroon

0 cu m NA cu m

Canada

8.73 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Chile

5.337 billion cu m (2002 est.)

China

0 cu m (2004)

Colombia

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Congo, Republic of the
0 cu m

Cote d'Ivoire
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Croatia
1.08 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Cuba
0 cu m (2004)

Czech Republic
9.8 billion cu m (2004)

Denmark
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Dominican Republic
NA cu m

Ecuador
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Egypt
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Equatorial Guinea
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Estonia
1.42 billion cu m (2004)

European Union
297.8 billion cu m (2001)

Finland
4.567 billion cu m (2001 est.)

France

40.26 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Gabon

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Georgia

1.5 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Germany

85.02 billion cu m (2003)

Greece

2.018 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Hong Kong

71.15 million cu m (2004 est.)

Hungary

10.95 billion cu m (2004)

India

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Indonesia

0 cu m (2005 est.)

Iran

4.92 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Iraq

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Ireland

3.384 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Israel

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Italy

54.78 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Japan

77.73 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Jordan

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Kazakhstan

NA cu m

Korea, South

21.11 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Kuwait

0 cu m (2002 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

1.5 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Latvia

1.76 billion cu m (2004)

Libya

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Lithuania

3.1 billion cu m (2004)

Luxembourg

867 million cu m (2001 est.)

Malaysia

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Mexico

7.85 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Moldova

2.05 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Morocco

NA cu m

Mozambique

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Netherlands

20.78 billion cu m (2001 est.)

New Zealand

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Nigeria

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Norway

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Oman

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Pakistan

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Papua New Guinea

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Peru

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Philippines

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Poland

9.45 billion cu m (2004)

Portugal

2.553 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Puerto Rico

630 million cu m (2001 est.)

Qatar

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Romania

5.9 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Russia

12 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Saudi Arabia

0 cu m (2002)

Senegal

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Serbia

0 cu m

Singapore 2.5 billion cu m note: from Indonesia and Malaysia
(2001 est.)

Slovakia

7.3 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Slovenia

963 million cu m (2002)

South Africa

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Spain

17.26 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Sweden

968 million cu m (2001 est.)

Switzerland

3.093 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Syria

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Taiwan

7.48 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

1.4 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Thailand

5.2 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Tunisia

1.58 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Turkey

15.75 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Turkmenistan

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Ukraine

59.8 billion cu m (2004)

United Arab Emirates

0 cu m (2003 est.)

United Kingdom

2.7 billion cu m (2001 est.)

United States

114.1 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Uruguay

65 million cu m (2003 est.)

Uzbekistan

0 cu m (2004)

Venezuela

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Vietnam

NA cu m

World

696 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Yemen

0 cu m (2003 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

=====

@2183 Natural gas - exports (cu m)

Afghanistan

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Albania

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Algeria

57.98 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Angola

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Argentina

6.05 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Armenia

0 cu m (2005 est.)

Australia

9.744 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Austria

0 cu m (2004)

Azerbaijan

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Bahrain

0 cu m (2002 est.)

Bangladesh

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Barbados

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Belarus

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Belgium

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Bolivia

2.9 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Brazil
0 cu m (2005 est.)

Brunei
9 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Bulgaria
0 cu m (2003)

Burma
8.424 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Cameroon
0 cu m NA cu m

Canada
91.52 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Chile
0 cu m (2002)

China
2.79 billion cu m (2004)

Colombia
0 cu m (2004 est.)

Congo, Republic of the
0 cu m

Cote d'Ivoire
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Croatia
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Cuba

0 cu m (2004)

Czech Republic

1 million cu m (2001 est.)

Denmark

3.1 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Ecuador

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Egypt

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Estonia

0 cu m (2004)

European Union

78.1 billion cu m (2001)

Finland

0 cu m (2001 est.)

France

1.725 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Gabon

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Georgia

NA cu m

Germany

7.731 billion cu m (2003)

Greece

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Hong Kong

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Hungary

4 million cu m (2001 est.)

India

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Indonesia

37.5 billion cu m (2005 est.)

Iran

3.4 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Iraq

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Ireland

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Israel

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Italy

61 million cu m (2001 est.)

Japan

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Jordan

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Kazakhstan

4.1 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Korea, South
0 cu m (2003 est.)

Kuwait
0 cu m (2002 est.)

Kyrgyzstan
0 cu m (2004 est.)

Latvia
0 cu m (2004 est.)

Libya
770 million cu m (2001 est.)

Lithuania
0 cu m (2004)

Luxembourg
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Malaysia
22.41 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Mexico
0 cu m (2004 est.)

Moldova
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Morocco
NA cu m

Mozambique
0 cu m (2001 est.)

Netherlands
49.28 billion cu m (2001 est.)

New Zealand

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Nigeria

7.83 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Norway

50.5 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Oman

7.43 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Pakistan

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Papua New Guinea

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Peru

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Philippines

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Poland

44 million cu m (2004)

Portugal

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Puerto Rico

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Qatar

18.2 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Romania

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Russia

157.2 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Saudi Arabia

0 cu m (2002)

Senegal

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Serbia

0 cu m

Singapore

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Slovakia

1 million cu m (2004 est.)

Slovenia

0 cu m (2003)

South Africa

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Spain

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Sweden

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Switzerland

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Syria

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Taiwan

0 cu m (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Thailand

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

11.79 billion cu m (2003 est.)

Tunisia

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Turkey

0 cu m (2001 est.)

Turkmenistan

38.6 billion cu m (2004 est.)

Ukraine

3.9 billion cu m (2004)

United Arab Emirates

7.19 billion cu m (2003 est.)

United Kingdom

15.75 billion cu m (2001 est.)

United States

24.19 billion cu m (2004)

Uruguay

0 cu m (2003 est.)

Uzbekistan

6.5 billion cu m (2004)

Venezuela

0 cu m (2004 est.)

Vietnam

0 cu m (2005 est.)

World

667.6 billion cu m (2001 est.)

Yemen

0 cu m (2003 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2184 Internet hosts

Afghanistan

22 (2006)

Albania

430 (2006)

Algeria

1,202 (2006)

American Samoa

1,456 (2006)

Andorra

14,944 (2006)

Angola

2,525 (2006)

Anguilla
403 (2006)

Antarctica
7,757 (2006)

Antigua and Barbuda
2,231 (2006)

Argentina
1,612,423 (2006)

Armenia
8,163 (2006)

Aruba
11,548 (2006)

Australia
7,772,888 (2006)

Austria
2,062,035 (2006)

Azerbaijan
880 (2006)

Bahamas, The
591 (2006)

Bahrain
2,165 (2006)

Bangladesh
469 (2006)

Barbados
282 (2006)

Belarus
33,641 (2006)

Belgium
2,870,770 (2006)

Belize
3,905 (2006)

Benin
867 (2006)

Bermuda
8,114 (2006)

Bhutan
7,567 (2006)

Bolivia
20,085 (2006)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
31,490 (2006)

Botswana
5,499 (2006)

Bouvet Island
6 (2006)

Brazil
6,508,431 (2006)

British Indian Ocean Territory
65 (2006)

British Virgin Islands
525 (2006)

Brunei
27 (2005)

Bulgaria
184,975 (2006)

Burkina Faso
399 (2006)

Burma
42 (2006)

Burundi
160 (2006)

Cambodia
1,378 (2006)

Cameroon
39 (2006)

Canada
3,934,223 (2006)

Cape Verde
234 (2006)

Cayman Islands
8,611 (2006)

Central African Republic
10 (2006)

Chad
9 (2006)

Chile
506,055 (2006)

China
232,780 (2006)

Christmas Island
2,368 (2006)

Colombia
581,877 (2006)

Comoros
5 (2006)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
1,778 (2006)

Congo, Republic of the
46 (2004)

Cook Islands
1,456 (2006)

Costa Rica
12,751 (2006)

Cote d'Ivoire
2,534 (2006)

Croatia
18,825 (2006)

Cuba
2,234 (2006)

Cyprus
67,589 (2006)

Czech Republic
1,267,265 (2006)

Denmark
2,415,530 (2006)

Djibouti
1,540 (2006)

Dominica
263 (2006)

Dominican Republic
91,895 (2006)

East Timor
68 (2006)

Ecuador
19,027 (2006)

Egypt
2,254 (2006)

El Salvador
4,682 (2006)

Equatorial Guinea
19 (2006)

Eritrea
1,088 (2006)

Estonia
52,241 (2006)

Ethiopia
88 (2006)

European Union
22,000,414 (2004); note - sum of individual country

Internet hosts

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
103 (2006)

Faroe Islands
6,915 (2006)

Fiji
8,987 (2006)

Finland
1,633,614 (2006)

France
3,148,379 (2006)

French Guiana
106 (2006)

French Polynesia
14,047 (2006)

French Southern and Antarctic Lands
38 (2006)

Gabon
322 (2006)

Gambia, The
14 (2006)

Georgia
10,752 (2006)

Germany
11,859,131 (2006)

Ghana
380 (2006)

Gibraltar
641 (2006)

Greece
587,717 (2006)

Greenland
8,851 (2006)

Grenada
17 (2006)

Guadeloupe
422 (2006)

Guam
76 (2006)

Guatemala
49,026 (2006)

Guernsey
1,245 (2006)

Guinea
367 (2006)

Guinea-Bissau
5 (2006)

Guyana
1,046 (2006)

Haiti
6 (2006)

Holy See (Vatican City)
45 (2006)

Honduras
3,973 (2006)

Hong Kong
800,834 (2006)

Hungary
608,085 (2006)

Iceland
212,897 (2006)

India
1,543,289 (2006)

Indonesia
170,834 (2006)

Iran
5,242 (2006)

Iraq
5 (2006)

Ireland
238,191 (2006)

Isle of Man
290 (2006)

Israel
1,251,881 (2006)

Italy
1,731,165 (2006)

Jamaica

1,402 (2006)

Japan

28,321,846 (2006)

Jersey

1,240 (2006)

Jordan

3,441 (2006)

Kazakhstan

21,187 (2006)

Kenya

13,274 (2006)

Kiribati

42 (2006)

Korea, South

5,433,591 (2005)

Kuwait

2,310 (2006)

Kyrgyzstan

18,928 (2006)

Laos

1,108 (2006)

Latvia

65,858 (2006)

Lebanon

3,307 (2006)

Lesotho
168 (2006)

Liberia
8 (2006)

Libya
31 (2006)

Liechtenstein
4,697 (2006)

Lithuania
148,675 (2006)

Luxembourg
88,661 (2006)

Macau
108 (2006)

Macedonia
3,716 (2006)

Madagascar
1,504 (2006)

Malawi
377 (2006)

Malaysia
158,650 (2006)

Maldives
1,357 (2006)

Mali
278 (2006)

Malta
14,025 (2006)

Marshall Islands
6 (2006)

Martinique
72 (2006)

Mauritania
32 (2006)

Mauritius
4,997 (2006)

Mayotte
1 (2006)

Mexico
3,426,680 (2006)

Micronesia, Federated States of
550 (2006)

Moldova
58,886 (2006)

Monaco
12,720 (2006)

Mongolia
272 (2006)

Montserrat
386 (2006)

Morocco
3,218 (2006)

Mozambique
6,985 (2006)

Namibia
3,527 (2006)

Nauru
52 (2006)

Nepal
17,789 (2006)

Netherlands
8,363,158 (2006)

Netherlands Antilles
19,204 (2006)

New Caledonia
13,962 (2006)

New Zealand
1,050,197 (2006)

Nicaragua
24,452 (2006)

Niger
189 (2006)

Nigeria
1,549 (2006)

Norfolk Island
100 (2006)

Northern Mariana Islands
20 (2005)

Norway
1,364,448 (2006)

Oman
3,555 (2006)

Pakistan
72,765 (2006)

Palau
3 (2006)

Panama
7,149 (2006)

Papua New Guinea
1,573 (2006)

Paraguay
13,178 (2006)

Peru
269,981 (2006)

Philippines
111,262 (2006)

Pitcairn Islands
8 (2006)

Poland
358,476 (2006)

Portugal
845,980 (2005)

Puerto Rico
404 (2006)

Qatar
301 (2006)

Reunion
29 (2006)

Romania
57,470 (2006)

Russia
1,979,924 (2006)

Rwanda
1,590 (2006)

Saint Helena
329 (2006)

Saint Kitts and Nevis
50 (2006)

Saint Lucia
21 (2006)

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
0 (2006)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
94 (2006)

Samoa
10,680 (2006)

San Marino
3,140 (2006)

Sao Tome and Principe
735 (2006)

Saudi Arabia
10,931 (2006)

Senegal
412 (2006)

Serbia
NA

Seychelles
72 (2006)

Sierra Leone
20 (2006)

Singapore
898,762 (2006)

Slovakia
210,758 (2006)

Slovenia
61,735 (2006)

Solomon Islands
2,658 (2006)

Somalia
3 (2006)

South Africa
645,179 (2006)

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
271 (2006)

Spain
2,520,711 (2006)

Sri Lanka
6,526 (2006)

Sudan
16 (2006)

Suriname
126 (2006)

Swaziland
2,472 (2006)

Sweden
2,958,435 (2006)

Switzerland
2,442,659 (2006)

Syria
66 (2006)

Taiwan
4,320,310 (2006)

Tajikistan
98 (2006)

Tanzania
8,609 (2006)

Thailand
938,784 (2006)

Togo
520 (2006)

Tokelau
298 (2006)

Tonga
18,775 (2006)

Trinidad and Tobago
30,732 (2006)

Tunisia
428 (2006)

Turkey
1,313,135 (2006)

Turkmenistan
585 (2006)

Turks and Caicos Islands
2,735 (2006)

Uganda
1,365 (2006)

Ukraine
229,110 (2006)

United Arab Emirates
337,092 (2006)

United Kingdom
6,064,860 (2006)

United States
195,138,696 (2005)

Uruguay
145,774 (2006)

Uzbekistan
9,058 (2006)

Vanuatu
413 (2006)

Venezuela
51,968 (2006)

Vietnam
12,114 (2006)

Virgin Islands
3,855 (2006)

Wallis and Futuna
1 (2006)

Yemen
171 (2006)

Zambia
3,227 (2006)

Zimbabwe
7,954 (2006)

=====

@2185 Investment (gross fixed) (% of GDP)

Albania

22.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Algeria

22.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Angola

30.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Argentina

21.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Armenia

21.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Australia

25.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Austria

20.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

54.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Bahrain

19.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

24.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Belarus

24.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Belgium

19.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Belize

17.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Benin

19.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Bolivia

12.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Botswana

20.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Brazil

19.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Bulgaria

23.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Burkina Faso

20.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Burma

11.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Burundi

11.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Cambodia

23.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Cameroon

17.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Canada

20.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Cape Verde

24.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Chad

18.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Chile

22.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

China

44.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Colombia

18.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

21.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Costa Rica

19.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

8.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Croatia

28.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Cuba

11.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: 19.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Czech Republic

26.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Denmark

20.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Dominican Republic

24.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Ecuador

22.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Egypt

17.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

El Salvador

15.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

39.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Eritrea

25.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Estonia

29.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

21.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

European Union

19.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Finland

19.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

France

19.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Gabon

24.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Gambia, The

20% of GDP (2005 est.)

Georgia

24% of GDP (2005 est.)

Germany

17.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Ghana

23.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Greece

24.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Guatemala

15.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Guinea

17.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Guyana

34.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Haiti

27.4% of GDP (2004 est.)

Honduras

23.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Hong Kong

20.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Hungary

23.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Iceland

28.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

India

28.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Indonesia

22% of GDP (2005 est.)

Iran

30.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Ireland

27% of GDP (2005 est.)

Israel

17.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Italy

20.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Jamaica

32.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Japan

23.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Jordan

20.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

26.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Kenya

17% of GDP (2005 est.)

Korea, South

29.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Kuwait

14.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

12.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Latvia

27.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Lebanon

18.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Lesotho

29.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Libya

11.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Lithuania

21.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Luxembourg

20.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Macedonia

18.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Madagascar

26.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Malawi

10.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Malaysia

20% of GDP (2005 est.)

Malta

22.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Mauritius

21.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Mexico

19.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Moldova

24.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Montenegro

% of GDP NA

Morocco

23.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Mozambique

29.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Namibia

24.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Netherlands

19.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

New Zealand

23.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

27% of GDP (2005 est.)

Nigeria

21.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Norway

18.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Oman

14.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Pakistan

15.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Panama

16.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

19.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Paraguay

19.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Peru

18.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Philippines

15.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Poland

18.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Portugal

21.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Qatar

21.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Romania

24.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Russia

18.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Rwanda

18.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Sao Tome and Principe

32.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Saudi Arabia

16.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Senegal

20.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Serbia

14.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Seychelles

42% of GDP (2005 est.)

Singapore

21.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Slovakia

26% of GDP (2005 est.)

Slovenia

24.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

South Africa

16.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Spain

29.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka

26.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Sudan

16.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Swaziland

10.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Sweden

17% of GDP (2005 est.)

Switzerland

21.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Syria

21.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Taiwan

20.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

19.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Tanzania

18.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Thailand

29% of GDP (2005 est.)

Togo

21.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

19.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Tunisia

22.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Turkey

19.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan

35.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Uganda

23.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Ukraine

20.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates
20.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

United Kingdom
16.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

United States
16.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Uruguay
12.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Venezuela
19% of GDP (2005 est.)

Vietnam
33.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Yemen
14.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Zambia
27.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe
7.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2186 Public debt (% of GDP)

Algeria

30.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Angola

38.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Argentina

72.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Aruba

46.3% of GDP

Australia

16.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Austria

65.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

11.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Bahrain

33.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

44.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Belgium

94.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Bhutan

81.4% of GDP

Bosnia and Herzegovina

29% of GDP

Botswana

6.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Brazil

51.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Bulgaria

31.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Cameroon

65.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Canada

69.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Chile

7.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

China

24.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Colombia

49.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Costa Rica

56.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

64.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Croatia

49.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: 70.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Czech Republic

25.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Denmark

37% of GDP (2005 est.)

Dominican Republic
45.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Ecuador
40.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Egypt
104.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

El Salvador
46.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea
6.4% of GDP

Estonia
4.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Ethiopia
106.2% of GDP

Finland
39.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

France
66.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Gabon
33.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Germany
67.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Ghana
75.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Greece
106.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Guatemala

25.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Honduras

68.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Hong Kong

1.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Hungary

58.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Iceland

31.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

India

53.8% of GDP (federal and state debt combined) (2005 est.)

Indonesia

49.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Iran

28.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Ireland

26.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Israel

99.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Italy

108.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Jamaica

128.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Japan

158% of GDP (2005 est.)

Jordan

79.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

10.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Kenya

50.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Korea, South

20% of GDP (2005 est.)

Kuwait

12.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Latvia

10.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Lebanon

180.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Libya

8.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Lithuania

18.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Macedonia

33.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Malawi

195.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Malaysia

46.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Mauritius

67.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Mexico

17.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Moldova

79.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Montenegro

% of GDP NA

Morocco

72% of GDP (2005 est.)

Mozambique

21% of GDP

Namibia

32.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Netherlands

52.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

New Zealand

21.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

82.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Nigeria

11% of GDP (2005 est.)

Norway

50.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Oman

8.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Pakistan

53.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Panama

64.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

42.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Paraguay

36% of GDP (2005 est.)

Peru

38% of GDP (2005 est.)

Philippines

72.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Poland

47.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Portugal

63.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Qatar

35.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Romania

20.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Russia

12.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Saudi Arabia

44.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Senegal

46% of GDP (2005 est.)

Serbia

53.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Seychelles

167% of GDP (2005 est.)

Singapore

102.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Slovakia

42.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Slovenia

28.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

South Africa

35.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Spain

42.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka

92.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Sudan

107% of GDP (2005 est.)

Sweden

50.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Switzerland

52% of GDP (2005 est.)

Syria

40.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Taiwan

33.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Tanzania

65.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

Thailand

47.6% of GDP (2005 est.)

Trinidad and Tobago

43% of GDP (2005 est.)

Tunisia

59.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Turkey

68% of GDP (2005 est.)

Uganda

64.3% of GDP (2005 est.)

Ukraine

17% of GDP (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates

17.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

United Kingdom

43.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

United States

64.7% of GDP (2005 est.)

Uruguay

81.9% of GDP (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan

36.1% of GDP (2005 est.)

Venezuela

34.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Vietnam

48.2% of GDP (2005 est.)

Wallis and Futuna

5.6% of GDP

Yemen

34.4% of GDP (2005 est.)

Zambia

71.5% of GDP (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe

109.8% of GDP (2005 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

@2187 Current account balance

Albania

\$-416 million (2005 est.)

Algeria

\$18.79 billion (2005 est.)

Angola

\$4.054 billion (2005 est.)

Anguilla

\$-42.87 million

Antigua and Barbuda

\$-83.4 million

Argentina

\$5.448 billion (2005 est.)

Armenia

\$-118 million (2005 est.)

Australia

\$-42.09 billion (2005 est.)

Austria

\$1.467 billion (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

\$167.3 million (2005 est.)

Bahrain

\$1.531 billion (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

\$37 million (2005 est.)

Belarus

\$852 million (2005 est.)

Belgium

\$6.305 billion (2005 est.)

Belize

\$-180 million (2005 est.)

Benin

\$-400 million (2005 est.)

Bolivia

\$462 million (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

\$-2.087 billion (2005 est.)

Botswana

\$1.584 billion (2005 est.)

Brazil

\$14.19 billion (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands

\$134.3 million

Bulgaria

\$-3.919 billion (2005)

Burkina Faso

\$-460 million (2005 est.)

Burma

\$700 million (2005 est.)

Burundi

\$-29 million (2005 est.)

Cambodia

\$-166 million (2005 est.)

Cameroon

\$39 million (2005 est.)

Canada

\$24.96 billion (2005 est.)

Cape Verde

\$-82 million (2005 est.)

Chad

\$-602 million (2005 est.)

Chile

\$702.7 million (2005 est.)

China

\$160.8 billion (2005 est.)

Colombia

\$-1.931 billion (2005 est.)

Comoros

\$-17 million (2005 est.)

Congo, Republic of the

\$493 million (2005 est.)

Cook Islands

\$26.67 million

Costa Rica

\$-955 million (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire

\$-193 million (2005 est.)

Croatia

\$-2.541 billion (2005 est.)

Cuba

\$49 million (2005 est.)

Cyprus

Republic of Cyprus: \$-962.3 million (2005 est.)

Czech Republic

\$-2.496 billion (2005 est.)

Denmark

\$7.753 billion (2005 est.)

Dominican Republic

\$-143 million (2005 est.)

Ecuador

\$-566 million (2005 est.)

Egypt

\$2.207 billion (2005 est.)

El Salvador

\$-778 million (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

\$264 million (2005 est.)

Eritrea

\$-291 million (2005 est.)

Estonia

\$-1.375 billion (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

\$-844 million (2005 est.)

European Union

\$NA

Fiji

\$-465.8 million

Finland

\$5.043 billion (2005 est.)

France

\$-38.78 billion (2005 est.)

Gabon

\$675 million (2005 est.)

Gambia, The

\$-53 million (2005 est.)

Georgia
\$-625 million (2005 est.)

Germany
\$115.5 billion (2005 est.)

Ghana
\$-790 million (2005 est.)

Greece
\$-17.86 billion (2005 est.)

Guatemala
\$-1.341 billion (2005 est.)

Guinea
\$-268.4 million (2005 est.)

Guyana
\$-112 million (2005 est.)

Haiti
\$23 million (2005 est.)

Honduras
\$-42.3 million (2005 est.)

Hong Kong
\$19.7 billion (2005 est.)

Hungary
\$-7.963 billion (2005 est.)

Iceland
\$-2.607 billion (2005 est.)

India
\$-12.95 billion (2005 est.)

Indonesia

\$2.016 billion (2005 est.)

Iran

\$13.27 billion (2005 est.)

Iraq

\$-9.447 billion (2004 est.)

Ireland

\$-3.833 billion (2005 est.)

Israel

\$2.385 billion (2005 est.)

Italy

\$-26.38 billion (2005 est.)

Jamaica

\$-974 million (2005 est.)

Japan

\$165.6 billion (2005 est.)

Jordan

\$-1.613 billion (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

\$-485.7 million (2005 est.)

Kenya

\$-1.543 billion (2005 est.)

Kiribati

\$-19.87 million

Korea, South

\$16.56 billion (2005 est.)

Kuwait

\$26.92 billion (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

\$-134 million (2005 est.)

Laos

\$-134 million (2005 est.)

Latvia

\$-1.959 billion (2005 est.)

Lebanon

\$-4.239 billion (2005 est.)

Lesotho

\$-92 million (2005 est.)

Libya

\$10.73 billion (2005 est.)

Lithuania

\$-1.771 billion (2005)

Luxembourg

\$3.56 billion

Macedonia

\$-81.1 million (2005 est.)

Madagascar

\$-438 million (2005 est.)

Malawi

\$-218 million (2005 est.)

Malaysia

\$14.06 billion (2005 est.)

Malta

\$-598 million (2005 est.)

Mauritius

\$-342 million (2005 est.)

Mexico

\$-5.708 billion (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of

\$-34.3 million

Moldova

\$-285 million (2005 est.)

Montenegro

NA

Morocco

\$1.255 billion (2005 est.)

Mozambique

\$-639 million (2005 est.)

Namibia

\$509.2 million (2005 est.)

Netherlands

\$39.95 billion (2005 est.)

New Zealand

\$-9.688 billion (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

\$-835 million (2005 est.)

Nigeria

\$5.597 billion (2005 est.)

Norway

\$49.49 billion (2005 est.)

Oman

\$4.796 billion (2005 est.)

Pakistan

\$-1.109 billion (2005 est.)

Palau

\$15.09 million

Panama

\$-705.7 million (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

\$482.1 million (2005 est.)

Paraguay

\$-255 million (2005 est.)

Peru

\$1.03 billion (2005 est.)

Philippines

\$2.354 billion (2005 est.)

Poland

\$-4.364 billion (2005 est.)

Portugal

\$-17.1 billion (2005 est.)

Qatar

\$9.27 billion (2005 est.)

Romania

\$-8.2 billion (2005)

Russia
\$84.25 billion (2005 est.)

Rwanda
\$-166 million (2005 est.)

Samoa
\$-2.428 million

Sao Tome and Principe
\$-20 million (2005 est.)

Saudi Arabia
\$90.73 billion (2005 est.)

Senegal
\$-848 million (2005 est.)

Serbia
\$-2.451 billion (2005 est.)

Seychelles
\$-32 million (2005 est.)

Singapore
\$32.74 billion (2005 est.)

Slovakia
\$-4.066 billion (2005 est.)

Slovenia
\$-303 million (2005 est.)

South Africa
\$-11.08 billion (2005 est.)

Spain
\$-83.14 billion (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka

\$-776 million (2005 est.)

Sudan

\$-3.013 billion (2005 est.)

Swaziland

\$7 million (2005 est.)

Sweden

\$25.62 billion (2005 est.)

Switzerland

\$58.24 billion (2005 est.)

Syria

\$1.097 billion (2005 est.)

Taiwan

\$16.22 billion (2005 est.)

Tajikistan

\$-44 million (2005 est.)

Tanzania

\$-558 million (2005 est.)

Thailand

\$-3.689 billion (2005 est.)

Togo

\$-199 million (2005 est.)

Tonga

\$-4.321 million

Trinidad and Tobago

\$2.88 billion (2005 est.)

Tunisia
\$-359.2 million (2005 est.)

Turkey
\$-23.08 billion (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan
\$236 million (2005 est.)

Tuvalu
\$2.323 million

Uganda
\$-355 million (2005 est.)

Ukraine
\$2.531 billion (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates
\$18.54 billion (2005 est.)

United Kingdom
\$-57.61 billion (2005 est.)

United States
\$-829.1 billion (2005 est.)

Uruguay
\$-87.9 million (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan
\$1.082 billion (2005 est.)

Vanuatu
\$-28.35 million

Venezuela
\$25.36 billion (2005 est.)

Vietnam

\$-309 million (2005 est.)

Yemen

\$1.224 billion (2005 est.)

Zambia

\$-420 million (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe

\$-519 million (2005 est.)

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@2188 Reserves of foreign exchange and gold

Albania

\$1.461 billion (2005 est.)

Algeria

\$56.58 billion (2005 est.)

Angola

\$3.197 billion (2005 est.)

Argentina

\$28.09 billion (2005 est.)

Armenia

\$754.9 million (2005 est.)

Australia

\$43.26 billion (2005 est.)

Austria

\$11.83 billion (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan

\$1.192 billion (2005 est.)

Bahrain

\$2.432 billion (2005 est.)

Bangladesh

\$2.825 billion (2005 est.)

Belarus

\$1.215 billion (2005 est.)

Belgium

\$12 billion (2005 est.)

Belize

\$87 million (2005 est.)

Benin

\$676 million (2005 est.)

Bolivia

\$1.798 billion (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

\$2.531 billion (2005 est.)

Botswana

\$6.309 billion (2005 est.)

Brazil

\$53.8 billion (2005 est.)

Bulgaria
\$8.695 billion (2005)

Burkina Faso
\$764 million (2005 est.)

Burma
\$763 million (2005 est.)

Burundi
\$105 million (2005 est.)

Cambodia
\$1.145 billion (2005 est.)

Cameroon
\$964.8 million (2005 est.)

Canada
\$33.02 billion (2005 est.)

Cape Verde
\$150 million (2005 est.)

Chad
\$297 million (2005 est.)

Chile
\$16.93 billion (2005 est.)

China
\$825.6 billion (2005 est.)

Colombia
\$14.96 billion (2005 est.)

Congo, Republic of the
\$273 million (2005 est.)

Costa Rica
\$2.313 billion (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire
\$1.42 billion (2005 est.)

Croatia
\$8.8 billion (2005 est.)

Cuba
\$2.618 billion (2005 est.)

Cyprus
Republic of Cyprus: \$4.429 billion; north Cyprus \$NA (2005 est.)

Czech Republic
\$29.36 billion (2005 est.)

Denmark
\$34.03 billion (2005 est.)

Dominican Republic
\$1.853 billion (2005 est.)

Ecuador
\$2.148 billion (2005 est.)

Egypt
\$21.39 billion (2005 est.)

El Salvador
\$1.833 billion (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea
\$2.103 billion (2005 est.)

Eritrea

\$30 million (2005 est.)

Estonia

\$1.948 billion (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

\$1.226 billion (2005 est.)

European Union

\$NA

Finland

\$11.4 billion (2005 est.)

France

\$74.36 billion (2005 est.)

Gabon

\$675.2 million (2005 est.)

Gambia, The

\$82 million (2005 est.)

Georgia

\$474.2 million (2005 est.)

Germany

\$101.7 billion (2005 est.)

Ghana

\$1.897 billion (2005 est.)

Greece

\$2.287 billion (2005 est.)

Guatemala

\$3.673 billion (2005 est.)

Guinea

\$69.83 million (2005 est.)

Guyana

\$261 million (2005 est.)

Haiti

\$100 million (2005 est.)

Honduras

\$2.339 billion (2005 est.)

Hong Kong

\$124.3 billion (2005 est.)

Hungary

\$18.59 billion (2005 est.)

Iceland

\$1.069 billion (2005 est.)

India

\$136 billion (2005 est.)

Indonesia

\$34.58 billion (2005 est.)

Iran

\$45.46 billion (2005 est.)

Iraq

\$9.161 billion (2005 est.)

Ireland

\$869.3 million (2005 est.)

Israel

\$28.06 billion (2005 est.)

Italy

\$65.95 billion (2005 est.)

Jamaica

\$2.17 billion (2005 est.)

Japan

\$835.5 billion (2005 est.)

Jordan

\$5.463 billion (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan

\$7.07 billion (2005 est.)

Kenya

\$1.799 billion (2005 est.)

Korea, South

\$210.4 billion (2005 est.)

Kuwait

\$8.972 billion (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan

\$612.3 million (2005 est.)

Laos

\$249 million (2005 est.)

Latvia

\$2.361 billion (2005 est.)

Lebanon

\$16.62 billion (2005 est.)

Lesotho

\$573 million (2005 est.)

Libya

\$39.7 billion (2005 est.)

Lithuania

\$3.815 billion (2005)

Luxembourg

\$279.1 million (2005 est.)

Macedonia

\$1.341 billion (2005 est.)

Madagascar

\$572 million (2005 est.)

Malawi

\$151 million (2005 est.)

Malaysia

\$70.23 billion (2005 est.)

Malta

\$2.579 billion (2005 est.)

Mauritius

\$1.366 billion (2005 est.)

Mexico

\$74.1 billion (2005 est.)

Moldova

\$597.5 million (2005 est.)

Montenegro

NA

Morocco

\$16.47 billion (2005 est.)

Mozambique
\$1.051 billion (2005 est.)

Namibia
\$312.1 million (2005 est.)

Netherlands
\$20.54 billion (2005 est.)

New Zealand
\$8.893 billion (2005 est.)

Nicaragua
\$727.8 million (2005 est.)

Nigeria
\$28.28 billion (2005 est.)

Norway
\$46.99 billion (2005 est.)

Oman
\$4.358 billion (2005 est.)

Pakistan
\$10.95 billion (2005 est.)

Panama
\$1.211 billion (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea
\$748.8 million (2005 est.)

Paraguay
\$1.297 billion (2005 est.)

Peru
\$14.18 billion (2005 est.)

Philippines

\$18.5 billion (2005 est.)

Poland

\$42.56 billion (2005 est.)

Portugal

\$10.36 billion (2005 est.)

Qatar

\$4.552 billion (2005 est.)

Romania

\$21.6 billion (2005 est.)

Russia

\$182.2 billion (2005 est.)

Rwanda

\$357 million (2005 est.)

Samoa

\$70.15 million

Sao Tome and Principe

\$20 million (2005 est.)

Saudi Arabia

\$26.76 billion (2005 est.)

Senegal

\$1.191 billion (2005 est.)

Serbia

\$5.35 billion

Seychelles

\$41 million (2005 est.)

Singapore
\$115.8 billion (2005 est.)

Slovakia
\$14.97 billion (2005 est.)

Slovenia
\$8.16 billion (2005 est.)

South Africa
\$20.63 billion (2005 est.)

Spain
\$17.23 billion (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka
\$2.737 billion (2005 est.)

Sudan
\$2.45 billion (2005 est.)

Swaziland
\$311 million (2005 est.)

Sweden
\$22.33 billion (2005 est.)

Switzerland
\$57.64 billion (2005 est.)

Syria
\$5.363 billion (2005 est.)

Taiwan
\$258 billion (2005 est.)

Tajikistan
\$186.8 million (2005 est.)

Tanzania
\$2.074 billion (2005 est.)

Thailand
\$52.07 billion (2005 est.)

Togo
\$318 million (2005 est.)

Tonga
\$40.83 million

Trinidad and Tobago
\$4.888 billion (2005 est.)

Tunisia
\$4.375 billion (2005 est.)

Turkey
\$52.49 billion (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan
\$2.963 billion (2005 est.)

Uganda
\$1.286 billion (2005 est.)

Ukraine
\$19.39 billion (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates
\$23.53 billion (2005 est.)

United Kingdom
\$48.66 billion (2005 est.)

United States
\$86.94 billion (2004 est.)

Uruguay
\$3.079 billion (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan
\$2.681 billion (2005 est.)

Vanuatu
\$40.54 million

Venezuela
\$29.64 billion (2005 est.)

Vietnam
\$8.863 billion (2005 est.)

Yemen
\$6.143 billion (2005 est.)

Zambia
\$559.8 million (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe
\$160 million (2005 est.)

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= = = = =

@2193 Major infectious diseases

Afghanistan
degree of risk: high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea,

hepatitis A, and typhoid fever
vectorborne disease: malaria is a high risk countrywide below
2,000
meters from March through November
animal contact disease: rabies (2005)

Algeria

degree of risk: intermediate
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and
typhoid fever
vectorborne disease: cutaneous leishmaniasis is a high risk in some
locations (2005)

Angola

degree of risk: very high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea,
hepatitis A, typhoid fever
vectorborne diseases: malaria, African trypanosomiasis (sleeping
sickness) are high risks in some locations
respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis
water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Bangladesh

degree of risk: high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A and E,
and typhoid fever
vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria are high risks in
some locations
water contact disease: leptospirosis
animal contact disease: rabies (2005)

Benin

degree of risk: very high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea,
hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria, yellow fever, and others are high risks in some locations

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Botswana

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Burkina Faso

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria is a high risk in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Burma

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria are high risks in some locations (2005)

Burundi

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Cambodia

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and Japanese

encephalitis are high risks in some locations

note: at present, H5N1 avian influenza poses a minimal risk;
during

outbreaks among birds, rare cases could occur among US citizens
who

have close contact with infected birds or poultry (2005)

Cameroon

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and
typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever are high risks in
some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Central African Republic

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and
typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Chad

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea,
hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea,
hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria, plague, and African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) are high risks in some locations
water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Congo, Republic of the

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Cote d'Ivoire

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria, yellow fever, and others are high risks in some locations

water contact: schistosomiasis (2005)

Djibouti

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Equatorial Guinea

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Eritrea

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria is a high risk in some locations

(2005)

Ethiopia

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, typhoid fever, and hepatitis E

vectorborne diseases: malaria and cutaneous leishmaniasis are high

risks in some locations

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis

animal contact disease: rabies

water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Gabon

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Gambia, The

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, yellow fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Ghana

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Guinea

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis

aerosolized dust or soil contact disease: Lassa fever (2005)

Guinea-Bissau

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

India

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and Japanese encephalitis are high risks in some locations

animal contact disease: rabies (2005)

Indonesia

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and chikungunya are high risks in some locations

note: at present, H5N1 avian influenza poses a minimal risk; during

outbreaks among birds, rare cases could occur among US citizens who

have close contact with infected birds or poultry (2005)

Kenya

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria is a high risk in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Liberia

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

aerosolized dust or soil contact disease: Lassa fever (2005)

Libya

degree of risk: intermediate

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: may be a significant risk in some locations during the transmission season (typically April through October) (2005)

Madagascar

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and plague are high risks in some

locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Malawi

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and plague are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Malaysia

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria are high risks in some locations (2005)

Mali

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria is a high risk in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Mauritania

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and Rift Valley fever are high risks in some locations

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Morocco

degree of risk: intermediate

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, and hepatitis A
vectorborne diseases: may be a significant risk in some locations
during the transmission season (typically April through November)
(2005)

Mozambique

degree of risk: very high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea,
hepatitis A, and typhoid fever
vectorborne diseases: malaria and plague are high risks in some
locations
water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Namibia

degree of risk: high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and
typhoid fever
vectorborne disease: malaria
water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Niger

degree of risk: very high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea,
hepatitis A, and typhoid fever
vectorborne disease: malaria is a high risk in some locations
respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Nigeria

degree of risk: very high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea,
hepatitis A, and typhoid fever
vectorborne disease: malaria
respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis
aerosolized dust or soil contact disease: one of the most highly
endemic areas for Lassa fever (2005)

Pakistan

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, and cutaneous leishmaniasis are high risks depending on location

animal contact disease: rabies (2005)

Papua New Guinea

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria are high risks in some locations (2005)

Philippines

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria are high risks in some locations

animal contact disease: rabies (2005)

Rwanda

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Sao Tome and Principe

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

Senegal

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, yellow fever, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, and Rift Valley fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Sierra Leone

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

aerosolized dust or soil contact disease: Lassa fever (2005)

Somalia

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A and E, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and dengue fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

animal contact disease: rabies (2005)

Sudan

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria, dengue fever, African trypanosomiasis

(sleeping sickness) are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Tanzania

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria, Rift Valley fever and plague are high

risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Thailand

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea and hepatitis A

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, Japanese encephalitis,

and plague are high risks in some locations

animal contact disease: rabies

water contact disease: leptospirosis

note: at present, H5N1 avian influenza poses a minimal risk; during

outbreaks among birds, rare cases could occur among US personnel who

have close contact with infected birds or poultry (2005)

Togo

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and yellow fever are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis

respiratory disease: meningococcal meningitis (2005)

Tunisia

degree of risk: intermediate

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea and hepatitis A

vectorborne diseases: may be a significant risk in some locations during the transmission season (typically April through November) (2005)

Uganda

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and African trypanosomiasis (sleeping

sickness) are high risks in some locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Vietnam

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: dengue fever, malaria, Japanese encephalitis,

and plague are high risks in some locations

animal contact disease: rabies

water contact disease: leptospirosis

note: at present, H5N1 avian influenza poses a minimal risk; during

outbreaks among birds, rare cases could occur among US personnel who

have close contact with infected birds or poultry (2005)

Western Sahara

degree of risk: intermediate

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: may be a significant risk in some locations

during the transmission season (typically April through November)
(2005)

Zambia

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and
typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria and plague are high risks in some
locations

water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

Zimbabwe

degree of risk: high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and
typhoid

vectorborne disease: malaria

water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2005)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2194 Refugees and internally displaced persons

Afghanistan

IDPs: 200,000-300,000 (mostly Pashtuns and Kuchis
displaced in south and west due to drought and instability) (2005)

Algeria

refugees (country of origin): 102,000 (Western Saharan
Sahrawi, mostly living in Algerian-sponsored camps in the
southwestern Algerian town of Tindouf)

IDPs: 400,000-600,000 (conflict between government forces, Islamic insurgents) (2005)

Angola
refugees (country of origin): 13,510 (Democratic Republic of Congo)

IDPs: 40,000-60,000 (27-year civil war ending in 2002; 4 million IDPs already have returned) (2005)

Armenia
refugees (country of origin): 235,101 (Azerbaijan)
IDPs: 50,000 (conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh) (2005)

Azerbaijan
refugees (country of origin): 8,367 (Russia)
IDPs: 528,000 (conflict with Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh) (2005)

Bangladesh
refugees (country of origin): 20,402 (Burma)
IDPs: 61,000 (land conflicts, religious persecution) (2005)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
refugees (country of origin): 19,213 (Croatia)
IDPs: 309,200 (Bosnian Croats, Serbs, and Muslims displaced in 1992-95 war) (2005)

Burma
IDPs: 550,000-1,000,000 (government offensives against ethnic insurgent groups near borders; most IDPs are ethnic Karen, Karenni, Shan, Tavoyan, and Mon) (2005)

Burundi

refugees (country of origin): 48,424 (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

IDPs: 145,000 (armed conflict between government and rebels; most

IDPs in northern and western Burundi) (2005)

Cameroon

refugees (country of origin): 39,290 (Chad) 16,686

(Nigeria) 9,634 (Cote d'Ivoire) (2005)

Central African Republic

refugees (country of origin): 19,470

(Sudan) 1,864 (Chad) 6,484 (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

IDPs: 200,000 (unrest following coup in 2003) (2005)

Chad

refugees (country of origin): 224,924 (Sudan), 29,683 (Central African Republic) (2005)

China

refugees (country of origin): 299,287 (Vietnam) estimated 30,000-50,000 (North Korea) (2005)

Colombia

IDPs: 2,900,000 - 3,400,000 (conflict between government and FARC; drug wars) (2004)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

refugees (country of origin):

5,277 (Republic of Congo) 11,816 (Rwanda) 18,953 (Uganda) 19,400

(Burundi) 45,226 (Sudan) 98,383 (Angola)

IDPs: 2.33 million (fighting between government forces and rebels since mid-1990s; most IDPs are in eastern provinces) (2005)

Congo, Republic of the

refugees (country of origin): 53,834

(Democratic Republic of Congo)

IDPs: 60,000 (multiple civil wars since 1992; most IDPs are ethnic Lari) (2005)

Costa Rica

refugees (country of origin): 8,266 (Colombia) (2005)

Cote d'Ivoire

refugees (country of origin): 70,402 (Liberia)

IDPs: 500,000-800,000 (2002 coup; most IDPs are in western regions)
(2005)

Croatia

IDPs: 12,600 (Croats and Serbs displaced in 1992-95 war)
(2005)

Cyprus

IDPs: 265,000 (both Turkish and Greek Cypriots; many displaced for over 30 years) (2005)

Djibouti

refugees (country of origin): 17,331 (Somalia) (2005)

Ecuador

refugees (country of origin): 8,270 (Colombia) (2005)

Egypt

refugees (country of origin): 70,245 (Palestinian Territories)
14,904 (Sudan) (2005)

Eritrea

IDPs: 59,000 (border war with Ethiopia from 1998-2000; most IDPs are near the central border region) (2005)

Ethiopia

refugees (country of origin): 90,451 (Sudan) 16,470 (Somalia) 8,719 (Eritrea)

IDPs: 132,000 (border war with Eritrea from 1998-2000 and ethnic clashes in Gambela; most IDPs are in Tigray and Gambela Provinces) (2005)

Gaza Strip

refugees (country of origin): 986,034 (Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)) (2005)

Georgia

IDPs: 260,000 (displaced from Abkhazia and South Ossetia) (2005)

Ghana

refugees (country of origin): 40,853 (Liberia) (2005)

Guatemala

IDPs: 250,000 (government's scorched-earth offensive in 1980s against indigenous people) 30,000 (Hurricane "Stan" October 2005) (2005)

Guinea

refugees (country of origin): 127,256 (Liberia) 7,165 (Sierra Leone) 7,064 (Cote d'Ivoire)

IDPs: 82,000 (cross-border incursions from Liberia, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire) (2005)

India

refugees (country of origin): 92,394 (Tibet/China) 57,274 (Sri Lanka) 9,761 (Afghanistan)

IDPs: 600,000 (resulting from 26 December 2004 tsunami); 500,000

(Jammu and Kashmir conflicts; most IDPs are Kashmiri Hindus)
(2005)

Indonesia

IDPs: 570,000 (resulting from 26 December 2004 tsunami)
500,000 (government offensives against rebels in Aceh; most IDPs
in
Aceh, Central Kalimantan, Maluku, and Central Sulawesi
Provinces);
(2005)

Iran

refugees (country of origin): 952,802 (Afghanistan) 93,173
(Iraq) (2005)

Iraq

refugees (country of origin): 22,711 (Palestinian Territories)
IDPs: 1 million (ongoing US-led war and Kurds' subsequent return)
(2005)

Israel

IDPs: 276,000 (Arab villagers displaced from homes in
northern Israel) (2005)

Jordan

refugees (country of origin): 1,827,877 (Palestinian Refugees
(UNRWA))
IDPs: 168,000 (1967 Arab-Israeli War) (2005)

Kazakhstan

refugees (country of origin): 13,684 (Russia) (2005)

Kenya

refugees (country of origin): 153,627 (Somalia) 12,595
(Ethiopia) 67,556 (Sudan)
IDPs: 360,000 (KANU attacks on opposition tribal groups in

1990s)

(2005)

Korea, North

IDPs: 50,000-250,000 (government repression and famine)

(2005)

Lebanon

refugees (country of origin): 404,170 (Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA))

IDPs: 300,000 (1975-90 civil war, Israeli invasions) (2005)

Liberia

refugees (country of origin): 13,941 (Sierra Leone) 12,408 (Cote d'Ivoire)

IDPs: 464,000 (civil war from 1990-2004; IDP resettlement began in

November 2004) (2005)

Macedonia

IDPs: 2,678 (ethnic conflict in 2001) (2005)

Malaysia

refugees (country of origin): 15,181 (Indonesia) 9,601 (Burma) (2005)

Maldives

IDPs: 11,000 (December 2004 tsunami victims) (2005)

Mali

refugees (country of origin): 6,185 (Mauritania) (2005)

Mexico

IDPs: 12,000 (government's quashing of Zapatista uprising in 1994 in eastern Chiapas Region) (2005)

Moldova

IDPs: 1,000 (internal secessionist uprising in Transnistrian region in 1991) (2005)

Namibia

refugees (country of origin): 12,618 (Angola) (2005)

Nepal

refugees (country of origin): 104,915 (Bhutan)

IDPs: 100,000-200,000 (ongoing conflict between government forces

and Maoist rebels; displacement spread across the country) (2005)

Nigeria

IDPs: 200,000 - 250,000 (communal violence between Christians and Muslims since President OBASANJO's election in 1999)

(2005)

Pakistan

refugees (country of origin): 960,041 (Afghanistan)

IDPs: undetermined (government strikes on Islamic militants in South

Waziristan); 3 million (October 2005 earthquake) (2005)

Peru

IDPs: 60,000 (civil war from 1980-2000; most IDPs are indigenous peasants in Andean and Amazonian regions) (2005)

Philippines

IDPs: 150,000 (fighting between government troops and MILF and Abu Sayyaf groups) (2005)

Russia

IDPs: 339,000 (displacement from Chechnya and North Ossetia) (2005)

Rwanda

refugees (country of origin): 45,460 (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

IDPs: 4,158 (incursions by Hutu rebels from Democratic Republic of the Congo, 1997-99; most IDPs in northwest) (2005)

Saudi Arabia

refugees (country of origin): 240,000 (Palestinian Territories) (2005)

Senegal

refugees (country of origin): 19,778 (Mauritania)

IDPs: 17,000 (clashes between government troops and separatists in Casamance region) (2005)

Serbia

refugees (country of origin): 180,117 (Croatia); 95,297 (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

IDPs: 225,000 - 251,000 (mostly ethnic Serbs and Roma who fled Kosovo in 1999) (2005)

Sierra Leone

refugees (country of origin): 65,433 (Liberia) (2005)

Somalia

IDPs: 400,000 (civil war since 1988, clan-based competition for resources) 5,000 (26 December 2004 tsunami) (2005)

South Africa

refugees (country of origin): 5,774 (Angola) 9,516 (Democratic Republic of Congo) 7,118 (Somalia) (2005)

Sri Lanka

IDPs: 353,000 (both Tamils and non-Tamils displaced due to

Tamil conflict); 450,000 (resulting from 2004 tsunami) (2005)

Sudan

refugees (country of origin): 110,927 (Eritrea) 5,023 (Chad)
7,983 (Uganda) 14,812 (Ethiopia)

IDPs: 5,300,000 - 6,200,000 (internal conflict since 1980s;
ongoing
genocide) (2005)

Syria

refugees (country of origin): 432,048 (Palestinian Refugees
(UNRWA)) 14,391 (Iraq)

IDPs: 170,000 (most displaced from Golan Heights during 1967
Arab-Israeli War) (2005)

Tanzania

refugees (country of origin): 443,706 (Burundi) 153,474
(Democratic Republic of the Congo) 3,036 (Somalia) (2005)

Thailand

refugees (country of origin): 120,814 (Burma)
IDPs: 6,000 (26 December 2004 tsunami) (2005)

Turkey

IDPs: 350,000-1,000,000 (fighting from 1984-99 between
Kurdish PKK and Turkish military; most IDPs in southeastern
provinces) (2005)

Turkmenistan

refugees (country of origin): 12,085 (Tajikistan) (2005)

Uganda

refugees (country of origin): 214,673 (Sudan) 18,902 (Rwanda)
14,982 (Democratic Republic of Congo)

IDPs: 1,330,000-2,000,000 note - ongoing Lord's Resistance Army
(LRA) rebellion, mainly in the north; LRA frequently attacks IDP

camps (2005)

United States

refugees (country of origin): the US admitted 52,868

refugees during FY03/04 including: 13,331 (Somalia), 6,000 (Laos),

3,482 (Ukraine), 2,959 (Cuba), 1,787 (Iran); note - 32,229 refugees

had been admitted as of 30 June 2005

Uzbekistan

refugees (country of origin): 39,202 (Tajikistan) 5,238

(Afghanistan)

IDPs: 3,000 (forced population transfers by government from villages

near Tajikistan border) (2005)

West Bank

refugees (country of origin): 699,817 (Palestinian

Refugees (UNRWA)) (2005)

World

the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

estimated that in December 2004 there was a global population of 9.2

million refugees, the lowest number in 25 years, and as many as 25

million IDPs in over 49 countries (2005)

Yemen

refugees (country of origin): 63,511 (Somalia) (2005)

Zambia

refugees (country of origin): 88,842 (Angola) 66,248

(Democratic Republic of the Congo) 5,791 (Rwanda) (2005)

Zimbabwe

IDPs: 400,000-450,000 (MUGABE-led political violence, human rights violations, land reform, and economic collapse) (2005)

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@2195 GDP (official exchange rate)

Afghanistan

\$7.095 billion

Albania

\$8.657 billion (2005 est.)

Algeria

\$85.31 billion (2005 est.)

American Samoa

\$333.8 million

Andorra

NA

Angola

\$24.35 billion (2005 est.)

Anguilla

\$108.9 million

Antigua and Barbuda

\$905 million

Argentina
\$182 billion (2005 est.)

Armenia
\$4.868 billion (2005 est.)

Aruba
\$2.258 billion

Australia
\$612.8 billion (2005 est.)

Austria
\$293.4 billion (2005 est.)

Azerbaijan
\$10.4 billion (2005 est.)

Bahamas, The
\$5.783 billion (2005 est.)

Bahrain
\$11.01 billion (2005 est.)

Bangladesh
\$63.56 billion (2005 est.)

Barbados
\$2.964 billion (2005 est.)

Belarus
\$26.69 billion (2005 est.)

Belgium
\$350.3 billion (2005 est.)

Belize
\$908 million (2005 est.)

Benin
\$4.34 billion (2005 est.)

Bermuda
NA

Bhutan
\$840.5 million

Bolivia
\$9.657 billion (2005 est.)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
\$8.495 billion (2005 est.)

Botswana
\$9.046 billion (2005 est.)

Brazil
\$619.7 billion (2005 est.)

British Virgin Islands
\$839.7 million

Brunei
\$5.486 billion

Bulgaria
\$25.79 billion (2005 est.)

Burkina Faso
\$5.405 billion (2005 est.)

Burma
\$7.464 billion (2005 est.)

Burundi
\$730 million (2005 est.)

Cambodia
\$4.729 billion (2005 est.)

Cameroon
\$15.35 billion (2005 est.)

Canada
\$1.035 trillion (2005 est.)

Cape Verde
\$1.128 billion (2005 est.)

Cayman Islands
NA

Central African Republic
\$1.462 billion (2005 est.)

Chad
\$4.799 billion (2005 est.)

Chile
\$115.6 billion (2005 est.)

China
\$2.225 trillion (2005 est.)

Colombia
\$97.73 billion (2005 est.)

Comoros
\$402 million (2005 est.)

Congo, Democratic Republic of the
\$7.328 billion (2005 est.)

Congo, Republic of the
\$4.694 billion (2005 est.)

Cook Islands
\$183.2 million

Costa Rica
\$19.38 billion (2005 est.)

Cote d'Ivoire
\$16.57 billion (2005 est.)

Croatia
\$34.94 billion (2005 est.)

Cuba
\$39.51 billion

Cyprus
Republic of Cyprus: \$15.4 billion (2005 est.)

Czech Republic
\$109.4 billion (2005 est.)

Denmark
\$243.4 billion (2005 est.)

Djibouti
\$702 million

Dominica
\$279 million

Dominican Republic
\$18.15 billion (2005 est.)

East Timor
\$349 million

Ecuador
\$30.7 billion (2005 est.)

Egypt

\$92.6 billion (2005 est.)

El Salvador

\$16.52 billion (2005 est.)

Equatorial Guinea

\$7.644 billion (2005 est.)

Eritrea

\$1.244 billion (2005 est.)

Estonia

\$12.19 billion (2005 est.)

Ethiopia

\$8.819 billion (2005 est.)

European Union

\$13.31 trillion (2005 est.)

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

NA

Faroe Islands

NA

Fiji

\$2.81 billion (2005 est.)

Finland

\$184.2 billion (2005 est.)

France

\$2.055 trillion (2005 est.)

French Guiana

NA

French Polynesia

NA

Gabon

\$6.697 billion (2005 est.)

Gambia, The

\$429 million (2005 est.)

Gaza Strip

NA

Georgia

\$6.4 billion (2005 est.)

Germany

\$2.73 trillion (2005 est.)

Ghana

\$9.413 billion (2005 est.)

Gibraltar

NA

Greece

\$209.7 billion (2005 est.)

Greenland

NA

Grenada

\$454 million

Guadeloupe

NA

Guam

\$2.773 billion

Guatemala
\$26.98 billion (2005 est.)

Guernsey
NA

Guinea
\$3.576 billion (2005 est.)

Guinea-Bissau
\$280 million (2005 est.)

Guyana
\$782 million (2005 est.)

Haiti
\$4.321 billion (2005 est.)

Honduras
\$7.812 billion (2005 est.)

Hong Kong
\$172.6 billion (2005 est.)

Hungary
\$106.4 billion (2005 est.)

Iceland
\$13.05 billion (2005 est.)

India
\$719.8 billion (2005 est.)

Indonesia
\$270 billion (2005 est.)

Iran
\$181.2 billion (2005 est.)

Iraq
\$46.5 billion (2005 est.)

Ireland
\$188.4 billion (2005 est.)

Isle of Man
\$2.26 billion

Israel
\$114.3 billion (2005 est.)

Italy
\$1.71 trillion (2005 est.)

Jamaica
\$9.127 billion (2005 est.)

Japan
\$4.664 trillion (2005 est.)

Jersey
NA

Jordan
\$11.51 billion (2005 est.)

Kazakhstan
\$47.39 billion (2005 est.)

Kenya
\$16.11 billion (2005 est.)

Kiribati
\$76.4 million

Korea, North
NA

Korea, South
\$801.2 billion (2005 est.)

Kuwait
\$52.76 billion (2005 est.)

Kyrgyzstan
\$2.144 billion (2005 est.)

Laos
\$2.523 billion (2005 est.)

Latvia
\$14.43 billion (2005 est.)

Lebanon
\$20.7 billion (2005 est.)

Lesotho
\$1.362 billion (2005 est.)

Liberia
\$902.9 million

Libya
\$31.49 billion (2005 est.)

Liechtenstein
\$2.487 billion

Lithuania
\$23.5 billion (2005 est.)

Luxembourg
\$31.76 billion (2005 est.)

Macau
\$10.05 billion (2004)

Macedonia

\$5.304 billion (2005 est.)

Madagascar

\$4.719 billion (2005 est.)

Malawi

\$1.984 billion (2005 est.)

Malaysia

\$122 billion (2005 est.)

Maldives

\$817 million

Mali

\$5.434 billion (2005 est.)

Malta

\$5.193 billion (2005 est.)

Marshall Islands

\$144 million

Martinique

NA

Mauritania

\$1.346 billion (2005 est.)

Mauritius

\$6.681 billion (2005 est.)

Mayotte

NA

Mexico

\$693 billion (2005 est.)

Micronesia, Federated States of
\$232 million

Moldova
\$2.416 billion (2005 est.)

Monaco
NA

Mongolia
\$1.4 billion (2005 est.)

Montenegro
\$1.125 billion (2005 est.)

Montserrat
NA

Morocco
\$51.94 billion (2005 est.)

Mozambique
\$5.727 billion (2005 est.)

Namibia
\$4.976 billion (2005 est.)

Nauru
NA

Nepal
\$6.655 billion (2005 est.)

Netherlands
\$581.3 billion (2005 est.)

Netherlands Antilles
NA

New Caledonia

NA

New Zealand

\$94.6 billion (2005 est.)

Nicaragua

\$5.03 billion (2005 est.)

Niger

\$3.432 billion (2005 est.)

Nigeria

\$77.33 billion (2005 est.)

Niue

\$10.01 million

Northern Mariana Islands

\$633.4 million

Norway

\$246.9 billion (2005 est.)

Oman

\$24.98 billion (2005 est.)

Pakistan

\$89.55 billion (2005 est.)

Palau

\$145 million

Panama

\$14.89 billion (2005 est.)

Papua New Guinea

\$3.924 billion (2005 est.)

Paraguay
\$7.281 billion (2005 est.)

Peru
\$69.81 billion (2005 est.)

Philippines
\$91.36 billion (2005 est.)

Poland
\$246.2 billion (2005 est.)

Portugal
\$170.3 billion (2005 est.)

Puerto Rico
NA

Qatar
\$28.07 billion (2005 est.)

Reunion
NA

Romania
\$72.7 billion (2005 est.)

Russia
\$740.7 billion (2005 est.)

Rwanda
\$1.817 billion (2005 est.)

Saint Helena
NA

Saint Kitts and Nevis
\$453 million

Saint Lucia
\$825 million

Saint Pierre and Miquelon
NA

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
\$428 million

Samoa
\$399 million

San Marino
\$880 million

Sao Tome and Principe
\$71.38 million

Saudi Arabia
\$264 billion (2005 est.)

Senegal
\$7.972 billion (2005 est.)

Serbia
\$19.19 billion for Serbia alone (excluding Kosovo) (2005 est.)

Seychelles
\$722 million (2005 est.)

Sierra Leone
\$1.128 billion (2005 est.)

Singapore
\$110.6 billion (2005 est.)

Slovakia
\$43.07 billion (2005 est.)

Slovenia

\$35.21 billion (2005 est.)

Solomon Islands

\$286 million

Somalia

\$2.483 billion

South Africa

\$187.3 billion (2005 est.)

Spain

\$1.019 trillion (2005 est.)

Sri Lanka

\$21.62 billion (2005 est.)

Sudan

\$22.75 billion (2005 est.)

Suriname

\$1.3 billion (2005 est.)

Swaziland

\$2.117 billion (2005 est.)

Sweden

\$348.1 billion (2005 est.)

Switzerland

\$367 billion (2005 est.)

Syria

\$25.84 billion (2005 est.)

Taiwan

\$323.4 billion (2005 est.)

Tajikistan
\$1.887 billion (2005 est.)

Tanzania
\$12.12 billion (2005 est.)

Thailand
\$183.9 billion (2005 est.)

Togo
\$1.999 billion (2005 est.)

Tokelau
NA

Tonga
\$244 million

Trinidad and Tobago
\$13.02 billion (2005 est.)

Tunisia
\$30.94 billion (2005 est.)

Turkey
\$332.5 billion (2005 est.)

Turkmenistan
\$13.99 billion (2005 est.)

Turks and Caicos Islands
NA

Tuvalu
\$14.94 million

Uganda
\$7.909 billion (2005 est.)

Ukraine
\$75.14 billion (2005 est.)

United Arab Emirates
\$98.1 billion (2005 est.)

United Kingdom
\$2.228 trillion (2005 est.)

United States
\$12.49 trillion (2005 est.)

Uruguay
\$13.24 billion (2005 est.)

Uzbekistan
\$9.86 billion (2005 est.)

Vanuatu
\$341 million

Venezuela
\$106.1 billion (2005 est.)

Vietnam
\$43.75 billion (2005 est.)

Virgin Islands
NA

Wallis and Futuna
NA

West Bank
\$3.45 billion

Western Sahara
NA

World
\$43.07 trillion (2005 est.)

Yemen
\$14.34 billion (2005 est.)

Zambia
\$5.351 billion (2005 est.)

Zimbabwe
\$3.207 billion (2005 est.)

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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@2196 Trafficking in persons

Algeria

current situation: Algeria is a transit and destination country for men, women, and children from sub-Saharan Africa and

Asia trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation; many victims willingly migrate to Algeria en route to European countries with the help of smugglers, where they are often forced into prostitution, labor, and begging to pay off their smuggling debt; armed militants reportedly traffic women for sexual exploitation and

involuntary servitude, and children may be trafficked for forced labor as domestic servants or street vendors

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Algeria took no steps to assess the scope of trafficking in the country and reported no investigations

or prosecutions for trafficking offenses this year

Argentina

current situation: Argentina is primarily a destination country for women and children trafficked for sexual and labor exploitation with most victims trafficked internally, from rural to urban areas, for exploitation in prostitution; foreign women and children trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation come primarily from Paraguay, but also from Bolivia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Chile; Bolivians are trafficked for forced labor; Argentine women and girls are also trafficked to neighboring countries for sexual exploitation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Argentina failed to show evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking particularly in the key area of prosecutions; government efforts to improve interagency anti-trafficking coordination did not achieve significant progress in moving cases against traffickers through the judicial system; the government made progress in other areas, by submitting anti-trafficking legislation to Congress in August 2005 and sensitizing provincial and municipal government officials to the trafficking problem

Armenia

current situation: Armenia is a major source and, to a lesser extent, a transit and destination country for women and girls

trafficked for sexual exploitation largely to the UAE and Turkey; traffickers, many of them women, route victims directly into Dubai or through Moscow; profits derived from the trafficking of Armenian

victims reportedly increased dramatically from 2005

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Armenia has failed to show evidence

of increasing efforts, particularly in the areas of enforcement, trafficking-related corruption, and victim protection; the

government increased implementation of its anti-trafficking law, but failed to impose significant penalties for convicted traffickers and failed to vigorously investigate and prosecute ongoing and widespread allegations of public officials' complicity in trafficking; victim protection efforts remain in early, formative stages and a lack of sensitivity for victims remains a problem, particularly in the judiciary

Bahrain

current situation: Bahrain is a destination country for men and women from South and Southeast Asia who migrate willingly to

work as laborers or domestic servants, but may be subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude when faced with exorbitant recruitment and transportation fees, withholding of their passports,

restrictions on their movement, non-payment of wages, and physical

or sexual abuse; Eastern European women are also believed to be trafficked to Bahrain for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Bahrain's efforts to address trafficking in persons are based largely on pledges of future efforts; the government did not enact a comprehensive anti-trafficking law extending labor protection to domestic workers

Belize

current situation: Belize is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the

purposes of labor and sexual exploitation; women and girls are trafficked mainly from Central America, and exploited in prostitution; children are trafficked to Belize for labor

exploitation; Belize's largely unmonitored borders with Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico facilitate the movement of illegal migrants who

are vulnerable to traffickers; girls are trafficked within the country for sexual exploitation, sometimes with the consent and complicity of their close relatives; there are unconfirmed reports that Indian and Chinese migrants are trafficked for involuntary servitude in homes and shops

tier rating: Tier 3 - Belize has failed to show evidence of significant law enforcement or victim protection efforts

Bolivia

current situation: Bolivia is a source and transit country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of labor and sexual exploitation to Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, as well as to Spain; children are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation, forced mining, and agricultural labor; illegal migrants from Asia transiting Bolivia are vulnerable as trafficking victims

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Bolivia has failed to show evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking in the areas of prosecutions and victim protection

Brazil

current situation: Brazil is a source and destination country for women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation within Brazil and to destinations in South America, the Caribbean, Western Europe,

Japan, the US, and the Middle East, and for men trafficked within the country for forced agricultural labor; child sex tourism is a problem within the country, particularly in the resort areas and coastal cities of Brazil's northeast; foreign victims from Bolivia, Peru, China, and Korea are trafficked to Brazil for labor exploitation in factories

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Brazil has failed to show evidence

of increasing efforts to fight trafficking, specifically for its failure to apply effective criminal penalties against traffickers who exploit forced labor

Burma

current situation: Burma is a source country for men, women, and children trafficked to East and Southeast Asia for sexual exploitation, domestic service, and forced commercial labor; a significant number of victims are economic migrants who wind up in forced or bonded labor and forced prostitution; to a lesser extent, Burma is a country of transit and destination for women trafficked from China for sexual exploitation; internal trafficking of persons occurs primarily for labor in industrial zones and agricultural estates; internal trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation occurs from villages to urban centers and other areas; the military junta's economic mismanagement, human rights abuses, and policy of using forced labor are driving factors behind Burma's large trafficking problem

tier rating: Tier 3 - Burma does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

Cambodia

current situation: Cambodia is a source, destination, and transit country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor; a significant number of women and children are trafficked to Thailand and Malaysia for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor; men are trafficked primarily to Thailand for forced labor in the construction and agricultural sectors, particularly the fishing industry, while women and girls are trafficked for factory and

domestic work; children are trafficked to Vietnam and Thailand for

the purpose of forced begging; Cambodia is a transit and destination

point for women from Vietnam trafficked for sexual exploitation;

trafficking for sexual exploitation also occurs within Cambodia's borders, from rural areas to the cities

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Cambodia does not fully comply with

the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however,

it is committed to making significant efforts to sustain progress over the coming year

Central African Republic

current situation: Central African Republic

is a source and destination country for children trafficked for domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, and forced labor in shops and commercial labor activities; while the majority of child victims

are trafficked within the country, some are also trafficked to and from Cameroon and Nigeria

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - the Central African Republic failed to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking in persons during 2005, specifically its inadequate law enforcement response to trafficking crimes

China

current situation: China is a source, transit, and destination country for women, men, and children trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor; the majority of trafficking in China is internal, but there is also international trafficking of Chinese citizens; women are lured through false promises of legitimate employment into commercial sexual exploitation in Taiwan,

Thailand, Malaysia, and Japan; Chinese men and women are smuggled to

countries throughout the world at enormous personal expense and then

forced into commercial sexual exploitation or exploitative labor to repay debts to traffickers; women and children are trafficked into China from Mongolia, Burma, North Korea, Russia, and Vietnam for

forced labor, marriage, and sexual slavery; most North Koreans enter

northeastern China voluntarily, but others reportedly are trafficked

into China from North Korea; domestic trafficking remains the most

significant problem in China, with an estimated minimum of 10,000-20,000 victims trafficked each year; the actual number of victims could be much greater; some experts believe that the serious

and prolonged imbalance in the male-female birth ratio may now be

contributing to Chinese and foreign girls and women being trafficked

as potential brides

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - China failed to show evidence of increasing efforts to address transnational trafficking; while the government provides reasonable protection to internal victims of trafficking, protection for Chinese and foreign victims of transnational trafficking remain inadequate

Cuba

current situation: Cuba is a source country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced child labor; Cuba is a major destination for sex tourism, which largely caters to European, Canadian, and Latin American

tourists and involves large numbers of minors; there are reports that Cuban women have been trafficked to Mexico for sexual exploitation; forced labor victims also include children coerced into working in commercial agriculture
tier rating: Tier 3 - Cuba does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

Cyprus

current situation: Cyprus is primarily a destination country for a large number of women trafficked from Eastern and Central Europe, the Philippines, and the Dominican Republic for the purpose

of sexual exploitation; traffickers continued to fraudulently recruit victims for work as dancers in cabarets and nightclubs on short-term "artiste" visas, for work in pubs and bars on employment

visas, or for illegal work on tourist or student visas; there were credible reports of female domestic workers from India, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines forced to work excessively long hours and denied

proper compensation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Cyprus does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and failed

to show evidence of increasing efforts to address its serious trafficking for sexual exploitation problem; however, it is making significant efforts to do so

Djibouti

current situation: Djibouti is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and possibly forced labor; small numbers are trafficked from Ethiopia and Somalia for sexual exploitation; economic migrants from these countries also fall

victim to trafficking upon reaching Djibouti City or the Ethiopia-Djibouti trucking corridor; women and children from neighboring countries reportedly transit Djibouti to Arab countries and Somalia for ultimate use in forced labor or sexual exploitation
tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Djibouti does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however,

it is making significant efforts to do so based partly on the government's commitments to undertake future action

Egypt

current situation: Egypt is a transit country for women trafficked from Eastern Europe to Israel for the purpose of sexual exploitation; these women generally arrive as tourists and are subsequently trafficked through the Sinai Desert by Bedouin tribes; men and women from sub-Saharan Africa and Asia are believed to be

trafficked through the Sinai Desert to Israel and Europe for labor exploitation; some Egyptian children from rural areas are trafficked

within the country to work as domestic servants or laborers in the agriculture industry

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Egypt is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to show evidence of increasing efforts to address trafficking over the past year, particularly in the area of law enforcement

Equatorial Guinea

current situation: Equatorial Guinea is a transit and destination country for women and children trafficked for forced

labor, involuntary domestic servitude, and commercial sexual exploitation from surrounding countries - primarily Benin, Nigeria, Mali, and Cameroon; victims work in the agricultural and commercial

sectors of Malabo and Bata, where demand is high due to a booming

oil sector; children work as farmhands, street vendors, or household

servants; girls and women are also trafficked for commercial sexual

exploitation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Equatorial Guinea is placed on the

Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to provide adequate evidence of concrete measures to address trafficking over the past year

India

current situation: India is a source, destination, and transit

country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of

forced or bonded labor and commercial sexual exploitation; the large

population of men, women, and children - numbering in the millions -

in debt bondage face involuntary servitude in brick kilns, rice mills, and embroidery factories, while some children endure involuntary servitude as domestic servants; internal trafficking of women and girls for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation

and forced marriage also occurs; the government estimates that 90 percent of India's sex trafficking is internal; India is also a destination for women and girls from Nepal and Bangladesh trafficked

for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation; boys from Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh are trafficked through India to the Gulf states for involuntary servitude as child camel jockeys; Indian men and women migrate willingly to the Persian Gulf region

for work as domestic servants and low-skilled laborers, but some

later find themselves in situations of involuntary servitude including extended working hours, nonpayment of wages, restrictions

on their movement by withholding of their passports or confinement

to the home, and physical or sexual abuse

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - India has been on the Tier 2 Watch List since 2004 for its failure to show evidence of increasing efforts to address trafficking in persons

Indonesia

current situation: Indonesia is a source, transit, and destination country for women, children and men trafficked for the

purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor; Indonesian victims

are trafficked to Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, and Singapore; a significant number of

Indonesian women who go overseas each year to work as domestic servants or "cultural performers" are subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude and commercial sexual exploitation; to a minimal extent, Indonesia is a destination for women from East Asia,

Europe, and South America who are trafficked for sexual exploitation; there is extensive trafficking within Indonesia from rural to urban metropolitan areas particularly for sexual exploitation and involuntary domestic servitude

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Indonesia is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking

Iran

current situation: Iran is a source, transit, and destination country for women and girls trafficked for the purposes of sexual

exploitation and involuntary servitude; according to foreign observers, women and girls are trafficked to Pakistan, Turkey, the Persian Gulf, and Europe for sexual exploitation, while boys from Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Afghanistan are trafficked through Iran

en route to Persian Gulf states where they are ultimately forced to work as camel jockeys, beggars, or laborers; Afghan women and girls

are trafficked to the country for forced marriages and sexual exploitation; women and children are also trafficked internally for the purposes of forced marriage, sexual exploitation, and involuntary servitude

tier rating: Tier 3 - Iran is downgraded to Tier 3 after persistent, credible reports of Iranian authorities punishing victims of trafficking with beatings, imprisonment, and execution

Israel

current situation: Israel is a destination country for low-skilled workers from Eastern Europe and Asia who migrate voluntarily for contract labor in the construction, agriculture, and health care industries, some of whom are subsequently subjected to

conditions of involuntary servitude; many labor recruitment agencies

in source countries and in Israel require workers to pay large up-front fees that often lead to debt bondage and vulnerability to forced labor; Israel is also a destination country for women trafficked from Eastern Europe for the purpose of sexual exploitation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Israel is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to address trafficking, namely the conditions of involuntary servitude allegedly facing thousands of foreign migrant workers

Jamaica

current situation: Jamaica is a source country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and labor; information suggests that women from the Dominican Republic and Eastern Europe are also trafficked to Jamaica

for sexual exploitation; women and children are trafficked internally from rural to urban and tourist areas for sexual exploitation; there may also be trafficking for domestic servitude and forced labor

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Jamaica is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List based on the determination that it is making significant efforts to undertake future action

Kenya

current situation: Kenya is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for forced labor and

sexual exploitation; children are trafficked within the country for domestic servitude, street vending, agricultural labor, and sexual exploitation; men, women, and girls are trafficked to the Middle East, other African nations, Western Europe, and North America for

domestic servitude, enslavement in massage parlors and brothels, and

manual labor; Chinese women trafficked for sexual exploitation reportedly transit Nairobi and Bangladeshis may transit Kenya for forced labor in other countries

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Kenya is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List due to a lack of evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking

Korea, North

current situation: North Korea is a source country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor

and sexual exploitation; North Korea's own system of political repression includes forced labor in a network of prison camps where

an estimated 150,000 to 200,000 persons are incarcerated; the illegal status of North Koreans in China and other countries increases their vulnerability to trafficking schemes and sexual and physical abuse; North Koreans forcibly returned from China may be

subject to hard labor in prison camps operated by the government tier rating: Tier 3 - North Korea does not fully comply with minimum

standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

Kuwait

current situation: Kuwait is a destination country for men and women who migrate legally from South and Southeast Asia for

domestic or low-skilled labor, but are subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude by employers in Kuwait including conditions of

physical and sexual abuse, non-payment of wages, confinement to the

home, and withholding of passports to restrict their freedom of movement; Kuwait is reportedly a transit point for South and East Asian workers recruited for low-skilled work in Iraq; some of these workers are deceived as to the true location and nature of this work, and others are subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude in Iraq; in past years, Kuwait was also a destination country for children exploited as camel jockeys, but this form of trafficking appears to have ceased

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Kuwait is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List because its efforts are based largely on pledges of future actions

Laos

current situation: Laos is a source country for men and women trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation; a significant number are economic migrants who are subjected to commercial sexual exploitation or conditions of forced or bonded labor in Thailand; to a lesser extent, Laos is a transit and destination country for women who are trafficked for sexual exploitation including a small number of victims from China and Vietnam trafficked to work as street vendors and for sexual exploitation in prostitution

tier rating: Tier 3 - Laos does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

Libya

current situation: Libya is a transit and destination country for men, women, and children from sub-Saharan Africa and Asia trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation; many victims willingly migrate to Libya en route to Europe with the help of smugglers, but may be forced into prostitution or work as laborers and beggars to pay off their \$800-\$1,200 smuggling debt; laborers from Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia are reportedly trafficked to Libya for the purpose of labor exploitation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Libya is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its lack of evidence of increasing efforts to address trafficking since 2004

Macau

current situation: Macau is a transit and destination territory for women trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual

exploitation; most females in Macau's sizeable sex industry come from the interior regions of China or Mongolia, though a significant

number also come from Russia, Eastern Europe, Thailand, and

Vietnam;

the majority of women in Macau's prostitution trade appear to have

entered Macau and the sex trade voluntarily, though there is evidence that some are deceived or coerced into sexual servitude, often through the use of debt bondage; organized criminal syndicates

are reportedly involved in bringing women to Macau, and fear of reprisals from these groups may prevent some women from seeking help

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Macau is placed on the Tier 2 Watch

List for failing to show evidence of increasing efforts to address trafficking since 2004

Malaysia

current situation: Malaysia is a destination and, to a lesser extent, a source and transit country for men and women trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor; foreign victims, mostly women and girls from China, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Vietnam, are trafficked to Malaysia for commercial sexual exploitation; economic migrants from countries

in the region who work as domestic servants or laborers in the construction and agricultural sectors face exploitative conditions in Malaysia that meet the definition of involuntary servitude; some Malaysian women, primarily of Chinese ethnicity, are trafficked abroad for sexual exploitation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Malaysia is placed on Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking, particularly its failure to provide protection for victims of trafficking

Mauritania

current situation: Mauritania is a source and destination

country for children trafficked for the purpose of forced labor, begging, and domestic servitude; adults and children are subjected to slavery-related practices rooted in ancestral master-slave relationships in isolated parts of the country where a barter economy exists

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Mauritania is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to show evidence of increased efforts to combat trafficking, particularly in the area of law enforcement

Mexico

current situation: Mexico is a source, transit, and destination country for persons trafficked for sexual exploitation and labor; while the vast majority of victims are Central Americans

trafficked along Mexico's southern border, other source regions include South America, the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, Africa, and Asia; women and children are trafficked from rural regions to urban

centers and tourist areas for sexual exploitation, often through fraudulent offers of employment or through threats of physical violence; the Mexican trafficking problem is often conflated with alien smuggling, and frequently the same criminal networks are involved; pervasive corruption among state and local law enforcement

often impedes investigations

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Mexico remains on the Tier 2 Watch List for the third consecutive year based on future commitments to undertake additional efforts in prosecution, protection, and prevention of trafficking in persons, and the failure of the government to provide critical law enforcement data

Oman

current situation: Oman is a destination country for men and women primarily from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India who migrate

willingly, but may subsequently become victims of trafficking when

subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude as domestic workers

and laborers; there have been occasional reports that expatriate children engaged in camel racing may transit or reside in Omani territory

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Oman is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List because of a lack of evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons in 2005

Peru

current situation: Peru is primarily a source country for women and children trafficked internally for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced domestic labor; most victims are girls and young women moved internally from rural to urban areas, or from city

to city, and lured or coerced into prostitution in nightclubs, bars, and brothels; Peruvians have also been trafficked for sexual exploitation to Spain, Japan, the United States, and Venezuela; the government acknowledges that sex tourism occurs, particularly in the

Amazon region of the country

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Peru is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for failure to show evidence of increasing efforts to eliminate trafficking in 2005

Qatar

current situation: Qatar is a destination country for men and women from South and Southeast Asia who migrate willingly, but are

subsequently trafficked into involuntary servitude as domestic workers and laborers; the problem of trafficking of foreign children

as camel jockeys was thoroughly addressed by government action

in

2005, but independent confirmation of the problem's complete elimination is not yet available

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Qatar has made noticeable progress in rescuing and repatriating child camel jockeys, establishing a shelter for abused domestic workers, and creating hotlines to register complaints; however, Qatar is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to provide sufficient evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking in persons in 2005, particularly with regard to labor exploitation

Russia

current situation: Russia is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for various purposes; it remains a significant source of women trafficked to over 50 countries for commercial sexual exploitation; Russia is also a transit and destination country for men and women

trafficked from Central Asia, Eastern Europe, and North Korea to Central and Western Europe and the Middle East for purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation; internal trafficking remains a problem in Russia with women trafficked from rural areas to urban

centers for commercial sexual exploitation, and men are trafficked internally and from Central Asia for forced labor in the construction and agricultural industries; debt bondage is common among trafficking victims, and child sex tourism remains a concern

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Russia is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for a third consecutive year for its continued failure to show evidence of increasing efforts to combat trafficking, particularly in the area of victim protection and assistance

Saudi Arabia

current situation: Saudi Arabia is a destination

country for workers from South and Southeast Asia who are subjected

to conditions that constitute involuntary servitude including being subjected to physical and sexual abuse, non-payment of wages, confinement, and withholding of passports as a restriction on their movement; domestic workers are particularly vulnerable because some

are confined to the house in which they work, unable to seek help; Saudi Arabia is also a destination country for Nigerian, Yemeni, Pakistani, Afghan, Somali, Malian, and Sudanese children trafficked

for forced begging and involuntary servitude as street vendors; some

Nigerian women were reportedly trafficked into Saudi Arabia for commercial sexual exploitation

tier rating: Tier 3 - Saudi Arabia does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

South Africa

current situation: South Africa is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for

forced labor and sexual exploitation; women and girls are trafficked

internally - and occasionally to European and Asian countries - for sexual exploitation; women from other African countries are trafficked to South Africa and, less frequently, onward to Europe for sexual exploitation; men and boys are trafficked from neighboring countries for forced agricultural labor; Asian and Eastern European women are trafficked to South Africa for debt-bonded sexual exploitation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - South Africa is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to show increasing efforts to address

trafficking in 2005

Sudan

current situation: Sudan is a source country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation; Sudan may also be a transit and destination country for Ethiopian women trafficked for domestic servitude; boys are trafficked to the Middle East, particularly Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, for use as camel jockeys; small numbers of girls are reportedly trafficked within Sudan for domestic servitude, as well as for commercial sexual exploitation in small brothels in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps; the terrorist rebel organization "Lord's Resistance Army" (LRA) continues to abduct and forcibly conscript small numbers of children in Southern Sudan for use as cooks, porters, and combatants in its ongoing war against Uganda; some of these children are then trafficked across borders into Uganda or possibly the Democratic Republic of the Congo; children are utilized by rebel groups and the Sudanese Armed Forces and associated militias in the ongoing conflict in Darfur; during the decades of civil war, thousands of Dinka women and children were enslaved by members of Baggara tribes and subjected to various forms of forced labor without remuneration, as well as physical and sexual abuse; with the cessation of the North-South conflict and the ongoing peace process, there were no known new abductions of Dinka by Baggara tribes during 2005; however, inter-tribal abductions of a different nature continue in Southern Sudan and warrant further investigation

tier rating: Tier 3 - Sudan does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

Syria

current situation: Syria is a destination country for women from South and Southeast Asia and Africa for domestic servitude and

from Eastern Europe and Iraq for sexual exploitation; women are recruited for work in Syria as domestic servants, but some face conditions of exploitation and involuntary servitude including long hours, non-payment of wages, withholding of passports and other restrictions on movement, and physical and sexual abuse; Eastern European women recruited for work in Syria as cabaret dancers are

not permitted to leave their work premises without permission and have their passports withheld; some displaced Iraqi women and children are reportedly forced into sexual exploitation

tier rating: Tier 3 - Syria does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

Taiwan

current situation: Taiwan is primarily a destination for men, women, and children trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation; women from China and Southeast Asian countries are trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor; women and children, primarily from Vietnam, are trafficked through the use of fraudulent marriages, deceptive employment offers, and illegal smuggling for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor; a significant share of foreign workers - primarily from Vietnam, Thailand, and the Philippines - are recruited legally for low-skilled jobs, and are subjected to forced labor or involuntary servitude by labor agencies or employers upon arrival in Taiwan; to

a much lesser extent, there is internal trafficking of children for sexual exploitation and trafficking of a small and declining number

of Taiwanese women to Japan for commercial sexual exploitation
tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Taiwan is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to show evidence of increasing efforts over the past year to address trafficking, despite ample resources to do so, particularly the serious level of forced labor and sexual servitude among legally migrating Southeast Asian contract workers and brides

Togo

current situation: Togo is a source, transit, and destination country for children, women, and men trafficked for forced labor and

sexual exploitation; the majority of victims are children, and trafficking within the country is more prevalent than international trafficking; children are trafficked to work as domestic servants, produce porters, roadside sellers, agricultural laborers, and for sexual exploitation; Togolese women may be trafficked to Europe for

forced labor and sexual exploitation

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Togo is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for failure to show evidence of increased efforts to combat trafficking over the past year, particularly in the areas of prosecution and protection

United Arab Emirates

current situation: the United Arab Emirates is a destination country for men, women, and children trafficked from

South and East Asia, Eastern Europe, Africa, and the Middle East for

involuntary servitude and for sexual exploitation; an estimated

10,000 women from sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe, South and East

Asia, Iraq, Iran, and Morocco may be victims of sex trafficking in the UAE; women also migrate from Africa, and South and Southeast

Asia to work as domestic servants, but may have their passports confiscated, be denied permission to leave the place of employment

in the home, or face sexual or physical abuse by their employers; men from South Asia come to the UAE to work in the construction industry, but may be subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude as they are coerced to pay off recruitment and travel costs, sometimes having their wages denied for months at a time; victims of child camel jockey trafficking may still remain in the UAE, despite a July 2005 law banning the practice; while all identified victims were repatriated at the government's expense to their home countries, questions persist as to the effectiveness of the ban and the true number of victims

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - UAE is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List for its failure to show increased efforts to combat trafficking in 2005, particularly in its efforts to address the large-scale trafficking of foreign girls and women for commercial sexual exploitation

Uzbekistan

current situation: Uzbekistan is a source and, to a lesser extent, a transit country for women trafficked to Asia and the Middle East for the purpose of sexual exploitation; women from

other Central Asian countries and China are trafficked through Uzbekistan; men are trafficked for purposes of forced labor in the construction and agricultural industries to Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan; men and women are also trafficked within

the country

tier rating: Tier 3 - Uzbekistan is placed on Tier 3 because it failed to fulfill commitments by the country to take additional steps during 2005, including the adoption of comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation, criminal code amendments to raise trafficking penalties, support to the country's first trafficking shelter, and approval of a national action plan

Venezuela

current situation: Venezuela is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor; women and children

from Colombia, China, Peru, Ecuador, and the Dominican Republic are

trafficked to and through Venezuela and subjected to commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor; Venezuelans are trafficked internally and to Western Europe, particularly Spain and the Netherlands, and to countries in the Caribbean region for commercial

sexual exploitation; Venezuela is a transit country for illegal migrants from other countries in the region and for Asian nationals,

some are believed to be trafficking victims

tier rating: Tier 3 - Venezuela does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

World

current situation: about 600,000 to 800,000 people, mostly women and children, are trafficked annually across national borders,

not including millions trafficked within their own countries; at least 80% of the victims are female; 75% of all victims are trafficked into commercial sexual exploitation; roughly two-thirds

of the global victims are trafficked intra-regionally within East Asia and the Pacific (260,000 to 280,000 people) and Europe and Eurasia (170,000 to 210,000 people)

Zimbabwe

current situation: Zimbabwe is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation; children may be trafficked internally for forced agricultural labor, domestic servitude, and sexual exploitation; women and girls are lured out of the country to South

Africa, China, Egypt, and Zambia with false job or scholarship promises that result in domestic servitude or commercial sexual exploitation; there are reports of South African employers demanding

sex from undocumented Zimbabwean workers under threat of deportation; women and children from Malawi, Zambia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo transit Zimbabwe en route to South

Africa; small numbers of South African girls are trafficked to Zimbabwe for domestic labor

tier rating: Tier 3 - Zimbabwe does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2001

Rank Country GDP (purchasing power parity) Date of Information

1 World \$ 60,630,000,000,000 2005 est. 2 United States \$ 12,310,000,000,000 2005 est. 3 European Union \$ 12,180,000,000,000 2005 est. 4 China \$ 8,883,000,000,000 2005 est. 5 Japan \$ 4,025,000,000,000 2005 est. 6 India \$ 3,666,000,000,000 2005 est. 7 Germany \$ 2,480,000,000,000 2005 est. 8 United Kingdom \$ 1,818,000,000,000 2005 est. 9 France \$ 1,794,000,000,000 2005 est. 10 Italy \$ 1,667,000,000,000 2005 est. 11 Russia \$ 1,584,000,000,000 2005 est. 12 Brazil \$ 1,536,000,000,000 2005 est. 13 Canada \$ 1,111,000,000,000 2005 est. 14 Korea, South \$ 1,101,000,000,000 2005 est. 15 Mexico \$ 1,064,000,000,000 2005 est. 16 Spain \$ 1,033,000,000,000 2005 est. 17 Indonesia \$ 869,700,000,000 2005 est. 18 Australia \$ 635,500,000,000 2005 est. 19 Taiwan \$ 630,000,000,000 2005 est. 20 Turkey \$ 584,500,000,000 2005 est. 21 Iran \$ 569,900,000,000 2005 est. 22 Thailand \$ 550,200,000,000 2005 est. 23 Argentina \$ 543,400,000,000 2005 est. 24 South Africa \$ 540,800,000,000 2005 est. 25 Poland \$ 505,200,000,000 2005 est. 26 Netherlands \$ 497,900,000,000 2005 est. 27 Philippines \$ 412,500,000,000 2005 est. 28 Pakistan \$ 395,200,000,000 2005 est. 29 Saudi Arabia \$ 346,300,000,000 2005 est. 30 Colombia \$ 341,100,000,000 2005 est. 31 Ukraine \$ 329,100,000,000 2005 est. 32 Belgium \$ 322,300,000,000 2005 est. 33 Bangladesh \$ 305,900,000,000 2005 est. 34 Egypt \$ 304,300,000,000 2005 est. 35 Malaysia \$ 287,000,000,000 2005 est. 36 Sweden \$ 268,300,000,000 2005 est. 37 Austria \$ 265,800,000,000 2005 est. 38 Switzerland \$ 240,900,000,000 2005 est. 39 Greece \$ 238,200,000,000 2005 est. 40 Algeria \$ 235,500,000,000 2005 est. 41 Vietnam \$ 235,200,000,000 2005 est. 42 Hong Kong \$ 234,300,000,000 2005 est. 43 Czech Republic \$ 204,400,000,000 2005 est. 44 Portugal \$ 200,600,000,000 2005 est. 45 Norway \$ 196,400,000,000 2005 est. 46 Chile \$ 189,900,000,000 2005 est. 47 Denmark \$ 189,300,000,000 2005 est. 48 Romania \$ 181,800,000,000 2005 est. 49 Nigeria \$ 175,500,000,000 2005 est. 50 Peru \$ 167,300,000,000 2005 est. 51 Ireland \$ 165,100,000,000 2005 est.

52 Hungary \$ 163,100,000,000 2005 est. 53 Venezuela \$ 162,100,000,000 2005 est. 54 Finland \$ 161,900,000,000 2005 est. 55 Israel \$ 156,900,000,000 2005 est. 56 Morocco \$ 135,100,000,000 2005 est. 57 Singapore \$ 126,500,000,000 2005 est. 58 Kazakhstan \$ 125,300,000,000 2005 est. 59 United Arab Emirates \$ 115,800,000,000 2005 est. 60 New Zealand \$ 102,000,000,000 2005 est. 61 Iraq \$ 94,100,000,000 2005 est. 62 Slovakia \$ 88,780,000,000 2005 est. 63 Sri Lanka \$ 86,070,000,000 2005 est. 64 Sudan \$ 85,890,000,000 2005 est. 65 Tunisia \$ 82,850,000,000 2005 est. 66 Burma \$ 80,110,000,000 2005 est. 67 Puerto Rico \$ 73,270,000,000 2005 est. 68 Belarus \$ 73,090,000,000 2005 est. 69 Bulgaria \$ 71,670,000,000 2005 est. 70 Syria \$ 71,420,000,000 2005 est. 71 Libya \$ 68,000,000,000 2005 est. 72 Dominican Republic \$ 67,440,000,000 2005 est. 73 Ethiopia \$ 64,730,000,000 2005 est. 74 Ecuador \$ 57,230,000,000 2005 est. 75 Guatemala \$ 56,860,000,000 2005 est. 76 Croatia \$ 55,790,000,000 2005 est. 77 Ghana \$ 54,860,000,000 2005 est. 78 Uzbekistan \$ 50,310,000,000 2005 est. 79 Lithuania \$ 49,410,000,000 2005 est. 80 Uganda \$ 47,760,000,000 2005 est. 81 Kuwait \$ 47,360,000,000 2005 est. 82 Costa Rica \$ 45,670,000,000 2005 est. 83 Angola \$ 45,320,000,000 2005 est. 84 Slovenia \$ 43,270,000,000 2005 est. 85 Azerbaijan \$ 42,990,000,000 2005 est. 86 Serbia \$ 41,150,000,000 2005 est. 87 Congo, Democratic Republic of the \$ 40,670,000,000 2005 est. 88 Oman \$ 40,390,000,000 2005 est. 89 Cuba \$ 40,060,000,000 2005 est. 90 Korea, North \$ 40,000,000,000 2005 est. 91 Cameroon \$ 39,750,000,000 2005 est. 92 Nepal \$ 39,140,000,000 2005 est. 93 Turkmenistan \$ 39,140,000,000 2005 est. 94 Kenya \$ 37,890,000,000 2005 est. 95 Cambodia \$ 34,080,000,000 2005 est. 96 Uruguay \$ 33,980,000,000 2005 est. 97 Latvia \$ 31,460,000,000 2005 est. 98 El Salvador \$ 31,300,000,000 2005 est. 99 Luxembourg \$ 30,900,000,000 2005 est. 100 Paraguay \$ 29,110,000,000 2005 est. 101 Cote d'Ivoire \$ 27,580,000,000 2005 est. 102 Tanzania \$ 27,110,000,000 2005 est. 103 Jordan \$

26,850,000,000 2005 est. 104 Mozambique \$ 26,180,000,000 2005 est. 105 Bolivia \$ 25,820,000,000 2005 est. 106 Equatorial Guinea \$ 25,690,000,000 2005 est. 107 Zimbabwe \$ 25,690,000,000 2005 est. 108 Qatar \$ 24,460,000,000 2005 est. 109 Estonia \$ 23,340,000,000 2005 est. 110 Panama \$ 23,330,000,000 2005 est. 111 Bosnia and Herzegovina \$ 23,090,000,000 2005 est. 112 Lebanon \$ 22,780,000,000 2005 est. 113 Afghanistan \$ 21,500,000,000 2004 est. 114 Honduras \$ 20,610,000,000 2005 est. 115 Senegal \$ 20,570,000,000 2005 est. 116 Yemen \$ 19,360,000,000 2005 est. 117 Albania \$ 18,870,000,000 2005 est. 118 Guinea \$ 18,650,000,000 2005 est. 119 Trinidad and Tobago \$ 18,110,000,000 2005 est. 120 Botswana \$ 17,530,000,000 2005 est. 121 Cyprus \$ 16,810,000,000 2005 est. 122 Burkina Faso \$ 16,660,000,000 2005 est. 123 Nicaragua \$ 16,100,000,000 2005 est. 124 Madagascar \$ 16,050,000,000 2005 est. 125 Georgia \$ 16,030,000,000 2005 est. 126 Macedonia \$ 15,940,000,000 2005 est. 127 Bahrain \$ 15,900,000,000 2005 est. 128 Mauritius \$ 15,730,000,000 2005 est. 129 Armenia \$ 14,450,000,000 2005 est. 130 Papua New Guinea \$ 14,370,000,000 2005 est. 131 Namibia \$ 14,160,000,000 2005 est. 132 Chad \$ 13,980,000,000 2005 est. 133 Haiti \$ 13,970,000,000 2005 est. 134 Mali \$ 13,610,000,000 2005 est. 135 Rwanda \$ 12,540,000,000 2005 est. 136 Laos \$ 12,290,000,000 2005 est. 137 Jamaica \$ 12,180,000,000 2005 est. 138 Niger \$ 11,590,000,000 2005 est. 139 Zambia \$ 10,630,000,000 2005 est. 140 Iceland \$ 10,590,000,000 2005 est. 141 Kyrgyzstan \$ 10,080,000,000 2005 est. 142 Macau \$ 10,000,000,000 2004 143 Gabon \$ 9,739,000,000 2005 est. 144 Togo \$ 8,802,000,000 2005 est. 145 Tajikistan \$ 8,617,000,000 2005 est. 146 Benin \$ 8,419,000,000 2005 est. 147 Moldova \$ 8,410,000,000 2005 est. 148 Malta \$ 7,861,000,000 2005 est. 149 Malawi \$ 7,364,000,000 2005 est. 150 Mauritania \$ 6,901,000,000 2005 est. 151 Brunei \$ 6,842,000,000 2003 est. 152 Martinique \$ 6,117,000,000 2003 est. 153 Bahamas, The \$ 6,105,000,000 2005 est. 154 Swaziland \$ 5,680,000,000 2005 est. 155 Burundi \$

5,404,000,000 2005 est. 156 Mongolia \$ 5,272,000,000 2005 est. 157 Fiji \$ 5,255,000,000 2005 est. 158 Lesotho \$ 5,008,000,000 2005 est. 159 Sierra Leone \$ 4,939,000,000 2005 est. 160 Barbados \$ 4,815,000,000 2005 est. 161 Somalia \$ 4,809,000,000 2005 est. 162 Reunion \$ 4,790,000,000 2005 est. 163 Central African Republic \$ 4,677,000,000 2005 est. 164 Congo, Republic of the \$ 4,585,000,000 2005 est. 165 French Polynesia \$ 4,580,000,000 2003 est. 166 Cyprus \$ 4,540,000,000 2005 est. 167 Bermuda \$ 4,500,000,000 2004 est. 168 Eritrea \$ 4,471,000,000 2005 est. 169 Jersey \$ 3,600,000,000 2003 est. 170 Guadeloupe \$ 3,513,000,000 2003 est. 171 Guyana \$ 3,439,000,000 2005 est. 172 New Caledonia \$ 3,158,000,000 2003 est. 173 Gambia, The \$ 3,034,000,000 2005 est. 174 Cape Verde \$ 2,990,000,000 2005 est. 175 Bhutan \$ 2,900,000,000 2003 est. 176 Suriname \$ 2,893,000,000 2005 est. 177 Netherlands Antilles \$ 2,800,000,000 2004 est. 178 Liberia \$ 2,643,000,000 2005 est. 179 Guernsey \$ 2,590,000,000 2003 est. 180 Guam \$ 2,500,000,000 2005 est. 181 Montenegro \$ 2,412,000,000 2005 est. 182 Aruba \$ 2,258,000,000 2005 est. 183 Isle of Man \$ 2,113,000,000 2003 est. 184 Cayman Islands \$ 1,939,000,000 2004 est. 185 Andorra \$ 1,840,000,000 2004 186 West Bank \$ 1,800,000,000 2003 est. 187 Liechtenstein \$ 1,786,000,000 2001 est. 188 Belize \$ 1,778,000,000 2004 est. 189 Virgin Islands \$ 1,577,000,000 2004 est. 190 French Guiana \$ 1,551,000,000 2003 est. 191 Maldives \$ 1,250,000,000 2002 est. 192 Guinea-Bissau \$ 1,171,000,000 2005 est. 193 Greenland \$ 1,100,000,000 2001 est. 194 Faroe Islands \$ 1,000,000,000 2001 est. 195 Samoa \$ 1,000,000,000 2002 est. 196 San Marino \$ 940,000,000 2001 est. 197 Northern Mariana Islands \$ 900,000,000 2000 est. 198 Monaco \$ 870,000,000 2000 est. 199 Saint Lucia \$ 866,000,000 2002 est. 200 British Virgin Islands \$ 853,400,000 2004 est. 201 Solomon Islands \$ 800,000,000 2002 est. 202 Gibraltar \$ 769,000,000 2000 est. 203 Gaza Strip \$ 768,000,000 2003 est. 204 Antigua and Barbuda \$ 750,000,000 2002 est. 205 Seychelles \$ 626,000,000 2002 est. 206 Djibouti \$ 619,000,000

2002 est. 207 American Samoa \$ 510,100,000 2003 est. 208
 Mayotte \$ 466,800,000 2003 est. 209 Comoros \$ 441,000,000 2002
 est. 210 Grenada \$ 440,000,000 2002 est. 211 Dominica \$
 384,000,000 2003 est. 212 East Timor \$ 370,000,000 2004 est. 213
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines \$ 342,000,000 2002 est. 214
 Saint Kitts and Nevis \$ 339,000,000 2002 est. 215 Micronesia,
 Federated States of \$ 277,000,000 2002 est. 216 Vanuatu \$
 276,300,000 2003 est. 217 Turks and Caicos Islands \$ 216,000,000
 2002 est. 218 Sao Tome and Principe \$ 214,000,000 2003 est. 219
 Cook Islands \$ 183,200,000 2005 est. 220 Tonga \$ 178,500,000
 2004 est. 221 Kiribati \$ 142,900,000 2004 est. 222 Palau \$
 124,500,000 2004 est. 223 Marshall Islands \$ 115,000,000 2001
 est. 224 Anguilla \$ 108,900,000 2004 est. 225 Falkland Islands
 (Islas Malvinas) \$ 75,000,000 2002 est. 226 Nauru \$ 60,000,000
 2005 est. 227 Wallis and Futuna \$ 60,000,000 2004 est. 228 Saint
 Pierre and Miquelon \$ 48,300,000 2003 est. 229 Montserrat \$
 29,000,000 2002 est. 230 Saint Helena \$ 18,000,000 1998 est. 231
 Tuvalu \$ 14,940,000 2002 est. 232 Niue \$ 7,600,000 2000 est. 233
 Tokelau \$ 1,500,000 1993 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2003

Rank Country GDP - real growth rate(%) Date of Information

1 Azerbaijan 26.40 2005 est. 2 Angola 19.90 2005 est. 3
 Equatorial Guinea 18.60 2005 est. 4 Afghanistan 14.00 2005 est. 5
 Armenia 13.90 2005 est. 6 Cambodia 13.40 2005 est. 7

Liechtenstein 11.00 1999 est. 8 Cyprus 10.60 2005 est. 9 Estonia 10.50 2005 est. 10 Anguilla 10.20 2004 est. 11 Latvia 10.20 2005 est. 12 China 10.20 2005 est. 13 Faroe Islands 10.00 2001 est. 14 Liberia 9.80 2005 est. 15 Kazakhstan 9.50 2005 est. 16 Dominican Republic 9.30 2005 est. 17 Georgia 9.30 2005 est. 18 Venezuela 9.30 2005 est. 19 Argentina 9.20 2005 est. 20 Belarus 9.20 2005 est. 21 Ethiopia 8.90 2005 est. 22 United Arab Emirates 8.80 2005 est. 23 Qatar 8.80 2005 est. 24 Vietnam 8.50 2005 est. 25 India 8.40 2005 est. 26 Libya 8.40 2005 est. 27 Kuwait 8.30 2005 est. 28 Congo, Republic of the 8.20 2005 est. 29 Cuba 8.00 2005 est. 30 Sudan 8.00 2005 est. 31 Lithuania 7.50 2005 est. 32 Mozambique 7.50 2005 est. 33 Sierra Leone 7.50 2005 est. 34 Turkey 7.40 2005 est. 35 Hong Kong 7.30 2005 est. 36 Laos 7.30 2005 est. 37 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 7.10 2005 est. 38 Moldova 7.10 2005 est. 39 Niger 7.00 2005 est. 40 Uzbekistan 7.00 2005 est. 41 Trinidad and Tobago 7.00 2005 est. 42 Iran 6.90 2005 est. 43 Nigeria 6.90 2005 est. 44 Vanuatu 6.80 2005 est. 45 Tanzania 6.80 2005 est. 46 Uruguay 6.80 2005 est. 47 Tajikistan 6.70 2005 est. 48 Pakistan 6.60 2005 est. 49 Saudi Arabia 6.50 2005 est. 50 Bangladesh 6.40 2005 est. 51 Singapore 6.40 2005 est. 52 Russia 6.40 2005 est. 53 Panama 6.40 2005 est. 54 Peru 6.40 2005 est. 55 Chile 6.30 2005 est. 56 Isle of Man 6.30 57 Mongolia 6.20 2005 est. 58 Niue 6.20 59 West Bank 6.20 2004 est. 60 Czech Republic 6.10 2005 est. 61 Senegal 6.10 2005 est. 62 Mali 6.10 2005 est. 63 Chad 6.00 2005 est. 64 Turkmenistan 6.00 2005 est. 65 Sao Tome and Principe 6.00 2004 est. 66 Slovakia 6.00 2005 est. 67 Sri Lanka 6.00 2005 est. 68 Bahrain 5.90 2005 est. 69 Ghana 5.90 2005 est. 70 Costa Rica 5.90 2005 est. 71 Bhutan 5.90 2005 est. 72 Serbia 5.90 2005 est. 73 Jordan 5.80 2005 est. 74 Kenya 5.80 2005 est. 75 Iceland 5.60 2005 est. 76 Indonesia 5.60 2005 est. 77 Oman 5.60 2005 est. 78 Algeria 5.50 2005 est. 79 Samoa 5.50 2005 est. 80 Palau 5.50 2005 est. 81 Mauritania 5.50 2005 est. 82 Gambia, The 5.50 2005 est. 83 Ireland 5.50 2005 est. 84 Cape Verde 5.50 2005 est. 85 Bulgaria 5.50 2005 est. 86 Botswana 5.50 2005 est. 87

Albania 5.50 2005 est. 88 Burma 5.20 2005 est. 89 Israel 5.20 2005 est. 90 Malaysia 5.20 2005 est. 91 Rwanda 5.20 2005 est. 92 Colombia 5.20 2005 est. 93 Madagascar 5.10 2005 est. 94 Saint Lucia 5.10 2005 est. 95 Bosnia and Herzegovina 5.00 2005 est. 96 Zambia 5.00 2005 est. 97 Suriname 5.00 2005 est. 98 Egypt 4.90 2005 est. 99 South Africa 4.90 2005 est. 100 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 4.90 2005 est. 101 Turks and Caicos Islands 4.90 2000 est. 102 Saint Kitts and Nevis 4.90 2005 est. 103 Philippines 4.80 2005 est. 104 Ecuador 4.70 2005 est. 105 World 4.70 2005 est. 106 Bermuda 4.60 2004 est. 107 Gaza Strip 4.50 2003 est. 108 Thailand 4.50 2005 est. 109 Solomon Islands 4.40 2005 est. 110 Croatia 4.30 2005 est. 111 Honduras 4.20 2005 est. 112 Tunisia 4.20 2005 est. 113 Barbados 4.10 2005 est. 114 Romania 4.10 2005 est. 115 Hungary 4.10 2005 est. 116 Bolivia 4.10 2005 est. 117 Andorra 4.00 2004 est. 118 Norway 4.00 2005 est. 119 Taiwan 4.00 2005 est. 120 Uganda 4.00 2005 est. 121 Slovenia 4.00 2005 est. 122 Nicaragua 4.00 2005 est. 123 Macedonia 4.00 2005 est. 124 Korea, South 4.00 2005 est. 125 Luxembourg 4.00 2005 est. 126 Antigua and Barbuda 3.80 2005 est. 127 Cyprus 3.80 2005 est. 128 Belize 3.80 2005 est. 129 Bahamas, The 3.70 2005 est. 130 Greece 3.70 2005 est. 131 Benin 3.50 2005 est. 132 Marshall Islands 3.50 2005 est. 133 Spain 3.50 2005 est. 134 Burkina Faso 3.50 2005 est. 135 Poland 3.40 2005 est. 136 Denmark 3.20 2005 est. 137 Djibouti 3.20 2005 est. 138 Namibia 3.20 2005 est. 139 United States 3.20 2005 est. 140 Guatemala 3.20 2005 est. 141 Dominica 3.10 2005 est. 142 American Samoa 3.00 143 Papua New Guinea 3.00 2005 est. 144 Mexico 3.00 2005 est. 145 Finland 3.00 2005 est. 146 Guernsey 3.00 2003 est. 147 Comoros 3.00 2005 est. 148 Canada 2.90 2005 est. 149 Gabon 2.90 2005 est. 150 El Salvador 2.80 2005 est. 151 Yemen 2.80 2005 est. 152 Syria 2.80 2005 est. 153 Macau 2.80 3rd Quarter 2005 154 Australia 2.70 2005 est. 155 Nepal 2.70 2005 est. 156 Paraguay 2.70 2005 est. 157 Sweden 2.70 2005 est. 158 Japan 2.60 2005 est. 159 Ukraine 2.60 2005 est. 160 Mauritius 2.50 2005 est. 161 Puerto Rico 2.50 2005 est. 162 Reunion 2.50

2005 est. 163 Aruba 2.40 2005 est. 164 Tonga 2.40 2005 est. 165
Somalia 2.40 2005 est. 166 Cameroon 2.40 2005 est. 167 Brazil
2.30 2005 est. 168 New Zealand 2.30 2005 est. 169 San Marino
2.30 2002 est. 170 Guinea-Bissau 2.30 2005 est. 171 Central
African Republic 2.20 2005 est. 172 Eritrea 2.00 2005 est. 173
Guinea 2.00 2005 est. 174 Virgin Islands 2.00 2002 est. 175 Malawi
1.90 2005 est. 176 Switzerland 1.90 2005 est. 177 United Kingdom
1.90 2005 est. 178 Austria 1.80 2005 est. 179 Greenland 1.80 2001
est. 180 Swaziland 1.80 2005 est. 181 East Timor 1.80 2005 est.
182 Haiti 1.80 2005 est. 183 Jamaica 1.80 2005 est. 184 Brunei
1.70 2004 est. 185 Fiji 1.70 2005 est. 186 European Union 1.70
2005 est. 187 Morocco 1.70 2005 est. 188 Belgium 1.50 2005 est.
189 Netherlands 1.50 2005 est. 190 France 1.20 2005 est. 191
Lesotho 1.20 2005 est. 192 Tuvalu 1.20 2002 est. 193 Burundi 1.10
2005 est. 194 Cote d'Ivoire 1.00 2005 est. 195 Korea, North 1.00
2005 est. 196 Malta 1.00 2005 est. 197 Netherlands Antilles 1.00
2004 est. 198 British Virgin Islands 1.00 2002 est. 199 Togo 1.00
2005 est. 200 Cayman Islands 0.90 2004 est. 201 Germany 0.90
2005 est. 202 Grenada 0.90 2005 est. 203 Monaco 0.90 2000 est.
204 Portugal 0.40 2005 est. 205 Micronesia, Federated States of
0.30 2005 est. 206 Kiribati 0.30 2005 207 Cook Islands 0.10 2005
est. 208 Italy 0.10 2005 est. 209 Lebanon 0.10 2005 est. 210
Kyrgyzstan -0.60 2005 est. 211 Montserrat -1.00 2002 est. 212
Guyana -3.00 2005 est. 213 Seychelles -3.00 2005 est. 214 Iraq
-3.00 2005 est. 215 Maldives -3.60 2005 est. 216 Zimbabwe -7.70
2005 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2004

Rank Country GDP - per capita (PPP) Date of Information

1 Bermuda \$ 69,900 2004 est. 2 Luxembourg \$ 65,900 2005 est.
3 Equatorial Guinea \$ 50,200 2005 est. 4 United Arab Emirates \$
45,200 2005 est. 5 Cayman Islands \$ 43,800 2004 est. 6 Norway \$
42,800 2005 est. 7 United States \$ 41,600 2005 est. 8 Ireland \$
41,100 2005 est. 9 Guernsey \$ 40,000 2003 est. 10 Jersey \$ 40,000
2003 est. 11 British Virgin Islands \$ 38,500 2004 est. 12 Iceland \$
35,700 2005 est. 13 Denmark \$ 34,800 2005 est. 14 San Marino \$
34,600 2001 est. 15 Hong Kong \$ 34,000 2005 est. 16 Canada \$
33,900 2005 est. 17 Austria \$ 32,500 2005 est. 18 Switzerland \$
32,200 2005 est. 19 Australia \$ 31,600 2005 est. 20 Japan \$ 31,600
2005 est. 21 Belgium \$ 31,100 2005 est. 22 Finland \$ 31,000 2005
est. 23 Netherlands \$ 30,300 2005 est. 24 Germany \$ 30,100 2005
est. 25 United Kingdom \$ 30,100 2005 est. 26 Sweden \$ 29,800
2005 est. 27 France \$ 29,600 2005 est. 28 Italy \$ 28,700 2005 est.
29 Singapore \$ 28,600 2005 est. 30 Qatar \$ 28,300 2005 est. 31
European Union \$ 28,100 2005 est. 32 Gibraltar \$ 27,900 2000 est.
33 Isle of Man \$ 27,800 2003 est. 34 Taiwan \$ 27,500 2005 est. 35
Monaco \$ 27,000 2000 est. 36 Spain \$ 25,600 2005 est. 37 New
Zealand \$ 25,300 2005 est. 38 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) \$
25,000 2002 est. 39 Israel \$ 25,000 2005 est. 40 Liechtenstein \$
25,000 1999 est. 41 Andorra \$ 24,000 2004 42 Brunei \$ 23,600
2003 est. 43 Bahrain \$ 23,100 2005 est. 44 Korea, South \$ 22,600
2005 est. 45 Greece \$ 22,300 2005 est. 46 Faroe Islands \$ 22,000
2001 est. 47 Macau \$ 22,000 2004 48 Aruba \$ 21,800 2004 est. 49
Cyprus \$ 21,600 50 Slovenia \$ 21,500 2005 est. 51 Kuwait \$
20,300 2005 est. 52 Bahamas, The \$ 20,200 2005 est. 53 Czech
Republic \$ 20,000 2005 est. 54 Greenland \$ 20,000 2001 est. 55
Malta \$ 19,700 2005 est. 56 Portugal \$ 19,000 2005 est. 57 Puerto
Rico \$ 18,700 2005 est. 58 Estonia \$ 17,500 2005 est. 59 French
Polynesia \$ 17,500 2003 est. 60 Barbados \$ 17,300 2005 est. 61
Trinidad and Tobago \$ 16,800 2005 est. 62 Hungary \$ 16,300 2005

est. 63 Slovakia \$ 16,300 2005 est. 64 Netherlands Antilles \$ 16,000 2004 est. 65 Guam \$ 15,000 2005 est. 66 New Caledonia \$ 15,000 2003 est. 67 Virgin Islands \$ 14,500 2004 est. 68 Martinique \$ 14,400 2003 est. 69 Lithuania \$ 14,100 2005 est. 70 Argentina \$ 13,700 2005 est. 71 Latvia \$ 13,700 2005 est. 72 Oman \$ 13,500 2005 est. 73 Poland \$ 13,100 2005 est. 74 Saudi Arabia \$ 13,100 2005 est. 75 Mauritius \$ 12,800 2005 est. 76 Northern Mariana Islands \$ 12,500 2000 est. 77 Croatia \$ 12,400 2005 est. 78 South Africa \$ 12,200 2005 est. 79 Malaysia \$ 12,000 2005 est. 80 Chile \$ 11,900 2005 est. 81 Libya \$ 11,800 2005 est. 82 Turks and Caicos Islands \$ 11,500 2002 est. 83 Costa Rica \$ 11,400 2005 est. 84 Russia \$ 11,000 2005 est. 85 Antigua and Barbuda \$ 10,900 2005 est. 86 Botswana \$ 10,700 2005 est. 87 Mexico \$ 10,000 2005 est. 88 Uruguay \$ 9,900 2005 est. 89 Bulgaria \$ 9,600 2005 est. 90 World \$ 9,500 2005 est. 91 Cook Islands \$ 9,100 2005 est. 92 Anguilla \$ 8,800 2004 est. 93 Thailand \$ 8,600 2005 est. 94 Iran \$ 8,400 2005 est. 95 Turkey \$ 8,400 2005 est. 96 Brazil \$ 8,300 2005 est. 97 Kazakhstan \$ 8,300 2005 est. 98 French Guiana \$ 8,300 2003 est. 99 Saint Kitts and Nevis \$ 8,200 2005 est. 100 Tunisia \$ 8,200 2005 est. 101 Romania \$ 8,100 2005 est. 102 Colombia \$ 7,900 2005 est. 103 Guadeloupe \$ 7,900 2003 est. 104 Turkmenistan \$ 7,900 2005 est. 105 Macedonia \$ 7,800 2005 est. 106 Seychelles \$ 7,800 2002 est. 107 Palau \$ 7,600 2005 est. 108 Dominican Republic \$ 7,500 2005 est. 109 Panama \$ 7,400 2005 est. 110 Algeria \$ 7,200 2005 est. 111 Cyprus \$ 7,135 112 Belarus \$ 7,100 2005 est. 113 Gabon \$ 7,000 2005 est. 114 Namibia \$ 7,000 2005 est. 115 Ukraine \$ 7,000 2005 est. 116 Saint Pierre and Miquelon \$ 7,000 2001 est. 117 Belize \$ 6,800 2005 est. 118 China \$ 6,800 2005 est. 119 Suriname \$ 6,600 2005 est. 120 Venezuela \$ 6,400 2005 est. 121 Cape Verde \$ 6,200 2005 est. 122 Reunion \$ 6,200 2005 est. 123 Lebanon \$ 6,000 2005 est. 124 Peru \$ 6,000 2005 est. 125 Fiji \$ 5,900 2005 est. 126 American Samoa \$ 5,800 2005 est. 127 Niue \$ 5,800 2003 est. 128 Azerbaijan \$ 5,400 2005 est. 129 Albania \$ 5,300 2005 est. 130 Bosnia and Herzegovina \$

5,200 2005 est. 131 Nauru \$ 5,000 2005 est. 132 Swaziland \$ 5,000 2005 est. 133 Armenia \$ 4,800 2005 est. 134 Saint Lucia \$ 4,800 2005 est. 135 El Salvador \$ 4,700 2005 est. 136 Jordan \$ 4,700 2005 est. 137 Philippines \$ 4,700 2005 est. 138 Guatemala \$ 4,700 2005 est. 139 Paraguay \$ 4,600 2005 est. 140 Guyana \$ 4,500 2005 est. 141 Jamaica \$ 4,500 2005 est. 142 Serbia \$ 4,400 2005 est. 143 Sri Lanka \$ 4,300 2005 est. 144 Ecuador \$ 4,300 2005 est. 145 Morocco \$ 4,100 2005 est. 146 Egypt \$ 3,900 2005 est. 147 Grenada \$ 3,900 2005 est. 148 Syria \$ 3,900 2005 est. 149 Maldives \$ 3,900 2002 est. 150 Angola \$ 3,800 2005 est. 151 Wallis and Futuna \$ 3,800 2004 est. 152 Dominica \$ 3,800 2005 est. 153 Montenegro \$ 3,800 2005 est. 154 Indonesia \$ 3,600 2005 est. 155 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines \$ 3,600 2005 est. 156 Cuba \$ 3,500 2005 est. 157 Georgia \$ 3,400 2005 est. 158 Montserrat \$ 3,400 2002 est. 159 India \$ 3,400 2005 est. 160 Bolivia \$ 2,900 2005 est. 161 Nicaragua \$ 2,900 2005 est. 162 Marshall Islands \$ 2,900 2005 est. 163 Vanuatu \$ 2,900 2003 est. 164 Honduras \$ 2,900 2005 est. 165 Vietnam \$ 2,800 2005 est. 166 Mayotte \$ 2,600 2003 est. 167 Papua New Guinea \$ 2,600 2005 est. 168 Cambodia \$ 2,500 2005 est. 169 Lesotho \$ 2,500 2005 est. 170 Saint Helena \$ 2,500 1998 est. 171 Ghana \$ 2,500 2005 est. 172 Pakistan \$ 2,400 2005 est. 173 Cameroon \$ 2,300 2005 est. 174 Micronesia, Federated States of \$ 2,300 2005 est. 175 Mauritania \$ 2,200 2005 est. 176 Tonga \$ 2,200 2005 est. 177 Bangladesh \$ 2,100 2005 est. 178 Zimbabwe \$ 2,100 2005 est. 179 Samoa \$ 2,100 2005 est. 180 Sudan \$ 2,100 2005 est. 181 Guinea \$ 2,000 2005 est. 182 Kyrgyzstan \$ 2,000 2005 est. 183 Laos \$ 2,000 2005 est. 184 Gambia, The \$ 1,900 2005 est. 185 Kiribati \$ 1,900 2004 est. 186 Moldova \$ 1,900 2005 est. 187 Mongolia \$ 1,900 2005 est. 188 Uzbekistan \$ 1,900 2005 est. 189 Iraq \$ 1,800 2005 est. 190 Senegal \$ 1,800 2005 est. 191 Uganda \$ 1,800 2005 est. 192 Burma \$ 1,700 2005 est. 193 Haiti \$ 1,700 2005 est. 194 Korea, North \$ 1,700 2005 est. 195 Cote d'Ivoire \$ 1,600 2005 est. 196 Togo \$ 1,600 2005 est. 197 Tuvalu \$ 1,600 2002 est. 198

Rwanda \$ 1,500 2005 est. 199 Bhutan \$ 1,400 2003 est. 200 Nepal \$ 1,400 2005 est. 201 Nigeria \$ 1,400 2005 est. 202 Chad \$ 1,400 2005 est. 203 Congo, Republic of the \$ 1,300 2005 est. 204 Mozambique \$ 1,300 2005 est. 205 Mali \$ 1,200 2005 est. 206 Burkina Faso \$ 1,200 2005 est. 207 Sao Tome and Principe \$ 1,200 2003 est. 208 Tajikistan \$ 1,200 2005 est. 209 Benin \$ 1,100 2005 est. 210 Kenya \$ 1,100 2005 est. 211 West Bank \$ 1,100 2003 est. 212 Central African Republic \$ 1,100 2005 est. 213 Djibouti \$ 1,000 2005 est. 214 Eritrea \$ 1,000 2005 est. 215 Tokelau \$ 1,000 1993 est. 216 Niger \$ 1,000 2005 est. 217 Ethiopia \$ 900 2005 est. 218 Zambia \$ 900 2005 est. 219 Yemen \$ 900 2005 est. 220 Liberia \$ 900 2005 est. 221 Madagascar \$ 900 2005 est. 222 Afghanistan \$ 800 2004 est. 223 East Timor \$ 800 2005 est. 224 Sierra Leone \$ 800 2005 est. 225 Guinea-Bissau \$ 800 2005 est. 226 Burundi \$ 700 2005 est. 227 Tanzania \$ 700 2005 est. 228 Congo, Democratic Republic of the \$ 700 2005 est. 229 Solomon Islands \$ 600 2005 est. 230 Comoros \$ 600 2005 est. 231 Somalia \$ 600 2005 est. 232 Malawi \$ 600 2005 est. 233 Gaza Strip \$ 600 2003 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2034

Rank Country Military expenditures - percent of GDP(%) Date of Information

1 Eritrea 17.70 2005 est. 2 Jordan 11.40 2005 est. 3 Oman 11.40 2003 4 Qatar 10.00 5 Saudi Arabia 10.00 2002 6 Angola 8.80 2005 est. 7 Israel 7.70 2005 est. 8 Liberia 7.50 2005 est. 9 Madagascar

7.20 2005 est. 10 Armenia 6.50 FY01 11 Yemen 6.40 2005 est. 12 Macedonia 6.00 13 Syria 5.90 14 Burundi 5.60 2005 est. 15 Maldives 5.50 2005 est. 16 Turkey 5.30 2003 17 Brunei 5.10 2003 est. 18 Morocco 5.00 2003 est. 19 Bahrain 4.90 2005 est. 20 Singapore 4.90 21 Bosnia and Herzegovina 4.50 22 China 4.30 2005 est. 23 Djibouti 4.30 2005 est. 24 Greece 4.30 2003 25 Kuwait 4.20 2005 est. 26 United States 4.06 2005 est. 27 Zimbabwe 4.00 2005 est. 28 Libya 3.90 29 Tajikistan 3.90 FY01 30 Pakistan 3.90 2005 est. 31 Cyprus 3.80 32 Chile 3.50 2005 est. 33 Botswana 3.40 2005 est. 34 Ethiopia 3.40 2005 est. 35 Gabon 3.40 2005 est. 36 Egypt 3.40 2004 37 Turkmenistan 3.40 38 Colombia 3.40 FY01 39 Iran 3.30 2003 est. 40 Algeria 3.20 2005 est. 41 United Arab Emirates 3.10 42 Guinea-Bissau 3.10 2005 est. 43 Lebanon 3.10 2004 44 Cambodia 3.00 45 Comoros 3.00 2005 est. 46 Sudan 3.00 2004 47 Indonesia 3.00 2004 48 Guinea 2.90 2005 est. 49 Rwanda 2.90 2005 est. 50 Australia 2.70 2005 est. 51 Azerbaijan 2.60 52 Korea, South 2.60 2005 est. 53 Sri Lanka 2.60 2005 est. 54 France 2.60 2005 est. 55 Bulgaria 2.60 2003 56 Honduras 2.55 2005 est. 57 India 2.50 2005 est. 58 Vietnam 2.50 59 Romania 2.47 2002 60 Taiwan 2.40 2005 est. 61 United Kingdom 2.40 2003 62 Croatia 2.39 2002 est. 63 Benin 2.30 2005 est. 64 Namibia 2.30 2005 est. 65 Portugal 2.30 2003 66 Fiji 2.20 FY02 67 Uganda 2.20 2005 est. 68 Mongolia 2.20 FY02 69 Burma 2.10 70 Uruguay 2.10 2005 est. 71 Seychelles 2.10 2005 est. 72 Lesotho 2.10 2005 est. 73 Equatorial Guinea 2.10 2005 est. 74 Malaysia 2.03 75 Ecuador 2.00 2005 est. 76 World 2.00 77 Uzbekistan 2.00 78 Finland 2.00 FY98/99 79 Estonia 2.00 2002 est. 80 Lithuania 1.90 FY01 81 Mali 1.90 2005 est. 82 Norway 1.90 2003 83 Slovakia 1.87 2005 84 Czech Republic 1.81 85 Bangladesh 1.80 2005 est. 86 Zambia 1.80 2005 est. 87 Thailand 1.80 2003 88 Italy 1.80 2004 89 Cuba 1.80 2005 est. 90 Hungary 1.75 2002 est. 91 Poland 1.71 2002 92 Afghanistan 1.70 2005 est. 93 Sierra Leone 1.70 2005 est. 94 Slovenia 1.70 FY00 95 Belize 1.70 2005 est. 96 Cote d'Ivoire 1.60 2005 est. 97 Togo 1.60 2005 est. 98 Netherlands 1.60 2004 99

Kenya 1.60 2005 est. 100 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 1.50
2005 est. 101 Tunisia 1.50 102 Sweden 1.50 2005 est. 103 South
Africa 1.50 2005 est. 104 Nepal 1.50 2005 est. 105 Cameroon 1.50
2005 est. 106 Germany 1.50 2003 107 Denmark 1.50 2004 108
Albania 1.49 FY02 109 Bolivia 1.40 2005 est. 110 Senegal 1.40
2005 est. 111 Swaziland 1.40 2005 est. 112 Ukraine 1.40 FY02 113
Papua New Guinea 1.40 FY02 114 Peru 1.40 2003 est. 115 Niger
1.40 2005 est. 116 Belarus 1.40 FY02 117 Kyrgyzstan 1.40 FY01
118 Mauritania 1.40 2005 est. 119 Congo, Republic of the 1.40
2005 est. 120 Argentina 1.30 FY00 121 Burkina Faso 1.30 2005 est.
122 Mozambique 1.30 2005 est. 123 Belgium 1.30 2003 124 Brazil
1.30 2005 est. 125 Latvia 1.20 FY01 126 Spain 1.20 2003 127
Venezuela 1.20 2005 est. 128 Canada 1.10 2003 129 Bhutan 1.00
2005 est. 130 Switzerland 1.00 FY01 131 Panama 1.00 2005 est.
132 New Zealand 1.00 FY02 133 Malta 1.00 2005 est. 134 Japan
1.00 2005 est. 135 Central African Republic 1.00 2005 est. 136
Chad 1.00 2005 est. 137 El Salvador 1.00 2005 est. 138 Austria
0.90 2004 139 Somalia 0.90 2005 est. 140 Philippines 0.90 2005
est. 141 Paraguay 0.90 2003 est. 142 Luxembourg 0.90 2003 143
Kazakhstan 0.90 FY02 144 Haiti 0.90 2003 est. 145 Guyana 0.90
2003 est. 146 Ireland 0.90 FY00/01 147 Ghana 0.80 2005 est. 148
Sao Tome and Principe 0.80 2005 est. 149 Malawi 0.80 2005 est.
150 Mexico 0.80 2005 est. 151 Nigeria 0.80 2005 est. 152 Cape
Verde 0.70 2005 est. 153 Nicaragua 0.70 2005 est. 154 Suriname
0.70 2003 est. 155 Trinidad and Tobago 0.60 2003 est. 156 Georgia
0.59 157 Guatemala 0.50 2005 est. 158 Costa Rica 0.40 2005 est.
159 Jamaica 0.40 2003 est. 160 Gambia, The 0.40 2005 est. 161
Laos 0.40 2005 est. 162 Moldova 0.40 FY02 163 Mauritius 0.20
2005 est. 164 Tanzania 0.20 2005 est. 165 Bermuda 0.11 166
Dominican Republic 0.00 2002 est. 167 Iceland 0.00

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

Rank code: @2038

Rank Country Electricity - production(kWh) Date of Information

1 World 16,540,000,000,000 2003 est. 2 United States 3,892,000,000,000 2003 3 European Union 2,925,000,000,000 2002 est. 4 China 2,190,000,000,000 2004 5 Japan 1,017,000,000,000 2003 6 Russia 931,000,000,000 2004 7 Canada 566,300,000,000 2003 8 Germany 558,100,000,000 2003 9 India 556,800,000,000 2003 10 France 536,900,000,000 2003 11 Brazil 387,500,000,000 2004 12 United Kingdom 369,900,000,000 2003 13 Korea, South 342,100,000,000 2004 14 Italy 270,100,000,000 2003 15 Spain 247,300,000,000 2003 16 Australia 237,000,000,000 2004 17 Taiwan 218,300,000,000 2004 18 South Africa 215,900,000,000 2003 19 Mexico 209,200,000,000 2003 20 Ukraine 181,300,000,000 2004 21 Poland 150,800,000,000 2004 22 Saudi Arabia 145,100,000,000 2003 23 Iran 142,300,000,000 2003 24 Turkey 133,600,000,000 2003 25 Sweden 127,900,000,000 2003 26 Indonesia 120,200,000,000 2004 27 Thailand 114,700,000,000 2003 28 Norway 105,600,000,000 2003 29 Netherlands 95,000,000,000 2004 30 Venezuela 87,440,000,000 2003 31 Argentina 87,160,000,000 2004 32 Czech Republic 84,330,000,000 2004 33 Egypt 84,260,000,000 2003 34 Finland 79,610,000,000 2003 35 Malaysia 79,280,000,000 2003 36 Belgium 78,770,000,000 2003 37 Pakistan 76,920,000,000 2003 38 Austria 63,690,000,000 2004 39 Switzerland 63,400,000,000 2003 40 Kazakhstan 60,330,000,000 2003 41 Romania 57,000,000,000 2004 42 Greece 54,560,000,000 2003 43 Paraguay 51,290,000,000 2003 44 Colombia 50,430,000,000 2003 45 Philippines 47,820,000,000 2003 46 Uzbekistan 46,520,000,000 2003 47 Vietnam 46,200,000,000 2004 48 Chile 45,300,000,000 2003 49

United Arab Emirates 45,120,000,000 2004 50 Bulgaria
 45,000,000,000 2004 51 Portugal 44,320,000,000 2003 52 Israel
 44,240,000,000 2003 53 Denmark 43,320,000,000 2003 54 New
 Zealand 39,820,000,000 2003 55 Kuwait 38,190,000,000 2003 56
 Hong Kong 37,300,000,000 2004 57 Singapore 36,800,000,000
 2004 58 Serbia 33,870,000,000 2004 59 Hungary 32,210,000,000
 2003 60 Iraq 31,700,000,000 2005 61 Slovakia 30,570,000,000
 2004 62 Belarus 30,000,000,000 2004 63 Syria 29,530,000,000
 2003 est. 64 Algeria 26,990,000,000 2003 est. 65 Ireland
 23,410,000,000 2003 66 Puerto Rico 23,030,000,000 2003 67 Peru
 22,680,000,000 2003 est. 68 Azerbaijan 20,000,000,000 2003 69
 Lithuania 19,000,000,000 2004 70 Korea, North 18,750,000,000
 2003 71 Bangladesh 17,420,000,000 2003 72 Morocco
 17,350,000,000 2003 73 Tajikistan 16,500,000,000 2004 74 Cuba
 15,650,000,000 2004 75 Nigeria 15,590,000,000 2003 76
 Mozambique 15,140,000,000 2003 77 Libya 14,400,000,000 2003
 78 Slovenia 14,020,000,000 2003 79 Kyrgyzstan 13,770,000,000
 2003 80 Dominican Republic 12,600,000,000 2003 81 Tunisia
 11,560,000,000 2003 82 Turkmenistan 11,410,000,000 2004 est.
 83 Ecuador 11,270,000,000 2003 84 Croatia 11,150,000,000 2003
 85 Lebanon 10,670,000,000 2003 86 Bosnia and Herzegovina
 10,510,000,000 2003 87 Estonia 10,304,000,000 2004 88 Oman
 10,300,000,000 2003 89 Qatar 9,735,000,000 2003 90 Zimbabwe
 8,877,000,000 2003 91 Georgia 8,634,000,000 2003 92 Iceland
 8,619,000,000 2004 93 Uruguay 8,611,000,000 2003 94 Zambia
 8,347,000,000 2003 95 Costa Rica 7,726,000,000 2003 96 Jordan
 7,517,000,000 2003 97 Burma 7,393,000,000 2003 98 Bahrain
 7,345,000,000 2003 99 Sri Lanka 7,308,000,000 2003 100
 Guatemala 6,898,000,000 2003 101 Armenia 6,317,000,000 2005
 102 Macedonia 6,271,000,000 2005 103 Trinidad and Tobago
 6,076,000,000 2003 104 Congo, Democratic Republic of the
 6,036,000,000 2003 105 Albania 5,680,000,000 2004 106 Panama
 5,398,000,000 2003 107 Ghana 5,356,000,000 2003 108 Cote
 d'Ivoire 5,127,000,000 2003 109 Kenya 4,342,000,000 2003 110

Honduras 4,338,000,000 2003 111 Bolivia 4,250,000,000 2003 112
El Salvador 4,158,000,000 2004 113 Latvia 3,970,000,000 2003
114 Yemen 3,848,000,000 2003 est. 115 Cyprus 3,801,000,000
2003 116 Laos 3,767,000,000 2003 117 Jamaica 3,717,000,000
2004 118 Mongolia 3,240,000,000 2005 est. 119 Luxembourg
3,203,000,000 2005 est. 120 Sudan 3,165,000,000 2003 121
Tanzania 3,152,000,000 2003 122 Cameroon 2,988,000,000 2003
123 Moldova 2,942,000,000 2003 124 Brunei 2,906,000,000 2004
125 Nicaragua 2,887,000,000 2004 126 Montenegro 2,864,000,000
2005 est. 127 Nepal 2,565,000,000 2005 128 Angola 2,240,000,000
2004 129 Malta 2,082,000,000 2003 130 Ethiopia 2,058,000,000
2003 131 Suriname 2,014,000,000 2003 132 Mauritius
1,941,000,000 2003 133 Macau 1,893,000,000 2004 134 Bhutan
1,882,000,000 2003 135 Bahamas, The 1,810,000,000 2003 136
Uganda 1,729,000,000 2003 137 Papua New Guinea 1,592,000,000
2003 138 New Caledonia 1,581,000,000 2003 139 Gabon
1,487,000,000 2003 140 Namibia 1,464,000,000 2003 141 Senegal
1,332,000,000 2003 142 Malawi 1,296,000,000 2003 143
Martinique 1,205,000,000 2003 144 Reunion 1,190,000,000 2003
145 Guadeloupe 1,165,000,000 2003 146 Virgin Islands
1,040,000,000 2003 147 Netherlands Antilles 1,017,000,000 2003
148 Afghanistan 905,000,000 2003 149 Botswana 891,000,000
2004 150 Guam 840,100,000 2003 151 Madagascar 825,400,000
2003 152 Mali 820,000,000 2003 153 Barbados 819,000,000 2003
154 Guyana 779,000,000 2003 155 Fiji 775,700,000 2003 156
Guinea 775,000,000 2003 157 Aruba 770,000,000 2003 158
Bermuda 682,500,000 2005 159 Haiti 546,000,000 2003 160
Liberia 509,400,000 2003 161 French Polynesia 493,700,000 2003
162 French Guiana 465,200,000 2003 163 Cayman Islands
441,900,000 2003 164 Swaziland 392,000,000 2003 165 Burkina
Faso 375,600,000 2003 166 Lesotho 350,000,000 2003 167 Congo,
Republic of the 343,000,000 2003 168 Saint Lucia 281,000,000
2003 169 Eritrea 270,900,000 2003 170 Sierra Leone 260,600,000
2003 171 Faroe Islands 260,200,000 2003 172 Greenland

242,200,000 2003 173 Seychelles 241,300,000 2003 174 Djibouti
240,000,000 2003 175 Somalia 235,600,000 2003 176 Niger
230,000,000 2003 177 Micronesia, Federated States of 192,000,000
2002 178 Mauritania 185,600,000 2003 179 Togo 165,900,000
2003 180 Grenada 159,800,000 2003 181 Burundi 141,300,000
2003 182 Gambia, The 140,000,000 2003 183 Maldives
135,000,000 2003 184 American Samoa 130,000,000 2003 185
Cambodia 123,700,000 2003 186 Belize 120,000,000 2003 187
Chad 120,000,000 2003 188 Samoa 116,000,000 2003 189 Saint
Kitts and Nevis 111,700,000 2003 190 Gibraltar 106,100,000 2003
191 Central African Republic 106,000,000 2003 192 Antigua and
Barbuda 100,000,000 2003 193 Rwanda 98,000,000 2003 194
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 95,000,000 2003 195 Western
Sahara 85,000,000 2003 196 Dominica 69,980,000 2003 197 Benin
69,000,000 2003 198 Guinea-Bissau 56,000,000 2003 199 Solomon
Islands 55,000,000 2003 200 Cape Verde 44,150,000 2003 201
Saint Pierre and Miquelon 44,150,000 2003 202 Vanuatu
41,000,000 2003 203 British Virgin Islands 34,550,000 2003 204
Tonga 34,000,000 2003 205 Equatorial Guinea 29,430,000 2003
206 Cook Islands 28,000,000 2003 207 Nauru 23,000,000 2003
208 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 22,230,000 2003 209
Comoros 18,000,000 2003 210 Sao Tome and Principe 15,000,000
2003 211 Kiribati 12,000,000 2003 212 Saint Helena 5,000,000
2003 213 Turks and Caicos Islands 5,000,000 2003 214 Niue
3,000,000 2003 215 Montserrat 2,000,000 2003

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2042

Rank	Country	Electricity - consumption(kWh)	Date of Information
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1	World	15,450,000,000,000	2003	est.	2	United States
3,656,000,000,000	2003	3	European Union	2,711,000,000,000		
2002	est.	4	China	2,170,000,000,000	2004	5 Japan
946,300,000,000	2003	6	Russia	811,500,000,000	2004	7 Canada
520,900,000,000	2003	8	India	519,000,000,000	2003	9 Germany
510,400,000,000	2003	10	France	433,300,000,000	2003	11 Brazil
359,600,000,000	2004	12	United Kingdom	346,100,000,000	2003	
13	Korea, South	321,100,000,000	2004	14	Italy	302,200,000,000
2003	15	Spain	231,200,000,000	2003	16	Australia
221,000,000,000	2004	17	Taiwan	206,100,000,000	2004	18 South Africa
197,400,000,000	2003	19	Mexico	193,900,000,000	2003	20
Ukraine	176,000,000,000	2004	21	Turkey	140,300,000,000	2005
22	Saudi Arabia	134,900,000,000	2003	23	Iran	132,100,000,000
2003	24	Sweden	131,800,000,000	2003	25	Poland
121,300,000,000	2004	26	Thailand	107,300,000,000	2003	27
Norway	106,100,000,000	2003	28	Indonesia	105,400,000,000	2004
29	Netherlands	101,600,000,000	2003	30	Argentina	
82,970,000,000	2004	31	Venezuela	81,320,000,000	2003	32
Belgium	79,660,000,000	2003	33	Finland	78,940,000,000	2003
34	Egypt	78,160,000,000	2003	35	Malaysia	73,630,000,000
2003	36	Pakistan	71,540,000,000	2003	37	Austria
64,780,000,000	2004	38				

Czech Republic 57,120,000,000 2004 39 Switzerland
 55,860,000,000 2003 40 Greece 53,500,000,000 2005 est. 41
 Kazakhstan 52,550,000,000 2003 42 Vietnam 52,000,000,000 2004
 43 Colombia 48,830,000,000 2003 44 Uzbekistan 48,450,000,000
 2003 45 Philippines 44,480,000,000 2003 46 Chile 44,130,000,000
 2003 47 Portugal 44,010,000,000 2003 48 Israel 39,670,000,000
 2003 49 Hong Kong 39,220,000,000 2004 50 United Arab Emirates
 38,320,000,000 2002 51 Romania 37,500,000,000 2003 52 New
 Zealand 37,030,000,000 2003 53 Hungary 36,960,000,000 2003 54
 Kuwait 35,520,000,000 2003 55 Belarus 34,300,000,000 2004 56
 Iraq 33,300,000,000 2005 57 Singapore 33,200,000,000 2004 58
 Denmark 31,680,000,000 2003 59 Syria 28,260,000,000 2003 est.
 60 Bulgaria 25,100,000,000 2004 61 Algeria 24,900,000,000 2003
 est. 62 Slovakia 24,800,000,000 2004 63 Ireland 22,970,000,000
 2003 64 Puerto Rico 21,420,000,000 2003 65 Peru 21,090,000,000
 2003 66 Azerbaijan 20,250,000,000 2003 67 Morocco
 17,580,000,000 2003 68 Korea, North 17,430,000,000 2003 69
 Bangladesh 16,200,000,000 2003 70 Croatia 15,810,000,000 2003
 71 Tajikistan 15,050,000,000 2003 72 Nigeria 14,460,000,000
 2003 73 Libya 13,390,000,000 2003 74 Cuba 13,270,000,000 2004
 75 Slovenia 12,520,000,000 2003 76 Lithuania 12,079,000,000
 2004 77 Dominican Republic 11,710,000,000 2003 78 Zimbabwe
 11,220,000,000 2003 79 Tunisia 10,760,000,000 2003 80 Lebanon
 10,670,000,000 2003 81 Ecuador 10,550,000,000 2003 82
 Mozambique 10,460,000,000 2003 83 Georgia 9,800,000,000 2005
 84 Oman 9,582,000,000 2003 85 Qatar 9,053,000,000 2003 86
 Bosnia and Herzegovina 8,849,000,000 2003 87 Turkmenistan
 8,847,000,000 2002 88 Kyrgyzstan 8,783,000,000 2003 89 Iceland
 8,619,000,000 2004 90 Jordan 7,959,000,000 2003 91 Macedonia
 7,933,000,000 2005 92 Uruguay 7,762,000,000 2003 93 Costa Rica
 7,120,000,000 2003 94 Burma 6,875,000,000 2003 95 Bahrain
 6,830,000,000 2003 96 Sri Lanka 6,796,000,000 2003 97 Albania
 6,760,000,000 2004 98 Estonia 6,260,000,000 2004 99
 Luxembourg 6,140,000,000 2005 est. 100 Guatemala

6,025,000,000 2003 101 Latvia 5,839,000,000 2003 102 Trinidad
 and Tobago 5,651,000,000 2003 103 Zambia 5,345,000,000 2003
 104 Ghana 5,081,000,000 2003 105 Panama 4,870,000,000 2003
 106 El Salvador 4,450,000,000 2004 107 Armenia 4,374,000,000
 2005 108 Honduras 4,369,000,000 2003 109 Congo, Democratic
 Republic of the 4,324,000,000 2003 110 Kenya 4,238,000,000
 2003 111 Bolivia 3,963,000,000 2003 112 Cyprus 3,535,000,000
 2003 113 Paraguay 3,528,000,000 2003 114 Cote d'Ivoire
 3,418,000,000 2003 115 Mongolia 3,370,000,000 2005 est. 116
 Laos 3,298,000,000 2003 117 Moldova 3,036,000,000 2003 118
 Jamaica 2,974,000,000 2004 119 Tanzania 2,959,000,000 2003
 120 Sudan 2,943,000,000 2003 121 Yemen 2,827,000,000 2003
 est. 122 Cameroon 2,779,000,000 2003 123 Brunei 2,726,000,000
 2004 124 Botswana 2,641,000,000 2004 125 Namibia
 2,372,000,000 2003 126 Malta 1,936,000,000 2003 127 Ethiopia
 1,914,000,000 2003 128 Angola 1,900,000,000 2004 129 Macau
 1,899,000,000 2004 130 Suriname 1,873,000,000 2003 131 Nepal
 1,850,000,000 2005 132 Nicaragua 1,848,000,000 2004 133
 Mauritius 1,805,000,000 2003 134 Bahamas, The 1,683,000,000
 2003 135 Papua New Guinea 1,481,000,000 2003 136 New
 Caledonia 1,470,000,000 2003 137 Uganda 1,448,000,000 2003
 138 Gabon 1,383,000,000 2003 139 Senegal 1,239,000,000 2003
 140 Malawi 1,206,000,000 2003 141 Swaziland 1,161,000,000
 2003 142 Martinique 1,120,000,000 2003 143 Reunion
 1,107,000,000 2003 144 Guadeloupe 1,084,000,000 2003 145
 Afghanistan 1,042,000,000 2003 146 Virgin Islands 967,300,000
 2003 147 Netherlands Antilles 945,800,000 2003 148 Guam
 781,300,000 2003 149 Madagascar 767,700,000 2003 150 Mali
 762,600,000 2003 151 Barbados 761,700,000 2003 152 Guyana
 724,500,000 2003 153 Fiji 721,400,000 2003 154 Guinea
 720,800,000 2003 155 Aruba 716,100,000 2003 156 Togo
 654,300,000 2003 157 Jersey 630,100,000 2004 est. 158 Congo,
 Republic of the 619,000,000 2003 159 Bermuda 616,700,000 2005
 160 Benin 538,200,000 2003 161 Haiti 507,800,000 2003 162

Liberia 473,800,000 2003 163 French Polynesia 459,200,000 2003
 164 French Guiana 432,600,000 2003 165 Cayman Islands
 411,000,000 2003 166 Lesotho 363,500,000 2003 167 Burkina
 Faso 349,300,000 2003 168 Niger 263,900,000 2003 169 Saint
 Lucia 261,400,000 2003 170 Eritrea 251,900,000 2003 171 Bhutan
 250,300,000 2003 172 Sierra Leone 242,400,000 2003 173 Faroe
 Islands 242,000,000 2003 174 Greenland 225,300,000 2003 175
 Seychelles 224,400,000 2003 176 Djibouti 223,200,000 2003 177
 Somalia 219,100,000 2003 178 Micronesia, Federated States of
 178,600,000 2002 179 Mauritania 172,600,000 2003 180 Grenada
 148,600,000 2003 181 Burundi 141,400,000 2003 182 Gambia,
 The 130,200,000 2003 183 Maldives 125,600,000 2003 184
 Rwanda 121,100,000 2003 185 American Samoa 120,900,000 2003
 186 Cambodia 115,000,000 2003 187 Belize 111,600,000 2003 188
 Chad 111,600,000 2003 189 Samoa 107,900,000 2003 190 Saint
 Kitts and Nevis 103,900,000 2003 191 Gibraltar 98,690,000 2003
 192 Central African Republic 98,580,000 2003 193 Antigua and
 Barbuda 93,000,000 2003 194 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
 88,350,000 2003 195 Mayotte 87,790,000 196 Western Sahara
 83,700,000 2003 197 Dominica 65,090,000 2003 198 Guinea-
 Bissau 52,080,000 2003 199 Solomon Islands 51,150,000 2003 200
 Anguilla 42,600,000 201 Cape Verde 41,060,000 2003 202 Saint
 Pierre and Miquelon 41,060,000 2003 203 Vanuatu 38,130,000
 2003 204 Cook Islands 34,460,000 2005 est. 205 British Virgin
 Islands 32,130,000 2003 206 Tonga 31,620,000 2003 207
 Equatorial Guinea 27,370,000 2003 208 Nauru 21,390,000 2003
 209 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 20,680,000 2003 210
 Comoros 16,740,000 2003 211 Sao Tome and Principe 13,950,000
 2003 212 Kiribati 11,160,000 2003 213 Saint Helena 4,650,000
 2003 214 Turks and Caicos Islands 4,650,000 2003 215 Niue
 2,790,000 2003 216 Montserrat 1,860,000 2003

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

Rank code: @2053

Rank Country Airports Date of Information

1 World 49,024 2006 2 United States 14,858 2006 3 Brazil 4,276
2006 4 Mexico 1,839 2006 5 Russia 1,623 2006 6 Argentina 1,381
2006 7 Canada 1,337 2006 8 Bolivia 1,084 2006 9 Colombia 984
2006 10 Paraguay 881 2006 11 South Africa 731 2006 12 Indonesia
662 2006 13 Papua New Guinea 582 2006 14 Germany 554 2006
15 Ukraine 499 2006 16 China 486 2006 17 France 477 2006 18
United Kingdom 471 2006 19 Australia 455 2006 20 Guatemala
450 2006 21 Zimbabwe 403 2006 22 Venezuela 375 2006 23 Chile
363 2006 24 Ecuador 359 2006 25 India 341 2006 26 Iran 321
2006 27 Peru 268 2006 28 Philippines 256 2006 29 Sweden 255
2006 30 Angola 244 2006 31 Congo, Democratic Republic of the
234 2006 32 Kenya 225 2006 33 Bulgaria 217 2006 34 Saudi
Arabia 208 2006 35 Nicaragua 176 2006 36 Japan 175 2006 37
Cuba 170 2006 38 Mozambique 158 2006 39 Costa Rica 157 2006
40 Spain 157 2006 41 Kazakhstan 150 2006 42 Finland 148 2006
43 Algeria 142 2006 44 Libya 141 2006 45 Pakistan 139 2006 46
Oman 137 2006 47 Namibia 137 2006 48 Italy 133 2006 49
Tanzania 124 2006 50 Poland 122 2006 51 Czech Republic 121
2006 52 New Zealand 118 2006 53 Malaysia 117 2006 54 Panama
117 2006 55 Turkey 117 2006 56 Honduras 116 2006 57
Madagascar 116 2006 58 Zambia 111 2006 59 Iraq 110 2006 60
Thailand 108 2006 61 Korea, South 107 2006 62 Norway 99 2006
63 Iceland 98 2006 64 Denmark 92 2006 65 Syria 92 2006 66
Lithuania 91 2006 67 Guyana 90 2006 68 Egypt 88 2006 69 Sudan
88 2006 70 Belarus 86 2006 71 Botswana 85 2006 72 Burma 85
2006 73 Ethiopia 84 2006 74 Greece 82 2006 75 Korea, North 77
2006 76 El Salvador 75 2006 77 Nigeria 69 2006 78 Croatia 68

2006 79 Portugal 66 2006 80 Somalia 65 2006 81 Switzerland 65
2006 82 Bahamas, The 64 2006 83 Uruguay 64 2006 84 Romania
61 2006 85 Uzbekistan 61 2006 86 Morocco 60 2006 87 Gabon 56
2006 88 Austria 55 2006 89 Israel 53 2006 90 Liberia 53 2006 91
Chad 52 2006 92 French Polynesia 51 2006 93 Central African
Republic 50 2006 94 Nepal 48 2006 95 Cameroon 47 2006 96
Suriname 47 2006 97 Afghanistan 46 2006 98 Latvia 46 2006 99
Yemen 46 2006 100 Hungary 46 2006 101 Laos 44 2006 102
Mongolia 44 2006 103 Belgium 43 2006 104 Belize 43 2006 105
Malawi 42 2006 106 Taiwan 42 2006 107 Tajikistan 40 2006 108
Serbia 39 2006 109 United Arab Emirates 37 2006 110 Kyrgyzstan
37 2006 111 Azerbaijan 36 2006 112 Ireland 36 2006 113 Slovakia
36 2006 114 Solomon Islands 35 2006 115 Cote d'Ivoire 35 2006
116 Jamaica 35 2006 117 Burkina Faso 34 2006 118 Dominican
Republic 33 2006 119 Congo, Republic of the 32 2006 120 Vietnam
32 2006 121 Vanuatu 31 2006 122 Uganda 31 2006 123 Puerto
Rico 30 2006 124 Tunisia 30 2006 125 Mali 29 2006 126
Turkmenistan 29 2006 127 Bosnia and Herzegovina 28 2006 128
Fiji 28 2006 129 Lesotho 28 2006 130 Guinea-Bissau 28 2006 131
Niger 28 2006 132 Netherlands 27 2006 133 Mauritania 25 2006
134 New Caledonia 25 2006 135 Estonia 24 2006 136 Georgia 23
2006 137 Antarctica 20 2006 138 Senegal 20 2006 139 Cambodia
20 2006 140 Kiribati 19 2006 141 Swaziland 18 2006 142 Eritrea
17 2006 143 Macedonia 17 2006 144 Jordan 17 2006 145
Bangladesh 16 2006 146 Sri Lanka 16 2006 147 Cyprus 16 2006
148 Guinea 16 2006 149 Marshall Islands 15 2006 150 Seychelles
15 2006 151 Greenland 14 2006 152 Slovenia 14 2006 153
Armenia 13 2006 154 Djibouti 13 2006 155 Ghana 12 2006 156
Haiti 12 2006 157 Moldova 12 2006 158 Albania 11 2006 159
Western Sahara 11 2006 160 French Guiana 11 2006 161 Sierra
Leone 10 2006 162 Cook Islands 9 2006 163 Rwanda 9 2006 164
Guadeloupe 9 2006 165 Singapore 9 2006 166 Togo 9 2006 167
Burundi 8 2006 168 East Timor 8 2006 169 Turks and Caicos
Islands 8 2006 170 Cape Verde 7 2006 171 Lebanon 7 2006 172

Kuwait 7 2006 173 Micronesia, Federated States of 6 2006 174
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 6 2006 175 Tonga 6 2006 176
Trinidad and Tobago 6 2006 177 Mauritius 6 2006 178 Benin 5
2006 179 Northern Mariana Islands 5 2006 180 Falkland Islands
(Islas Malvinas) 5 2006 181 Maldives 5 2006 182 Qatar 5 2006 183
Netherlands Antilles 5 2006 184 Montenegro 5 2006 185 Guam 5
2006 186 Comoros 4 2006 187 Equatorial Guinea 4 2006 188
Samoa 4 2006 189 Svalbard 4 2006 190 Antigua and Barbuda 3
2006 191 West Bank 3 2006 192 British Virgin Islands 3 2006 193
Palau 3 2006 194 Spratly Islands 3 2006 195 Midway Islands 3
2006 196 Hong Kong 3 2006 197 Grenada 3 2006 198 Bahrain 3
2006 199 Anguilla 3 2006 200 American Samoa 3 2006 201
Cayman Islands 3 2006 202 Bhutan 2 2006 203 Montserrat 2 2006
204 Wallis and Futuna 2 2006 205 Virgin Islands 2 2006 206 Sao
Tome and Principe 2 2006 207 Saint Lucia 2 2006 208 Saint Kitts
and Nevis 2 2006 209 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 2 2006 210
Reunion 2 2006 211 Martinique 2 2006 212 Brunei 2 2006 213
Dominica 2 2006 214 Gaza Strip 2 2006 215 Luxembourg 2 2006
216 Guernsey 2 2006 217 Aruba 1 2006 218 Barbados 1 2006 219
Wake Island 1 2006 220 Tuvalu 1 2006 221 Tromelin Island 1 2006
222 Saint Helena 1 2006 223 Paracel Islands 1 2006 224 Mayotte 1
2006 225 Macau 1 2006 226 Palmyra Atoll 1 2006 227 Christmas
Island 1 2006 228 Juan de Nova Island 1 2006 229 Johnston Atoll
1 2006 230 Jan Mayen 1 2006 231 Jersey 1 2006 232 British
Indian Ocean Territory 1 2006 233 Isle of Man 1 2006 234 Nauru 1
2006 235 Norfolk Island 1 2006 236 Niue 1 2006 237 Malta 1 2006
238 Glorioso Islands 1 2006 239 Gibraltar 1 2006 240 Gambia, The
1 2006 241 Faroe Islands 1 2006 242 Europa Island 1 2006 243
Cocos (Keeling) Islands 1 2006 244 Bermuda 1 2006

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2054

Rank Country Birth rate(births/1,000 population) Date of Information

1 Niger 50.73 2006 est. 2 Mali 49.82 2006 est. 3 Uganda 47.35 2006 est. 4 Afghanistan 46.60 2006 est. 5 Sierra Leone 45.76 2006 est. 6 Chad 45.73 2006 est. 7 Burkina Faso 45.62 2006 est. 8 Somalia 45.13 2006 est. 9 Angola 45.11 2006 est. 10 Liberia 44.77 2006 est. 11 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 43.69 2006 est. 12 Malawi 43.13 2006 est. 13 Yemen 42.89 2006 est. 14 Congo, Republic of the 42.57 2006 est. 15 Burundi 42.22 2006 est. 16 Guinea 41.76 2006 est. 17 Madagascar 41.41 2006 est. 18 Zambia 41.00 2006 est. 19 Mauritania 40.99 2006 est. 20 Mayotte 40.95 2006 est. 21 Nigeria 40.43 2006 est. 22 Rwanda 40.37 2006 est. 23 Sao Tome and Principe 40.25 2006 est. 24 Kenya 39.72 2006 est. 25 Djibouti 39.53 2006 est. 26 Gaza Strip 39.45 2006 est. 27 Gambia, The 39.37 2006 est. 28 Benin 38.85 2006 est. 29 Ethiopia 37.98 2006 est. 30 Tanzania 37.71 2006 est. 31 Guinea-Bissau 37.22 2006 est. 32 Togo 37.01 2006 est. 33 Comoros 36.93 2006 est. 34 Haiti 36.44 2006 est. 35 Oman 36.24 2006 est. 36 Gabon 36.16 2006 est. 37 Equatorial Guinea 35.59 2006 est. 38 Laos 35.49 2006 est. 39 Mozambique 35.18 2006 est. 40 Cote d'Ivoire 35.11 2006 est. 41 Maldives 34.81 2006 est. 42 Sudan 34.53 2006 est. 43 Eritrea 34.33 2006 est. 44 Central African Republic 33.91 2006 est. 45 Cameroon 33.89 2006 est. 46 Bhutan 33.65 2006 est. 47 Marshall Islands 33.05 2006 est. 48 Senegal 32.78 2006 est. 49 Tajikistan 32.65 2006 est. 50 Iraq 31.98 2006 est. 51 West Bank 31.67 2006 est. 52 Nepal 30.98 2006 est. 53 Kiribati 30.65 2006 est. 54 Ghana 30.52 2006 est. 55 Solomon Islands 30.01 2006 est. 56 Guatemala 29.88 2006 est. 57 Bangladesh 29.80 2006 est. 58 Pakistan 29.74 2006 est. 59 Papua New Guinea 29.36 2006 est. 60 Saudi Arabia 29.34 2006 est. 61 Paraguay 29.10 2006 est. 62 Belize 28.84 2006 est. 63 Honduras 28.24 2006 est. 64 Zimbabwe 28.01 2006 est. 65 Syria 27.76 2006 est. 66 Turkmenistan 27.61 2006 est.

67 Swaziland 27.41 2006 est. 68 East Timor 26.99 2006 est. 69 Cambodia 26.90 2006 est. 70 El Salvador 26.61 2006 est. 71 Libya 26.49 2006 est. 72 Uzbekistan 26.36 2006 est. 73 Tonga 25.37 2006 est. 74 Philippines 24.89 2006 est. 75 Cape Verde 24.87 2006 est. 76 Nauru 24.76 2006 est. 77 Lesotho 24.75 2006 est. 78 Micronesia, Federated States of 24.68 2006 est. 79 Nicaragua 24.51 2006 est. 80 Namibia 24.32 2006 est. 81 Bolivia 23.30 2006 est. 82 Dominican Republic 23.22 2006 est. 83 Botswana 23.08 2006 est. 84 Egypt 22.94 2006 est. 85 Malaysia 22.86 2006 est. 86 Kyrgyzstan 22.80 2006 est. 87 Vanuatu 22.72 2006 est. 88 Fiji 22.55 2006 est. 89 American Samoa 22.46 2006 est. 90 Ecuador 22.29 2006 est. 91 Tuvalu 22.18 2006 est. 92 Grenada 22.08 2006 est. 93 India 22.01 2006 est. 94 Morocco 21.98 2006 est. 95 Kuwait 21.94 2006 est. 96 Turks and Caicos Islands 21.84 2006 est. 97 Panama 21.74 2006 est. 98 Mongolia 21.59 2006 est. 99 Jordan 21.25 2006 est. 100 Cook Islands 21.00 2001 census 101 Jamaica 20.82 2006 est. 102 Azerbaijan 20.74 2006 est. 103 Mexico 20.69 2006 est. 104 Colombia 20.48 2006 est. 105 Peru 20.48 2006 est. 106 French Guiana 20.46 2006 est. 107 Indonesia 20.34 2006 est. 108 World 20.05 2006 est. 109 Saint Lucia 19.68 2006 est. 110 Northern Mariana Islands 19.43 2006 est. 111 United Arab Emirates 18.96 2006 est. 112 Reunion 18.90 2006 est. 113 Brunei 18.79 2006 est. 114 Guam 18.79 2006 est. 115 Venezuela 18.71 2006 est. 116 Lebanon 18.52 2006 est. 117 Costa Rica 18.32 2006 est. 118 Guyana 18.28 2006 est. 119 South Africa 18.20 2006 est. 120 New Caledonia 18.11 2006 est. 121 Palau 18.03 2006 est. 122 Suriname 18.02 2006 est. 123 Saint Kitts and Nevis 18.02 2006 est. 124 Israel 17.97 2006 est. 125 Burma 17.91 2006 est. 126 Bahrain 17.80 2006 est. 127 Montserrat 17.59 2006 est. 128 Bahamas, The 17.57 2006 est. 129 Algeria 17.14 2006 est. 130 Iran 17.00 2006 est. 131 Antigua and Barbuda 16.93 2006 est. 132 Vietnam 16.86 2006 est. 133 Argentina 16.73 2006 est. 134 French Polynesia 16.68 2006 est. 135 Turkey 16.62 2006 est. 136 Brazil 16.56 2006 est. 137 Samoa 16.43 2006 est. 138 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 16.18

2006 est. 139 Seychelles 16.03 2006 est. 140 Kazakhstan 16.00
2006 est. 141 Greenland 15.93 2006 est. 142 Moldova 15.70 2006
est. 143 Qatar 15.56 2006 est. 144 Korea, North 15.54 2006 est.
145 Tunisia 15.52 2006 est. 146 Sri Lanka 15.51 2006 est. 147
Mauritius 15.43 2006 est. 148 Dominica 15.27 2006 est. 149 Chile
15.23 2006 est. 150 Albania 15.11 2006 est. 151 Guadeloupe 15.05
2006 est. 152 British Virgin Islands 14.89 2006 est. 153
Netherlands Antilles 14.78 2006 est. 154 Ireland 14.45 2006 est.
155 Anguilla 14.17 2006 est. 156 United States 14.14 2006 est. 157
Faroe Islands 14.05 2006 est. 158 Virgin Islands 13.96 2006 est.
159 Uruguay 13.91 2006 est. 160 Thailand 13.87 2006 est. 161
New Zealand 13.76 2006 est. 162 Martinique 13.74 2006 est. 163
Iceland 13.64 2006 est. 164 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 13.52 2006
est. 165 China 13.25 2006 est. 166 Trinidad and Tobago 12.90
2006 est. 167 Puerto Rico 12.77 2006 est. 168 Cayman Islands
12.74 2006 est. 169 Barbados 12.71 2006 est. 170 Montenegro
12.60 2004 171 Cyprus 12.56 2006 est. 172 Taiwan 12.56 2006 est.
173 Australia 12.14 2006 est. 174 Saint Helena 12.13 2006 est. 175
Armenia 12.07 2006 est. 176 Macedonia 12.02 2006 est. 177
France 11.99 2006 est. 178 Luxembourg 11.94 2006 est. 179 Cuba
11.89 2006 est. 180 Norway 11.46 2006 est. 181 Bermuda 11.40
2006 est. 182 Belarus 11.16 2006 est. 183 Denmark 11.13 2006 est.
184 Isle of Man 11.05 2006 est. 185 Aruba 11.03 2006 est. 186
Netherlands 10.90 2006 est. 187 Canada 10.78 2006 est. 188
Gibraltar 10.74 2006 est. 189 Portugal 10.72 2006 est. 190 United
Kingdom 10.71 2006 est. 191 Romania 10.70 2006 est. 192
Slovakia 10.65 2006 est. 193 Finland 10.45 2006 est. 194 Georgia
10.41 2006 est. 195 Belgium 10.38 2006 est. 196 Sweden 10.27
2006 est. 197 Malta 10.22 2006 est. 198 Liechtenstein 10.21 2006
est. 199 Spain 10.06 2006 est. 200 Estonia 10.04 2006 est. 201 San
Marino 10.02 2006 est. 202 European Union 10.00 2006 est. 203
Korea, South 10.00 2006 est. 204 Russia 9.95 2006 est. 205 Poland
9.85 2006 est. 206 Hungary 9.72 2006 est. 207 Switzerland 9.71
2006 est. 208 Greece 9.68 2006 est. 209 Bulgaria 9.65 2006 est.

210 Croatia 9.61 2006 est. 211 Japan 9.37 2006 est. 212 Singapore 9.34 2006 est. 213 Jersey 9.30 2006 est. 214 Latvia 9.24 2006 est. 215 Monaco 9.19 2006 est. 216 Czech Republic 9.02 2006 est. 217 Slovenia 8.98 2006 est. 218 Ukraine 8.82 2006 est. 219 Guernsey 8.81 2006 est. 220 Bosnia and Herzegovina 8.77 2006 est. 221 Lithuania 8.75 2006 est. 222 Austria 8.74 2006 est. 223 Italy 8.72 2006 est. 224 Andorra 8.71 2006 est. 225 Macau 8.48 2006 est. 226 Germany 8.25 2006 est. 227 Hong Kong 7.29 2006 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2006

Rank Country Death rate(deaths/1,000 population) Date of Information

1 Swaziland 29.74 2006 est. 2 Botswana 29.50 2006 est. 3 Lesotho 28.71 2006 est. 4 Angola 24.20 2006 est. 5 Liberia 23.10 2006 est. 6 Sierra Leone 23.03 2006 est. 7 South Africa 22.00 2006 est. 8 Zimbabwe 21.84 2006 est. 9 Mozambique 21.35 2006 est. 10 Niger 20.91 2006 est. 11 Afghanistan 20.34 2006 est. 12 Zambia 19.93 2006 est. 13 Malawi 19.33 2006 est. 14 Djibouti 19.31 2006 est. 15 Namibia 18.86 2006 est. 16 Central African Republic 18.65 2006 est. 17 Nigeria 16.94 2006 est. 18 Mali 16.89 2006 est. 19 Somalia 16.63 2006 est. 20 Guinea-Bissau 16.53 2006 est. 21 Tanzania 16.39 2006 est. 22 Chad 16.38 2006 est. 23 Rwanda 16.09 2006 est. 24 Burkina Faso 15.60 2006 est. 25 Guinea 15.48 2006 est. 26 Equatorial Guinea 15.06 2006 est. 27 Ethiopia 14.86 2006 est. 28 Cote d'Ivoire 14.84 2006 est. 29 Russia 14.65 2006 est.

30 Ukraine 14.39 2006 est. 31 Bulgaria 14.27 2006 est. 32 Belarus 14.02 2006 est. 33 Kenya 14.02 2006 est. 34 Latvia 13.66 2006 est. 35 Cameroon 13.47 2006 est. 36 Burundi 13.46 2006 est. 37 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 13.27 2006 est. 38 Estonia 13.25 2006 est. 39 Hungary 13.11 2006 est. 40 Congo, Republic of the 12.93 2006 est. 41 Monaco 12.91 2006 est. 42 Bhutan 12.70 2006 est. 43 Moldova 12.64 2006 est. 44 Gambia, The 12.25 2006 est. 45 Gabon 12.25 2006 est. 46 Uganda 12.24 2006 est. 47 Benin 12.22 2006 est. 48 Haiti 12.17 2006 est. 49 Mauritania 12.16 2006 est. 50 Romania 11.77 2006 est. 51 Laos 11.55 2006 est. 52 Croatia 11.48 2006 est. 53 Isle of Man 11.19 2006 est. 54 Madagascar 11.11 2006 est. 55 Lithuania 10.98 2006 est. 56 Germany 10.62 2006 est. 57 Czech Republic 10.59 2006 est. 58 Trinidad and Tobago 10.57 2006 est. 59 Portugal 10.50 2006 est. 60 Italy 10.40 2006 est. 61 Denmark 10.36 2006 est. 62 Slovenia 10.31 2006 est. 63 Sweden 10.31 2006 est. 64 Belgium 10.27 2006 est. 65 Greece 10.24 2006 est. 66 United Kingdom 10.13 2006 est. 67 European Union 10.10 2006 est. 68 Guernsey 10.01 2006 est. 69 Poland 9.89 2006 est. 70 Finland 9.86 2006 est. 71 Burma 9.83 2006 est. 72 Togo 9.83 2006 est. 73 Austria 9.76 2006 est. 74 Azerbaijan 9.75 2006 est. 75 Ghana 9.72 2006 est. 76 Spain 9.72 2006 est. 77 Eritrea 9.60 2006 est. 78 Slovakia 9.45 2006 est. 79 Kazakhstan 9.42 2006 est. 80 Senegal 9.42 2006 est. 81 Norway 9.40 2006 est. 82 Gibraltar 9.31 2006 est. 83 Nepal 9.31 2006 est. 84 Jersey 9.28 2006 est. 85 Georgia 9.23 2006 est. 86 Montenegro 9.20 2004 87 Japan 9.16 2006 est. 88 France 9.14 2006 est. 89 Cambodia 9.06 2006 est. 90 Bahamas, The 9.05 2006 est. 91 Uruguay 9.05 2006 est. 92 Sudan 8.97 2006 est. 93 Macedonia 8.77 2006 est. 94 Faroe Islands 8.70 2006 est. 95 Netherlands 8.68 2006 est. 96 Barbados 8.67 2006 est. 97 World 8.67 2006 est. 98 Turkmenistan 8.60 2006 est. 99 Switzerland 8.49 2006 est. 100 Luxembourg 8.41 2006 est. 101 Saint Kitts and Nevis 8.33 2006 est. 102 Yemen 8.30 2006 est. 103 Guyana 8.28 2006 est. 104 Bangladesh 8.27 2006 est. 105 Bosnia and Herzegovina 8.27 2006 est. 106 Kiribati 8.26 2006 est. 107

United States 8.26 2006 est. 108 Tajikistan 8.25 2006 est. 109 Armenia 8.23 2006 est. 110 Pakistan 8.23 2006 est. 111 Comoros 8.20 2006 est. 112 India 8.18 2006 est. 113 San Marino 8.17 2006 est. 114 Malta 8.10 2006 est. 115 Greenland 7.84 2006 est. 116 Uzbekistan 7.84 2006 est. 117 Ireland 7.82 2006 est. 118 Vanuatu 7.82 2006 est. 119 Canada 7.80 2006 est. 120 Bermuda 7.74 2006 est. 121 Mayotte 7.70 2006 est. 122 Cyprus 7.68 2006 est. 123 Puerto Rico 7.65 2006 est. 124 Argentina 7.55 2006 est. 125 Bolivia 7.53 2006 est. 126 New Zealand 7.53 2006 est. 127 Australia 7.51 2006 est. 128 Suriname 7.27 2006 est. 129 Papua New Guinea 7.25 2006 est. 130 Cuba 7.22 2006 est. 131 Liechtenstein 7.18 2006 est. 132 Korea, North 7.13 2006 est. 133 Tuvalu 7.11 2006 est. 134 Montserrat 7.10 2006 est. 135 Kyrgyzstan 7.08 2006 est. 136 Maldives 7.06 2006 est. 137 Thailand 7.04 2006 est. 138 China 6.97 2006 est. 139 Mongolia 6.95 2006 est. 140 Grenada 6.88 2006 est. 141 Mauritius 6.86 2006 est. 142 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 6.83 2006 est. 143 Palau 6.80 2006 est. 144 Dominica 6.73 2006 est. 145 Iceland 6.72 2006 est. 146 Nauru 6.70 2006 est. 147 Aruba 6.68 2006 est. 148 Samoa 6.62 2006 est. 149 Cape Verde 6.55 2006 est. 150 Saint Helena 6.53 2006 est. 151 Sri Lanka 6.52 2006 est. 152 Jamaica 6.52 2006 est. 153 Martinique 6.48 2006 est. 154 Taiwan 6.48 2006 est. 155 Sao Tome and Principe 6.47 2006 est. 156 Netherlands Antilles 6.45 2006 est. 157 Virgin Islands 6.43 2006 est. 158 Hong Kong 6.29 2006 est. 159 Seychelles 6.29 2006 est. 160 Andorra 6.25 2006 est. 161 Indonesia 6.25 2006 est. 162 East Timor 6.24 2006 est. 163 Peru 6.23 2006 est. 164 Vietnam 6.22 2006 est. 165 Lebanon 6.21 2006 est. 166 Israel 6.18 2006 est. 167 Brazil 6.17 2006 est. 168 Guadeloupe 6.09 2006 est. 169 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 5.98 2006 est. 170 Turkey 5.97 2006 est. 171 Korea, South 5.85 2006 est. 172 Chile 5.81 2006 est. 173 El Salvador 5.78 2006 est. 174 Dominican Republic 5.73 2006 est. 175 Belize 5.72 2006 est. 176 New Caledonia 5.69 2006 est. 177 Fiji 5.65 2006 est. 178 Colombia 5.58 2006 est. 179 Morocco 5.58 2006 est. 180 Iran

5.55 2006 est. 181 Reunion 5.49 2006 est. 182 Philippines 5.41 2006 est. 183 Antigua and Barbuda 5.37 2006 est. 184 Iraq 5.37 2006 est. 185 Panama 5.36 2006 est. 186 Anguilla 5.34 2006 est. 187 Honduras 5.28 2006 est. 188 Tonga 5.28 2006 est. 189 Egypt 5.23 2006 est. 190 Albania 5.22 2006 est. 191 Guatemala 5.20 2006 est. 192 Tunisia 5.13 2006 est. 193 Saint Lucia 5.08 2006 est. 194 Malaysia 5.05 2006 est. 195 Venezuela 4.92 2006 est. 196 Cayman Islands 4.89 2006 est. 197 French Guiana 4.88 2006 est. 198 Syria 4.81 2006 est. 199 Marshall Islands 4.78 2006 est. 200 Micronesia, Federated States of 4.75 2006 est. 201 Mexico 4.74 2006 est. 202 Qatar 4.72 2006 est. 203 French Polynesia 4.69 2006 est. 204 Algeria 4.61 2006 est. 205 Paraguay 4.49 2006 est. 206 Guam 4.48 2006 est. 207 Macau 4.47 2006 est. 208 Nicaragua 4.45 2006 est. 209 British Virgin Islands 4.42 2006 est. 210 United Arab Emirates 4.40 2006 est. 211 Costa Rica 4.36 2006 est. 212 Singapore 4.28 2006 est. 213 Ecuador 4.23 2006 est. 214 Turks and Caicos Islands 4.21 2006 est. 215 Bahrain 4.14 2006 est. 216 Solomon Islands 3.92 2006 est. 217 West Bank 3.92 2006 est. 218 Oman 3.81 2006 est. 219 Gaza Strip 3.80 2006 est. 220 Libya 3.48 2006 est. 221 Brunei 3.45 2006 est. 222 American Samoa 3.27 2006 est. 223 Jordan 2.65 2006 est. 224 Saudi Arabia 2.58 2006 est. 225 Kuwait 2.41 2006 est. 226 Northern Mariana Islands 2.29 2006 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2067

Rank Country Military expenditures - dollar figure Date of

Information

1 United States \$ 518,100,000,000 2005 est. 2 China \$ 81,480,000,000 2005 est. 3 France \$ 45,000,000,000 2005 4 Japan \$ 44,310,000,000 2005 est. 5 United Kingdom \$ 42,836,500,000 2003 6 Germany \$ 35,063,000,000 2003 7 Italy \$ 28,182,800,000 2003 8 Korea, South \$ 21,060,000,000 2005 est. 9 India \$ 19,040,000,000 2005 est. 10 Saudi Arabia \$ 18,000,000,000 2002 11 Australia \$ 17,840,000,000 2005 est. 12 Turkey \$ 12,155,000,000 2003 13 Brazil \$ 9,940,000,000 2005 est. 14 Spain \$ 9,906,500,000 2003 15 Canada \$ 9,801,700,000 2003 16 Israel \$ 9,450,000,000 2005 est. 17 Netherlands \$ 9,408,000,000 2004 18 Taiwan \$ 7,930,000,000 2005 est. 19 Mexico \$ 6,070,000,000 2005 est. 20 Greece \$ 5,890,000,000 2004 21 Sweden \$ 5,510,000,000 2005 est. 22 Svalbard \$ 5,501,000,000 23 Korea, North \$ 5,217,400,000 FY02 24 Singapore \$ 4,470,000,000 25 Argentina \$ 4,300,000,000 26 Iran \$ 4,300,000,000 2003 est. 27 Pakistan \$ 4,260,000,000 2005 est. 28 Norway \$ 4,033,500,000 2003 29 Belgium \$ 3,999,000,000 2003 30 Chile \$ 3,910,000,000 2005 est. 31 South Africa \$ 3,550,000,000 2005 est. 32 Poland \$ 3,500,000,000 2002 33 Portugal \$ 3,497,800,000 2003 34 Colombia \$ 3,300,000,000 35 Denmark \$ 3,271,600,000 2003 36 Kuwait \$ 3,010,000,000 2005 est. 37 Algeria \$ 3,000,000,000 2005 est. 38 Switzerland \$ 2,548,000,000 FY01 39 Egypt \$ 2,440,000,000 2003 40 Morocco \$ 2,310,000,000 2003 est. 41 Montenegro \$ 2,306,000,000 42 Czech Republic \$ 2,170,000,000 2004 43 Angola \$ 2,000,000,000 2005 est. 44 Finland \$ 1,800,000,000 FY98/99 45 Thailand \$ 1,775,000,000 46 Malaysia \$ 1,690,000,000 47 Venezuela \$ 1,610,000,000 2005 est. 48 United Arab Emirates \$ 1,600,000,000 49 Austria \$ 1,497,000,000 FY01/02 50 Jordan \$ 1,400,000,000 2005 est. 51 Iraq \$ 1,340,000,000 2005 est. 52 Indonesia \$ 1,300,000,000 2004 53 Libya \$ 1,300,000,000 54 New Zealand \$ 1,147,000,000 FY03/04 55 Hungary \$ 1,080,000,000 2002 est. 56 Bangladesh \$

1,010,000,000 2005 est. 57 Western Sahara \$ 992,200,000 58
Yemen \$ 992,200,000 2005 est. 59 Romania \$ 985,000,000 2002
60 Syria \$ 858,000,000 61 Philippines \$ 836,900,000 2005 est. 62
Peru \$ 829,300,000 2003 est. 63 Nigeria \$ 737,600,000 2005 est.
64 Qatar \$ 723,000,000 65 Ireland \$ 700,000,000 FY00/01 66
Cuba \$ 694,000,000 2005 est. 67 Ecuador \$ 650,000,000 2005 est.
68 Vietnam \$ 650,000,000 69 Bahrain \$ 627,700,000 2005 est. 70
Croatia \$ 620,000,000 2004 71 Ukraine \$ 617,900,000 FY02 72 Sri
Lanka \$ 606,200,000 2005 est. 73 Sudan \$ 587,000,000 2004 74
Lebanon \$ 540,600,000 2004 75 Belarus \$ 420,500,000 2006 76
Slovakia \$ 406,000,000 2002 77 Cyprus \$ 384,000,000 78 Uruguay
\$ 371,200,000 2005 est. 79 Slovenia \$ 370,000,000 FY00 80
Bulgaria \$ 356,000,000 FY02 81 Tunisia \$ 356,000,000 82
Madagascar \$ 329,000,000 2005 est. 83 Botswana \$ 325,500,000
2005 est. 84 Ethiopia \$ 295,900,000 2005 est. 85 Brunei \$
290,700,000 2003 est. 86 Kenya \$ 280,500,000 2005 est. 87 Gabon
\$ 253,500,000 2005 est. 88 Oman \$ 252,990,000 2004 89 Cote
d'Ivoire \$ 246,600,000 2005 est. 90 Bosnia and Herzegovina \$
234,300,000 91 Luxembourg \$ 231,600,000 2003 92 Lithuania \$
230,800,000 FY01 93 Cameroon \$ 230,200,000 2005 est. 94
Kazakhstan \$ 221,800,000 FY02 95 Eritrea \$ 220,100,000 2005 est.
96 Macedonia \$ 200,000,000 97 Uzbekistan \$ 200,000,000 98
Turks and Caicos Islands \$ 192,800,000 99 Uganda \$ 192,800,000
2005 est. 100 Guatemala \$ 169,800,000 2005 est. 101 El Salvador
\$ 161,700,000 2005 est. 102 Estonia \$ 155,000,000 2002 est. 103
Equatorial Guinea \$ 152,200,000 2005 est. 104 Panama \$
150,000,000 2005 est. 105 Namibia \$ 149,500,000 2005 est. 106
Armenia \$ 135,000,000 FY01 107 Bolivia \$ 130,000,000 2005 est.
108 Zimbabwe \$ 124,700,000 2005 est. 109 Afghanistan \$
122,400,000 2005 est. 110 Zambia \$ 121,700,000 2005 est. 111
Azerbaijan \$ 121,000,000 112 Guinea \$ 119,700,000 2005 est. 113
Senegal \$ 117,300,000 2005 est. 114 Cambodia \$ 112,000,000 115
Mali \$ 106,300,000 2005 est. 116 Nepal \$ 104,900,000 2005 est.
117 Congo, Democratic Republic of the \$ 103,700,000 2005 est.

118 Benin \$ 100,900,000 2005 est. 119 Turkmenistan \$ 90,000,000
120 Latvia \$ 87,000,000 FY01 121 Congo, Republic of the \$
85,220,000 2005 est. 122 Ghana \$ 83,650,000 2005 est. 123 Costa
Rica \$ 83,460,000 2005 est. 124 Mozambique \$ 78,030,000 2005
est. 125 Burkina Faso \$ 74,830,000 2005 est. 126 Chad \$
68,950,000 2005 est. 127 Liberia \$ 67,400,000 2005 est. 128
Trinidad and Tobago \$ 66,720,000 2003 est. 129 Tokelau \$
66,720,000 130 Albania \$ 56,500,000 FY02 131 Rwanda \$
53,660,000 2005 est. 132 Paraguay \$ 53,100,000 2003 est. 133
Honduras \$ 52,800,000 2005 est. 134 Maldives \$ 45,070,000 2005
est. 135 Niger \$ 44,780,000 2005 est. 136 Burundi \$ 43,900,000
2005 est. 137 Swaziland \$ 41,600,000 2005 est. 138 Lesotho \$
41,100,000 2005 est. 139 Burma \$ 39,000,000 140 Malta \$
38,168,000 2005 est. 141 Fiji \$ 36,000,000 2004 142 Tajikistan \$
35,400,000 FY01 143 Nicaragua \$ 32,270,000 2005 est. 144
Jamaica \$ 31,170,000 2003 est. 145 Togo \$ 29,980,000 2005 est.
146 Djibouti \$ 29,050,000 2005 est. 147 Haiti \$ 25,960,000 2003
est. 148 Mongolia \$ 23,100,000 FY02 149 Georgia \$ 23,000,000
150 Somalia \$ 22,340,000 2005 est. 151 Tanzania \$ 21,200,000
2005 est. 152 Mauritania \$ 19,320,000 2005 est. 153 Kyrgyzstan \$
19,200,000 FY01 154 Belize \$ 19,000,000 2005 est. 155 Papua
New Guinea \$ 16,900,000 2003 156 Central African Republic \$
16,370,000 2005 est. 157 Malawi \$ 15,810,000 2005 est. 158
Serbia \$ 14,850,000 159 Seychelles \$ 14,850,000 2005 est. 160
Sierra Leone \$ 14,250,000 2005 est. 161 Comoros \$ 12,870,000
2005 est. 162 Mauritius \$ 12,040,000 2005 est. 163 Laos \$
11,040,000 2005 est. 164 Guinea-Bissau \$ 9,460,000 2005 est. 165
Moldova \$ 8,700,000 2004 166 Bhutan \$ 8,290,000 2005 est. 167
Suriname \$ 7,500,000 2003 est. 168 Cape Verde \$ 7,180,000 2005
est. 169 Guyana \$ 6,480,000 2003 est. 170 East Timor \$ 4,400,000
FY03 171 Bermuda \$ 4,030,000 2001 172 Gambia, The \$ 1,550,000
2005 est. 173 San Marino \$ 700,000 FY00/01 174 Sao Tome and
Principe \$ 581,729 2005 est. 175 Dominican Republic \$ 0 2002 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2078

Rank Country Exports Date of Information

1 World \$ 10,330,000,000,000 2004 est. 2 European Union \$ 1,318,000,000,000 2004 3 Germany \$ 1,016,000,000,000 2005 est. 4 United States \$ 927,500,000,000 2005 est. 5 China \$ 752,200,000,000 2005 est. 6 Japan \$ 550,500,000,000 2005 est. 7 France \$ 443,400,000,000 2005 est. 8 United Kingdom \$ 372,700,000,000 2005 est. 9 Italy \$ 371,900,000,000 2005 est. 10 Netherlands \$ 365,100,000,000 2005 est. 11 Canada \$ 364,800,000,000 2005 est. 12 Korea, South \$ 288,200,000,000 2005 est. 13 Hong Kong \$ 286,300,000,000 2005 est. 14 Belgium \$ 269,600,000,000 2005 est. 15 Russia \$ 245,000,000,000 2005 est. 16 Mexico \$ 213,700,000,000 2005 est. 17 Singapore \$ 204,800,000,000 2005 est. 18 Spain \$ 194,300,000,000 2005 est. 19 Taiwan \$ 189,400,000,000 2005 est. 20 Saudi Arabia \$ 165,000,000,000 2005 est. 21 Switzerland \$ 148,600,000,000 2005 est. 22 Malaysia \$ 147,100,000,000 2005 est. 23 Sweden \$ 126,600,000,000 2005 est. 24 Austria \$ 122,500,000,000 2005 est. 25 Brazil \$ 115,100,000,000 2005 est. 26 Norway \$ 111,200,000,000 2005 est. 27 Thailand \$ 105,800,000,000 2005 est. 28 United Arab Emirates \$ 103,100,000,000 2005 est. 29 Australia \$ 103,000,000,000 2005 est. 30 Ireland \$ 102,000,000,000 2005 est. 31 Poland \$ 92,720,000,000 2005 est. 32 Denmark \$ 84,950,000,000 2005 est. 33 Indonesia \$ 83,640,000,000 2005 est. 34 Czech Republic \$ 78,370,000,000

2005 est. 35 India \$ 76,230,000,000 2005 est. 36 Turkey \$ 72,490,000,000 2005 est. 37 Finland \$ 67,880,000,000 2005 est. 38 Hungary \$ 61,750,000,000 2005 est. 39 Iran \$ 55,420,000,000 2005 est. 40 Venezuela \$ 52,730,000,000 2005 est. 41 Nigeria \$ 52,160,000,000 2005 est. 42 South Africa \$ 50,910,000,000 2005 est. 43 Algeria \$ 49,590,000,000 2005 est. 44 Puerto Rico \$ 46,900,000,000 2001 45 Kuwait \$ 44,430,000,000 2005 est. 46 Philippines \$ 41,250,000,000 2005 est. 47 Israel \$ 40,140,000,000 2005 est. 48 Argentina \$ 40,000,000,000 2005 est. 49 Portugal \$ 38,800,000,000 2005 est. 50 Ukraine \$ 38,220,000,000 2005 est. 51 Chile \$ 38,030,000,000 2005 est. 52 Vietnam \$ 32,230,000,000 2005 est. 53 Romania \$ 31,200,000,000 2005 54 Libya \$ 30,790,000,000 2005 est. 55 Slovakia \$ 30,700,000,000 2005 est. 56 Kazakhstan \$ 30,090,000,000 2005 est. 57 Angola \$ 26,800,000,000 2005 est. 58 Qatar \$ 24,900,000,000 2005 est. 59 New Zealand \$ 22,210,000,000 2005 est. 60 Colombia \$ 19,300,000,000 2005 est. 61 Oman \$ 19,010,000,000 2005 est. 62 Greece \$ 18,540,000,000 2005 est. 63 Slovenia \$ 18,530,000,000 2005 est. 64 Iraq \$ 17,780,000,000 2004 65 Belarus \$ 16,140,000,000 2005 est. 66 Peru \$ 15,950,000,000 2005 est. 67 Pakistan \$ 14,850,000,000 2005 est. 68 Egypt \$ 14,330,000,000 2005 est. 69 Luxembourg \$ 13,390,000,000 2005 est. 70 Lithuania \$ 11,800,000,000 2005 est. 71 Bulgaria \$ 11,670,000,000 2005 est. 72 Bahrain \$ 11,170,000,000 2005 est. 73 Croatia \$ 10,300,000,000 2005 est. 74 Tunisia \$ 10,300,000,000 2005 est. 75 Morocco \$ 9,472,000,000 2005 est. 76 Bangladesh \$ 9,372,000,000 2005 est. 77 Ecuador \$ 9,224,000,000 2005 est. 78 Trinidad and Tobago \$ 9,161,000,000 2005 est. 79 Panama \$ 7,481,000,000 2005 est. 80 Estonia \$ 7,439,000,000 2005 est. 81 Costa Rica \$ 7,005,000,000 2005 est. 82 Sudan \$ 6,989,000,000 2005 est. 83 Equatorial Guinea \$ 6,727,000,000 2005 est. 84 Cote d'Ivoire \$ 6,490,000,000 2005 est. 85 Sri Lanka \$ 6,442,000,000 2005 est. 86 Yemen \$ 6,387,000,000 2005 est. 87 Syria \$ 6,344,000,000 2005 est. 88 Azerbaijan \$ 6,117,000,000 2005 est. 89 Dominican

Republic \$ 5,818,000,000 2005 est. 90 Gabon \$ 5,813,000,000 2005 est. 91 Uzbekistan \$ 5,000,000,000 2005 est. 92 Latvia \$ 4,860,000,000 2005 est. 93 Turkmenistan \$ 4,700,000,000 2005 est. 94 Serbia \$ 4,553,000,000 2005 est. 95 Brunei \$ 4,514,000,000 2004 est. 96 Virgin Islands \$ 4,234,000,000 97 Jordan \$ 4,226,000,000 2005 est. 98 Guatemala \$ 3,940,000,000 2005 est. 99 Botswana \$ 3,680,000,000 2005 est. 100 El Salvador \$ 3,586,000,000 2005 est. 101 Uruguay \$ 3,550,000,000 2005 est. 102 Macau \$ 3,465,000,000 2004 103 Cameroon \$ 3,236,000,000 2005 est. 104 Iceland \$ 3,215,000,000 2005 est. 105 Kenya \$ 3,173,000,000 2005 est. 106 Paraguay \$ 3,130,000,000 2005 est. 107 Burma \$ 3,111,000,000 2004 108 Chad \$ 3,016,000,000 2005 est. 109 Ghana \$ 2,911,000,000 2005 est. 110 Papua New Guinea \$ 2,833,000,000 2005 est. 111 Malta \$ 2,744,000,000 2005 est. 112 Bosnia and Herzegovina \$ 2,700,000,000 2005 est. 113 Cambodia \$ 2,663,000,000 2005 est. 114 Liechtenstein \$ 2,470,000,000 1996 115 Cuba \$ 2,388,000,000 2005 est. 116 Bolivia \$ 2,371,000,000 2005 est. 117 Congo, Republic of the \$ 2,209,000,000 2005 est. 118 Netherlands Antilles \$ 2,076,000,000 2004 est. 119 Macedonia \$ 2,047,000,000 2005 est. 120 Namibia \$ 2,040,000,000 2005 est. 121 Swaziland \$ 1,991,000,000 2005 est. 122 Mauritius \$ 1,949,000,000 2005 est. 123 Zambia \$ 1,947,000,000 2005 est. 124 Lebanon \$ 1,782,000,000 2005 est. 125 Honduras \$ 1,726,000,000 2005 est. 126 Mozambique \$ 1,690,000,000 2005 est. 127 Zimbabwe \$ 1,644,000,000 2005 est. 128 Jamaica \$ 1,608,000,000 2004 est. 129 Tanzania \$ 1,581,000,000 2005 est. 130 Nicaragua \$ 1,550,000,000 2005 est. 131 Senegal \$ 1,526,000,000 2005 est. 132 Bermuda \$ 1,469,000,000 2004 est. 133 Georgia \$ 1,400,000,000 2005 est. 134 Korea, North \$ 1,275,000,000 2004 est. 135 Cyprus \$ 1,237,000,000 2005 est. 136 Congo, Democratic Republic of the \$ 1,108,000,000 2004 est. 137 Moldova \$ 1,040,000,000 2005 est. 138 New Caledonia \$ 999,000,000 2004 est. 139 Madagascar \$ 951,000,000 2005 est. 140 Tajikistan \$ 950,000,000 2005 est. 141 Liberia \$ 910,000,000 2004 est. 142

Suriname \$ 881,000,000 2004 est. 143 Mongolia \$ 852,000,000 2004 est. 144 Benin \$ 826,900,000 2005 est. 145 Nepal \$ 822,000,000 2005 est. 146 Armenia \$ 800,000,000 2005 est. 147 Mauritania \$ 784,000,000 2004 est. 148 Togo \$ 768,000,000 2005 est. 149 Uganda \$ 768,000,000 2005 est. 150 Kyrgyzstan \$ 759,000,000 2005 est. 151 Fiji \$ 719,600,000 2005 152 Monaco \$ 656,500,000 153 Albania \$ 650,100,000 2005 est. 154 Guinea \$ 612,100,000 2005 est. 155 Ethiopia \$ 612,000,000 2005 est. 156 Lesotho \$ 602,800,000 2005 est. 157 Guyana \$ 587,200,000 2005 est. 158 Faroe Islands \$ 533,000,000 2004 est. 159 Greenland \$ 480,000,000 2004 est. 160 Afghanistan \$ 471,000,000 2005 est. 161 Bahamas, The \$ 469,300,000 2004 est. 162 American Samoa \$ 445,600,000 FY04 est. 163 Martinique \$ 404,200,000 2002 164 Burkina Faso \$ 395,000,000 2005 est. 165 Haiti \$ 390,700,000 2005 est. 166 Laos \$ 379,000,000 2005 est. 167 Malawi \$ 364,000,000 2005 est. 168 Belize \$ 349,900,000 2005 est. 169 Mali \$ 323,000,000 2004 est. 170 Seychelles \$ 312,100,000 2005 est. 171 Gibraltar \$ 271,000,000 2004 est. 172 Gaza Strip \$ 270,000,000 2003 173 West Bank \$ 270,000,000 2003 174 Djibouti \$ 250,000,000 2004 est. 175 Reunion \$ 248,500,000 2002 176 Somalia \$ 241,000,000 2004 est. 177 Niger \$ 222,000,000 2004 est. 178 French Polynesia \$ 211,000,000 2005 est. 179 Barbados \$ 209,000,000 2004 est. 180 Sierra Leone \$ 185,000,000 2004 est. 181 Montenegro \$ 171,300,000 2003 182 Solomon Islands \$ 171,000,000 2004 est. 183 Turks and Caicos Islands \$ 169,200,000 2000 184 Bhutan \$ 154,000,000 2000 est. 185 Guadeloupe \$ 147,800,000 2002 186 Andorra \$ 145,000,000 2004 187 Gambia, The \$ 140,300,000 2005 est. 188 French Guiana \$ 137,500,000 2003 189 Central African Republic \$ 131,000,000 2004 est. 190 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) \$ 125,000,000 2004 est. 191 Maldives \$ 123,000,000 2004 est. 192 Guinea-Bissau \$ 116,000,000 2004 est. 193 Rwanda \$ 98,000,000 2005 est. 194 Samoa \$ 94,000,000 2004 est. 195 Saint Lucia \$ 82,000,000 2004 est. 196 Aruba \$ 80,000,000 2004 est. 197 Dominica \$ 74,000,000

2004 est. 198 Cape Verde \$ 73,350,000 2005 est. 199 Saint Kitts and Nevis \$ 70,000,000 2004 est. 200 Cyprus \$ 69,000,000 2005 est. 201 Burundi \$ 52,000,000 2005 est. 202 Antigua and Barbuda \$ 46,810,000 2004 est. 203 Guam \$ 45,000,000 2004 est. 204 Grenada \$ 40,000,000 2004 est. 205 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines \$ 37,000,000 2004 est. 206 Vanuatu \$ 34,110,000 2004 est. 207 Comoros \$ 34,000,000 2004 est. 208 Tonga \$ 34,000,000 2004 est. 209 Eritrea \$ 33,580,000 2005 est. 210 British Virgin Islands \$ 25,300,000 2002 211 Saint Helena \$ 19,000,000 2004 est. 212 Kiribati \$ 17,000,000 2004 est. 213 Anguilla \$ 14,560,000 2005 est. 214 Micronesia, Federated States of \$ 14,000,000 2004 est. 215 East Timor \$ 10,000,000 2005 est. 216 Marshall Islands \$ 9,100,000 2000 217 Sao Tome and Principe \$ 8,000,000 2005 est. 218 Saint Pierre and Miquelon \$ 7,000,000 2004 est. 219 Palau \$ 5,882,000 2004 est. 220 Cook Islands \$ 5,222,000 2005 221 Mayotte \$ 4,850,000 2004 222 Cayman Islands \$ 2,520,000 2004 223 Norfolk Island \$ 1,500,000 FY91/92 224 Tuvalu \$ 1,000,000 2004 est. 225 Montserrat \$ 700,000 2001 226 Niue \$ 201,400 2004 227 Nauru \$ 64,000 2005 est. 228 Wallis and Futuna \$ 47,450 2004 229 Tokelau \$ 0 2002

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2079

Rank Country Debt - external Date of Information

1 World \$ 36,890,000,000,000 2004 est. 2 United States \$ 8,837,000,000,000 30 June 2005 est. 3 United Kingdom \$

7,107,000,000,000 30 June 2005 4 Germany \$ 3,626,000,000,000
30 June 2005 5 France \$ 2,826,000,000,000 30 June 2005 6
Netherlands \$ 1,645,000,000,000 30 June 2005 7 Japan \$
1,545,000,000,000 31 December 2004 8 Ireland \$
1,049,000,000,000 30 June 2005 9 Belgium \$ 980,100,000,000 30
June 2005 est. 10 Spain \$ 970,700,000,000 2005 est. 11 Italy \$
922,500,000,000 2005 est. 12 Switzerland \$ 856,000,000,000 30
June 2005 13 Sweden \$ 516,100,000,000 30 June 2005 14 Austria
\$ 510,600,000,000 30 June 2005 est. 15 Canada \$ 439,800,000,000
30 November 2005 16 Denmark \$ 352,900,000,000 30 June 2005
17 Australia \$ 323,400,000,000 2005 est. 18 Portugal \$
287,800,000,000 2005 est. 19 Norway \$ 281,000,000,000 30 June
2005 20 China \$ 252,800,000,000 2005 est. 21 Russia \$
215,300,000,000 2005 est. 22 Finland \$ 211,700,000,000 30 June
2005 23 Brazil \$ 188,000,000,000 2005 est. 24 Turkey \$
170,100,000,000 2005 est. 25 Korea, South \$ 153,900,000,000
2005 est. 26 Mexico \$ 137,200,000,000 2005 est. 27 Indonesia \$
135,000,000,000 2005 est. 28 India \$ 125,500,000,000 2005 est.
29 Argentina \$ 118,200,000,000 2005 est. 30 Poland \$
101,500,000,000 2005 est. 31 Iraq \$ 92,330,000,000 2005 est. 32
Taiwan \$ 87,500,000,000 2005 est. 33 Israel \$ 75,550,000,000
2005 est. 34 Greece \$ 75,180,000,000 2005 est. 35 Hong Kong \$
72,040,000,000 2005 est. 36 Hungary \$ 66,220,000,000 2005 est.
37 Philippines \$ 65,710,000,000 2005 est. 38 Thailand \$
52,460,000,000 2005 est. 39 Malaysia \$ 52,000,000,000 2005 est.
40 Czech Republic \$ 49,140,000,000 2005 est. 41 Chile \$
47,450,000,000 2005 est. 42 New Zealand \$ 42,840,000,000 2005
est. 43 Kazakhstan \$ 41,660,000,000 2005 est. 44 Venezuela \$
41,510,000,000 2005 est. 45 Pakistan \$ 38,800,000,000 2005 est.
46 Saudi Arabia \$ 36,780,000,000 2005 est. 47 Romania \$
35,680,000,000 2005 est. 48 Egypt \$ 35,260,000,000 2005 est. 49
United Arab Emirates \$ 34,470,000,000 2005 est. 50 Nigeria \$
32,450,000,000 2005 est. 51 Colombia \$ 32,350,000,000 2005 est.
52 Peru \$ 30,940,000,000 2005 est. 53 Croatia \$ 30,620,000,000

2005 est. 54 South Africa \$ 29,970,000,000 2005 est. 55 Sudan \$ 27,340,000,000 2005 est. 56 Slovakia \$ 26,940,000,000 2005 est. 57 Lebanon \$ 26,000,000,000 2005 est. 58 Ukraine \$ 23,930,000,000 2005 est. 59 Singapore \$ 23,760,000,000 2005 est. 60 Qatar \$ 21,130,000,000 2005 est. 61 Bangladesh \$ 20,630,000,000 2005 est. 62 Vietnam \$ 20,160,000,000 2005 est. 63 Algeria \$ 19,450,000,000 2005 est. 64 Iran \$ 19,060,000,000 2005 est. 65 Slovenia \$ 18,970,000,000 2005 est. 66 Ecuador \$ 18,090,000,000 2005 est. 67 Monaco \$ 18,000,000,000 2000 est. 68 Kuwait \$ 16,120,000,000 2005 est. 69 Tunisia \$ 16,090,000,000 2005 est. 70 Morocco \$ 15,610,000,000 2005 est. 71 Serbia \$ 15,430,000,000 2005 est. 72 Bulgaria \$ 15,320,000,000 2005 est. 73 Cote d'Ivoire \$ 13,430,000,000 2005 est. 74 Uruguay \$ 13,240,000,000 2005 est. 75 Cuba \$ 12,560,000,000 2005 est. 76 Korea, North \$ 12,000,000,000 1996 est. 77 Lithuania \$ 11,700,000,000 2 February 2006 78 Sri Lanka \$ 11,050,000,000 2005 est. 79 Estonia \$ 11,030,000,000 2005 est. 80 Latvia \$ 10,800,000,000 1 January 2006 81 Congo, Democratic Republic of the \$ 10,600,000,000 2003 est. 82 Cyprus \$ 10,530,000,000 2005 est. 83 Panama \$ 9,758,000,000 2005 est. 84 Angola \$ 9,401,000,000 2005 est. 85 Cameroon \$ 9,168,000,000 2005 est. 86 Syria \$ 8,566,000,000 2005 est. 87 Jordan \$ 8,528,000,000 2005 est. 88 Tanzania \$ 8,178,000,000 2005 est. 89 El Salvador \$ 8,087,000,000 2005 est. 90 Afghanistan \$ 8,000,000,000 2004 91 Dominican Republic \$ 7,687,000,000 2005 est. 92 Kenya \$ 7,391,000,000 2005 est. 93 Jamaica \$ 7,162,000,000 2005 est. 94 Ghana \$ 6,999,000,000 2005 est. 95 Burma \$ 6,990,000,000 2005 est. 96 Bahrain \$ 6,814,000,000 2005 est. 97 Bolivia \$ 6,309,000,000 2005 est. 98 Honduras \$ 5,795,000,000 2005 est. 99 Guatemala \$ 5,503,000,000 2005 est. 100 Mozambique \$ 5,456,000,000 2005 est. 101 Yemen \$ 5,347,000,000 2005 est. 102 Zimbabwe \$ 5,216,000,000 2005 est. 103 Ethiopia \$ 5,101,000,000 2005 est. 104 Costa Rica \$ 5,049,000,000 2005 est. 105 Uzbekistan \$ 5,032,000,000 2005 est. 106 Congo, Republic of the \$

5,000,000,000 2000 est. 107 Uganda \$ 4,973,000,000 2005 est.
108 Belarus \$ 4,662,000,000 30 June 2005 est. 109 Zambia \$
4,641,000,000 2005 est. 110 Madagascar \$ 4,600,000,000 2002
111 Oman \$ 4,361,000,000 2005 est. 112 Libya \$ 4,267,000,000
2005 est. 113 Gabon \$ 3,903,000,000 2005 est. 114 Senegal \$
3,529,000,000 2005 est. 115 Guinea \$ 3,460,000,000 2003 est. 116
Paraguay \$ 3,450,000,000 2005 est. 117 Nepal \$ 3,340,000,000
March 2005 118 Malawi \$ 3,287,000,000 2005 est. 119 Mauritius \$
3,246,000,000 2005 est. 120 Liberia \$ 3,200,000,000 2005 est. 121
Nicaragua \$ 3,188,000,000 2005 est. 122 Bosnia and Herzegovina \$
3,116,000,000 2005 est. 123 Macau \$ 3,100,000,000 2004 124
Iceland \$ 3,073,000,000 2002 125 Somalia \$ 3,000,000,000 2001
est. 126 Mali \$ 2,800,000,000 2002 127 Trinidad and Tobago \$
2,767,000,000 2005 est. 128 Netherlands Antilles \$ 2,680,000,000
2004 129 Mauritania \$ 2,500,000,000 2000 130 Laos \$
2,490,000,000 2001 131 Kyrgyzstan \$ 2,428,000,000 31 December
2004 est. 132 Turkmenistan \$ 2,400,000,000 2001 est. 133
Macedonia \$ 2,190,000,000 2005 est. 134 Niger \$ 2,100,000,000
2003 est. 135 Georgia \$ 2,040,000,000 2004 136 Togo \$
2,000,000,000 2005 137 Moldova \$ 1,986,000,000 2005 est. 138
Papua New Guinea \$ 1,882,000,000 2005 est. 139 Azerbaijan \$
1,873,000,000 2005 est. 140 Burkina Faso \$ 1,850,000,000 2003
141 Armenia \$ 1,819,000,000 20 September 2005 142 Sierra Leone
\$ 1,610,000,000 2003 est. 143 Benin \$ 1,600,000,000 2000 144
Albania \$ 1,550,000,000 2004 145 Chad \$ 1,500,000,000 2003 est.
146 Rwanda \$ 1,400,000,000 2004 est. 147 Belize \$ 1,362,000,000
June 2004 est. 148 Mongolia \$ 1,360,000,000 2004 149 Haiti \$
1,313,000,000 2005 est. 150 Burundi \$ 1,200,000,000 2003 151
Guyana \$ 1,200,000,000 2002 152 Central African Republic \$
1,060,000,000 2002 est. 153 Guinea-Bissau \$ 941,500,000 2000
est. 154 Tajikistan \$ 888,000,000 2004 est. 155 French Guiana \$
800,300,000 2003 156 Cambodia \$ 800,000,000 2003 est. 157
Lesotho \$ 735,000,000 2002 158 Namibia \$ 712,900,000 2005 est.
159 Barbados \$ 668,000,000 2003 160 Gambia, The \$ 628,800,000

2003 est. 161 Bhutan \$ 593,000,000 2004 162 Botswana \$ 519,000,000 2005 est. 163 Seychelles \$ 508,000,000 2005 est. 164 Suriname \$ 504,300,000 2005 est. 165 Aruba \$ 478,600,000 2005 est. 166 Antigua and Barbuda \$ 427,300,000 2000 167 Djibouti \$ 394,000,000 2004 est. 168 Swaziland \$ 357,000,000 2003 est. 169 Equatorial Guinea \$ 353,000,000 2005 est. 170 Grenada \$ 347,000,000 2004 171 Bahamas, The \$ 342,600,000 2004 est. 172 Cape Verde \$ 325,000,000 2002 173 Sao Tome and Principe \$ 318,000,000 2002 174 Saint Kitts and Nevis \$ 314,000,000 2004 175 Eritrea \$ 311,000,000 2000 est. 176 Maldives \$ 304,000,000 2004 est. 177 Saint Lucia \$ 257,000,000 2004 178 Comoros \$ 232,000,000 2000 est. 179 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines \$ 223,000,000 2004 180 Dominica \$ 213,000,000 2004 181 Malta \$ 188,800,000 2005 182 Martinique \$ 180,000,000 1994 183 Samoa \$ 177,000,000 2004 184 Solomon Islands \$ 166,000,000 2004 185 Bermuda \$ 160,000,000 FY99/00 186 Cook Islands \$ 141,000,000 1996 est. 187 Fiji \$ 127,000,000 2004 est. 188 Marshall Islands \$ 86,500,000 FY99/00 est. 189 Vanuatu \$ 81,200,000 2004 190 Tonga \$ 80,700,000 2004 191 New Caledonia \$ 79,000,000 1998 est. 192 Cayman Islands \$ 70,000,000 1996 193 Faroe Islands \$ 64,000,000 1999 194 Micronesia, Federated States of \$ 60,800,000 FY05 est. 195 British Virgin Islands \$ 36,100,000 1997 196 Nauru \$ 33,300,000 2002 197 Greenland \$ 25,000,000 1999 198 Kiribati \$ 10,000,000 1999 est. 199 Montserrat \$ 8,900,000 1997 200 Anguilla \$ 8,800,000 1998 201 Wallis and Futuna \$ 3,670,000 202 Niue \$ 418,000 2002 est. 203 Brunei \$ 0 204 Palau \$ 0 FY99/00 205 Tokelau \$ 0 206 West Bank \$ 0 2002 207 East Timor \$ 0 208 Gaza Strip \$ 0 2002 209 Liechtenstein \$ 0 2001

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2085

Rank Country Roadways(km) Date of Information

1 World 32,345,165 2002 2 United States 6,407,637 2004 3 European Union 4,634,810 1999-2000 4 India 3,851,440 2002 5 China 1,809,829 2003 6 Brazil 1,724,929 2000 7 Japan 1,183,000 2003 8 Canada 1,042,300 2005 9 France 891,290 2003 10 Russia 871,000 2004 11 Australia 810,641 2004 12 Spain 666,292 2003 13 Italy 479,688 2004 14 Sweden 424,981 2003 15 Poland 423,997 2004 16 United Kingdom 387,674 2004 17 Indonesia 368,360 2002 18 South Africa 362,099 2002 19 Mexico 349,038 2003 20 Turkey 347,553 2004 21 Kazakhstan 258,029 2003 22 Pakistan 255,856 2004 23 Bangladesh 239,226 2003 24 Germany 231,581 2005 25 Argentina 229,144 2004 26 Vietnam 222,179 2004 27 Philippines 200,037 2003 28 Romania 198,817 2003 29 Nigeria 194,394 1999 30 Iran 178,152 2002 31 Ukraine 169,447 2004 32 Hungary 159,568 2005 33 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 157,000 1999 34 Saudi Arabia 152,044 2000 35 Belgium 149,757 2003 36 Netherlands 134,000 2004 37 Austria 133,718 2003 38 Czech Republic 127,747 2003 39 Greece 116,470 1999 40 Colombia 110,000 2000 41 Algeria 104,000 1999 42 Bulgaria 102,016 2003 43 Zimbabwe 97,440 2002 44 Sri Lanka 97,287 2003 45 Korea, South 97,252 2004 46 Venezuela 96,155 1999 47 Ireland 95,736 2002 48 Belarus 93,055 2003 49 New Zealand 92,662 2003 50 Norway 92,513 2005 51 Syria 91,795 2003 52 Zambia 91,440 2001 53 Libya 83,200 1999 54 Uzbekistan 81,600 1999 55 Cameroon 80,932 2002 56 Cote d'Ivoire 80,000 2006 57 Chile 79,605 2001 58 Lithuania 79,497 2005 59 Tanzania 78,891 2003 60 Peru 78,672 2003 61 Finland 78,189 2006 62 Uruguay 77,732 2004 63 Portugal 72,600 2002 64 Denmark 72,257 2005 65 Malaysia 71,814 2001 66 Yemen 71,300 2005 67 Switzerland 71,297 2004 68 Uganda 70,746 2003 69 Latvia 69,919 2003 70 Egypt 64,000 1999 71 Kenya 63,000 2004 72 Cuba 60,858 1999 73 Bolivia 60,762 2003 74 Morocco 57,694 2002 75 Thailand 57,403 2000 76 Estonia 56,849

2003 77 Angola 51,429 2001 78 Madagascar 49,827 1999 79
Mongolia 49,250 2002 80 Iraq 45,550 1999 81 Guinea 44,348 2003
82 Ecuador 43,197 2003 83 Slovakia 42,993 2003 84 Ghana 42,623
2004 85 Namibia 42,237 2002 86 Slovenia 38,400 2003 87 Serbia
37,887 2002 88 Taiwan 37,299 2002 89 Costa Rica 35,889 2003 90
Oman 34,965 2001 91 Afghanistan 34,789 2003 92 Ethiopia 33,856
2003 93 Chad 33,400 1999 94 Laos 32,620 2002 95 Gabon 32,333
2003 96 Korea, North 31,200 1999 est. 97 Mozambique 30,400
1999 98 Paraguay 29,500 1999 99 Malawi 28,400 1999 100
Croatia 28,344 2004 101 Tajikistan 27,767 2000 102 Azerbaijan
27,016 2003 103 Burma 27,000 2005 104 Puerto Rico 25,645 2004
105 Botswana 25,233 2003 106 Turkmenistan 24,000 1999 107
Central African Republic 23,810 1999 108 Somalia 22,100 1999
109 Bosnia and Herzegovina 21,846 2005 110 Georgia 20,247 2003
111 Papua New Guinea 19,600 1999 112 Nicaragua 19,036 2005
113 Tunisia 18,997 2001 114 Jamaica 18,700 1999 115 Kyrgyzstan
18,500 1999 116 Albania 18,000 2002 117 Israel 17,364 2004 118
Benin 16,000 2005 119 Nepal 15,905 2003 120 Mali 15,100 1999
121 Cyprus 14,496 2005/1996 est. 122 Burundi 14,480 1999 123
Guatemala 14,095 1999 124 Honduras 13,603 1999 125 Senegal
13,576 2003 126 Iceland 13,028 2005 127 Congo, Republic of the
12,800 1999 128 Moldova 12,730 2003 129 Dominican Republic
12,600 1999 130 Burkina Faso 12,506 1999 131 Cambodia 12,323
2000 132 Rwanda 12,000 1999 133 Sudan 11,900 1999 134
Panama 11,643 2000 135 Sierra Leone 11,300 2002 136 Liberia
10,600 1999 137 Niger 10,100 1999 138 El Salvador 10,029 1999
139 Macedonia 8,684 1999 140 Trinidad and Tobago 8,320 1999
141 Bhutan 8,050 2003 142 Guyana 7,970 1999 143 Mauritania
7,660 1999 144 Armenia 7,633 2003 145 Togo 7,520 1999 146
Jordan 7,364 2003 147 Montenegro 7,353 2005 148 Lebanon 7,300
1999 149 Lesotho 5,940 1999 150 New Caledonia 5,432 2000 151
Luxembourg 5,210 2002 152 East Timor 5,000 2005 153 Suriname
4,492 2002 154 Kuwait 4,450 1999 155 Guinea-Bissau 4,400 1999
156 Haiti 4,160 1999 157 West Bank 4,158 2003 158 Eritrea 4,010

1999 159 Gambia, The 3,742 2003 160 Swaziland 3,594 2002 161 Bahrain 3,498 2003 162 Fiji 3,440 1999 163 Singapore 3,234 2005 164 Djibouti 2,890 1999 165 Equatorial Guinea 2,880 1999 166 Belize 2,872 1999 167 Bahamas, The 2,693 1999 168 French Polynesia 2,590 1999 169 Brunei 2,525 2000 170 Malta 2,227 2004 171 Martinique 2,105 2000 172 Mauritius 2,020 2005 173 Hong Kong 1,955 2005 174 Barbados 1,600 2003 175 Solomon Islands 1,360 1999 176 Cape Verde 1,350 2000 177 Virgin Islands 1,257 2004 178 Qatar 1,230 1999 179 Reunion 1,214 2001 180 Antigua and Barbuda 1,165 2002 181 Grenada 1,127 1999 182 United Arab Emirates 1,088 1999 183 Vanuatu 1,070 1999 184 Guam 977 2004 185 Guadeloupe 947 2002 186 Saint Lucia 910 2000 187 Comoros 880 1999 188 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 829 2003 189 French Guiana 817 1998 190 Isle of Man 800 1999 191 Samoa 790 1999 192 Cayman Islands 785 2002 193 Dominica 780 1999 194 Tonga 680 1999 195 Kiribati 670 1999 196 Northern Mariana Islands 536 2004 197 Faroe Islands 458 2003 198 Seychelles 458 2003 199 Bermuda 447 2002 200 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 440 2003 201 Macau 368 2005 202 Cook Islands 320 2003 203 Sao Tome and Principe 320 1999 204 Saint Kitts and Nevis 320 1999 205 Andorra 269 206 Micronesia, Federated States of 240 1999 207 Niue 234 2001 208 Montserrat 227 2003 209 Saint Helena 198 2002 210 American Samoa 185 2004 211 British Virgin Islands 177 2002 212 Christmas Island 142 2006 213 Turks and Caicos Islands 121 2003 214 Anguilla 105 2002 215 San Marino 104 2003 216 Maldives 88 2006 217 Norfolk Island 80 2002 218 Marshall Islands 65 2002 219 Monaco 50 1999 220 Gibraltar 29 2002 221 Cocos (Keeling) Islands 22 2006 222 Tuvalu 8 2002

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2087

Rank Country Imports Date of Information

1 World \$ 10,300,000,000,000 2004 est. 2 United States \$ 1,727,000,000,000 2005 est. 3 European Union \$ 1,402,000,000,000 2004 4 Germany \$ 801,000,000,000 2005 est. 5 China \$ 631,800,000,000 2005 est. 6 United Kingdom \$ 483,700,000,000 2005 est. 7 France \$ 473,300,000,000 2005 est. 8 Japan \$ 451,100,000,000 2005 est. 9 Italy \$ 369,200,000,000 2005 est. 10 Netherlands \$ 326,600,000,000 2005 est. 11 Canada \$ 317,700,000,000 2005 est. 12 Hong Kong \$ 291,600,000,000 2005 est. 13 Spain \$ 271,800,000,000 2005 est. 14 Belgium \$ 264,500,000,000 2005 est. 15 Korea, South \$ 256,000,000,000 2005 est. 16 Mexico \$ 223,700,000,000 2005 est. 17 Singapore \$ 188,300,000,000 2005 est. 18 Taiwan \$ 181,600,000,000 2005 est. 19 Switzerland \$ 135,000,000,000 2005 est. 20 Russia \$ 125,000,000,000 2005 est. 21 Australia \$ 119,600,000,000 2005 est. 22 Austria \$ 118,800,000,000 2005 est. 23 Malaysia \$ 118,700,000,000 2005 est. 24 India \$ 113,100,000,000 2005 est. 25 Thailand \$ 107,000,000,000 2005 est. 26 Sweden \$ 104,400,000,000 2005 est. 27 Turkey \$ 101,200,000,000 2005 est. 28 Poland \$ 95,670,000,000 2005 est. 29 Brazil \$ 78,020,000,000 2005 est. 30 Czech Republic \$ 76,590,000,000 2005 est. 31 Denmark \$ 74,690,000,000 2005 est. 32 Ireland \$ 65,470,000,000 2005 est. 33 Hungary \$ 64,830,000,000 2005 est. 34 Indonesia \$ 62,020,000,000 2005 est. 35 Portugal \$ 60,350,000,000 2005 est. 36 United Arab Emirates \$ 60,150,000,000 2005 est. 37 Norway \$ 58,120,000,000 2005 est. 38 Finland \$ 56,450,000,000 2005 est. 39 South Africa \$ 52,970,000,000 2005 est. 40 Greece \$ 48,200,000,000 2005 est. 41 Saudi Arabia \$ 44,930,000,000 2005 est. 42 Israel \$ 43,190,000,000 2005 est. 43 Philippines \$ 42,660,000,000 2005 est. 44 Iran \$ 42,500,000,000 2005 est. 45 Romania \$ 41,000,000,000 2005 46 Ukraine \$ 37,180,000,000 2005 est. 47 Vietnam \$ 36,880,000,000 2005 est. 48 Slovakia \$

32,900,000,000 2005 est. 49 Chile \$ 30,090,000,000 2005 est. 50 Puerto Rico \$ 29,100,000,000 2001 51 Argentina \$ 28,800,000,000 2005 est. 52 Nigeria \$ 25,950,000,000 2005 est. 53 Venezuela \$ 24,630,000,000 2005 est. 54 New Zealand \$ 24,570,000,000 2005 est. 55 Egypt \$ 24,100,000,000 2005 est. 56 Algeria \$ 22,530,000,000 2005 est. 57 Pakistan \$ 21,260,000,000 2005 est. 58 Slovenia \$ 19,620,000,000 2005 est. 59 Iraq \$ 19,570,000,000 2004 60 Croatia \$ 18,930,000,000 2005 est. 61 Luxembourg \$ 18,740,000,000 2005 est. 62 Morocco \$ 18,150,000,000 2005 est. 63 Colombia \$ 18,000,000,000 2005 est. 64 Kazakhstan \$ 17,510,000,000 2005 est. 65 Belarus \$ 16,940,000,000 2005 est. 66 Bulgaria \$ 16,780,000,000 2005 67 Lithuania \$ 15,500,000,000 2005 est. 68 Bangladesh \$ 12,970,000,000 2005 est. 69 Tunisia \$ 12,860,000,000 2005 est. 70 Kuwait \$ 12,230,000,000 2005 est. 71 Peru \$ 12,150,000,000 2005 est. 72 Libya \$ 10,820,000,000 2005 est. 73 Serbia \$ 10,580,000,000 2005 est. 74 Dominican Republic \$ 9,747,000,000 2005 est. 75 Costa Rica \$ 9,690,000,000 2005 est. 76 Estonia \$ 9,189,000,000 2005 est. 77 Lebanon \$ 8,855,000,000 2005 est. 78 Panama \$ 8,734,000,000 2005 est. 79 Oman \$ 8,709,000,000 2005 est. 80 Jordan \$ 8,681,000,000 2005 est. 81 Ecuador \$ 8,436,000,000 2005 est. 82 Sri Lanka \$ 8,370,000,000 2005 est. 83 Latvia \$ 8,190,000,000 2005 84 Angola \$ 8,165,000,000 2005 est. 85 Bahrain \$ 7,830,000,000 2005 est. 86 Guatemala \$ 7,744,000,000 2005 est. 87 Cuba \$ 6,916,000,000 2005 est. 88 Bosnia and Herzegovina \$ 6,800,000,000 2005 est. 89 Qatar \$ 6,706,000,000 2005 est. 90 El Salvador \$ 6,678,000,000 2005 est. 91 Trinidad and Tobago \$ 6,011,000,000 2005 est. 92 Syria \$ 5,973,000,000 2005 est. 93 Cyprus \$ 5,552,000,000 2005 est. 94 Kenya \$ 5,126,000,000 2005 est. 95 Sudan \$ 5,028,000,000 2005 est. 96 Liberia \$ 4,839,000,000 2004 est. 97 Cote d'Ivoire \$ 4,759,000,000 2005 est. 98 Azerbaijan \$ 4,656,000,000 2005 est. 99 Virgin Islands \$ 4,609,000,000 100 Iceland \$ 4,582,000,000 2005 est. 101 Netherlands Antilles \$ 4,383,000,000 2004 est. 102 Ghana \$ 4,273,000,000 2005 est. 103 Yemen \$ 4,190,000,000 2005

est. 104 Turkmenistan \$ 4,175,000,000 2005 est. 105 Honduras \$ 4,161,000,000 2005 est. 106 Jamaica \$ 4,093,000,000 2004 est. 107 Afghanistan \$ 3,870,000,000 2005 est. 108 Malta \$ 3,859,000,000 2005 est. 109 Paraguay \$ 3,832,000,000 2005 est. 110 Uzbekistan \$ 3,800,000,000 2005 est. 111 Uruguay \$ 3,540,000,000 2005 est. 112 Cambodia \$ 3,538,000,000 2005 est. 113 Macau \$ 3,478,000,000 2004 114 Burma \$ 3,454,000,000 2004 115 Botswana \$ 3,370,000,000 2005 est. 116 Reunion \$ 3,306,000,000 2002 117 Macedonia \$ 3,196,000,000 2005 est. 118 Gibraltar \$ 2,967,000,000 2004 est. 119 Nicaragua \$ 2,865,000,000 2005 est. 120 Korea, North \$ 2,819,000,000 2004 est. 121 Ethiopia \$ 2,722,000,000 2005 est. 122 Cameroon \$ 2,514,000,000 2005 est. 123 Mauritius \$ 2,507,000,000 2005 est. 124 Georgia \$ 2,500,000,000 2005 est. 125 Albania \$ 2,473,000,000 2005 est. 126 Senegal \$ 2,405,000,000 2005 est. 127 Tanzania \$ 2,391,000,000 2005 est. 128 Namibia \$ 2,350,000,000 2005 est. 129 Martinique \$ 2,307,000,000 2002 130 Moldova \$ 2,230,000,000 2005 est. 131 Swaziland \$ 2,149,000,000 2005 est. 132 Zimbabwe \$ 2,059,000,000 2005 est. 133 Mozambique \$ 2,041,000,000 2005 est. 134 Nepal \$ 2,000,000,000 2005 est. 135 Gaza Strip \$ 1,952,000,000 2003 136 West Bank \$ 1,952,000,000 2003 137 Zambia \$ 1,934,000,000 2005 est. 138 Equatorial Guinea \$ 1,864,000,000 2005 est. 139 Mali \$ 1,858,000,000 2004 est. 140 Bolivia \$ 1,845,000,000 2005 est. 141 Bahamas, The \$ 1,820,000,000 2004 est. 142 Guadeloupe \$ 1,766,000,000 2002 143 French Polynesia \$ 1,706,000,000 2005 est. 144 Papua New Guinea \$ 1,651,000,000 2005 est. 145 Brunei \$ 1,641,000,000 2004 est. 146 New Caledonia \$ 1,636,000,000 2004 est. 147 Uganda \$ 1,608,000,000 2005 est. 148 Gabon \$ 1,533,000,000 2005 est. 149 Armenia \$ 1,500,000,000 2005 est. 150 Barbados \$ 1,476,000,000 2004 est. 151 Haiti \$ 1,471,000,000 2005 est. 152 Fiji \$ 1,462,000,000 2005 153 Madagascar \$ 1,400,000,000 2005 est. 154 Congo, Democratic Republic of the \$ 1,319,000,000 2004 est. 155 Tajikistan \$ 1,250,000,000 2005 est. 156 Lesotho \$

1,166,000,000 2005 est. 157 Mauritania \$ 1,124,000,000 2004 est.
158 Andorra \$ 1,077,000,000 1998 159 Togo \$ 1,047,000,000
2005 est. 160 Benin \$ 1,043,000,000 2005 est. 161 Mongolia \$
1,011,000,000 2004 est. 162 Burkina Faso \$ 992,000,000 2005 est.
163 Djibouti \$ 987,000,000 2004 est. 164 Bermuda \$ 982,000,000
2004 est. 165 Kyrgyzstan \$ 937,400,000 2005 est. 166
Liechtenstein \$ 917,300,000 1996 167 Aruba \$ 875,000,000 2004
est. 168 Cayman Islands \$ 866,900,000 2004 169 Congo, Republic
of the \$ 806,500,000 2005 est. 170 Suriname \$ 750,000,000 2004
est. 171 Chad \$ 749,100,000 2005 est. 172 Guam \$ 701,000,000
2004 est. 173 Guyana \$ 681,600,000 2005 est. 174 Guinea \$
680,000,000 2005 est. 175 Eritrea \$ 676,500,000 2005 est. 176
Malawi \$ 645,000,000 2005 est. 177 Faroe Islands \$ 639,000,000
2004 est. 178 Monaco \$ 636,600,000 179 French Guiana \$
625,000,000 2002 est. 180 Belize \$ 622,400,000 2005 est. 181
Montenegro \$ 601,700,000 2003 182 Greenland \$ 601,000,000
2004 est. 183 Niger \$ 588,000,000 2004 est. 184 Somalia \$
576,000,000 2004 est. 185 Maldives \$ 567,000,000 2004 est. 186
Laos \$ 541,000,000 2005 est. 187 Sierra Leone \$ 531,000,000 2004
est. 188 Cape Verde \$ 500,000,000 2005 est. 189 Seychelles \$
459,900,000 2005 est. 190 Cyprus \$ 415,200,000 2005 est. 191
Saint Lucia \$ 410,000,000 2004 est. 192 Saint Kitts and Nevis \$
405,000,000 2004 est. 193 Antigua and Barbuda \$ 378,000,000
2004 est. 194 American Samoa \$ 308,800,000 FY04 est. 195 Samoa
\$ 285,000,000 2004 est. 196 Grenada \$ 276,000,000 2004 est. 197
Mayotte \$ 256,700,000 2004 198 Rwanda \$ 243,000,000 2005 est.
199 Dominica \$ 234,000,000 2004 est. 200 Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines \$ 225,000,000 2004 est. 201 Northern Mariana Islands
\$ 214,400,000 202 Central African Republic \$ 203,000,000 2004
est. 203 East Timor \$ 202,000,000 2004 est. 204 Burundi \$
200,000,000 2005 est. 205 Gambia, The \$ 197,000,000 2005 est.
206 Bhutan \$ 196,000,000 2000 est. 207 British Virgin Islands \$
187,000,000 2002 est. 208 Guinea-Bissau \$ 176,000,000 2004 est.
209 Turks and Caicos Islands \$ 175,600,000 2000 210 Solomon

Islands \$ 159,000,000 2004 est. 211 Micronesia, Federated States of \$ 132,700,000 2004 212 Anguilla \$ 129,900,000 2005 est. 213 Tonga \$ 122,000,000 2004 est. 214 Vanuatu \$ 117,100,000 2004 est. 215 Comoros \$ 115,000,000 2004 est. 216 Palau \$ 107,300,000 2004 est. 217 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) \$ 90,000,000 2004 est. 218 Cook Islands \$ 81,040,000 2005 219 Saint Pierre and Miquelon \$ 70,000,000 2004 est. 220 Kiribati \$ 62,000,000 2004 est. 221 Wallis and Futuna \$ 61,170,000 2004 222 Marshall Islands \$ 54,700,000 2000 223 Saint Helena \$ 45,000,000 2004 est. 224 Sao Tome and Principe \$ 38,000,000 2005 est. 225 Nauru \$ 20,000,000 2004 est. 226 Norfolk Island \$ 17,900,000 FY91/92 227 Montserrat \$ 17,000,000 2001 228 Tuvalu \$ 9,186,000 2004 est. 229 Niue \$ 9,038,000 2004 230 Tokelau \$ 969,200 2002

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

Rank code: @2089

Rank Country Industrial production growth rate(%) Date of Information

1 Azerbaijan 40.00 2005 est. 2 Equatorial Guinea 30.00 2002 est. 3 China 29.50 2005 est. 4 Cambodia 22.00 2002 est. 5 Turkmenistan 22.00 2003 est. 6 Burundi 18.00 2001 7 Vietnam 17.20 2005 est. 8 Moldova 17.00 2003 est. 9 Belarus 15.60 2005 est. 10 Lesotho 15.50 1999 11 Cote d'Ivoire 15.00 1998 est. 12 Iceland 14.20 2005 est. 13 Burkina Faso 14.00 2001 est. 14 Angola 13.50 2004 15 Kuwait 13.10 2005 est. 16 Laos 13.00 2005 est. 17 Pakistan 10.70 2005 est. 18 Qatar 10.00 2003 est. 19 Estonia 9.70

2005 est. 20 Singapore 9.50 2005 est. 21 Bhutan 9.30 1996 est. 22 Thailand 9.10 2005 est. 23 Trinidad and Tobago 9.00 2005 est. 24 Uganda 9.00 2005 est. 25 Sudan 8.50 1999 est. 26 East Timor 8.50 27 Uruguay 8.50 2005 est. 28 Tanzania 8.40 1999 est. 29 Benin 8.30 2001 est. 30 Sri Lanka 8.20 2005 est. 31 Tajikistan 8.20 2002 est. 32 Algeria 8.00 2005 est. 33 Mauritius 8.00 2000 est. 34 Faroe Islands 8.00 1999 est. 35 Bulgaria 7.90 2005 36 Malawi 7.90 2005 est. 37 Zambia 7.90 2005 est. 38 India 7.90 2005 est. 39 Argentina 7.70 2005 est. 40 Uzbekistan 7.70 2005 est. 41 Honduras 7.70 2003 est. 42 Armenia 7.50 2005 est. 43 Jordan 7.50 2005 est. 44 Botswana 7.50 2005 est. 45 Brunei 7.30 2003 est. 46 Hungary 7.30 2005 est. 47 Lithuania 7.30 2005 est. 48 Venezuela 7.20 2005 est. 49 Kyrgyzstan 7.10 2004 est. 50 Rwanda 7.00 2001 est. 51 Syria 7.00 2002 est. 52 Peru 6.90 2005 est. 53 Macedonia 6.80 2005 est. 54 Bangladesh 6.70 2005 est. 55 Ethiopia 6.70 2001 est. 56 Suriname 6.50 1994 est. 57 Antigua and Barbuda 6.00 1997 est. 58 San Marino 6.00 1997 est. 59 Korea, South 5.90 2005 est. 60 Turkey 5.90 2005 est. 61 Bolivia 5.70 2004 est. 62 Costa Rica 5.70 2005 est. 63 Czech Republic 5.70 2005 64 Latvia 5.60 2005 est. 65 Bosnia and Herzegovina 5.50 2003 est. 66 Saudi Arabia 5.30 2005 est. 67 Cuba 5.10 2005 est. 68 Niger 5.10 2003 est. 69 Croatia 5.10 2005 est. 70 Chad 5.00 1995 71 Egypt 5.00 2005 est. 72 Indonesia 4.80 2005 est. 73 Austria 4.70 2005 est. 74 Guinea-Bissau 4.70 2003 est. 75 Belize 4.60 1999 76 Kazakhstan 4.60 2005 est. 77 Kenya 4.60 2005 est. 78 Luxembourg 4.50 2005 est. 79 Cameroon 4.20 1999 est. 80 Guatemala 4.10 1999 81 Oman 4.10 2005 est. 82 Taiwan 4.10 2005 est. 83 Malaysia 4.10 2005 est. 84 Mongolia 4.10 2002 est. 85 United Arab Emirates 4.00 2000 86 Russia 4.00 2005 est. 87 Morocco 4.00 88 Ghana 3.80 2000 est. 89 Nepal 3.80 FY04/05 90 Nigeria 3.80 2005 est. 91 Slovakia 3.80 2005 est. 92 Colombia 3.70 2005 est. 93 Poland 3.70 2005 est. 94 Swaziland 3.70 FY95/96 95 South Africa 3.60 2005 est. 96 Zimbabwe 3.60 2005 est. 97 Brazil 3.40 2005 est. 98 Chile 3.40 2005 est. 99 Mozambique 3.40 2000 100 Isle of Man 3.20 FY96/97 101 Ukraine

3.20 2005 est. 102 United States 3.20 2005 est. 103 Albania 3.10
 2004 est. 104 Anguilla 3.10 1997 est. 105 Slovenia 3.10 2005 est.
 106 Senegal 3.10 2005 est. 107 Central African Republic 3.00 2002
 108 Djibouti 3.00 1996 est. 109 Ireland 3.00 2005 est. 110 Iran
 3.00 2005 est. 111 Madagascar 3.00 2000 est. 112 Switzerland 3.00
 2005 est. 113 Yemen 3.00 2003 est. 114 World 3.00 2003 est. 115
 Georgia 3.00 2000 116 Germany 2.90 2005 est. 117 Israel 2.80
 2005 est. 118 Samoa 2.80 2000 119 Canada 2.60 2005 est. 120
 Nicaragua 2.40 2005 est. 121 Philippines 2.20 2005 est. 122
 Ecuador 2.10 2005 est. 123 Bahrain 2.00 2000 est. 124 Dominican
 Republic 2.00 2001 est. 125 Mauritania 2.00 2000 est. 126 Mexico
 1.90 2005 est. 127 Romania 1.90 2005 est. 128 Panama 1.70 2005
 est. 129 Denmark 1.60 2005 est. 130 Sweden 1.60 2005 est. 131
 Gabon 1.60 2002 est. 132 El Salvador 1.50 2005 est. 133 Japan
 1.50 2005 est. 134 Serbia 1.40 2006 est. 135 European Union 1.30
 2005 est. 136 Australia 1.10 2005 est. 137 Cook Islands 1.00 2002
 138 Tonga 1.00 2003 est. 139 Vanuatu 1.00 1997 est. 140 Tunisia
 0.90 2005 est. 141 Grenada 0.70 1997 est. 142 Spain 0.70 2005 est.
 143 Kiribati 0.70 1991 est. 144 Cyprus 0.40 145 France 0.20 2005
 est. 146 Congo, Republic of the 0.00 2002 est. 147 Paraguay 0.00
 2000 est. 148 Portugal 0.00 2005 est. 149 Belgium -0.20 2005 est.
 150 Cyprus -0.30 151 Greece -0.30 2005 est. 152 Norway -0.50
 2005 est. 153 Hong Kong -0.60 2005 est. 154 New Caledonia -0.60
 1996 155 Maldives -0.90 2004 est. 156 Saint Vincent and the
 Grenadines -0.90 1997 est. 157 Italy -1.00 2005 est. 158
 Netherlands -1.40 2005 est. 159 United Kingdom -1.90 2005 est.
 160 Comoros -2.00 1999 est. 161 Finland -2.00 2005 est. 162
 Jamaica -2.00 2000 est. 163 New Zealand -2.50 2005 est. 164
 Barbados -3.20 2000 est. 165 Saint Lucia -8.90 1997 est. 166
 Dominica -10.00 1997 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

Rank code: @2091

Rank Country Infant mortality rate(deaths/1,000 live births) Date
of Information

1 Angola 185.36 2006 est. 2 Sierra Leone 160.39 2006 est. 3
Afghanistan 160.23 2006 est. 4 Liberia 155.76 2006 est. 5
Mozambique 129.24 2006 est. 6 Niger 118.25 2006 est. 7 Somalia
114.89 2006 est. 8 Mali 107.58 2006 est. 9 Tajikistan 106.49 2006
est. 10 Guinea-Bissau 105.21 2006 est. 11 Djibouti 102.44 2006 est.
12 Bhutan 98.41 2006 est. 13 Nigeria 97.14 2006 est. 14 Tanzania
96.48 2006 est. 15 Malawi 94.37 2006 est. 16 Ethiopia 93.62 2006
est. 17 Chad 91.45 2006 est. 18 Burkina Faso 91.35 2006 est. 19
Guinea 90.00 2006 est. 20 Rwanda 89.61 2006 est. 21 Equatorial
Guinea 89.21 2006 est. 22 Cote d'Ivoire 89.11 2006 est. 23 Congo,
Democratic Republic of the 88.62 2006 est. 24 Lesotho 87.24 2006
est. 25 Zambia 86.84 2006 est. 26 Central African Republic 85.63
2006 est. 27 Congo, Republic of the 85.29 2006 est. 28 Laos 83.31
2006 est. 29 Benin 79.56 2006 est. 30 Azerbaijan 79.00 2006 est.
31 Madagascar 75.21 2006 est. 32 Comoros 72.85 2006 est. 33
Turkmenistan 72.56 2006 est. 34 Swaziland 71.85 2006 est. 35
Haiti 71.65 2006 est. 36 Gambia, The 71.58 2006 est. 37 Pakistan
70.45 2006 est. 38 Uzbekistan 69.99 2006 est. 39 Mauritania 69.48
2006 est. 40 Cambodia 68.78 2006 est. 41 Uganda 66.15 2006 est.
42 Nepal 65.32 2006 est. 43 Cameroon 63.52 2006 est. 44 Burundi
63.13 2006 est. 45 Burma 61.85 2006 est. 46 Sudan 61.05 2006 est.
47 Bangladesh 60.83 2006 est. 48 Mayotte 60.76 2006 est. 49
South Africa 60.66 2006 est. 50 Togo 60.63 2006 est. 51 Yemen
59.88 2006 est. 52 Kenya 59.26 2006 est. 53 Ghana 55.02 2006 est.
54 Maldives 54.89 2006 est. 55 India 54.63 2006 est. 56 Gabon
54.51 2006 est. 57 Vanuatu 53.80 2006 est. 58 Botswana 53.70

2006 est. 59 Senegal 52.94 2006 est. 60 Mongolia 52.12 2006 est. 61 Bolivia 51.77 2006 est. 62 Zimbabwe 51.71 2006 est. 63 Papua New Guinea 49.96 2006 est. 64 World 48.87 2006 est. 65 Iraq 48.64 2006 est. 66 Namibia 48.10 2006 est. 67 Kiribati 47.27 2006 est. 68 Cape Verde 46.52 2006 est. 69 Eritrea 46.30 2006 est. 70 East Timor 45.89 2006 est. 71 Sao Tome and Principe 41.83 2006 est. 72 Iran 40.30 2006 est. 73 Morocco 40.24 2006 est. 74 Turkey 39.69 2006 est. 75 Moldova 38.38 2006 est. 76 Kyrgyzstan 34.49 2006 est. 77 Indonesia 34.39 2006 est. 78 Guyana 32.19 2006 est. 79 Egypt 31.33 2006 est. 80 Guatemala 30.94 2006 est. 81 Peru 30.94 2006 est. 82 Algeria 29.87 2006 est. 83 Micronesia, Federated States of 29.16 2006 est. 84 Syria 28.61 2006 est. 85 Brazil 28.60 2006 est. 86 Marshall Islands 28.43 2006 est. 87 Kazakhstan 28.30 2006 est. 88 Dominican Republic 28.25 2006 est. 89 Nicaragua 28.11 2006 est. 90 Samoa 26.85 2006 est. 91 Honduras 25.82 2006 est. 92 Romania 25.50 2006 est. 93 Vietnam 25.14 2006 est. 94 Trinidad and Tobago 25.05 2006 est. 95 Belize 24.89 2006 est. 96 Paraguay 24.78 2006 est. 97 Bahamas, The 24.68 2006 est. 98 El Salvador 24.39 2006 est. 99 Tunisia 23.84 2006 est. 100 Lebanon 23.72 2006 est. 101 Libya 23.71 2006 est. 102 Korea, North 23.29 2006 est. 103 China 23.12 2006 est. 104 Suriname 23.02 2006 est. 105 Ecuador 22.87 2006 est. 106 Philippines 22.81 2006 est. 107 Armenia 22.47 2006 est. 108 Gaza Strip 22.40 2006 est. 109 Venezuela 21.54 2006 est. 110 Albania 20.75 2006 est. 111 Solomon Islands 20.63 2006 est. 112 Colombia 20.35 2006 est. 113 Anguilla 20.32 2006 est. 114 Mexico 20.26 2006 est. 115 Bulgaria 19.85 2006 est. 116 Thailand 19.49 2006 est. 117 Tuvalu 19.47 2006 est. 118 West Bank 19.15 2006 est. 119 Oman 18.89 2006 est. 120 Antigua and Barbuda 18.86 2006 est. 121 Saint Helena 18.34 2006 est. 122 Qatar 18.04 2006 est. 123 Georgia 17.97 2006 est. 124 Malaysia 17.16 2006 est. 125 Bahrain 16.80 2006 est. 126 Jordan 16.76 2006 est. 127 British Virgin Islands 16.72 2006 est. 128 Panama 16.37 2006 est. 129 Jamaica 15.98 2006 est. 130 Greenland 15.40 2006 est. 131 Turks and

Caicos Islands 15.18 2006 est. 132 Seychelles 15.14 2006 est. 133
Russia 15.13 2006 est. 134 Argentina 14.73 2006 est. 135 Mauritius
14.59 2006 est. 136 Palau 14.46 2006 est. 137 Saint Vincent and
the Grenadines 14.40 2006 est. 138 Grenada 14.27 2006 est. 139
Saint Kitts and Nevis 14.12 2006 est. 140 United Arab Emirates
14.09 2006 est. 141 Sri Lanka 13.97 2006 est. 142 Dominica 13.71
2006 est. 143 Saint Lucia 13.17 2006 est. 144 Belarus 13.00 2006
est. 145 Saudi Arabia 12.81 2006 est. 146 Fiji 12.30 2006 est. 147
Tonga 12.30 2006 est. 148 Brunei 12.25 2006 est. 149 Barbados
11.77 2006 est. 150 French Guiana 11.76 2006 est. 151 Uruguay
11.61 2006 est. 152 Ukraine 9.90 2006 est. 153 Bosnia and
Herzegovina 9.82 2006 est. 154 Macedonia 9.81 2006 est. 155
Nauru 9.78 2006 est. 156 Netherlands Antilles 9.76 2006 est. 157
Kuwait 9.71 2006 est. 158 Costa Rica 9.70 2006 est. 159 Latvia
9.35 2006 est. 160 Puerto Rico 9.14 2006 est. 161 American Samoa
9.07 2006 est. 162 Chile 8.58 2006 est. 163 Guadeloupe 8.41 2006
est. 164 Hungary 8.39 2006 est. 165 Bermuda 8.30 2006 est. 166
French Polynesia 8.29 2006 est. 167 Cayman Islands 8.00 2006 est.
168 Virgin Islands 7.86 2006 est. 169 Estonia 7.73 2006 est. 170
Reunion 7.63 2006 est. 171 New Caledonia 7.57 2006 est. 172
Saint Pierre and Miquelon 7.38 2006 est. 173 Slovakia 7.26 2006
est. 174 Poland 7.22 2006 est. 175 Montserrat 7.19 2006 est. 176
Cyprus 7.04 2006 est. 177 Northern Mariana Islands 6.98 2006 est.
178 Martinique 6.95 2006 est. 179 Israel 6.89 2006 est. 180 Guam
6.81 2006 est. 181 Lithuania 6.78 2006 est. 182 Croatia 6.72 2006
est. 183 United States 6.43 2006 est. 184 Taiwan 6.29 2006 est.
185 Cuba 6.22 2006 est. 186 Korea, South 6.16 2006 est. 187 Faroe
Islands 6.12 2006 est. 188 Italy 5.83 2006 est. 189 Isle of Man 5.82
2006 est. 190 Aruba 5.79 2006 est. 191 New Zealand 5.76 2006 est.
192 San Marino 5.63 2006 est. 193 Greece 5.43 2006 est. 194
Monaco 5.35 2006 est. 195 Ireland 5.31 2006 est. 196 Jersey 5.16
2006 est. 197 European Union 5.10 2006 est. 198 United Kingdom
5.08 2006 est. 199 Gibraltar 5.06 2006 est. 200 Portugal 4.98 2006
est. 201 Netherlands 4.96 2006 est. 202 Luxembourg 4.74 2006 est.

203 Canada 4.69 2006 est. 204 Guernsey 4.65 2006 est. 205 Liechtenstein 4.64 2006 est. 206 Australia 4.63 2006 est. 207 Belgium 4.62 2006 est. 208 Austria 4.60 2006 est. 209 Denmark 4.51 2006 est. 210 Slovenia 4.40 2006 est. 211 Spain 4.37 2006 est. 212 Macau 4.35 2006 est. 213 Switzerland 4.34 2006 est. 214 France 4.21 2006 est. 215 Germany 4.12 2006 est. 216 Andorra 4.04 2006 est. 217 Czech Republic 3.89 2006 est. 218 Malta 3.86 2006 est. 219 Norway 3.67 2006 est. 220 Finland 3.55 2006 est. 221 Iceland 3.29 2006 est. 222 Japan 3.24 2006 est. 223 Hong Kong 2.95 2006 est. 224 Sweden 2.76 2006 est. 225 Singapore 2.29 2006 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2092

Rank Country Inflation rate (consumer prices)(%) Date of Information

1 Nauru -3.60 1993 2 San Marino -1.70 2001 3 Vanuatu -1.60 2005 est. 4 Northern Mariana Islands -0.80 2000 5 New Caledonia -0.60 2000 est. 6 Barbados -0.50 2003 est. 7 Japan -0.30 2005 est. 8 Dominica -0.10 2005 est. 9 Gabon -0.10 2005 est. 10 Macedonia 0.00 2005 est. 11 Niger 0.20 2004 est. 12 Cape Verde 0.40 2005 est. 13 Singapore 0.40 2005 est. 14 Saudi Arabia 0.40 2005 est. 15 Kiribati 0.50 2005 est. 16 Sweden 0.50 2005 est. 17 Armenia 0.60 2005 est. 18 Antigua and Barbuda 0.90 2005 est. 19 Brunei 0.90 2004 20 Hong Kong 0.90 2005 est. 21 Finland 0.90 2005 est. 22 French Guiana 1.00 2003 23 Morocco 1.00 2005 est. 24

Liechtenstein 1.00 2001 25 Sierra Leone 1.00 2002 est. 26 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1.00 2005 est. 27 French Polynesia 1.10 2006 est. 28 Bahamas, The 1.20 2004 29 Switzerland 1.20 2005 est. 30 Oman 1.20 2005 est. 31 Israel 1.30 2005 est. 32 East Timor 1.40 2005 33 Gibraltar 1.50 1998 34 Greenland 1.60 1999 est. 35 Norway 1.60 2005 est. 36 Peru 1.60 2005 est. 37 Seychelles 1.60 2005 est. 38 France 1.70 2005 est. 39 Papua New Guinea 1.70 2005 est. 40 Senegal 1.70 2005 est. 41 Netherlands 1.70 2005 est. 42 China 1.80 2005 est. 43 Denmark 1.80 2005 est. 44 Algeria 1.90 2005 est. 45 Czech Republic 1.90 2005 est. 46 Monaco 1.90 2000 47 Cameroon 2.00 2005 est. 48 Germany 2.00 2005 est. 49 British Virgin Islands 2.00 2005 50 Italy 2.00 2005 est. 51 Cook Islands 2.10 2005 est. 52 United Kingdom 2.10 2005 est. 53 Tunisia 2.10 2005 est. 54 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 2.10 1991-96 average 55 Ecuador 2.10 2005 est. 56 Netherlands Antilles 2.10 2003 est. 57 Canada 2.20 2005 est. 58 Poland 2.20 2005 est. 59 European Union 2.20 2005 est. 60 Virgin Islands 2.20 2003 61 Micronesia, Federated States of 2.20 2005 62 Congo, Republic of the 2.20 2005 est. 63 Austria 2.30 2005 est. 64 Namibia 2.30 2005 est. 65 Taiwan 2.30 2005 est. 66 Portugal 2.30 2005 est. 67 Albania 2.40 2005 est. 68 Ireland 2.40 2005 est. 69 Lebanon 2.40 2005 est. 70 Guam 2.50 2005 est. 71 Luxembourg 2.50 2005 est. 72 Slovenia 2.50 2005 est. 73 Cyprus 2.60 74 Montserrat 2.60 2002 est. 75 Australia 2.70 2005 est. 76 Bahrain 2.70 2005 est. 77 Isle of Man 2.70 2003 est. 78 Palau 2.70 2005 est. 79 Slovakia 2.70 2005 est. 80 Lithuania 2.70 2005 81 Bermuda 2.80 November 2005 82 Belgium 2.80 2005 est. 83 Wallis and Futuna 2.80 84 Korea, South 2.80 2005 est. 85 Panama 2.90 2005 est. 86 Saint Lucia 2.90 2005 est. 87 Belize 3.00 2005 est. 88 Chad 3.00 2005 est. 89 Djibouti 3.00 2005 est. 90 Fiji 3.00 2005 91 Malaysia 3.00 2005 est. 92 Marshall Islands 3.00 2005 est. 93 New Zealand 3.00 2005 est. 94 Malta 3.00 2005 est. 95 Grenada 3.00 2005 est. 96 Comoros 3.00 2005 est. 97 Chile 3.10 2005 est. 98 Saint Helena 3.20 1997 est. 99 United States 3.20 2005 est. 100 Croatia 3.30 2005 est. 101 Samoa 3.30 2005 102

Aruba 3.40 2005 103 Spain 3.40 2005 est. 104 Montenegro 3.40 2004 105 Libya 3.40 2005 est. 106 Andorra 3.40 2004 107 Benin 3.50 2005 est. 108 Greece 3.50 2005 est. 109 Central African Republic 3.60 2001 est. 110 Hungary 3.60 2005 est. 111 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 3.60 1998 112 Tuvalu 3.70 2003 est. 113 Macau 3.80 2nd quarter, 2005 114 Cote d'Ivoire 3.90 2005 est. 115 Iceland 4.00 2005 est. 116 Guinea-Bissau 4.00 2002 est. 117 Niue 4.00 2005 118 Mexico 4.00 2005 est. 119 South Africa 4.00 2005 est. 120 Turks and Caicos Islands 4.00 1995 121 Swaziland 4.00 2005 est. 122 Estonia 4.10 2005 est. 123 Kuwait 4.10 2005 est. 124 Dominican Republic 4.20 2005 est. 125 India 4.20 2005 est. 126 Tanzania 4.30 2005 est. 127 Bosnia and Herzegovina 4.40 2005 est. 128 Cayman Islands 4.40 2004 129 Jordan 4.50 2005 est. 130 Thailand 4.50 2005 est. 131 Mali 4.50 2002 est. 132 El Salvador 4.70 2005 est. 133 Lesotho 4.70 2005 est. 134 Uruguay 4.70 2005 est. 135 Egypt 4.90 2005 est. 136 Guernsey 4.90 2004 est. 137 Bulgaria 5.00 2005 138 Equatorial Guinea 5.00 2005 est. 139 Colombia 5.00 2005 est. 140 Mauritius 5.00 2005 est. 141 Syria 5.00 2005 est. 142 Faroe Islands 5.10 1999 143 Kyrgyzstan 5.20 2005 est. 144 Anguilla 5.30 145 Jersey 5.30 2004 146 Bolivia 5.40 2005 est. 147 Cambodia 5.80 2005 est. 148 Maldives 6.00 2005 est. 149 Togo 6.00 2005 est. 150 Burkina Faso 6.40 2005 est. 151 Mozambique 6.50 2005 est. 152 Puerto Rico 6.50 2003 est. 153 Solomon Islands 6.60 2005 est. 154 Latvia 6.80 2005 est. 155 Paraguay 6.80 2005 est. 156 Brazil 6.90 2005 est. 157 Guyana 6.90 2005 est. 158 Uzbekistan 6.90 2005 est. 159 Trinidad and Tobago 6.90 2005 est. 160 Bangladesh 7.00 2005 est. 161 West Bank 7.00 2003 est. 162 Cuba 7.00 2005 est. 163 Bhutan 7.00 2005 est. 164 Gaza Strip 7.00 2003 165 Mauritania 7.00 2003 est. 166 Laos 7.00 2005 est. 167 Tajikistan 7.10 2005 est. 168 Kazakhstan 7.60 2005 est. 169 Philippines 7.60 2005 est. 170 Nepal 7.80 October 2005 est. 171 Rwanda 8.00 2005 est. 172 Uganda 8.10 2005 est. 173 Georgia 8.20 2005 est. 174 Turkey 8.20 2005 est. 175 Vietnam 8.30 2005 est. 176 Botswana 8.60 2005 est. 177 Saint Kitts and Nevis

8.70 2005 est. 178 Gambia, The 8.80 2005 est. 179 Honduras 8.80 2005 est. 180 Qatar 8.80 2005 est. 181 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 9.00 2004 est. 182 Sudan 9.00 2005 est. 183 Romania 9.00 2005 184 Cyprus 9.10 185 Guatemala 9.10 2005 est. 186 Pakistan 9.10 2005 est. 187 Mongolia 9.50 2005 est. 188 Suriname 9.50 2005 est. 189 Azerbaijan 9.60 2005 est. 190 Argentina 9.60 2005 est. 191 Nicaragua 9.60 2005 est. 192 Belarus 10.30 2005 est. 193 Kenya 10.30 2005 est. 194 United Arab Emirates 10.50 2005 est. 195 Indonesia 10.50 2005 est. 196 Turkmenistan 10.50 2005 est. 197 Tonga 11.10 2005 est. 198 Sri Lanka 11.60 2005 est. 199 Ethiopia 11.60 2005 est. 200 Yemen 11.80 2005 est. 201 Moldova 11.90 2005 est. 202 Russia 12.70 2005 est. 203 Iran 13.50 2005 est. 204 Nigeria 13.50 2005 est. 205 Ukraine 13.50 2005 est. 206 Costa Rica 13.80 2005 est. 207 Eritrea 15.00 2005 est. 208 Liberia 15.00 2003 est. 209 Madagascar 15.00 2005 est. 210 Ghana 15.10 2005 est. 211 Sao Tome and Principe 15.20 2005 est. 212 Jamaica 15.30 2005 est. 213 Malawi 15.40 2005 est. 214 Serbia 15.50 2005 est. 215 Haiti 15.70 2005 est. 216 Burundi 16.00 2005 est. 217 Venezuela 16.00 2005 est. 218 Afghanistan 16.30 2005 est. 219 Zambia 18.30 2005 est. 220 Burma 20.20 2005 est. 221 Angola 23.00 2005 est. 222 Guinea 25.00 2005 est. 223 Iraq 33.00 2005 est. 224 Zimbabwe 266.80 2005 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2093

Rank Country Waterways(km) Date of Information

1 World 671,886 2004 2 China 123,964 2003 3 Russia 102,000 2005 4 European Union 53,512 5 Brazil 50,000 2005 6 United States 41,009 2004 7 Indonesia 21,579 2005 8 Colombia 18,000 2005 9 Vietnam 17,702 2005 10 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 15,000 2005 11 India 14,500 2005 12 Burma 12,800 2005 13 Argentina 11,000 2005 14 Papua New Guinea 10,940 2003 15 Bolivia 10,000 2005 16 Peru 8,808 2005 17 Nigeria 8,600 2005 18 France 8,500 2000 19 Bangladesh 8,372 2005 20 Finland 7,842 2005 21 Germany 7,467 2005 22 Malaysia 7,200 2005 23 Venezuela 7,100 2005 24 Netherlands 6,183 2005 25 Iraq 5,279 2004 26 Laos 4,600 2005 27 Congo, Republic of the 4,385 2005 28 Sudan 4,068 2005 29 Kazakhstan 4,000 2005 30 Thailand 4,000 2005 31 Poland 3,997 2005 32 French Guiana 3,760 2003 33 Egypt 3,500 2005 34 Philippines 3,219 2005 35 United Kingdom 3,200 2003 36 Paraguay 3,100 2005 37 Mexico 2,900 2005 38 Central African Republic 2,800 2005 39 Belarus 2,500 2003 40 Cambodia 2,400 2005 41 Italy 2,400 2004 42 Ukraine 2,253 2006 43 Korea, North 2,250 2006 44 Zambia 2,250 2005 45 Nicaragua 2,220 2005 46 Sweden 2,052 2005 47 Belgium 2,043 2003 48 Australia 2,000 2002 49 Mali 1,815 2005 50 Japan 1,770 2006 51 Romania 1,731 2005 52 Hungary 1,622 2006 53 Korea, South 1,608 2006 54 Gabon 1,600 2005 55 Uruguay 1,600 2005 56 Norway 1,577 2002 57 Ecuador 1,500 2005 58 Angola 1,300 2005 59 Turkmenistan 1,300 2006 60 Guinea 1,300 2005 61 Ghana 1,293 2005 62 Afghanistan 1,200 2005 63 Turkey 1,200 2005 64 Suriname 1,200 2005 65 Uzbekistan 1,100 2006 66 Senegal 1,000 2005 67 Spain 1,000 2003 68 Guatemala 990 2004 69 Cote d'Ivoire 980 2005 70 Syria 900 2005 71 Iran 850 2006 72 Belize 825 2005 73 Panama 800 2005 74 Sierra Leone 800 2005 75 Croatia 785 2006 76 Ireland 753 2005 77 Costa Rica 730 2005 78 Malawi 700 2006 79 Czech Republic 664 2005 80 Canada 631 2003 81 Kyrgyzstan 600 2006 82 Madagascar 600 2005 83 Serbia 587 2005 84 Mongolia 580 2004 85 Estonia 500 2005 86 Bulgaria 470 2006 87 Honduras 465 2005 88 Mozambique 460 2002 89 Lithuania 425 2005 90 Moldova

424 2005 91 Denmark 400 2001 92 Gambia, The 390 2004 93
Austria 358 2003 94 Latvia 300 2005 95 Niger 300 2005 96 Cuba
240 2005 97 Portugal 210 2003 98 Brunei 209 2005 99 Fiji 203
2004 100 Tajikistan 200 2006 101 Slovakia 172 2005 102 Sri
Lanka 160 2005 103 Benin 150 2005 104 Switzerland 65 2003 105
Togo 50 2005 106 Albania 43 2006 107 Luxembourg 37 2003 108
Liechtenstein 28 2005 109 Greece 6 2006 110 Kiribati 5 2003

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2095

Rank Country Labor force Date of Information

1 World 3,001,000,000 2005 est. 2 China 791,400,000 2005 est.
3 India 496,400,000 2005 est. 4 European Union 218,500,000 2005
est. 5 United States 149,300,000 2005 est. 6 Indonesia 94,200,000
2005 est. 7 Brazil 90,410,000 2005 est. 8 Russia 74,220,000 2005
est. 9 Bangladesh 66,600,000 2005 est. 10 Japan 66,400,000 2005
est. 11 Nigeria 57,210,000 2005 est. 12 Pakistan 46,840,000 2005
est. 13 Vietnam 44,390,000 2005 est. 14 Mexico 43,400,000 2005
est. 15 Germany 43,320,000 2005 est. 16 Philippines 36,730,000
2005 est. 17 Thailand 35,360,000 2005 est. 18 United Kingdom
30,070,000 2005 est. 19 Burma 27,750,000 2005 est. 20 France
27,720,000 2005 est. 21 Ethiopia 27,270,000 22 Turkey
24,700,000 2005 est. 23 Italy 24,490,000 2005 est. 24 Iran
23,680,000 2005 est. 25 Korea, South 23,530,000 2005 est. 26
Ukraine 22,670,000 2005 est. 27 Egypt 21,340,000 2005 est. 28
Spain 20,670,000 2005 est. 29 Colombia 20,520,000 2005 30

Tanzania 19,220,000 2005 est. 31 Poland 17,100,000 2005 est. 32 Canada 16,300,000 December 2005 33 Argentina 15,340,000 2005 est. 34 South Africa 15,230,000 2005 est. 35 Afghanistan 15,000,000 2004 est. 36 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 14,510,000 37 Uzbekistan 14,260,000 2005 est. 38 Uganda 13,170,000 2005 est. 39 Venezuela 12,310,000 2005 est. 40 Kenya 11,850,000 2005 est. 41 Morocco 11,190,000 2005 est. 42 Malaysia 10,670,000 2005 est. 43 Ghana 10,620,000 2005 est. 44 Taiwan 10,600,000 2005 est. 45 Australia 10,420,000 2005 est. 46 Nepal 10,400,000 2004 est. 47 Algeria 10,150,000 2005 est. 48 Korea, North 9,600,000 49 Romania 9,310,000 2005 est. 50 Mozambique 9,200,000 2000 est. 51 Peru 9,060,000 2005 est. 52 Sri Lanka 8,080,000 2005 est. 53 Kazakhstan 7,850,000 2005 est. 54 Netherlands 7,530,000 2005 est. 55 Sudan 7,415,000 1996 est. 56 Iraq 7,400,000 2004 est. 57 Madagascar 7,300,000 2000 58 Cambodia 7,000,000 2003 est. 59 Cote d'Ivoire 6,950,000 2005 est. 60 Cameroon 6,860,000 2005 est. 61 Saudi Arabia 6,760,000 2005 est. 62 Chile 6,300,000 2005 est. 63 Yemen 5,830,000 2005 est. 64 Angola 5,580,000 2005 est. 65 Portugal 5,520,000 2005 est. 66 Azerbaijan 5,450,000 2005 est. 67 Czech Republic 5,270,000 2005 est. 68 Syria 5,120,000 2004 est. 69 Burkina Faso 5,000,000 2003 70 Senegal 4,820,000 2005 est. 71 Zambia 4,800,000 2005 est. 72 Belgium 4,770,000 2005 est. 73 Greece 4,720,000 2005 est. 74 Cuba 4,600,000 2005 est. 75 Rwanda 4,600,000 2000 76 Ecuador 4,600,000 2005 est. 77 Malawi 4,500,000 2001 est. 78 Sweden 4,490,000 2005 est. 79 Belarus 4,300,000 31 December 2005 80 Bolivia 4,220,000 2005 est. 81 Hungary 4,180,000 2005 est. 82 Zimbabwe 3,940,000 2005 est. 83 Mali 3,930,000 2001 est. 84 Switzerland 3,800,000 2005 est. 85 Guatemala 3,760,000 2005 est. 86 Somalia 3,700,000 87 Tajikistan 3,700,000 2003 88 Hong Kong 3,610,000 October 2005 89 Haiti 3,600,000 1995 90 Austria 3,490,000 2005 est. 91 Tunisia 3,410,000 2005 est. 92 Bulgaria 3,340,000 2005 est. 93 Benin 3,211,000 94 Guinea 3,000,000 1999 95 Burundi 2,990,000 2002 96 Serbia 2,961,000 2002 est. 97

Denmark 2,900,000 2005 est. 98 El Salvador 2,810,000 2005 est.
99 United Arab Emirates 2,800,000 2005 est. 100 Laos 2,800,000
2002 est. 101 Chad 2,719,000 102 Kyrgyzstan 2,700,000 2000 103
Paraguay 2,680,000 2005 est. 104 Finland 2,610,000 2005 est. 105
Lebanon 2,600,000 2001 est. 106 Honduras 2,540,000 2005 est.
107 Israel 2,420,000 2005 est. 108 Papua New Guinea 2,413,000
2004 109 Norway 2,400,000 2005 est. 110 Turkmenistan 2,320,000
2003 est. 111 Singapore 2,280,000 September 2005 est. 112
Slovakia 2,240,000 30 September 2005 est. 113 New Zealand
2,130,000 2005 est. 114 Georgia 2,040,000 2004 est. 115 Ireland
2,030,000 2005 est. 116 Nicaragua 2,010,000 2005 est. 117 Costa
Rica 1,820,000 2005 est. 118 Croatia 1,710,000 2005 est. 119
Kuwait 1,670,000 2005 est. 120 Libya 1,640,000 2005 est. 121
Lithuania 1,610,000 2005 est. 122 Uruguay 1,520,000 2005 est.
123 Mongolia 1,488,000 2003 124 Jordan 1,460,000 2005 est. 125
Panama 1,390,000 2005 est. 126 Sierra Leone 1,369,000 1981 est.
127 Moldova 1,340,000 2005 est. 128 Togo 1,302,000 1998 129
Puerto Rico 1,300,000 2000 130 Armenia 1,200,000 2005 131
Jamaica 1,200,000 2005 est. 132 Latvia 1,110,000 2005 est. 133
Albania 1,090,000 2004 est. 134 Bosnia and Herzegovina 1,026,000
2001 135 Oman 920,000 2002 est. 136 Slovenia 920,000 2005 est.
137 Macedonia 855,000 2004 est. 138 Lesotho 838,000 2000 139
Namibia 820,000 2005 est. 140 Mauritania 786,000 2001 141
Estonia 670,000 2005 est. 142 Gabon 640,000 2005 est. 143
Trinidad and Tobago 620,000 2005 est. 144 West Bank 614,000
April-June 2005 145 Mauritius 570,000 2005 est. 146 Guinea-
Bissau 480,000 1999 147 Qatar 440,000 2005 est. 148 Guyana
418,000 2001 est. 149 Gambia, The 400,000 1996 150 Bahrain
380,000 2005 est. 151 Cyprus 370,000 2005 est. 152 Luxembourg
316,500 2005 est. 153 Reunion 299,000 2002 154 Botswana
288,400 2004 155 Djibouti 282,000 2000 156 Gaza Strip 278,000
April-June 2005 157 Montenegro 259,100 2004 158 Macau
251,200 3rd Quarter, 2005 159 Solomon Islands 249,200 1999 160
Guadeloupe 191,400 1999 161 Bahamas, The 176,300 2004 162

Iceland 165,900 2005 est. 163 Martinique 165,900 1998 164 Malta 160,000 2005 est. 165 Suriname 156,700 2004 166 Swaziland 155,700 2003 167 Brunei 146,300 2003 est. 168 Comoros 144,500 1996 est. 169 Fiji 137,000 1999 170 Barbados 128,500 2001 est. 171 Cape Verde 120,600 172 Cyprus 95,025 2005 est. 173 Belize 90,000 2001 est. 174 Samoa 90,000 2000 est. 175 Maldives 88,000 2000 176 Netherlands Antilles 83,600 2005 177 New Caledonia 78,990 2004 178 Vanuatu 76,410 179 Niger 70,000 2002 est. 180 French Polynesia 65,870 December 2005 181 French Guiana 62,630 1999 182 Guam 62,050 2002 est. 183 Jersey 52,790 2004 184 Andorra 48,740 2004 185 Mayotte 44,560 2002 186 Northern Mariana Islands 44,470 2000 187 Virgin Islands 43,980 2004 est. 188 Saint Lucia 43,800 2001 est. 189 Grenada 42,300 1996 190 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 41,680 1991 est. 191 Aruba 41,500 2004 est. 192 Monaco 41,110 2004 193 Isle of Man 39,690 2001 194 Bermuda 38,360 2004 195 Micronesia, Federated States of 37,410 196 Sao Tome and Principe 35,050 197 Tonga 33,910 2003 198 Guernsey 32,290 2001 199 Seychelles 30,900 1996 200 Antigua and Barbuda 30,000 201 Liechtenstein 29,500 31 December 2001 202 Dominica 25,000 1999 est. 203 Greenland 24,500 1999 est. 204 Faroe Islands 24,250 October 2000 205 Cayman Islands 23,450 2004 206 San Marino 19,970 2003 207 Saint Kitts and Nevis 18,170 June 1995 208 American Samoa 17,630 2005 209 Marshall Islands 14,680 2000 210 British Virgin Islands 12,770 2004 211 Gibraltar 12,690 2001 212 Western Sahara 12,000 213 Palau 9,777 2005 214 Kiribati 7,870 2001 est. 215 Cook Islands 6,820 2001 216 Anguilla 6,049 2001 217 Turks and Caicos Islands 4,848 1990 est. 218 Montserrat 4,521 2000 est. 219 Tuvalu 3,615 2004 est. 220 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 3,261 1999 221 Wallis and Futuna 3,104 222 Saint Helena 2,486 1998 est. 223 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 1,724 224 Norfolk Island 1,345 225 Niue 663 226 Tokelau 440 227 Pitcairn Islands 15 2004

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

Rank code: @2102

Rank Country Life expectancy at birth(years) Date of Information

1 Andorra 83.51 2006 est. 2 Macau 82.19 2006 est. 3 San Marino 81.71 2006 est. 4 Singapore 81.71 2006 est. 5 Hong Kong 81.59 2006 est. 6 Japan 81.25 2006 est. 7 Sweden 80.51 2006 est. 8 Switzerland 80.51 2006 est. 9 Australia 80.50 2006 est. 10 Guernsey 80.42 2006 est. 11 Iceland 80.31 2006 est. 12 Canada 80.22 2006 est. 13 Cayman Islands 80.07 2006 est. 14 Italy 79.81 2006 est. 15 Gibraltar 79.80 2006 est. 16 France 79.73 2006 est. 17 Monaco 79.69 2006 est. 18 Liechtenstein 79.68 2006 est. 19 Spain 79.65 2006 est. 20 Norway 79.54 2006 est. 21 Israel 79.46 2006 est. 22 Jersey 79.38 2006 est. 23 Faroe Islands 79.35 2006 est. 24 Aruba 79.28 2006 est. 25 Greece 79.24 2006 est. 26 Martinique 79.18 2006 est. 27 Austria 79.07 2006 est. 28 Virgin Islands 79.05 2006 est. 29 Malta 79.01 2006 est. 30 Netherlands 78.96 2006 est. 31 Luxembourg 78.89 2006 est. 32 Montserrat 78.85 2006 est. 33 New Zealand 78.81 2006 est. 34 Germany 78.80 2006 est. 35 Belgium 78.77 2006 est. 36 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 78.61 2006 est. 37 Guam 78.58 2006 est. 38 United Kingdom 78.54 2006 est. 39 Finland 78.50 2006 est. 40 Isle of Man 78.49 2006 est. 41 Jordan 78.40 2006 est. 42 Puerto Rico 78.40 2006 est. 43 European Union 78.30 2006 est. 44 Guadeloupe 78.06 2006 est. 45 Bosnia and Herzegovina 78.00 2006 est. 46 Bermuda 77.96 2006 est. 47 Saint Helena 77.93 2006 est. 48 United States 77.85 2006 est. 49 Cyprus 77.82 2006 est. 50 Denmark 77.79 2006 est. 51 Ireland 77.73 2006 est. 52 Portugal 77.70 2006 est. 53 Albania 77.43 2006 est. 54 Taiwan 77.43 2006 est. 55 Cuba 77.41 2006 est. 56 Anguilla 77.28 2006 est. 57 French Guiana 77.27 2006 est. 58 Kuwait 77.20 2006 est. 59 Korea, South 77.04 2006 est. 60 Costa Rica 77.02 2006

est. 61 Chile 76.77 2006 est. 62 Libya 76.69 2006 est. 63 British Virgin Islands 76.68 2006 est. 64 Ecuador 76.42 2006 est. 65 Slovenia 76.33 2006 est. 66 Uruguay 76.33 2006 est. 67 Czech Republic 76.22 2006 est. 68 Argentina 76.12 2006 est. 69 French Polynesia 76.10 2006 est. 70 Northern Mariana Islands 76.09 2006 est. 71 Georgia 76.09 2006 est. 72 American Samoa 76.05 2006 est. 73 Netherlands Antilles 76.03 2006 est. 74 Saudi Arabia 75.67 2006 est. 75 United Arab Emirates 75.44 2006 est. 76 Mexico 75.41 2006 est. 77 Panama 75.22 2006 est. 78 Tunisia 75.12 2006 est. 79 Paraguay 75.10 2006 est. 80 Brunei 75.01 2006 est. 81 Poland 74.97 2006 est. 82 Dominica 74.87 2006 est. 83 Slovakia 74.73 2006 est. 84 Turks and Caicos Islands 74.73 2006 est. 85 Croatia 74.68 2006 est. 86 Venezuela 74.54 2006 est. 87 Bahrain 74.45 2006 est. 88 New Caledonia 74.27 2006 est. 89 Lithuania 74.20 2006 est. 90 Reunion 74.18 2006 est. 91 Serbia 74.00 2006 est. 92 Macedonia 73.97 2006 est. 93 Qatar 73.90 2006 est. 94 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 73.85 2006 est. 95 Saint Lucia 73.84 2006 est. 96 Sri Lanka 73.41 2006 est. 97 Oman 73.37 2006 est. 98 West Bank 73.27 2006 est. 99 Algeria 73.26 2006 est. 100 Jamaica 73.24 2006 est. 101 Solomon Islands 72.91 2006 est. 102 Lebanon 72.88 2006 est. 103 Barbados 72.79 2006 est. 104 Hungary 72.66 2006 est. 105 Mauritius 72.63 2006 est. 106 Turkey 72.62 2006 est. 107 China 72.58 2006 est. 108 Malaysia 72.50 2006 est. 109 Saint Kitts and Nevis 72.40 2006 est. 110 Bulgaria 72.30 2006 est. 111 Thailand 72.25 2006 est. 112 Antigua and Barbuda 72.16 2006 est. 113 Seychelles 72.08 2006 est. 114 Estonia 72.04 2006 est. 115 Colombia 71.99 2006 est. 116 Brazil 71.97 2006 est. 117 Gaza Strip 71.97 2006 est. 118 Armenia 71.84 2006 est. 119 Dominican Republic 71.73 2006 est. 120 Korea, North 71.65 2006 est. 121 Romania 71.63 2006 est. 122 El Salvador 71.49 2006 est. 123 Latvia 71.33 2006 est. 124 Egypt 71.29 2006 est. 125 Samoa 71.00 2006 est. 126 Morocco 70.94 2006 est. 127 Vietnam 70.85 2006 est. 128 Cape Verde 70.73 2006 est. 129 Nicaragua 70.63 2006 est. 130 Palau 70.42 2006 est. 131 Syria 70.32 2006 est. 132 Marshall

Islands 70.31 2006 est. 133 Iran 70.26 2006 est. 134 Philippines 70.21 2006 est. 135 Micronesia, Federated States of 70.05 2006 est. 136 Ukraine 69.98 2006 est. 137 Greenland 69.94 2006 est. 138 Indonesia 69.87 2006 est. 139 Peru 69.84 2006 est. 140 Fiji 69.82 2006 est. 141 Tonga 69.82 2006 est. 142 Guatemala 69.38 2006 est. 143 Honduras 69.33 2006 est. 144 Belarus 69.08 2006 est. 145 Iraq 69.01 2006 est. 146 Suriname 69.01 2006 est. 147 Kyrgyzstan 68.49 2006 est. 148 Tuvalu 68.32 2006 est. 149 Belize 68.30 2006 est. 150 Sao Tome and Principe 67.31 2006 est. 151 Russia 67.08 2006 est. 152 Kazakhstan 66.89 2006 est. 153 Trinidad and Tobago 66.76 2006 est. 154 East Timor 66.26 2006 est. 155 Guyana 65.86 2006 est. 156 Bolivia 65.84 2006 est. 157 Moldova 65.65 2006 est. 158 Bahamas, The 65.60 2006 est. 159 Papua New Guinea 65.28 2006 est. 160 Tajikistan 64.94 2006 est. 161 Mongolia 64.89 2006 est. 162 Grenada 64.87 2006 est. 163 World 64.77 2006 est. 164 India 64.71 2006 est. 165 Uzbekistan 64.58 2006 est. 166 Maldives 64.41 2006 est. 167 Azerbaijan 63.85 2006 est. 168 Pakistan 63.39 2006 est. 169 Nauru 63.08 2006 est. 170 Vanuatu 62.85 2006 est. 171 Bangladesh 62.46 2006 est. 172 Comoros 62.33 2006 est. 173 Yemen 62.12 2006 est. 174 Kiribati 62.08 2006 est. 175 Turkmenistan 61.83 2006 est. 176 Mayotte 61.76 2006 est. 177 Burma 60.97 2006 est. 178 Nepal 60.18 2006 est. 179 Cambodia 59.29 2006 est. 180 Senegal 59.25 2006 est. 181 Eritrea 59.03 2006 est. 182 Sudan 58.92 2006 est. 183 Ghana 58.87 2006 est. 184 Togo 57.42 2006 est. 185 Madagascar 57.34 2006 est. 186 Laos 55.49 2006 est. 187 Bhutan 54.78 2006 est. 188 Gabon 54.49 2006 est. 189 Gambia, The 54.14 2006 est. 190 Haiti 53.23 2006 est. 191 Mauritania 53.12 2006 est. 192 Benin 53.04 2006 est. 193 Congo, Republic of the 52.80 2006 est. 194 Uganda 52.67 2006 est. 195 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 51.46 2006 est. 196 Cameroon 51.16 2006 est. 197 Burundi 50.81 2006 est. 198 Equatorial Guinea 49.54 2006 est. 199 Guinea 49.50 2006 est. 200 Ethiopia 49.03 2006 est. 201 Mali 49.00 2006 est. 202 Kenya 48.93 2006 est. 203 Burkina Faso 48.85 2006 est. 204 Cote d'Ivoire 48.82 2006 est. 205

Somalia 48.47 2006 est. 206 Chad 47.52 2006 est. 207 Rwanda 47.30 2006 est. 208 Nigeria 47.08 2006 est. 209 Guinea-Bissau 46.87 2006 est. 210 Tanzania 45.64 2006 est. 211 Niger 43.76 2006 est. 212 Central African Republic 43.54 2006 est. 213 Namibia 43.39 2006 est. 214 Afghanistan 43.34 2006 est. 215 Djibouti 43.17 2006 est. 216 South Africa 42.73 2006 est. 217 Malawi 41.70 2006 est. 218 Sierra Leone 40.22 2006 est. 219 Zambia 40.03 2006 est. 220 Mozambique 39.82 2006 est. 221 Liberia 39.65 2006 est. 222 Zimbabwe 39.29 2006 est. 223 Angola 38.62 2006 est. 224 Lesotho 34.40 2006 est. 225 Botswana 33.74 2006 est. 226 Swaziland 32.62 2006 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2108

Rank Country Merchant marine Date of Information

1 World 33,222 2006 2 Panama 5,473 2006 3 China 1,723 2006 4 Liberia 1,687 2006 5 Malta 1,220 2006 6 Russia 1,178 2006 7 Bahamas, The 1,177 2006 8 Singapore 1,063 2006 9 Antigua and Barbuda 1,011 2006 10 Hong Kong 924 2006 11 Cyprus 884 2006 12 Indonesia 824 2006 13 Greece 817 2006 14 Marshall Islands 795 2006 15 Norway 724 2006 16 Japan 683 2006 17 Korea, South 669 2006 18 Italy 591 2006 19 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 589 2006 20 Netherlands 558 2006 21 Turkey 545 2006 22 Cambodia 544 2006 23 United States 465 2006 24 United Kingdom 449 2006 25 Philippines 403 2006 26 Thailand 400 2006 27 Germany 394 2006 28 India 316 2006 29 Malaysia 312 2006 30

Isle of Man 305 2006 31 Denmark 293 2006 32 Belize 285 2006 33
Vietnam 267 2006 34 Korea, North 232 2006 35 Georgia 222 2006
36 Ukraine 202 2006 37 Sweden 198 2006 38 Gibraltar 180 2006
39 Canada 173 2006 40 Spain 169 2006 41 Netherlands Antilles
152 2006 42 Iran 141 2006 43 Brazil 137 2006 44 Honduras 136
2006 45 Bermuda 132 2006 46 Cayman Islands 132 2006 47
Comoros 121 2006 48 Taiwan 112 2006 49 Portugal 111 2006 50
Syria 108 2006 51 Finland 87 2006 52 Azerbaijan 84 2006 53
French Southern and Antarctic Lands 77 2006 54 Monaco 77 2006
55 Egypt 76 2006 56 Bulgaria 75 2006 57 Croatia 72 2006 58
Belgium 66 2006 59 France 61 2006 60 Mongolia 61 2006 61 Saudi
Arabia 60 2006 62 United Arab Emirates 58 2006 63 Barbados 58
2006 64 Mexico 56 2006 65 Venezuela 56 2006 66 Sierra Leone 54
2006 67 Australia 53 2006 68 Nigeria 52 2006 69 Tuvalu 52 2006
70 Vanuatu 51 2006 71 Saint Kitts and Nevis 50 2006 72 Lithuania
49 2006 73 Dominica 48 2006 74 Chile 46 2006 75 Slovakia 43
2006 76 Bangladesh 42 2006 77 Luxembourg 42 2006 78 Algeria
41 2006 79 Argentina 41 2006 80 Morocco 41 2006 81 Lebanon 39
2006 82 Kuwait 38 2006 83 Estonia 35 2006 84 Burma 34 2006 85
Ecuador 31 2006 86 Switzerland 27 2006 87 Slovenia 26 2006 88
Jordan 25 2006 89 Albania 24 2006 90 Bolivia 24 2006 91 Papua
New Guinea 24 2006 92 Ireland 23 2006 93 Romania 23 2006 94
Qatar 23 2006 95 Sri Lanka 22 2006 96 Latvia 21 2006 97
Paraguay 21 2006 98 Faroe Islands 18 2006 99 Israel 18 2006 100
Libya 18 2006 101 Colombia 17 2006 102 Maldives 17 2006 103
Pakistan 16 2006 104 Tonga 16 2006 105 French Polynesia 13
2006 106 Uruguay 13 2006 107 New Zealand 13 2006 108 Iraq 13
2006 109 Cuba 11 2006 110 Poland 11 2006 111 Jamaica 10 2006
112 Madagascar 9 2006 113 Tunisia 9 2006 114 Tanzania 9 2006
115 Austria 8 2006 116 Wallis and Futuna 8 2006 117
Turkmenistan 8 2006 118 Sao Tome and Principe 8 2006 119
Trinidad and Tobago 8 2006 120 Ethiopia 8 2006 121 Bahrain 8
2006 122 Brunei 8 2006 123 Cape Verde 7 2006 124 Fiji 7 2006
125 Moldova 7 2006 126 Guyana 7 2006 127 Cook Islands 6 2006

128 Mauritius 6 2006 129 Kazakhstan 6 2006 130 Eritrea 6 2006
 131 Gambia, The 5 2006 132 Seychelles 5 2006 133 Angola 4 2006
 134 Peru 4 2006 135 Yemen 4 2006 136 Montenegro 4 2006 137
 Ghana 4 2006 138 Greenland 3 2006 139 South Africa 3 2006 140
 Kenya 3 2006 141 Puerto Rico 3 2006 142 Costa Rica 2 2006 143
 Togo 2 2006 144 Sudan 2 2006 145 New Caledonia 2 2006 146
 Mozambique 2 2006 147 Kiribati 2 2006 148 Gabon 2 2006 149
 Micronesia, Federated States of 2 2006 150 Anguilla 1 2006 151
 Cameroon 1 2006 152 Djibouti 1 2006 153 Laos 1 2006 154 Samoa
 1 2006 155 Namibia 1 2006 156 British Virgin Islands 1 2006 157
 Somalia 1 2006 158 Reunion 1 2006 159 Suriname 1 2006 160
 Oman 1 2006 161 Iceland 1 2006 162 Dominican Republic 1 2006
 163 Czech Republic 1 2006 164 Equatorial Guinea 1 2006 165
 Congo, Republic of the 1 2006 166 Congo, Democratic Republic of
 the 1 2006

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

Rank code: @2119

Rank Country Population Date of Information

1 World 6,525,170,264 July 2006 est. 2 China 1,313,973,713
 July 2006 est. 3 India 1,095,351,995 July 2006 est. 4 European
 Union 456,953,258 July 2006 est. 5 United States 298,444,215 July
 2006 est. 6 Indonesia 245,452,739 July 2006 est. 7 Brazil
 188,078,227 July 2006 est. 8 Pakistan 165,803,560 July 2006 est. 9
 Bangladesh 147,365,352 July 2006 est. 10 Russia 142,893,540 July
 2006 est. 11 Nigeria 131,859,731 July 2006 est. 12 Japan

127,463,611 July 2006 est. 13 Mexico 107,449,525 July 2006 est.
14 Philippines 89,468,677 July 2006 est. 15 Vietnam 84,402,966
July 2006 est. 16 Germany 82,422,299 July 2006 est. 17 Egypt
78,887,007 July 2006 est. 18 Ethiopia 74,777,981 July 2006 est. 19
Turkey 70,413,958 July 2006 est. 20 Iran 68,688,433 July 2006
est. 21 Thailand 64,631,595 July 2006 est. 22 Congo, Democratic
Republic of the 62,660,551 July 2006 est. 23 France 60,876,136
July 2006 est. 24 United Kingdom 60,609,153 July 2006 est. 25
Italy 58,133,509 July 2006 est. 26 Korea, South 48,846,823 July
2006 est. 27 Burma 47,382,633 July 2006 est. 28 Ukraine
46,710,816 July 2006 est. 29 South Africa 44,187,637 July 2006
est. 30 Colombia 43,593,035 July 2006 est. 31 Sudan 41,236,378
July 2006 est. 32 Spain 40,397,842 July 2006 est. 33 Argentina
39,921,833 July 2006 est. 34 Poland 38,536,869 July 2006 est. 35
Tanzania 37,445,392 July 2006 est. 36 Kenya 34,707,817 July
2006 est. 37 Morocco 33,241,259 July 2006 est. 38 Canada
33,098,932 July 2006 est. 39 Algeria 32,930,091 July 2006 est. 40
Afghanistan 31,056,997 July 2006 est. 41 Peru 28,302,603 July
2006 est. 42 Nepal 28,287,147 July 2006 est. 43 Uganda
28,195,754 July 2006 est. 44 Uzbekistan 27,307,134 July 2006 est.
45 Saudi Arabia 27,019,731 July 2006 est. 46 Iraq 26,783,383 July
2006 est. 47 Venezuela 25,730,435 July 2006 est. 48 Malaysia
24,385,858 July 2006 est. 49 Korea, North 23,113,019 July 2006
est. 50 Taiwan 23,036,087 July 2006 est. 51 Ghana 22,409,572
July 2006 est. 52 Romania 22,303,552 July 2006 est. 53 Yemen
21,456,188 July 2006 est. 54 Australia 20,264,082 July 2006 est.
55 Sri Lanka 20,222,240 July 2006 est. 56 Mozambique 19,686,505
July 2006 est. 57 Syria 18,881,361 July 2006 est. 58 Madagascar
18,595,469 July 2006 est. 59 Cote d'Ivoire 17,654,843 July 2006
est. 60 Cameroon 17,340,702 July 2006 est. 61 Netherlands
16,491,461 July 2006 est. 62 Chile 16,134,219 July 2006 est. 63
Kazakhstan 15,233,244 July 2006 est. 64 Burkina Faso 13,902,972
July 2006 est. 65 Cambodia 13,881,427 July 2006 est. 66 Ecuador
13,547,510 July 2006 est. 67 Malawi 13,013,926 July 2006 est. 68

Niger 12,525,094 July 2006 est. 69 Guatemala 12,293,545 July 2006 est. 70 Zimbabwe 12,236,805 July 2006 est. 71 Angola 12,127,071 July 2006 est. 72 Senegal 11,987,121 July 2006 est. 73 Mali 11,716,829 July 2006 est. 74 Zambia 11,502,010 July 2006 est. 75 Cuba 11,382,820 July 2006 est. 76 Greece 10,688,058 July 2006 est. 77 Portugal 10,605,870 July 2006 est. 78 Belgium 10,379,067 July 2006 est. 79 Belarus 10,293,011 July 2006 est. 80 Czech Republic 10,235,455 July 2006 est. 81 Tunisia 10,175,014 July 2006 est. 82 Hungary 9,981,334 July 2006 est. 83 Chad 9,944,201 July 2006 est. 84 Guinea 9,690,222 July 2006 est. 85 Serbia 9,396,411 2002 census 86 Dominican Republic 9,183,984 July 2006 est. 87 Sweden 9,016,596 July 2006 est. 88 Bolivia 8,989,046 July 2006 est. 89 Somalia 8,863,338 July 2006 est. 90 Rwanda 8,648,248 July 2006 est. 91 Haiti 8,308,504 July 2006 est. 92 Austria 8,192,880 July 2006 est. 93 Burundi 8,090,068 July 2006 est. 94 Azerbaijan 7,961,619 July 2006 est. 95 Benin 7,862,944 July 2006 est. 96 Switzerland 7,523,934 July 2006 est. 97 Bulgaria 7,385,367 July 2006 est. 98 Honduras 7,326,496 July 2006 est. 99 Tajikistan 7,320,815 July 2006 est. 100 Hong Kong 6,940,432 July 2006 est. 101 El Salvador 6,822,378 July 2006 est. 102 Paraguay 6,506,464 July 2006 est. 103 Laos 6,368,481 July 2006 est. 104 Israel 6,352,117 July 2006 est. 105 Sierra Leone 6,005,250 July 2006 est. 106 Jordan 5,906,760 July 2006 est. 107 Libya 5,900,754 July 2006 est. 108 Papua New Guinea 5,670,544 July 2006 est. 109 Nicaragua 5,570,129 July 2006 est. 110 Togo 5,548,702 July 2006 est. 111 Denmark 5,450,661 July 2006 est. 112 Slovakia 5,439,448 July 2006 est. 113 Finland 5,231,372 July 2006 est. 114 Kyrgyzstan 5,213,898 July 2006 est. 115 Turkmenistan 5,042,920 July 2006 est. 116 Eritrea 4,786,994 July 2006 est. 117 Georgia 4,661,473 July 2006 est. 118 Norway 4,610,820 July 2006 est. 119 Bosnia and Herzegovina 4,498,976 July 2006 est. 120 Croatia 4,494,749 July 2006 est. 121 Singapore 4,492,150 July 2006 est. 122 Moldova 4,466,706 July 2006 est. 123 Central African Republic 4,303,356 July 2006 est. 124 New

Zealand 4,076,140 July 2006 est. 125 Costa Rica 4,075,261 July 2006 est. 126 Ireland 4,062,235 July 2006 est. 127 Puerto Rico 3,927,188 July 2006 est. 128 Lebanon 3,874,050 July 2006 est. 129 Congo, Republic of the 3,702,314 July 2006 est. 130 Lithuania 3,585,906 July 2006 est. 131 Albania 3,581,655 July 2006 est. 132 Uruguay 3,431,932 July 2006 est. 133 Panama 3,191,319 July 2006 est. 134 Mauritania 3,177,388 July 2006 est. 135 Oman 3,102,229 July 2006 est. 136 Liberia 3,042,004 July 2006 est. 137 Armenia 2,976,372 July 2006 est. 138 Mongolia 2,832,224 July 2006 est. 139 Jamaica 2,758,124 July 2006 est. 140 United Arab Emirates 2,602,713 July 2006 est. 141 West Bank 2,460,492 142 Kuwait 2,418,393 July 2006 est. 143 Bhutan 2,279,723 July 2006 est. 144 Latvia 2,274,735 July 2006 est. 145 Macedonia 2,050,554 July 2006 est. 146 Namibia 2,044,147 July 2006 est. 147 Lesotho 2,022,331 July 2006 est. 148 Slovenia 2,010,347 July 2006 est. 149 Gambia, The 1,641,564 July 2006 est. 150 Botswana 1,639,833 July 2006 est. 151 Guinea-Bissau 1,442,029 July 2006 est. 152 Gaza Strip 1,428,757 July 2006 est. 153 Gabon 1,424,906 July 2006 est. 154 Estonia 1,324,333 July 2006 est. 155 Mauritius 1,240,827 July 2006 est. 156 Swaziland 1,136,334 July 2006 est. 157 Trinidad and Tobago 1,065,842 July 2006 est. 158 East Timor 1,062,777 July 2006 est. 159 Fiji 905,949 July 2006 est. 160 Qatar 885,359 July 2006 est. 161 Reunion 787,584 July 2006 est. 162 Cyprus 784,301 July 2006 est. 163 Guyana 767,245 July 2006 est. 164 Bahrain 698,585 July 2006 est. 165 Comoros 690,948 July 2006 est. 166 Montenegro 630,548 2004 167 Solomon Islands 552,438 July 2006 est. 168 Equatorial Guinea 540,109 July 2006 est. 169 Djibouti 486,530 July 2006 est. 170 Luxembourg 474,413 July 2006 est. 171 Macau 453,125 July 2006 est. 172 Guadeloupe 452,776 July 2006 est. 173 Suriname 439,117 July 2006 est. 174 Martinique 436,131 July 2006 est. 175 Cape Verde 420,979 July 2006 est. 176 Malta 400,214 July 2006 est. 177 Brunei 379,444 July 2006 est. 178 Maldives 359,008 July 2006 est. 179 Bahamas, The 303,770 July 2006 est. 180 Iceland 299,388 July 2006 est. 181

Belize 287,730 July 2006 est. 182 Barbados 279,912 July 2006 est. 183 French Polynesia 274,578 July 2006 est. 184 Western Sahara 273,008 July 2006 est. 185 Netherlands Antilles 221,736 July 2006 est. 186 New Caledonia 219,246 July 2006 est. 187 Vanuatu 208,869 July 2006 est. 188 Mayotte 201,234 July 2006 est. 189 French Guiana 199,509 July 2006 est. 190 Sao Tome and Principe 193,413 July 2006 est. 191 Samoa 176,908 July 2006 est. 192 Guam 171,019 July 2006 est. 193 Saint Lucia 168,458 July 2006 est. 194 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 117,848 July 2006 est. 195 Tonga 114,689 July 2006 est. 196 Virgin Islands 108,605 July 2006 est. 197 Micronesia, Federated States of 108,004 July 2006 est. 198 Kiribati 105,432 July 2006 est. 199 Jersey 91,084 July 2006 est. 200 Grenada 89,703 July 2006 est. 201 Northern Mariana Islands 82,459 July 2006 est. 202 Seychelles 81,541 July 2006 est. 203 Isle of Man 75,441 July 2006 est. 204 Aruba 71,891 July 2006 est. 205 Andorra 71,201 July 2006 est. 206 Antigua and Barbuda 69,108 July 2006 est. 207 Dominica 68,910 July 2006 est. 208 Bermuda 65,773 July 2006 est. 209 Guernsey 65,409 July 2006 est. 210 Marshall Islands 60,422 July 2006 est. 211 American Samoa 57,794 July 2006 est. 212 Greenland 56,361 July 2006 est. 213 Faroe Islands 47,246 July 2006 est. 214 Cayman Islands 45,436 July 2006 est. 215 Saint Kitts and Nevis 39,129 July 2006 est. 216 Liechtenstein 33,987 July 2006 est. 217 Monaco 32,543 July 2006 est. 218 San Marino 29,251 July 2006 est. 219 Gibraltar 27,928 July 2006 est. 220 British Virgin Islands 23,098 July 2006 est. 221 Cook Islands 21,388 July 2006 est. 222 Turks and Caicos Islands 21,152 July 2006 est. 223 Palau 20,579 July 2006 est. 224 Wallis and Futuna 16,025 July 2006 est. 225 Anguilla 13,477 July 2006 est. 226 Nauru 13,287 July 2006 est. 227 Tuvalu 11,810 July 2006 est. 228 Montserrat 9,439 July 2006 est. 229 Saint Helena 7,502 July 2006 est. 230 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 7,026 July 2006 est. 231 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 2,967 July 2006 est. 232 Svalbard 2,701 July 2006 est. 233 Niue 2,166 July 2006 est. 234 Norfolk Island 1,828 July 2006 est. 235 Christmas Island 1,493 236

Tokelau 1,392 July 2006 est. 237 Holy See (Vatican City) 932 July
2006 est. 238 Cocos (Keeling) Islands 574 July 2006 est. 239
Pitcairn Islands 45 July 2006 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2121

Rank	Country	Railways(km)	Date of Information
1	USA	253,000	1992
2	USSR	217,000	1992
3	China	160,000	1992
4	France	137,000	1992
5	Germany	132,000	1992
6	Japan	109,000	1992
7	Italy	102,000	1992
8	Spain	92,000	1992
9	UK	89,000	1992
10	Canada	88,000	1992
11	India	82,000	1992
12	Sweden	79,000	1992
13	Poland	77,000	1992
14	South Africa	75,000	1992
15	Belgium	74,000	1992
16	USSR	73,000	1992
17	USSR	72,000	1992
18	USSR	71,000	1992
19	USSR	70,000	1992
20	USSR	69,000	1992
21	USSR	68,000	1992
22	USSR	67,000	1992
23	USSR	66,000	1992
24	USSR	65,000	1992
25	USSR	64,000	1992
26	USSR	63,000	1992
27	USSR	62,000	1992
28	USSR	61,000	1992
29	USSR	60,000	1992
30	USSR	59,000	1992
31	USSR	58,000	1992
32	USSR	57,000	1992
33	USSR	56,000	1992
34	USSR	55,000	1992
35	USSR	54,000	1992
36	USSR	53,000	1992
37	USSR	52,000	1992
38	USSR	51,000	1992
39	USSR	50,000	1992
40	USSR	49,000	1992
41	USSR	48,000	1992
42	USSR	47,000	1992
43	USSR	46,000	1992
44	USSR	45,000	1992
45	USSR	44,000	1992
46	USSR	43,000	1992
47	USSR	42,000	1992
48	USSR	41,000	1992
49	USSR	40,000	1992
50	USSR	39,000	1992
51	USSR	38,000	1992
52	USSR	37,000	1992
53	USSR	36,000	1992
54	USSR	35,000	1992
55	USSR	34,000	1992
56	USSR	33,000	1992
57	USSR	32,000	1992
58	USSR	31,000	1992
59	USSR	30,000	1992
60	USSR	29,000	1992
61	USSR	28,000	1992
62	USSR	27,000	1992
63	USSR	26,000	1992
64	USSR	25,000	1992
65	USSR	24,000	1992
66	USSR	23,000	1992
67	USSR	22,000	1992
68	USSR	21,000	1992
69	USSR	20,000	1992
70	USSR	19,000	1992
71	USSR	18,000	1992
72	USSR	17,000	1992
73	USSR	16,000	1992
74	USSR	15,000	1992
75	USSR	14,000	1992
76	USSR	13,000	1992
77	USSR	12,000	1992
78	USSR	11,000	1992
79	USSR	10,000	1992
80	USSR	9,000	1992
81	USSR	8,000	1992
82	USSR	7,000	1992
83	USSR	6,000	1992
84	USSR	5,000	1992
85	USSR	4,000	1992
86	USSR	3,000	1992
87	USSR	2,000	1992
88	USSR	1,000	1992
89	USSR	0	1992
90	USSR	0	1992
91	USSR	0</	

1	World	1,115,205	2003	2	United States	226,605	2004
3	European Union	222,293	2003	4	Russia	87,157	2005
5	China	74,408	2004	6	India	63,230	2005
7	Canada	48,467	2005	8	Australia	47,738	2005
9	Germany	47,201	2005	10	Argentina	31,902	2005
11	Brazil	29,252	2005	12	France	29,085	2005
13	Japan	23,556	2005	14	Poland	23,072	2005
15	Ukraine	22,473	2005	16	South Africa	20,872	2005
17	Italy	19,459	2005	18	Mexico	17,562	2005
19	United Kingdom	17,156	2005	20	Spain	14,873	2005
21	Kazakhstan	13,700	2005	22	Sweden	11,481	2005
23	Romania	11,385	2005	24	Czech Republic	9,572	2005
25	Turkey	8,697	2005	26	Pakistan	8,163	2004
27	Hungary	7,937	2005	28	Iran	7,256	2005
29	Chile	6,585	2005	30	Indonesia	6,458	2005
31	Austria	6,011	2005	32	Sudan	5,978	2005
33	Finland	5,741	2005	34	Belarus	5,512	2005
35	Korea, North	5,214	2005	36	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	5,138	2005
37	Egypt	5,063	2005	38	Switzerland	4,583	2005
39	Bulgaria	4,294	2005	40	Cuba	4,226	2005
41	Serbia	4,135	2005	42	New Zealand	4,128	2005
43	Norway	4,077	2005	44	Thailand	4,071	2005
45	Algeria	3,973	2005	46	Burma	3,955	2005
47	Uzbekistan	3,950	2005	48	Tanzania	3,690	2005
49	Slovakia	3,662	2005	50	Belgium	3,521	2005
51	Bolivia	3,519	2005	52	Nigeria	3,505	2005
53	Korea, South	3,472	2005	54	Peru	3,462	2005
55	Ireland	3,312	2005	56	Colombia	3,304	2005
57							

Mozambique 3,123 2005 58 Zimbabwe 3,077 2005 59 Azerbaijan
 2,957 2005 60 Portugal 2,850 2005 61 Netherlands 2,808 2005 62
 Kenya 2,778 2005 63 Bangladesh 2,768 2005 64 Angola 2,761
 2005 65 Croatia 2,726 2005 66 Syria 2,711 2005 67 Denmark
 2,673 2005 68 Vietnam 2,600 2005 69 Greece 2,571 2005 70
 Taiwan 2,497 2005 71 Turkmenistan 2,440 2005 72 Namibia 2,382
 2005 73 Latvia 2,303 2005 74 Iraq 2,200 2005 75 Zambia 2,173
 2005 76 Tunisia 2,153 2005 77 Uruguay 2,073 2005 78 Morocco
 1,907 2005 79 Malaysia 1,890 2005 80 Mongolia 1,810 2005 81
 Lithuania 1,771 2005 82 Georgia 1,612 2005 83 Sri Lanka 1,449
 2005 84 Saudi Arabia 1,392 2005 85 Uganda 1,244 2005 86
 Slovenia 1,229 2005 87 Moldova 1,138 2005 88 Cameroon 987
 2005 89 Ecuador 966 2005 90 Estonia 958 2005 91 Ghana 953
 2005 92 Senegal 906 2005 93 Philippines 897 2005 94 Congo,
 Republic of the 894 2005 95 Botswana 888 2005 96 Guatemala 886
 2005 97 Madagascar 854 2005 98 Israel 853 2005 99 Armenia 845
 2005 100 Guinea 837 2005 101 Gabon 814 2005 102 Malawi 797
 2005 103 Mali 729 2005 104 Honduras 699 2005 105 Macedonia
 699 2005 106 Venezuela 682 2005 107 Ethiopia 681 2005 108
 Cote d'Ivoire 660 2005 109 Burkina Faso 622 2005 110 Bosnia and
 Herzegovina 608 2005 111 Cambodia 602 2005 112 Fiji 597 2005
 113 Benin 578 2005 114 Togo 568 2005 115 Dominican Republic
 517 2005 116 Jordan 505 2005 117 Liberia 490 2005 118
 Tajikistan 482 2005 119 Kyrgyzstan 470 2005 120 Albania 447
 2005 121 Lebanon 401 2006 122 Panama 355 2005 123 Eritrea
 306 2005 124 Swaziland 301 2005 125 El Salvador 283 2005 126
 Costa Rica 278 2005 127 Luxembourg 274 2005 128 Jamaica 272
 2003 129 Montenegro 250 2005 130 Guyana 187 2001 est. 131
 Djibouti 100 2005 132 Puerto Rico 96 2005 133 Isle of Man 65
 2006 134 Nepal 59 2005 135 Saint Kitts and Nevis 50 2005 136
 Paraguay 36 2005 137 Nicaragua 6 2005

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

Rank code: @2127

Rank Country Total fertility rate(children born/woman) Date of Information

1 Niger 7.46 2006 est. 2 Mali 7.42 2006 est. 3 Somalia 6.76 2006 est. 4 Uganda 6.71 2006 est. 5 Afghanistan 6.69 2006 est. 6 Yemen 6.58 2006 est. 7 Burundi 6.55 2006 est. 8 Burkina Faso 6.47 2006 est. 9 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 6.45 2006 est. 10 Angola 6.35 2006 est. 11 Chad 6.25 2006 est. 12 Sierra Leone 6.08 2006 est. 13 Congo, Republic of the 6.07 2006 est. 14 Liberia 6.02 2006 est. 15 Malawi 5.92 2006 est. 16 Mauritania 5.86 2006 est. 17 Guinea 5.79 2006 est. 18 Mayotte 5.79 2006 est. 19 Gaza Strip 5.78 2006 est. 20 Oman 5.77 2006 est. 21 Madagascar 5.62 2006 est. 22 Sao Tome and Principe 5.62 2006 est. 23 Nigeria 5.49 2006 est. 24 Rwanda 5.43 2006 est. 25 Zambia 5.39 2006 est. 26 Djibouti 5.31 2006 est. 27 Gambia, The 5.30 2006 est. 28 Ethiopia 5.22 2006 est. 29 Benin 5.20 2006 est. 30 Eritrea 5.08 2006 est. 31 Comoros 5.03 2006 est. 32 Tanzania 4.97 2006 est. 33 Togo 4.96 2006 est. 34 Haiti 4.94 2006 est. 35 Kenya 4.91 2006 est. 36 Maldives 4.90 2006 est. 37 Guinea-Bissau 4.86 2006 est. 38 Bhutan 4.74 2006 est. 39 Gabon 4.74 2006 est. 40 Sudan 4.72 2006 est. 41 Laos 4.68 2006 est. 42 Mozambique 4.62 2006 est. 43 Equatorial Guinea 4.55 2006 est. 44 Cote d'Ivoire 4.50 2006 est. 45 Central African Republic 4.41 2006 est. 46 Cameroon 4.39 2006 est. 47 Senegal 4.38 2006 est. 48 West Bank 4.28 2006 est. 49 Iraq 4.18 2006 est. 50 Kiribati 4.16 2006 est. 51 Nepal 4.10 2006 est. 52 Pakistan 4.00 2006 est. 53 Saudi Arabia 4.00 2006 est. 54 Tajikistan 4.00 2006 est. 55 Ghana 3.99 2006 est. 56 Solomon Islands 3.91 2006 est. 57 Paraguay 3.89 2006 est. 58 Papua New Guinea 3.88 2006 est. 59 Marshall Islands 3.85 2006 est. 60 Guatemala 3.82 2006 est. 61 Belize 3.60 2006

est. 62 Honduras 3.59 2006 est. 63 East Timor 3.53 2006 est. 64 Swaziland 3.53 2006 est. 65 Syria 3.40 2006 est. 66 Cape Verde 3.38 2006 est. 67 Cambodia 3.37 2006 est. 68 Turkmenistan 3.37 2006 est. 69 Lesotho 3.28 2006 est. 70 Libya 3.28 2006 est. 71 American Samoa 3.16 2006 est. 72 Micronesia, Federated States of 3.16 2006 est. 73 Zimbabwe 3.13 2006 est. 74 El Salvador 3.12 2006 est. 75 Bangladesh 3.11 2006 est. 76 Philippines 3.11 2006 est. 77 Nauru 3.11 2006 est. 78 Namibia 3.06 2006 est. 79 Turks and Caicos Islands 3.05 2006 est. 80 Malaysia 3.04 2006 est. 81 Tonga 3.00 2006 est. 82 French Guiana 2.98 2006 est. 83 Tuvalu 2.98 2006 est. 84 Samoa 2.94 2006 est. 85 Kuwait 2.91 2006 est. 86 Uzbekistan 2.91 2006 est. 87 United Arab Emirates 2.88 2006 est. 88 Bolivia 2.85 2006 est. 89 Dominican Republic 2.83 2006 est. 90 Egypt 2.83 2006 est. 91 Qatar 2.81 2006 est. 92 Botswana 2.79 2006 est. 93 Nicaragua 2.75 2006 est. 94 Fiji 2.73 2006 est. 95 India 2.73 2006 est. 96 Vanuatu 2.70 2006 est. 97 Kyrgyzstan 2.69 2006 est. 98 Ecuador 2.68 2006 est. 99 Morocco 2.68 2006 est. 100 Panama 2.68 2006 est. 101 Jordan 2.63 2006 est. 102 Bahrain 2.60 2006 est. 103 World 2.59 2006 est. 104 Guam 2.58 2006 est. 105 Colombia 2.54 2006 est. 106 Peru 2.51 2006 est. 107 Azerbaijan 2.46 2006 est. 108 Palau 2.46 2006 est. 109 Reunion 2.45 2006 est. 110 Mexico 2.42 2006 est. 111 Israel 2.41 2006 est. 112 Jamaica 2.41 2006 est. 113 Greenland 2.40 2006 est. 114 Indonesia 2.40 2006 est. 115 Grenada 2.34 2006 est. 116 Suriname 2.32 2006 est. 117 Saint Kitts and Nevis 2.31 2006 est. 118 Brunei 2.28 2006 est. 119 New Caledonia 2.28 2006 est. 120 Mongolia 2.25 2006 est. 121 Antigua and Barbuda 2.24 2006 est. 122 Costa Rica 2.24 2006 est. 123 Venezuela 2.23 2006 est. 124 South Africa 2.20 2006 est. 125 Bahamas, The 2.18 2006 est. 126 Saint Lucia 2.18 2006 est. 127 Faroe Islands 2.17 2006 est. 128 Virgin Islands 2.17 2006 est. 129 Argentina 2.16 2006 est. 130 Korea, North 2.10 2006 est. 131 United States 2.09 2006 est. 132 Guyana 2.04 2006 est. 133 Albania 2.03 2006 est. 134 French Polynesia 2.01 2006 est. 135 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 2.01 2006 est. 136 Chile 2.00 2006 est.

137 Netherlands Antilles 1.99 2006 est. 138 Burma 1.98 2006 est.
139 Mauritius 1.95 2006 est. 140 Dominica 1.94 2006 est. 141
Iceland 1.92 2006 est. 142 Turkey 1.92 2006 est. 143 Brazil 1.91
2006 est. 144 Vietnam 1.91 2006 est. 145 Cayman Islands 1.90
2006 est. 146 Guadeloupe 1.90 2006 est. 147 Lebanon 1.90 2006
est. 148 Algeria 1.89 2006 est. 149 Kazakhstan 1.89 2006 est. 150
Uruguay 1.89 2006 est. 151 Bermuda 1.89 2006 est. 152 Ireland
1.86 2006 est. 153 Moldova 1.85 2006 est. 154 Sri Lanka 1.84 2006
est. 155 France 1.84 2006 est. 156 Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines 1.83 2006 est. 157 Cyprus 1.82 2006 est. 158 Iran 1.80
2006 est. 159 Aruba 1.79 2006 est. 160 New Zealand 1.79 2006 est.
161 Martinique 1.79 2006 est. 162 Luxembourg 1.78 2006 est. 163
Norway 1.78 2006 est. 164 Serbia 1.78 2006 est. 165 Montserrat
1.77 2006 est. 166 Australia 1.76 2006 est. 167 Monaco 1.76 2006
est. 168 Puerto Rico 1.75 2006 est. 169 Denmark 1.74 2006 est.
170 Tunisia 1.74 2006 est. 171 Seychelles 1.74 2006 est. 172
Trinidad and Tobago 1.74 2006 est. 173 Anguilla 1.73 2006 est.
174 China 1.73 2006 est. 175 Finland 1.73 2006 est. 176 British
Virgin Islands 1.72 2006 est. 177 Cuba 1.66 2006 est. 178 United
Kingdom 1.66 2006 est. 179 Sweden 1.66 2006 est. 180
Netherlands 1.66 2006 est. 181 Barbados 1.65 2006 est. 182 Isle of
Man 1.65 2006 est. 183 Gibraltar 1.65 2006 est. 184 Belgium 1.64
2006 est. 185 Thailand 1.64 2006 est. 186 Canada 1.61 2006 est.
187 Jersey 1.58 2006 est. 188 Macedonia 1.57 2006 est. 189
Taiwan 1.57 2006 est. 190 Saint Helena 1.55 2006 est. 191
Liechtenstein 1.51 2006 est. 192 Malta 1.50 2006 est. 193
European Union 1.47 2006 est. 194 Portugal 1.47 2006 est. 195
Belarus 1.43 2006 est. 196 Switzerland 1.43 2006 est. 197 Georgia
1.42 2006 est. 198 Estonia 1.40 2006 est. 199 Japan 1.40 2006 est.
200 Croatia 1.40 2006 est. 201 Guernsey 1.39 2006 est. 202
Germany 1.39 2006 est. 203 Bulgaria 1.38 2006 est. 204 Romania
1.37 2006 est. 205 Austria 1.36 2006 est. 206 Greece 1.34 2006 est.
207 San Marino 1.34 2006 est. 208 Armenia 1.33 2006 est. 209
Slovakia 1.33 2006 est. 210 Hungary 1.32 2006 est. 211 Andorra

1.30 2006 est. 212 Italy 1.28 2006 est. 213 Spain 1.28 2006 est.
 214 Russia 1.28 2006 est. 215 Korea, South 1.27 2006 est. 216
 Latvia 1.27 2006 est. 217 Poland 1.25 2006 est. 218 Slovenia 1.25
 2006 est. 219 Northern Mariana Islands 1.24 2006 est. 220 Bosnia
 and Herzegovina 1.22 2006 est. 221 Czech Republic 1.21 2006 est.
 222 Lithuania 1.20 2006 est. 223 Ukraine 1.17 2006 est. 224
 Singapore 1.06 2006 est. 225 Macau 1.02 2006 est. 226 Hong Kong
 0.95 2006 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

Rank code: @2129

Rank Country Unemployment rate(%) Date of Information

1 Andorra 0.00 1996 est. 2 Norfolk Island 0.00 3 Guernsey 0.50
 1999 est. 4 Isle of Man 0.60 2004 est. 5 Uzbekistan 0.70 2005 est. 6
 Jersey 0.90 2004 est. 7 Faroe Islands 1.00 October 2000 8
 Azerbaijan 1.10 2005 est. 9 Liechtenstein 1.30 September 2002 10
 Belarus 1.60 2005 11 Vanuatu 1.70 12 Thailand 1.80 2005 est. 13
 Cuba 1.90 2005 est. 14 Gibraltar 2.00 2001 est. 15 Kiribati 2.00
 1992 est. 16 Bermuda 2.10 2004 est. 17 Iceland 2.10 2005 est. 18
 Kuwait 2.20 2004 est. 19 United Arab Emirates 2.40 2001 20 Laos
 2.40 2005 est. 21 Vietnam 2.40 2005 est. 22 Bangladesh 2.50 2005
 est. 23 Cambodia 2.50 2000 est. 24 San Marino 2.60 2001 25 Qatar
 2.70 2001 26 Papua New Guinea 2.80 2004 27 Nigeria 2.90 2005
 est. 28 Singapore 3.10 2005 est. 29 Ukraine 3.10 2005 est. 30
 Mexico 3.60 2005 est. 31 British Virgin Islands 3.60 1997 32
 Malaysia 3.60 2005 est. 33 Korea, South 3.70 2005 est. 34 New

Zealand 3.70 2005 est. 35 Switzerland 3.80 2005 est. 36 Northern Mariana Islands 3.90 37 Cyprus 4.00 38 Macau 4.10 3rd Quarter 2005 39 Taiwan 4.10 2005 est. 40 Palau 4.20 2005 est. 41 Ireland 4.30 2005 est. 42 Cayman Islands 4.40 2004 43 Japan 4.40 2005 est. 44 Luxembourg 4.50 2005 est. 45 Saint Kitts and Nevis 4.50 1997 46 Norway 4.60 2005 est. 47 United Kingdom 4.70 2005 est. 48 Brunei 4.80 2004 49 Burma 5.00 2005 est. 50 Australia 5.10 2005 est. 51 United States 5.10 2005 est. 52 Austria 5.20 2005 est. 53 Hong Kong 5.50 2005 est. 54 Cyprus 5.60 55 Nicaragua 5.60 2005 est. 56 Denmark 5.70 2005 est. 57 Sweden 5.80 2005 est. 58 Montserrat 6.00 1998 est. 59 Virgin Islands 6.20 2004 60 Slovenia 6.30 2005 est. 61 El Salvador 6.50 2005 est. 62 Costa Rica 6.60 2005 est. 63 Netherlands 6.60 2005 est. 64 Pakistan 6.60 2005 est. 65 Mongolia 6.70 2003 66 Canada 6.80 2005 est. 67 Aruba 6.90 2005 est. 68 Hungary 7.20 2005 69 Guatemala 7.50 2003 est. 70 Latvia 7.50 2005 est. 71 Fiji 7.60 1999 72 Russia 7.60 2005 est. 73 Portugal 7.60 2005 est. 74 Peru 7.60 2005 est. 75 Sri Lanka 7.70 2005 est. 76 Romania 7.70 2005 est. 77 Italy 7.70 2005 est. 78 Estonia 7.80 2005 79 Malta 7.80 2005 est. 80 Czech Republic 7.90 2005 81 Anguilla 8.00 2002 82 Central African Republic 8.00 2001 est. 83 Bolivia 8.00 2005 est. 84 Trinidad and Tobago 8.00 2005 est. 85 Moldova 8.00 2002 est. 86 Chile 8.10 2005 est. 87 Kazakhstan 8.10 2005 est. 88 Lithuania 8.20 2005 89 Belgium 8.40 2005 est. 90 Finland 8.40 2005 est. 91 Philippines 8.70 2005 est. 92 India 8.90 2005 est. 93 China 9.00 2005 est. 94 Israel 9.00 2005 est. 95 Spain 9.20 2005 est. 96 European Union 9.40 2005 est. 97 Egypt 9.50 2005 est. 98 Suriname 9.50 2004 99 Mauritius 9.60 2005 est. 100 Brazil 9.80 2005 est. 101 Panama 9.80 2005 est. 102 Bulgaria 9.90 2005 103 France 9.90 2005 est. 104 Greece 9.90 2005 est. 105 Greenland 10.00 2000 est. 106 Turks and Caicos Islands 10.00 1997 est. 107 Bahamas, The 10.20 2005 est. 108 Turkey 10.20 2005 est. 109 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 10.30 1999 110 Barbados 10.70 2003 est. 111 Ecuador 10.70 2005 est. 112 Antigua and Barbuda 11.00 2001 est. 113 Morocco 11.00 2005 est.

114 Iran 11.20 2004 est. 115 Guam 11.40 2002 est. 116 Jamaica 11.50 2005 est. 117 Argentina 11.60 2005 est. 118 Germany 11.70 2005 est. 119 Colombia 11.80 2005 est. 120 Indonesia 11.80 2005 est. 121 French Polynesia 11.80 1994 122 Niue 12.00 123 Tajikistan 12.00 2004 est. 124 Puerto Rico 12.00 2002 125 Uruguay 12.20 2005 est. 126 Venezuela 12.20 2005 est. 127 Syria 12.30 2004 est. 128 Grenada 12.50 2000 129 Jordan 12.50 2004 est. 130 Georgia 12.60 2004 est. 131 Belize 12.90 2003 132 Cote d'Ivoire 13.00 1998 133 Saudi Arabia 13.00 2004 est. 134 Tonga 13.00 FY03/04 est. 135 Cook Islands 13.10 2005 136 Saint Helena 14.00 1998 est. 137 Tunisia 14.20 2005 est. 138 Albania 14.30 2005 est. 139 Mali 14.60 2001 est. 140 Bahrain 15.00 2005 est. 141 Oman 15.00 2004 est. 142 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 15.00 2001 est. 143 Wallis and Futuna 15.20 144 Paraguay 16.00 2005 est. 145 Slovakia 16.40 2005 est. 146 Dominican Republic 17.00 2005 est. 147 Netherlands Antilles 17.00 2002 est. 148 Algeria 17.10 2005 est. 149 New Caledonia 17.10 2004 150 Croatia 18.00 2005 est. 151 Lebanon 18.00 1997 est. 152 Kyrgyzstan 18.00 2004 est. 153 Poland 18.20 2005 est. 154 Sudan 18.70 2002 est. 155 French Guiana 19.20 December 2003 156 West Bank 19.90 January-September 2005 157 Comoros 20.00 1996 est. 158 Ghana 20.00 1997 est. 159 Saint Lucia 20.00 2003 est. 160 Mauritania 20.00 2004 est. 161 Cape Verde 21.00 2000 est. 162 Mozambique 21.00 1997 est. 163 Gabon 21.00 1997 est. 164 Micronesia, Federated States of 22.00 2000 est. 165 Monaco 22.00 1999 166 Dominica 23.00 2000 est. 167 Botswana 23.80 2004 168 Iraq 25.00 2005 est. 169 South Africa 26.60 2005 est. 170 Guadeloupe 26.90 2003 171 Martinique 27.20 1998 172 Montenegro 27.70 2005 173 Honduras 28.00 2005 est. 174 American Samoa 29.80 2005 175 Cameroon 30.00 2001 est. 176 World 30.00 177 Libya 30.00 2004 est. 178 Equatorial Guinea 30.00 1998 est. 179 Marshall Islands 30.90 2000 est. 180 Gaza Strip 31.00 January-September 2005 avg. 181 Reunion 31.00 2002 182 Armenia 31.60 2004 est. 183 Serbia 31.60 2005 est. 184 Mayotte 32.80 2003 185 Namibia 35.00 1998

186 Yemen 35.00 2003 est. 187 Macedonia 37.30 2005 est. 188 Afghanistan 40.00 2005 est. 189 Kenya 40.00 2001 est. 190 Swaziland 40.00 2005 est. 191 Nepal 42.00 2004 est. 192 Lesotho 45.00 2002 193 Bosnia and Herzegovina 45.50 31 December 2004 est. 194 Senegal 48.00 2001 est. 195 Djibouti 50.00 2004 est. 196 Zambia 50.00 2000 est. 197 East Timor 50.00 2001 est. 198 Cocos (Keeling) Islands 60.00 2000 est. 199 Turkmenistan 60.00 2004 est. 200 Zimbabwe 80.00 2005 est. 201 Liberia 85.00 2003 est. 202 Nauru 90.00 2004 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2147

Rank Country Area(sq km) Date of Information

1 World 510,072,000 2 Pacific Ocean 155,557,000 3 Atlantic Ocean 76,762,000 4 Indian Ocean 68,556,000 5 Southern Ocean 20,327,000 6 Russia 17,075,200 7 Arctic Ocean 14,056,000 8 Antarctica 14,000,000 9 Canada 9,984,670 10 United States 9,631,420 11 China 9,596,960 12 Brazil 8,511,965 13 Australia 7,686,850 14 European Union 3,976,372 15 India 3,287,590 16 Argentina 2,766,890 17 Kazakhstan 2,717,300 18 Sudan 2,505,810 19 Algeria 2,381,740 20 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 2,345,410 21 Greenland 2,166,086 22 Mexico 1,972,550 23 Saudi Arabia 1,960,582 24 Indonesia 1,919,440 25 Libya 1,759,540 26 Iran 1,648,000 27 Mongolia 1,564,116 28 Peru 1,285,220 29 Chad 1,284,000 30 Niger 1,267,000 31 Angola 1,246,700 32 Mali 1,240,000 33 South Africa 1,219,912 34 Colombia 1,138,910 35

Ethiopia 1,127,127 36 Bolivia 1,098,580 37 Mauritania 1,030,700
38 Egypt 1,001,450 39 Tanzania 945,087 40 Nigeria 923,768 41
Venezuela 912,050 42 Namibia 825,418 43 Pakistan 803,940 44
Mozambique 801,590 45 Turkey 780,580 46 Chile 756,950 47
Zambia 752,614 48 Burma 678,500 49 Afghanistan 647,500 50
Somalia 637,657 51 Central African Republic 622,984 52 Ukraine
603,700 53 Botswana 600,370 54 Madagascar 587,040 55 Kenya
582,650 56 France 547,030 57 Yemen 527,970 58 Thailand
514,000 59 Spain 504,782 60 Turkmenistan 488,100 61 Cameroon
475,440 62 Papua New Guinea 462,840 63 Sweden 449,964 64
Uzbekistan 447,400 65 Morocco 446,550 66 Iraq 437,072 67
Paraguay 406,750 68 Zimbabwe 390,580 69 Japan 377,835 70
Germany 357,021 71 Congo, Republic of the 342,000 72 Finland
338,145 73 Malaysia 329,750 74 Vietnam 329,560 75 Norway
323,802 76 Cote d'Ivoire 322,460 77 Poland 312,685 78 Italy
301,230 79 Philippines 300,000 80 Ecuador 283,560 81 Burkina
Faso 274,200 82 New Zealand 268,680 83 Gabon 267,667 84
Western Sahara 266,000 85 Guinea 245,857 86 United Kingdom
244,820 87 Ghana 239,460 88 Romania 237,500 89 Laos 236,800
90 Uganda 236,040 91 Guyana 214,970 92 Oman 212,460 93
Belarus 207,600 94 Kyrgyzstan 198,500 95 Senegal 196,190 96
Syria 185,180 97 Cambodia 181,040 98 Uruguay 176,220 99
Tunisia 163,610 100 Suriname 163,270 101 Nepal 147,181 102
Bangladesh 144,000 103 Tajikistan 143,100 104 Greece 131,940
105 Nicaragua 129,494 106 Eritrea 121,320 107 Korea, North
120,540 108 Malawi 118,480 109 Benin 112,620 110 Honduras
112,090 111 Liberia 111,370 112 Bulgaria 110,910 113 Cuba
110,860 114 Guatemala 108,890 115 Iceland 103,000 116 Korea,
South 98,480 117 Hungary 93,030 118 Portugal 92,391 119 Jordan
92,300 120 French Guiana 91,000 121 Serbia 88,361 122
Azerbaijan 86,600 123 Austria 83,870 124 United Arab Emirates
82,880 125 Czech Republic 78,866 126 Panama 78,200 127 Sierra
Leone 71,740 128 Ireland 70,280 129 Georgia 69,700 130 Sri
Lanka 65,610 131 Lithuania 65,200 132 Latvia 64,589 133

Svalbard 61,020 134 Togo 56,785 135 Croatia 56,542 136 British Indian Ocean Territory 54,400 137 Bosnia and Herzegovina 51,129 138 Costa Rica 51,100 139 Slovakia 48,845 140 Dominican Republic 48,730 141 Bhutan 47,000 142 Estonia 45,226 143 Denmark 43,094 144 Netherlands 41,526 145 Switzerland 41,290 146 Guinea-Bissau 36,120 147 Taiwan 35,980 148 Moldova 33,843 149 Belgium 30,528 150 Lesotho 30,355 151 Armenia 29,800 152 Albania 28,748 153 Solomon Islands 28,450 154 Equatorial Guinea 28,051 155 Burundi 27,830 156 Haiti 27,750 157 Rwanda 26,338 158 Macedonia 25,333 159 Djibouti 23,000 160 Belize 22,966 161 El Salvador 21,040 162 Israel 20,770 163 Slovenia 20,273 164 New Caledonia 19,060 165 Fiji 18,270 166 Kuwait 17,820 167 Swaziland 17,363 168 East Timor 15,007 169 Montenegro 14,026 170 Bahamas, The 13,940 171 Puerto Rico 13,790 172 Vanuatu 12,200 173 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 12,173 174 Marshall Islands 11,854 175 Qatar 11,437 176 Gambia, The 11,300 177 Jamaica 10,991 178 Lebanon 10,400 179 Cyprus 9,250 180 French Southern and Antarctic Lands 7,829 181 West Bank 5,860 182 Brunei 5,770 183 Trinidad and Tobago 5,128 184 French Polynesia 4,167 185 Cape Verde 4,033 186 South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands 3,903 187 Samoa 2,944 188 Luxembourg 2,586 189 Reunion 2,517 190 Comoros 2,170 191 Mauritius 2,040 192 Virgin Islands 1,910 193 Guadeloupe 1,780 194 Faroe Islands 1,399 195 Martinique 1,100 196 Hong Kong 1,092 197 Sao Tome and Principe 1,001 198 Netherlands Antilles 960 199 Kiribati 811 200 Dominica 754 201 Tonga 748 202 Micronesia, Federated States of 702 203 Singapore 693 204 Bahrain 665 205 Saint Lucia 616 206 Isle of Man 572 207 Guam 541 208 Northern Mariana Islands 477 209 Andorra 468 210 Palau 458 211 Seychelles 455 212 Antigua and Barbuda 443 213 Barbados 431 214 Turks and Caicos Islands 430 215 Saint Helena 413 216 Heard Island and McDonald Islands 412 217 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 389 218 Jan Mayen 377 219 Mayotte 374 220 Gaza Strip 360 221 Grenada 344 222 Malta 316 223 Maldives 300 224 Wallis and Futuna 274 225 Cayman

Islands 262 226 Saint Kitts and Nevis 261 227 Niue 260 228 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 242 229 Cook Islands 237 230 American Samoa 199 231 Aruba 193 232 Liechtenstein 160 233 British Virgin Islands 153 234 Christmas Island 135 235 Dhekelia 131 236 Akrotiri 123 237 Jersey 116 238 Anguilla 102 239 Montserrat 102 240 Iles Eparses 80 241 Guernsey 78 242 San Marino 61 243 Bermuda 53 244 Bouvet Island 49 245 Pitcairn Islands 47 246 Norfolk Island 35 247 Macau 28 248 Europa Island 28 249 Tuvalu 26 250 United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges 22 251 Nauru 21 252 Cocos (Keeling) Islands 14 253 Palmyra Atoll 12 254 Tokelau 10 255 Gibraltar 7 256 Wake Island 7 257 Midway Islands 6 258 Clipperton Island 6 259 Navassa Island 5 260 Ashmore and Cartier Islands 5 261 Glorioso Islands 5 262 Spratly Islands 5 263 Jarvis Island 5 264 Juan de Nova Island 4 265 Coral Sea Islands 3 266 Johnston Atoll 3 267 Monaco 2 268 Howland Island 2 269 Baker Island 1 270 Kingman Reef 1 271 Tromelin Island 1 272 Holy See (Vatican City) 0 273 Bassas da India 0

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2150

Rank Country Telephones - main lines in use Date of Information

1 World 1,263,367,600 2005 2 China 350,433,000 2005 3 United States 268,000,000 2003 4 European Union 238,763,162 2002 5 Japan 58,780,000 2005 6 Germany 55,046,000 2005 7 India 49,750,000 2005 8 Brazil 42,382,000 2004 9 Russia 40,100,000 2005 10 France 35,700,000 2005 11 United Kingdom 32,943,000

2005 12 Italy 25,049,000 2005 13 Korea, South 23,745,000 2005
14 Mexico 19,512,000 2005 15 Iran 18,986,000 2005 16 Turkey
18,978,000 2005 17 Spain 18,322,000 2005 18 Canada 18,276,000
2005 19 Vietnam 15,845,000 2005 20 Taiwan 13,615,000 2005 21
Indonesia 12,772,000 2005 22 Ukraine 12,142,000 2004 23 Poland
11,803,000 2005 24 Australia 11,460,000 2005 25 Egypt
10,396,100 2005 26 Argentina 8,800,000 2005 27 Colombia
7,678,800 2005 28 Netherlands 7,600,000 2005 29 Thailand
7,035,000 2005 30 Sweden 6,447,000 2004 31 Greece 6,303,000
2005 32 Pakistan 5,277,500 2005 33 Switzerland 5,123,000 2005
34 Belgium 4,801,000 2004 35 South Africa 4,729,000 2005 36
Romania 4,391,000 2005 37 Malaysia 4,366,000 2005 38 Portugal
4,234,000 2005 39 Saudi Arabia 3,800,000 2005 40 Hong Kong
3,794,600 2005 41 Austria 3,705,000 2005 42 Venezuela 3,605,500
2005 43 Philippines 3,437,500 2004 44 Chile 3,435,900 2005 45
Hungary 3,356,000 2005 46 Denmark 3,350,000 2005 47 Belarus
3,284,300 2005 48 Czech Republic 3,217,300 2005 49 Israel
2,936,300 2005 50 Syria 2,903,000 2005 51 Serbia 2,685,400 2004
52 Algeria 2,572,000 2005 53 Kazakhstan 2,500,000 2004 54
Bulgaria 2,483,500 2005 55 Peru 2,250,500 2005 56 Norway
2,129,000 2005 57 Finland 2,120,000 2005 58 Ireland 2,033,000
2005 59 Croatia 1,889,500 2005 60 Singapore 1,848,000 2005 61
New Zealand 1,800,500 2004 62 Uzbekistan 1,717,100 2003 63
Ecuador 1,701,500 2005 64 Costa Rica 1,388,500 2005 65 Morocco
1,341,200 2005 66 Tunisia 1,257,500 2005 67 Sri Lanka 1,244,000
2005 68 United Arab Emirates 1,237,000 2005 69 Nigeria
1,223,300 2005 70 Slovakia 1,197,000 2005 71 Guatemala
1,132,100 2004 72 Puerto Rico 1,111,900 2004 73 Azerbaijan
1,091,400 2005 74 Bangladesh 1,070,000 2005 75 Iraq 1,034,200
2004 76 Uruguay 1,000,000 2004 77 Lebanon 990,000 2005 78
Korea, North 980,000 2003 79 El Salvador 971,500 2005 80 Bosnia
and Herzegovina 968,900 2005 81 Moldova 929,400 2005 82
Dominican Republic 894,500 2005 83 Cuba 849,900 2005 84
Slovenia 816,400 2005 85 Lithuania 801,100 2005 86 Yemen

798,100 2004 87 Libya 750,000 2003 88 Latvia 731,000 2005 89 Georgia 683,200 2004 90 Sudan 670,000 2005 91 Bolivia 646,300 2005 92 Jordan 617,300 2004 93 Ethiopia 610,300 2005 94 Armenia 582,500 2004 95 Macedonia 533,200 2005 96 Kuwait 510,300 2005 97 Honduras 494,400 2005 98 Burma 476,200 2005 99 Nepal 448,600 2005 100 Estonia 442,000 2005 101 Panama 440,100 2005 102 Kyrgyzstan 438,200 2005 103 Cyprus 420,000 104 Turkmenistan 376,100 2003 105 Mauritius 359,000 2005 106 West Bank 357,300 2004 107 Gaza Strip 349,000 2005 108 Jamaica 342,000 2005 109 Zimbabwe 328,000 2005 110 Trinidad and Tobago 323,500 2005 111 Ghana 321,500 2005 112 Paraguay 320,300 2005 113 Reunion 300,000 2001 114 Kenya 281,800 2005 115 Senegal 266,600 2005 116 Oman 265,200 2005 117 Cote d'Ivoire 257,900 2004 118 Albania 255,000 2003 119 Tajikistan 245,200 2004 120 Luxembourg 244,500 2005 121 Nicaragua 220,900 2005 122 Guadeloupe 210,000 2001 123 Qatar 205,400 2005 124 Malta 202,100 2005 125 Bahrain 196,500 2005 126 Iceland 193,900 2005 127 Montenegro 177,663 2005 128 Macau 174,400 2005 129 Martinique 172,000 2001 130 Mongolia 156,000 2005 131 Tanzania 148,400 2004 132 Haiti 140,000 2004 133 Bahamas, The 139,900 2004 134 Barbados 134,900 2005 135 Botswana 132,000 2005 136 Namibia 127,900 2004 137 Guyana 110,100 2005 138 Malawi 102,700 2005 139 Fiji 102,000 2003 140 Uganda 100,800 2005 141 Afghanistan 100,000 2005 142 Somalia 100,000 2005 143 Cameroon 99,400 2004 144 Burkina Faso 97,400 2005 145 Zambia 94,700 2005 146 Angola 94,300 2005 147 Laos 90,067 2006 148 Brunei 90,000 2002 149 Cyprus 86,228 150 Guam 84,134 2001 151 Suriname 81,100 2004 152 Netherlands Antilles 81,000 2001 153 Benin 76,300 2005 154 Mali 75,000 2005 155 Jersey 73,900 2001 156 Cape Verde 71,400 2005 157 Virgin Islands 70,900 2004 158 Mozambique 69,700 2004 159 Madagascar 66,900 2005 160 Papua New Guinea 62,000 2002 161 Togo 58,600 2005 162 Bermuda 56,000 2002 163 New Caledonia 55,300 2005 164 Guernsey 55,100 2004 165 French Polynesia

53,400 2005 166 Saint Lucia 51,100 2002 167 French Guiana
51,000 2001 168 Isle of Man 51,000 1999 169 Lesotho 48,000
2005 170 Gambia, The 44,000 2005 171 Mauritania 41,000 2005
172 Gabon 39,100 2005 173 Antigua and Barbuda 38,000 2004
174 Cayman Islands 38,000 2002 175 Eritrea 37,700 2005 176
Aruba 37,100 2002 177 Cambodia 36,400 2003 178 Andorra
35,400 2005 179 Swaziland 35,000 2005 180 Monaco 33,700 2002
181 Belize 33,300 2005 182 Bhutan 32,700 2005 183 Grenada
32,700 2004 184 Maldives 32,300 2005 185 Burundi 27,700 2004
186 Guinea 26,200 2003 187 Greenland 25,300 2002 188 Saint
Kitts and Nevis 25,000 2004 189 Gibraltar 24,512 2002 190 Niger
24,000 2005 191 Sierra Leone 24,000 2002 192 Faroe Islands
23,800 2005 193 Rwanda 23,000 2004 194 Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines 22,500 2005 195 Seychelles 21,400 2005 196 Northern
Mariana Islands 21,000 2000 197 Dominica 21,000 2004 198 San
Marino 20,600 2002 199 Liechtenstein 19,900 2002 200 Comoros
16,900 2005 201 American Samoa 15,000 2001 202 Congo,
Republic of the 13,800 2004 203 Samoa 13,300 2003 204 Chad
13,000 2004 205 Micronesia, Federated States of 12,400 2005 206
British Virgin Islands 11,700 2002 207 Tonga 11,200 2002 208
Djibouti 11,100 2004 209 Congo, Democratic Republic of the
10,600 2005 210 Guinea-Bissau 10,600 2003 211 Central African
Republic 10,000 2004 212 Equatorial Guinea 10,000 2005 213
Mayotte 10,000 2002 214 Solomon Islands 7,400 2005 215 Sao
Tome and Principe 7,000 2004 216 Liberia 6,900 2002 217
Vanuatu 6,800 2004 218 Palau 6,700 2002 219 Anguilla 6,200
2002 220 Cook Islands 6,200 2002 221 Turks and Caicos Islands
5,700 2002 222 Marshall Islands 5,510 2004 223 Holy See (Vatican
City) 5,120 2005 224 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 4,800 2002 225
Kiribati 4,500 2002 226 Norfolk Island 2,532 2004 227 Falkland
Islands (Islas Malvinas) 2,400 2002 228 Saint Helena 2,200 2002
229 Nauru 1,900 2002 230 Wallis and Futuna 1,900 2002 231 Niue
1,100 2002 232 Tuvalu 700 2002 233 Tokelau 300 2002 234 Cocos
(Keeling) Islands 287 1992 235 Pitcairn Islands 1 2004 236

Antarctica 0 2001

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2151

Rank Country Telephones - mobile cellular Date of Information

1	World	2,168,433,600	2005	2	China	393,428,000	2005	3	European Union	314,644,700	2002	4	United States	219,400,000	2005	5	Russia	120,000,000	2005	6	Japan	94,745,000	2005	7	Brazil	86,210,000	2005	8	Germany	79,200,000	2005	9	Italy	72,200,000	2005	10	India	69,193,321	2006	11	United Kingdom	61,091,000	2004	12	France	48,058,000	2005	13	Mexico	47,462,000	2005	14	Indonesia	46,910,000	2005	15	Turkey	43,609,000	2005	16	Spain	41,328,000	2005	17	Korea, South	38,342,000	2005	18	South Africa	33,960,000	2005	19	Philippines	32,810,000	2005	20	Poland	29,166,400	2005	21	Thailand	27,379,000	2005	22	Taiwan	22,170,000	2005	23	Argentina	22,100,000	2005	24	Colombia	21,850,000	2005	25	Nigeria	21,571,131	2006	26	Malaysia	19,545,000	2005	27	Australia	18,420,000	2005	28	Ukraine	17,214,000	2005	29	Canada	16,600,000	2005	30	Netherlands	15,834,000	2005	31	Egypt	14,045,134	2005	32	Algeria	13,661,000	2005	33	Romania	13,354,000	2005	34	Saudi Arabia	13,300,000	2005	35	Pakistan	12,771,000	2005	36	Venezuela	12,496,000	2005	37	Morocco	12,393,000	2005	38	Czech Republic	11,776,000	2005	39	Portugal	11,448,000	2005	40	Chile	10,570,000	2005	41	Greece	10,043,000	2005	42	Vietnam	9,593,000	2005	43	Belgium	9,460,000	2005	44	Hungary	9,320,000	2005	45	Bangladesh		
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9,000,000 2005 46 Hong Kong 8,693,000 2005 47 Sweden
8,436,000 2005 48 Austria 8,160,000 2005 49 Israel 7,757,000
2005 50 Iran 7,222,000 2005 51 Switzerland 6,847,000 2005 52
Ecuador 6,246,000 2005 53 Bulgaria 6,245,000 2005 54 Tunisia
5,681,000 2005 55 Peru 5,583,000 2005 56 Denmark 5,469,000
2005 57 Finland 5,231,000 2005 58 Serbia 5,229,000 2005 59
Kazakhstan 4,955,000 2005 60 Norway 4,755,000 2005 61 Kenya
4,612,000 2005 62 Slovakia 4,540,000 2005 63 United Arab
Emirates 4,535,000 2005 64 Singapore 4,385,000 2005 65
Lithuania 4,353,000 2005 66 Ireland 4,210,000 2005 67 Belarus
4,098,000 2005 68 Dominican Republic 3,623,000 2005 69 New
Zealand 3,530,000 2005 70 Sri Lanka 3,362,000 2005 71
Guatemala 3,168,300 2004 72 Croatia 2,984,000 2005 73 Syria
2,950,000 2005 74 Ghana 2,842,000 2005 75 Congo, Democratic
Republic of the 2,746,000 2005 76 Jamaica 2,700,000 2005 77
Puerto Rico 2,682,000 2004 78 Bolivia 2,421,000 2005 79 El
Salvador 2,412,000 2005 80 Kuwait 2,380,000 2005 81 Cameroon
2,259,000 2005 82 Azerbaijan 2,242,000 2005 83 Cote d'Ivoire
2,190,000 2005 84 Yemen 2,000,000 2005 85 Tanzania 1,942,000
2005 86 Paraguay 1,887,000 2005 87 Latvia 1,872,000 2005 88
Sudan 1,828,000 2005 89 Slovenia 1,759,000 2005 90 Senegal
1,730,000 2005 91 Jordan 1,594,500 2004 92 Bosnia and
Herzegovina 1,594,000 2005 93 Uganda 1,525,000 2005 94
Georgia 1,459,000 2005 95 Estonia 1,445,000 2005 96 Panama
1,352,000 2005 97 Oman 1,333,000 2005 98 Honduras 1,282,000
2005 99 Macedonia 1,261,000 2005 100 Albania 1,259,000 2004
101 Mozambique 1,220,000 2005 102 Afghanistan 1,200,000 2005
103 Nicaragua 1,119,000 2005 104 Costa Rica 1,101,000 2005 105
Gaza Strip 1,095,000 2005 106 West Bank 1,095,000 2005 107
Angola 1,094,100 2005 108 Moldova 1,090,000 2005 109
Cambodia 1,062,000 2005 110 Lebanon 990,000 2005 111 Zambia
946,600 2005 112 Mali 869,600 2005 113 Botswana 823,100 2005
114 Trinidad and Tobago 800,000 2005 115 Bahrain 748,700 2005
116 Mauritania 745,600 2005 117 Luxembourg 720,000 2005 118

Uzbekistan 720,000 2005 119 Cyprus 718,800 120 Qatar 716,800
2005 121 Mauritius 713,300 2005 122 Zimbabwe 699,000 2005
123 Gabon 649,800 2005 124 Uruguay 600,000 2004 125 Reunion
579,200 2004 126 Iraq 574,000 2004 127 Burkina Faso 572,200
2005 128 Mongolia 557,200 2005 129 Montenegro 543,220 2005
130 Kyrgyzstan 541,700 2005 131 Macau 532,800 2005 132 Laos
520,546 2006 133 Madagascar 504,700 2005 134 Somalia 500,000
2005 135 Namibia 495,000 2005 136 Congo, Republic of the
490,000 2005 137 Togo 443,600 2005 138 Malawi 429,300 2005
139 Ethiopia 410,600 2005 140 Haiti 400,000 2004 141 Benin
386,700 2005 142 Malta 324,000 2005 143 Armenia 320,000 2005
144 Martinique 319,900 2002 145 Guadeloupe 314,700 2004 146
Iceland 304,000 2005 147 Niger 299,900 2005 148 Rwanda
290,000 2005 149 Guyana 281,400 2005 150 Tajikistan 265,000
2005 151 Nepal 248,800 2005 152 Gambia, The 247,500 2005 153
Lesotho 245,100 2005 154 Libya 234,800 2004 155 Suriname
232,800 2005 156 Chad 210,000 2005 157 Barbados 206,200 2005
158 Brunei 205,900 2004 159 Netherlands Antilles 200,000 2004
160 Swaziland 200,000 2005 161 Guinea 189,000 2005 162
Bahamas, The 186,000 2004 163 Burma 183,400 2005 164 Liberia
160,000 2005 165 Maldives 153,400 2005 166 Burundi 153,000
2005 167 Cyprus 143,178 168 Fiji 142,200 2004 169 Cuba 134,500
2005 170 New Caledonia 134,300 2005 171 Sierra Leone 113,200
2003 172 Aruba 98,400 2004 173 French Guiana 98,000 2004 174
Guam 98,000 2004 175 Equatorial Guinea 96,900 2005 176 Belize
93,100 2005 177 Saint Lucia 93,000 2004 178 French Polynesia
87,000 2005 179 Jersey 83,900 2004 180 Cape Verde 81,700 2005
181 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 70,600 2005 182 Guinea-
Bissau 67,000 2005 183 Andorra 64,600 2005 184 Virgin Islands
64,200 2004 185 Central African Republic 60,000 2004 186
Seychelles 57,000 2005 187 Antigua and Barbuda 54,000 2004 188
Turkmenistan 52,000 2004 189 Bermuda 49,000 2004 190 Mayotte
48,100 2004 191 Guernsey 43,800 2004 192 Grenada 43,300 2004
193 Faroe Islands 42,500 2005 194 Dominica 41,800 2004 195

Eritrea 40,400 2005 196 Bhutan 37,800 2005 197 Djibouti 34,500
 2004 198 Greenland 32,200 2004 199 Papua New Guinea 26,000
 2005 200 Samoa 24,000 2005 201 Northern Mariana Islands
 20,500 2004 202 Monaco 19,300 2002 203 Cayman Islands 17,000
 2002 204 San Marino 16,800 2002 205 Tonga 16,400 2004 206
 Comoros 16,100 2005 207 Micronesia, Federated States of 14,100
 2005 208 Vanuatu 12,700 2005 209 Sao Tome and Principe 12,000
 2005 210 Liechtenstein 11,400 2002 211 Saint Kitts and Nevis
 10,000 2004 212 Gibraltar 9,797 2002 213 British Virgin Islands
 8,000 2002 214 Solomon Islands 6,000 2005 215 American Samoa
 2,377 1999 216 Anguilla 1,800 2002 217 Turks and Caicos Islands
 1,700 1999 218 Cook Islands 1,500 2002 219 Nauru 1,500 2002
 220 Marshall Islands 1,198 2004 221 Palau 1,000 2002 222 Kiribati
 600 2004 223 Niue 400 2002 224 Montserrat 70 1994 225 Falkland
 Islands (Islas Malvinas) 0 2001 226 Western Sahara 0 1999 227
 Wallis and Futuna 0 1994 228 Norfolk Island 0 2002 229 Tuvalu 0
 2004 230 Tokelau 0 2001

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2153

Rank Country Internet users Date of Information

1 World 1,018,057,389 2005 2 European Union 239,881,917
 2006 3 United States 205,326,680 2005 4 China 123,000,000 2006
 5 Japan 86,300,000 2005 6 India 60,000,000 2005 7 Germany
 50,616,000 2006 8 United Kingdom 37,600,000 2005 9 Korea,
 South 33,900,000 2005 10 France 29,521,000 2006 11 Italy

28,870,000 2005 12 Brazil 25,900,000 2005 13 Russia 23,700,000
2005 14 Canada 21,900,000 2005 15 Spain 19,204,771 2006 16
Mexico 18,622,500 2005 17 Indonesia 16,000,000 2005 18 Turkey
16,000,000 2005 19 Australia 14,663,622 2006 20 Taiwan
13,210,000 2005 21 Vietnam 13,100,000 2006 22 Malaysia
11,016,000 2005 23 Netherlands 10,806,328 2004 24 Poland
10,600,000 2005 25 Pakistan 10,500,000 2005 26 Argentina
10,000,000 2005 27 Thailand 8,420,000 2005 28 Philippines
7,820,000 2005 29 Portugal 7,782,700 2006 30 Iran 7,500,000
2005 31 Sweden 6,800,000 2005 32 Chile 6,700,000 2005 33
Ukraine 5,278,100 2005 34 Belgium 5,100,000 2005 35 South
Africa 5,100,000 2005 36 Czech Republic 5,100,000 2005 37
Switzerland 5,097,822 2005 38 Egypt 5,000,000 2005 39 Nigeria
5,000,000 2005 40 Romania 4,940,000 2005 41 Hong Kong
4,878,713 2005 42 Colombia 4,739,000 2005 43 Austria 4,650,000
2005 44 Morocco 4,600,000 2005 45 Peru 4,600,000 2005 46
Greece 3,800,000 2005 47 Denmark 3,762,500 2005 48 Israel
3,700,000 2006 49 Belarus 3,394,400 2005 50 Finland 3,286,000
2005 51 New Zealand 3,200,000 2005 52 Norway 3,140,000 2005
53 Hungary 3,050,000 2005 54 Venezuela 3,040,000 2005 55
Sudan 2,800,000 2005 56 Saudi Arabia 2,540,000 2005 57 Slovakia
2,500,000 2005 58 Singapore 2,421,800 2005 59 Bulgaria
2,200,000 2005 60 Ireland 2,060,000 2005 61 Algeria 1,920,000
2005 62 Croatia 1,451,100 2005 63 Serbia 1,400,000 2006 64
United Arab Emirates 1,397,200 2005 65 Lithuania 1,221,700 2005
66 Syria 1,100,000 2005 67 Slovenia 1,090,000 2005 68 Jamaica
1,067,000 2005 69 Kenya 1,054,900 2005 70 Latvia 1,030,000
2005 71 Costa Rica 1,000,000 2005 72 Zimbabwe 1,000,000 2005
73 Puerto Rico 1,000,000 2005 74 Tunisia 953,800 2005 75
Dominican Republic 938,300 2005 76 Uzbekistan 880,000 2005 77
Bosnia and Herzegovina 806,400 2005 78 Guatemala 756,000 2005
79 Kuwait 700,000 2005 80 Lebanon 700,000 2005 81 Estonia
690,000 2005 82 Uruguay 680,000 2005 83 Azerbaijan 678,800
2005 84 El Salvador 637,100 2005 85 Jordan 629,500 2005 86

Ecuador 616,000 2005 87 Senegal 540,000 2005 88 Haiti 500,000
2005 89 Uganda 500,000 2005 90 Bolivia 480,000 2005 91 Benin
425,000 2005 92 Moldova 406,000 2005 93 Ghana 401,300 2005
94 Kazakhstan 400,000 2005 95 Macedonia 392,671 2005 96
Tanzania 333,000 2005 97 Luxembourg 315,000 2005 98
Bangladesh 300,000 2005 99 Panama 300,000 2005 100 Togo
300,000 2005 101 Cyprus 298,000 2005 102 Sri Lanka 280,000
2005 103 Kyrgyzstan 280,000 2005 104 Mongolia 268,300 2005
105 Iceland 258,000 2005 106 Oman 245,000 2005 107 Gaza Strip
243,000 2005 108 West Bank 243,000 2005 109 Zambia 231,000
2005 110 Honduras 223,000 2005 111 Yemen 220,000 2005 112
Qatar 219,000 2005 113 Libya 205,000 2005 114 Macau 201,000
2004 115 Paraguay 200,000 2005 116 Reunion 200,000 2005 117
Cuba 190,000 2005 118 Mauritius 180,000 2005 119 Georgia
175,600 2005 120 Nepal 175,000 2005 121 Angola 172,000 2005
122 Papua New Guinea 170,000 2005 123 Cameroon 167,000 2005
124 Barbados 160,000 2005 125 Guyana 160,000 2005 126
Trinidad and Tobago 160,000 2005 127 Cote d'Ivoire 160,000 2005
128 Bahrain 152,700 2005 129 Armenia 150,000 2005 130 Congo,
Democratic Republic of the 140,600 2005 131 Nicaragua 140,000
2005 132 Mozambique 138,000 2005 133 Malta 127,200 2005 134
Ethiopia 113,000 2005 135 Martinique 107,000 2005 136
Bahamas, The 93,000 2005 137 Madagascar 90,000 2005 138
Somalia 90,000 2005 139 Guadeloupe 79,000 2005 140 Guam
79,000 2004 141 Burma 78,000 2005 142 New Caledonia 76,000
2005 143 Albania 75,000 2005 144 Namibia 75,000 2005 145
Eritrea 70,000 2005 146 Gabon 67,000 2005 147 Burkina Faso
64,600 2005 148 Fiji 61,000 2004 149 Botswana 60,000 2002 150
Mali 60,000 2005 151 Brunei 56,000 2005 152 French Polynesia
55,000 2005 153 Saint Lucia 55,000 2005 154 Malawi 52,500 2005
155 Montenegro 50,000 2004 156 Gambia, The 49,000 2005 157
Guinea 46,000 2005 158 Lesotho 43,000 2005 159 Cambodia
41,000 2005 160 Bermuda 39,000 2005 161 French Guiana 38,000
2005 162 Greenland 38,000 2005 163 Rwanda 38,000 2005 164

Congo, Republic of the 36,000 2005 165 Guernsey 36,000 2005
166 Turkmenistan 36,000 2005 167 Swaziland 36,000 2005 168
Iraq 36,000 2005 169 Belize 35,000 2005 170 Chad 35,000 2005
171 Faroe Islands 33,000 2005 172 Afghanistan 30,000 2005 173
Virgin Islands 30,000 2002 174 Suriname 30,000 2005 175 Jersey
27,000 2005 176 Guinea-Bissau 26,000 2005 177 Bhutan 25,000
2005 178 Laos 25,000 2005 179 Cape Verde 25,000 2005 180
Burundi 25,000 2005 181 Aruba 24,000 2002 182 Niger 24,000
2005 183 Andorra 21,900 2005 184 Dominica 20,500 2005 185
Antigua and Barbuda 20,000 2005 186 Sao Tome and Principe
20,000 2005 187 Seychelles 20,000 2005 188 Liechtenstein 20,000
2002 189 Comoros 20,000 2005 190 Grenada 19,000 2005 191
Maldives 19,000 2005 192 Monaco 16,000 2002 193 San Marino
14,300 2002 194 Micronesia, Federated States of 14,000 2005 195
Mauritania 14,000 2005 196 Northern Mariana Islands 10,000 2003
197 Sierra Leone 10,000 2005 198 Saint Kitts and Nevis 10,000
2002 199 Cayman Islands 9,909 2003 200 Central African Republic
9,000 2005 201 Djibouti 9,000 2005 202 Solomon Islands 8,400
2005 203 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 8,000 2005 204
Vanuatu 7,500 2004 205 Gibraltar 6,200 2002 206 Samoa 6,000
2004 207 Equatorial Guinea 5,000 2005 208 Tajikistan 5,000 2005
209 British Virgin Islands 4,000 2002 210 Cook Islands 3,600 2002
211 Anguilla 3,000 2002 212 Tonga 3,000 2004 213 Kiribati 2,000
2004 214 Netherlands Antilles 2,000 2000 215 Marshall Islands
2,000 2005 216 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 1,900 2002 217
Tuvalu 1,300 2002 218 Liberia 1,000 2002 219 East Timor 1,000
2004 220 Saint Helena 1,000 2003 221 Niue 900 2002 222 Wallis
and Futuna 900 2002 223 Norfolk Island 700 224 Christmas Island
464 2001 225 Nauru 300 2002 226 Holy See (Vatican City) 93
2000

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

Rank code: @2155

Rank Country HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate(%) Date of Information

1 Swaziland 38.80 2003 est. 2 Botswana 37.30 2003 est. 3 Lesotho 28.90 2003 est. 4 Zimbabwe 24.60 2001 est. 5 South Africa 21.50 2003 est. 6 Namibia 21.30 2003 est. 7 Zambia 16.50 2003 est. 8 Malawi 14.20 2003 est. 9 Central African Republic 13.50 2003 est. 10 Mozambique 12.20 2003 est. 11 Guinea-Bissau 10.00 2003 est. 12 Tanzania 8.80 2003 est. 13 Gabon 8.10 2003 est. 14 Cote d'Ivoire 7.00 2003 est. 15 Sierra Leone 7.00 2001 est. 16 Cameroon 6.90 2003 est. 17 Kenya 6.70 2003 est. 18 Burundi 6.00 2003 est. 19 Liberia 5.90 2003 est. 20 Haiti 5.60 2003 est. 21 Nigeria 5.40 2003 est. 22 Rwanda 5.10 2003 est. 23 Congo, Republic of the 4.90 2003 est. 24 Chad 4.80 2003 est. 25 Ethiopia 4.40 2003 est. 26 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 4.20 2003 est. 27 Burkina Faso 4.20 2003 est. 28 Togo 4.10 2003 est. 29 Uganda 4.10 2003 est. 30 Angola 3.90 2003 est. 31 Equatorial Guinea 3.40 2001 est. 32 Guinea 3.20 2003 est. 33 Trinidad and Tobago 3.20 2003 est. 34 Ghana 3.10 2003 est. 35 Bahamas, The 3.00 2003 est. 36 Djibouti 2.90 2003 est. 37 Eritrea 2.70 2003 est. 38 Cambodia 2.60 2003 est. 39 Guyana 2.50 2003 est. 40 Belize 2.40 2003 est. 41 Sudan 2.30 2001 est. 42 Benin 1.90 2003 est. 43 Mali 1.90 2003 est. 44 Honduras 1.80 2003 est. 45 Dominican Republic 1.70 2003 est. 46 Madagascar 1.70 2003 est. 47 Suriname 1.70 2001 est. 48 Barbados 1.50 2003 est. 49 Thailand 1.50 2003 est. 50 Ukraine 1.40 2003 est. 51 Burma 1.20 2003 est. 52 Niger 1.20 2003 est. 53 Jamaica 1.20 2003 est. 54 Gambia, The 1.20 2003 est. 55 Estonia 1.10 2001 est. 56 Russia 1.10 2001 est. 57 Guatemala 1.10 2003 est. 58 Somalia 1.00 2001 est. 59 India 0.90 2001 est. 60 Panama

0.90 2003 est. 61 Senegal 0.80 2003 est. 62 Argentina 0.70 2001 est. 63 Brazil 0.70 2003 est. 64 Venezuela 0.70 2001 est. 65 Spain 0.70 2001 est. 66 El Salvador 0.70 2003 est. 67 Colombia 0.70 2003 est. 68 Costa Rica 0.60 2003 est. 69 Mauritania 0.60 2003 est. 70 Latvia 0.60 2001 est. 71 United States 0.60 2003 est. 72 Papua New Guinea 0.60 2003 est. 73 Italy 0.50 2001 est. 74 Paraguay 0.50 2003 est. 75 Peru 0.50 2003 est. 76 Nepal 0.50 2001 est. 77 France 0.40 2003 est. 78 Vietnam 0.40 2003 est. 79 Switzerland 0.40 2001 est. 80 Portugal 0.40 2001 est. 81 Malaysia 0.40 2003 est. 82 Austria 0.30 2003 est. 83 Ecuador 0.30 2003 est. 84 Belarus 0.30 2001 est. 85 Uruguay 0.30 2001 est. 86 Chile 0.30 2003 est. 87 Mexico 0.30 2003 est. 88 Libya 0.30 2001 est. 89 Canada 0.30 2003 est. 90 Bermuda 0.30 2005 91 Bahrain 0.20 2001 est. 92 Belgium 0.20 2003 est. 93 United Kingdom 0.20 2001 est. 94 Singapore 0.20 2003 est. 95 Nicaragua 0.20 2003 est. 96 Netherlands 0.20 2001 est. 97 Malta 0.20 2001 est. 98 Moldova 0.20 2001 est. 99 Luxembourg 0.20 2001 est. 100 Kazakhstan 0.20 2001 est. 101 Iceland 0.20 2001 est. 102 Greece 0.20 2001 est. 103 Denmark 0.20 2003 est. 104 United Arab Emirates 0.18 2001 est. 105 Comoros 0.12 2001 est. 106 Kuwait 0.12 2001 est. 107 Algeria 0.10 2001 est. 108 Australia 0.10 2003 est. 109 Bangladesh 0.10 2001 est. 110 Bolivia 0.10 2003 est. 111 Bulgaria 0.10 2001 est. 112 Sri Lanka 0.10 2001 est. 113 Maldives 0.10 2001 est. 114 Oman 0.10 2001 est. 115 Mauritius 0.10 2001 est. 116 Morocco 0.10 2001 est. 117 Macedonia 0.10 2001 est. 118 Georgia 0.10 2001 est. 119 Fiji 0.10 2003 est. 120 Finland 0.10 2003 est. 121 Czech Republic 0.10 2001 est. 122 Ireland 0.10 2001 est. 123 Egypt 0.10 2001 est. 124 Cyprus 0.10 2003 est. 125 Cuba 0.10 2003 est. 126 China 0.10 2003 est. 127 Tajikistan 0.10 2001 est. 128 Syria 0.10 2001 est. 129 Sweden 0.10 2001 est. 130 Slovenia 0.10 2001 est. 131 Philippines 0.10 2003 est. 132 Romania 0.10 2001 est. 133 Poland 0.10 2001 est. 134 Pakistan 0.10 2001 est. 135 Mongolia 0.10 2003 est. 136 Yemen 0.10 2001 est. 137 Uzbekistan 0.10 2001 est. 138 Turkmenistan 0.10 2004 est. 139 Turkey 0.10 2001 est.

140 Tunisia 0.10 2005 est. 141 Slovakia 0.10 2001 est. 142 Lithuania 0.10 2001 est. 143 Lebanon 0.10 2001 est. 144 Laos 0.10 2003 est. 145 Korea, South 0.10 2003 est. 146 Kyrgyzstan 0.10 2001 est. 147 Jordan 0.10 2001 est. 148 Japan 0.10 2003 est. 149 New Zealand 0.10 2003 est. 150 Norway 0.10 2001 est. 151 Iraq 0.10 2001 est. 152 Israel 0.10 2001 est. 153 Iran 0.10 2001 est. 154 Indonesia 0.10 2003 est. 155 Hungary 0.10 2001 est. 156 Croatia 0.10 2001 est. 157 Hong Kong 0.10 2003 est. 158 Germany 0.10 2001 est. 159 Brunei 0.10 2003 est. 160 Bhutan 0.10 2001 est. 161 Bosnia and Herzegovina 0.10 2001 est. 162 Azerbaijan 0.10 2003 est. 163 Armenia 0.10 2003 est. 164 Qatar 0.09 2001 est. 165 Cape Verde 0.04 166 Afghanistan 0.01 2001 est. 167 Saudi Arabia 0.01 2001 est. 168 Svalbard 0.00 2001

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2156

Rank Country HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS Date of Information

1 South Africa 5,300,000 2003 est. 2 India 5,100,000 2001 est. 3 Nigeria 3,600,000 2003 est. 4 Zimbabwe 1,800,000 2001 est. 5 Tanzania 1,600,000 2003 est. 6 Ethiopia 1,500,000 2003 est. 7 Mozambique 1,300,000 2003 est. 8 Kenya 1,200,000 2003 est. 9 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 1,100,000 2003 est. 10 United States 950,000 2003 est. 11 Zambia 920,000 2003 est. 12 Malawi 900,000 2003 est. 13 Russia 860,000 2001 est. 14 China 840,000 2003 est. 15 Brazil 660,000 2003 est. 16 Cote d'Ivoire 570,000

2003 est. 17 Thailand 570,000 2003 est. 18 Cameroon 560,000
2003 est. 19 Uganda 530,000 2001 est. 20 Sudan 400,000 2001 est.
21 Ukraine 360,000 2001 est. 22 Botswana 350,000 2003 est. 23
Ghana 350,000 2003 est. 24 Burma 330,000 2003 est. 25 Lesotho
320,000 2003 est. 26 Burkina Faso 300,000 2003 est. 27 Haiti
280,000 2003 est. 28 Central African Republic 260,000 2003 est. 29
Burundi 250,000 2003 est. 30 Rwanda 250,000 2003 est. 31 Angola
240,000 2003 est. 32 Vietnam 220,000 2003 est. 33 Swaziland
220,000 2003 est. 34 Namibia 210,000 2001 est. 35 Chad 200,000
2003 est. 36 Colombia 190,000 2003 est. 37 Cambodia 170,000
2003 est. 38 Sierra Leone 170,000 2001 est. 39 Mexico 160,000
2003 est. 40 Guinea 140,000 2003 est. 41 Madagascar 140,000
2003 est. 42 Italy 140,000 2001 est. 43 Mali 140,000 2003 est. 44
Spain 140,000 2001 est. 45 Argentina 130,000 2001 est. 46 France
120,000 2003 est. 47 Indonesia 110,000 2003 est. 48 Togo 110,000
2003 est. 49 Venezuela 110,000 1999 est. 50 Liberia 100,000 2003
est. 51 Congo, Republic of the 90,000 2003 est. 52 Dominican
Republic 88,000 2003 est. 53 Peru 82,000 2003 est. 54 Guatemala
78,000 2003 est. 55 Pakistan 74,000 2001 est. 56 Niger 70,000
2003 est. 57 Benin 68,000 2003 est. 58 Honduras 63,000 2003 est.
59 Nepal 61,000 2001 est. 60 Eritrea 60,000 2003 est. 61 Canada
56,000 2003 est. 62 Malaysia 52,000 2003 est. 63 United Kingdom
51,000 2001 est. 64 Gabon 48,000 2003 est. 65 Senegal 44,000
2003 est. 66 Germany 43,000 2001 est. 67 Somalia 43,000 2001
est. 68 Iran 31,000 2001 est. 69 El Salvador 29,000 2003 est. 70
Trinidad and Tobago 29,000 2003 est. 71 Chile 26,000 2003 est. 72
Jamaica 22,000 2003 est. 73 Portugal 22,000 2001 est. 74 Ecuador
21,000 2003 est. 75 Netherlands 19,000 2001 est. 76 Guinea-Bissau
17,000 2001 est. 77 Kazakhstan 16,500 2001 est. 78 Panama
16,000 2003 est. 79 Papua New Guinea 16,000 2003 est. 80 Belarus
15,000 2001 est. 81 Morocco 15,000 2001 est. 82 Paraguay 15,000
1999 est. 83 Australia 14,000 2003 est. 84 Poland 14,000 2003 est.
85 Bangladesh 13,000 2001 est. 86 Switzerland 13,000 2001 est. 87
Costa Rica 12,000 2003 est. 88 Yemen 12,000 2001 est. 89 Japan

12,000 2003 est. 90 Egypt 12,000 2001 est. 91 Guyana 11,000 2003 est. 92 Uzbekistan 11,000 2003 est. 93 Austria 10,000 2003 est. 94 Belgium 10,000 2003 est. 95 Libya 10,000 2001 est. 96 Mauritania 9,500 2003 est. 97 Algeria 9,100 2003 est. 98 Greece 9,100 2001 est. 99 Djibouti 9,100 2003 est. 100 Philippines 9,000 2003 est. 101 Korea, South 8,300 2003 est. 102 Estonia 7,800 2003 est. 103 Latvia 7,600 2001 est. 104 Puerto Rico 7,397 105 Gambia, The 6,800 2003 est. 106 Romania 6,500 2001 est. 107 Nicaragua 6,400 2003 est. 108 Uruguay 6,000 2001 est. 109 Equatorial Guinea 5,900 2001 est. 110 Bahamas, The 5,600 2003 est. 111 Moldova 5,500 2001 est. 112 Suriname 5,200 2001 est. 113 Denmark 5,000 2003 est. 114 Bolivia 4,900 2003 est. 115 Singapore 4,100 2003 est. 116 Kyrgyzstan 3,900 2003 est. 117 Belize 3,600 2003 est. 118 Sweden 3,600 2001 est. 119 Sri Lanka 3,500 2001 est. 120 Cuba 3,300 2003 est. 121 Georgia 3,000 2003 est. 122 Israel 3,000 1999 est. 123 Ireland 2,800 2001 est. 124 Lebanon 2,800 2003 est. 125 Hungary 2,800 2001 est. 126 Armenia 2,600 2003 est. 127 Hong Kong 2,600 2003 est. 128 Barbados 2,500 2003 est. 129 Czech Republic 2,500 2001 est. 130 Norway 2,100 2001 est. 131 Laos 1,700 2003 est. 132 Finland 1,500 2003 est. 133 Azerbaijan 1,400 2003 est. 134 New Zealand 1,400 2003 est. 135 Lithuania 1,300 2003 est. 136 Oman 1,300 2001 est. 137 Cyprus 1,000 1999 est. 138 Tunisia 1,000 2003 est. 139 Bosnia and Herzegovina 900 2003 est. 140 Cape Verde 775 141 Mauritius 700 2001 est. 142 Bahrain 600 2003 est. 143 Jordan 600 2003 est. 144 Fiji 600 2003 est. 145 Iraq 500 2003 est. 146 Mongolia 500 2003 est. 147 Syria 500 2003 est. 148 Malta 500 2003 est. 149 Luxembourg 500 2003 est. 150 Bulgaria 346 2001 est. 151 Slovenia 280 2001 est. 152 Iceland 220 2001 est. 153 Brunei 200 2003 est. 154 Slovakia 200 2003 est. 155 Croatia 200 2001 est. 156 Macedonia 200 2003 est. 157 Turkmenistan 200 2003 est. 158 Tajikistan 200 2003 est. 159 Bermuda 163 2005 160 Bhutan 100 1999 est. 161 Maldives 100 2001 est. 162 Greenland 100 163 Samoa 12 164 Svalbard 0 2001

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

Rank code: @2157

Rank Country HIV/AIDS - deaths Date of Information

1 South Africa 370,000 2003 est. 2 India 310,000 2001 est. 3 Nigeria 310,000 2003 est. 4 Zimbabwe 170,000 2003 est. 5 Tanzania 160,000 2003 est. 6 Kenya 150,000 2003 est. 7 Ethiopia 120,000 2003 est. 8 Mozambique 110,000 2003 est. 9 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 100,000 2003 est. 10 Zambia 89,000 2003 est. 11 Malawi 84,000 2003 est. 12 Uganda 78,000 2003 est. 13 Thailand 58,000 2003 est. 14 Cameroon 49,000 2003 est. 15 Cote d'Ivoire 47,000 2003 est. 16 China 44,000 2003 est. 17 Botswana 33,000 2003 est. 18 Ghana 30,000 2003 est. 19 Lesotho 29,000 2003 est. 20 Burkina Faso 29,000 2003 est. 21 Burundi 25,000 2003 est. 22 Haiti 24,000 2003 est. 23 Central African Republic 23,000 2003 est. 24 Sudan 23,000 2003 est. 25 Rwanda 22,000 2003 est. 26 Angola 21,000 2003 est. 27 Burma 20,000 2003 est. 28 Ukraine 20,000 2003 est. 29 Chad 18,000 2003 est. 30 Swaziland 17,000 2003 est. 31 Namibia 16,000 2003 est. 32 Brazil 15,000 2003 est. 33 Cambodia 15,000 2003 est. 34 United States 14,000 2003 est. 35 Mali 12,000 2003 est. 36 Sierra Leone 11,000 2001 est. 37 Togo 10,000 2003 est. 38 Congo, Republic of the 9,700 2003 est. 39 Guinea 9,000 2003 est. 40 Russia 9,000 2001 est. 41 Vietnam 9,000 2003 est. 42 Dominican Republic 7,900 2003 est. 43 Madagascar 7,500 2003 est. 44 Liberia 7,200 2003 est. 45 Eritrea 6,300 2003 est. 46 Benin 5,800 2003 est. 47 Guatemala 5,800 2003 est. 48 Mexico 5,000 2003 est. 49 Pakistan 4,900 2003

est. 50 Niger 4,800 2003 est. 51 Peru 4,200 2003 est. 52 Honduras 4,100 2003 est. 53 Venezuela 4,100 2003 est. 54 Colombia 3,600 2003 est. 55 Senegal 3,500 2003 est. 56 Nepal 3,100 2003 est. 57 Gabon 3,000 2003 est. 58 Indonesia 2,400 2003 est. 59 El Salvador 2,200 2003 est. 60 Malaysia 2,000 2003 est. 61 Trinidad and Tobago 1,900 2003 est. 62 Ecuador 1,700 2003 est. 63 Argentina 1,500 2003 est. 64 Canada 1,500 2003 est. 65 Chile 1,400 2003 est. 66 Guinea-Bissau 1,200 2001 est. 67 Guyana 1,100 2003 est. 68 Belarus 1,000 2001 est. 69 Spain 1,000 2003 est. 70 Portugal 1,000 2003 est. 71 Italy 1,000 2003 est. 72 Germany 1,000 2003 est. 73 France 1,000 2003 est. 74 Costa Rica 900 2003 est. 75 Jamaica 900 2003 est. 76 Iran 800 2003 est. 77 Egypt 700 2003 est. 78 Djibouti 690 2003 est. 79 Bangladesh 650 2001 est. 80 Gambia, The 600 2003 est. 81 Paraguay 600 2003 est. 82 Papua New Guinea 600 2003 est. 83 Algeria 500 2003 est. 84 Japan 500 2003 est. 85 Latvia 500 2003 est. 86 Philippines 500 2003 est. 87 Uzbekistan 500 2003 est. 88 Uruguay 500 2003 est. 89 United Kingdom 500 2003 est. 90 Suriname 500 2003 est. 91 Jordan 500 2003 est. 92 Bermuda 392 2005 93 Equatorial Guinea 370 2001 est. 94 Romania 350 2001 est. 95 Moldova 300 2001 est. 96 Cape Verde 225 97 Armenia 200 2003 est. 98 Lithuania 200 2003 est. 99 Lebanon 200 2003 est. 100 Laos 200 2003 est. 101 Kazakhstan 200 2003 est. 102 Korea, South 200 2003 est. 103 Kyrgyzstan 200 2003 est. 104 Hong Kong 200 2003 est. 105 Georgia 200 2003 est. 106 Fiji 200 2003 est. 107 Tunisia 200 2003 est. 108 Syria 200 2003 est. 109 Singapore 200 2003 est. 110 New Zealand 200 2003 est. 111 Oman 200 2003 est. 112 Mongolia 200 2003 est. 113 Estonia 200 2003 est. 114 Cuba 200 2003 est. 115 Sri Lanka 200 2003 est. 116 Brunei 200 2003 est. 117 Bahamas, The 200 2003 est. 118 Barbados 200 2003 est. 119 Bahrain 200 2003 est. 120 Azerbaijan 100 2001 est. 121 Turkmenistan 100 2004 est. 122 Tajikistan 100 2001 est. 123 Switzerland 100 2003 est. 124 Sweden 100 2003 est. 125 Slovenia 100 2003 est. 126 Poland 100 2001 est. 127 Norway 100 2003 est. 128 Netherlands 100 2003 est. 129 Malta 100 2003 est. 130

Mauritius 100 2001 est. 131 Macedonia 100 2003 est. 132 Luxembourg 100 2003 est. 133 Slovakia 100 2001 est. 134 Israel 100 2001 est. 135 Iceland 100 2003 est. 136 Hungary 100 2001 est. 137 Greece 100 2003 est. 138 Finland 100 2003 est. 139 Bulgaria 100 2001 est. 140 Bosnia and Herzegovina 100 2001 est. 141 Denmark 100 2003 est. 142 Ireland 100 2003 est. 143 Belgium 100 2003 est. 144 Austria 100 2003 est. 145 Czech Republic 10 2001 est. 146 Croatia 10 2001 est. 147 Samoa 3 148 Svalbard 0 2001

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

Rank code: @2173

Rank Country Oil - production(bbl/day) Date of Information

1 World 79,650,000 2003 est. 2 Saudi Arabia 9,475,000 2005 est. 3 Russia 9,150,000 2005 est. 4 United States 7,610,000 2005 est. 5 Iran 3,979,000 2005 est. 6 China 3,504,000 2004 7 European Union 3,424,000 2001 8 Mexico 3,420,000 2005 est. 9 Norway 3,220,000 2005 est. 10 Venezuela 3,081,000 2005 est. 11 Nigeria 2,451,000 2005 est. 12 Kuwait 2,418,000 2005 est. 13 Canada 2,400,000 2004 14 United Arab Emirates 2,396,000 2005 est. 15 United Kingdom 2,393,000 2003 est. 16 Iraq 2,093,000 2005 est. 17 Brazil 2,010,000 2005 est. 18 Libya 1,643,000 2005 est. 19 Angola 1,600,000 2005 est. 20 Algeria 1,373,000 2005 est. 21 Kazakhstan 1,300,000 2005 est. 22 Indonesia 1,061,000 2005 est. 23 Qatar 790,500 2005 est. 24 India 785,000 2005 est. 25 Malaysia 770,000 2005 est. 26 Oman 769,000 2005 est. 27 Argentina 745,000 2005 est. 28 Egypt 700,000 2005 est. 29 Australia 530,000 2005 est. 30

Colombia 512,400 2005 est. 31 Ecuador 493,200 2005 est. 32 Azerbaijan 477,000 2005 est. 33 Equatorial Guinea 420,000 2005 est. 34 Syria 403,800 2005 est. 35 Sudan 401,300 2005 est. 36 Vietnam 400,000 2005 est. 37 Yemen 387,500 2005 est. 38 Denmark 376,900 2003 39 Gabon 268,900 2005 est. 40 Congo, Republic of the 267,100 2005 est. 41 Thailand 230,000 2005 est. 42 Chad 225,000 2005 est. 43 South Africa 216,700 2003 est. 44 Turkmenistan 203,400 2003 est. 45 Brunei 200,800 2005 46 Bahrain 188,300 2005 est. 47 Germany 158,700 2003 48 Uzbekistan 152,000 2004 49 Trinidad and Tobago 150,000 2005 est. 50 Italy 136,200 2003 est. 51 Japan 120,700 2003 est. 52 Peru 120,000 2005 est. 53 Romania 119,000 2005 est. 54 Netherlands 94,870 2003 55 Ukraine 85,660 2004 56 Cameroon 82,300 2005 est. 57 France 76,300 2003 est. 58 Tunisia 76,000 2004 est. 59 Cuba 72,000 2005 est. 60 Pakistan 63,000 2005 est. 61 Papua New Guinea 50,000 January 2006 est. 62 Turkey 50,000 2005 est. 63 Hungary 45,190 2005 64 Bolivia 42,000 2005 est. 65 Belarus 36,000 2004 est. 66 Cote d'Ivoire 32,900 2005 est. 67 New Zealand 31,740 2003 est. 68 Spain 24,540 2003 est. 69 Poland 24,530 2003 est. 70 Guatemala 22,300 2005 est. 71 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 22,000 2003 72 Croatia 20,500 2005 est. 73 Burma 18,500 2005 est. 74 Austria 17,810 2004 75 Czech Republic 15,240 2005 76 Serbia 14,660 2003 77 Virgin Islands 14,650 2003 est. 78 Philippines 14,360 2003 est. 79 Nicaragua 14,300 2005 est. 80 Lithuania 14,000 2004 81 Belgium 13,060 2003 82 Suriname 12,000 2004 est. 83 Slovakia 11,480 2005 est. 84 Finland 9,013 2003 est. 85 Taiwan 8,354 2003 est. 86 Singapore 8,290 2003 est. 87 Ghana 7,433 2003 est. 88 Bangladesh 6,825 2003 89 Estonia 6,000 2004 90 Greece 5,805 2003 est. 91 Chile 4,000 2005 est. 92 Albania 3,600 2005 est. 93 Israel 2,740 2003 est. 94 Sweden 2,441 2003 est. 95 Aruba 2,363 2003 96 Kyrgyzstan 1,990 2003 97 Georgia 1,982 2003 98 Switzerland 1,950 2003 est. 99 Barbados 1,000 2003 100 Bulgaria 1,000 2004 101 Mongolia 549 2005 est. 102 Puerto Rico 436 2003 est. 103 Uruguay 435 2003 est. 104

Benin 400 2003 105 Tajikistan 355 2003 est. 106 Cyprus 300 2005 est. 107 Morocco 300 2005 est. 108 Zambia 130 2003 est. 109 Madagascar 89 2003 est. 110 Jordan 40 2004 est. 111 Slovenia 11 2003 est. 112 Sierra Leone 1 2003 est. 113 Antigua and Barbuda 0 2003 114 Botswana 0 2003 115 Bahamas, The 0 2003 116 Solomon Islands 0 2003 est. 117 Liberia 0 2003 est. 118 Latvia 0 2004 119 Lebanon 0 2003 est. 120 Laos 0 2003 est. 121 Korea, South 0 2004 122 Kiribati 0 2003 est. 123 Korea, North 0 2004 est. 124 Kenya 0 2003 est. 125 Jamaica 0 2003 est. 126 Zimbabwe 0 2003 est. 127 Swaziland 0 2004 est. 128 Samoa 0 2003 est. 129 Western Sahara 0 2003 est. 130 Namibia 0 2003 est. 131 British Virgin Islands 0 2003 132 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 0 2003 est. 133 Burkina Faso 0 2003 134 Uganda 0 2003 est. 135 Tanzania 0 2003 est. 136 Sao Tome and Principe 0 2003 est. 137 Togo 0 2003 est. 138 Tonga 0 2003 est. 139 Turks and Caicos Islands 0 2003 est. 140 Saint Lucia 0 2003 est. 141 Somalia 0 2003 est. 142 Saint Helena 0 2003 est. 143 Senegal 0 2003 est. 144 Seychelles 0 2003 est. 145 Saint Kitts and Nevis 0 2003 est. 146 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 0 2003 est. 147 Rwanda 0 2003 est. 148 Reunion 0 2003 est. 149 Guinea-Bissau 0 2003 est. 150 Portugal 0 2003 est. 151 Panama 0 2004 est. 152 Paraguay 0 2003 est. 153 Netherlands Antilles 0 2003 est. 154 Nauru 0 2003 est. 155 Nepal 0 2005 est. 156 Vanuatu 0 2003 est. 157 Niger 0 2003 est. 158 Niue 0 2003 est. 159 New Caledonia 0 2003 est. 160 Mozambique 0 2003 est. 161 Maldives 0 2003 est. 162 Malta 0 2003 est. 163 Mauritania 0 2005 est. 164 Mauritius 0 2003 est. 165 Mali 0 2003 est. 166 Macedonia 0 2005 est. 167 Malawi 0 2003 est. 168 Montserrat 0 2003 est. 169 Moldova 0 2003 est. 170 Macau 0 2004 est. 171 Martinique 0 2003 est. 172 Luxembourg 0 2003 est. 173 Lesotho 0 2003 est. 174 Iceland 0 2003 est. 175 Honduras 0 2003 est. 176 Hong Kong 0 2003 est. 177 Ireland 0 2003 est. 178 Dominican Republic 0 2003 179 Dominica 0 2003 180 Djibouti 0 2003 181 Cook Islands 0 2003 182 Cape Verde 0 2003 183 Central African Republic 0 2003 184 Costa Rica 0 2003 185 Comoros 0 2003 186 Cayman Islands 0 2003 187 Sri

Lanka 0 2003 est. 188 Cambodia 0 2003 189 Burundi 0 2003 190
Haiti 0 2003 est. 191 Guyana 0 2003 est. 192 Guinea 0 2003 est.
193 Guam 0 2003 est. 194 Guadeloupe 0 2003 est. 195 Greenland 0
2003 est. 196 Grenada 0 2003 est. 197 Gibraltar 0 2003 est. 198
Gambia, The 0 2003 est. 199 French Polynesia 0 2003 est. 200
Faroe Islands 0 2003 est. 201 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 0
2003 est. 202 Fiji 0 2003 est. 203 French Guiana 0 2003 est. 204
Ethiopia 0 2003 est. 205 El Salvador 0 2003 est. 206 Eritrea 0 2003
est. 207 Bhutan 0 2003 208 Bosnia and Herzegovina 0 2003 209
Belize 0 2003 210 Bermuda 0 2003 211 Armenia 0 2005 212
American Samoa 0 2003 213 Afghanistan 0 2003

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

Rank code: @2174

Rank Country Oil - consumption(bbl/day) Date of Information

1 World 80,100,000 2003 est. 2 United States 20,030,000 2003
est. 3 European Union 14,590,000 2001 4 China 6,391,000 2004 5
Japan 5,578,000 2003 est. 6 Russia 2,800,000 2005 est. 7 Germany
2,677,000 2003 8 India 2,320,000 2003 est. 9 Canada 2,300,000
2004 10 Korea, South 2,061,000 2004 11 France 2,060,000 2003
est. 12 Italy 1,874,000 2003 est. 13 Saudi Arabia 1,775,000 2003
14 Mexico 1,752,000 2004 est. 15 United Kingdom 1,722,000 2003
est. 16 Brazil 1,610,000 2004 17 Spain 1,544,000 2003 est. 18 Iran
1,425,000 2003 est. 19 Indonesia 1,084,000 2005 est. 20
Netherlands 920,000 2003 est. 21 Taiwan 915,000 2003 est. 22
Australia 875,600 2003 est. 23 Thailand 851,000 2004 est. 24

Singapore 800,000 2005 est. 25 Turkey 715,100 2005 est. 26
Belgium 624,200 2003 est. 27 Egypt 566,000 2003 est. 28
Venezuela 530,000 2003 est. 29 Malaysia 510,000 2003 est. 30
Ukraine 491,700 2004 31 South Africa 484,000 2003 est. 32 Poland
476,200 2003 est. 33 Argentina 450,000 2001 est. 34 Greece
435,700 2005 est. 35 Pakistan 365,000 2004 est. 36 Iraq 351,500
2005 est. 37 Sweden 346,100 2003 est. 38 Philippines 335,000
2003 est. 39 Portugal 326,500 2003 est. 40 United Arab Emirates
310,000 2004 est. 41 Nigeria 310,000 2003 est. 42 Kuwait 305,000
2003 est. 43 Hong Kong 293,000 2004 est. 44 Israel 270,100 2003
est. 45 Colombia 270,000 2003 est. 46 Switzerland 258,900 2003
est. 47 Norway 257,200 2003 est. 48 Belarus 252,000 2003 est. 49
Austria 249,000 2004 est. 50 Algeria 246,000 2004 est. 51 Syria
240,000 2004 est. 52 Libya 237,000 2004 est. 53 Chile 228,000
2003 est. 54 Kazakhstan 221,000 2003 est. 55 Finland 219,700
2003 est. 56 Puerto Rico 218,000 2003 est. 57 Vietnam 216,000
2003 est. 58 Romania 212,000 2004 est. 59 Cuba 205,000 2003 est.
60 Czech Republic 202,000 2004 est. 61 Denmark 188,300 2003
est. 62 Ireland 175,600 2003 est. 63 Morocco 158,000 2003 est. 64
Peru 157,000 2003 est. 65 Ecuador 155,000 2003 est. 66 New
Zealand 151,900 2003 est. 67 Hungary 136,000 2004 68
Dominican Republic 128,000 2003 est. 69 Azerbaijan 123,000 2003
est. 70 Uzbekistan 120,000 2004 71 Virgin Islands 105,000 2003
est. 72 Jordan 103,000 2004 est. 73 Lebanon 102,000 2003 est. 74
Bulgaria 98,000 2004 75 Croatia 90,000 2003 est. 76 Tunisia
90,000 2003 est. 77 Serbia 85,000 2003 est. 78 Bangladesh 84,000
2003 est. 79 Turkmenistan 80,000 2003 est. 80 Yemen 80,000 2003
est. 81 Sri Lanka 79,000 2003 est. 82 Panama 78,000 2003 est. 83
Slovakia 74,000 2004 est. 84 Netherlands Antilles 72,500 2003 est.
85 Sudan 70,000 2004 est. 86 Jamaica 69,000 2003 est. 87
Guatemala 66,000 2003 est. 88 Oman 62,000 2003 est. 89 Estonia
60,000 2004 90 Luxembourg 55,700 2003 est. 91 Cyprus 52,000
2003 est. 92 Kenya 52,000 2003 est. 93 Slovenia 52,000 2003 est.
94 Lithuania 52,000 2004 95 Bolivia 48,000 2003 est. 96 Latvia

47,000 2004 97 Angola 46,000 2003 est. 98 Armenia 40,000 2003 est. 99 Costa Rica 40,000 2003 est. 100 El Salvador 40,000 2003 est. 101 Ghana 39,000 2003 est. 102 Uruguay 38,000 2003 est. 103 Honduras 37,000 2003 est. 104 Moldova 37,000 2003 est. 105 Qatar 33,000 2003 est. 106 Burma 32,000 2003 est. 107 Senegal 31,000 2003 est. 108 Trinidad and Tobago 29,000 2003 est. 109 Ethiopia 27,000 2003 est. 110 Bahrain 26,000 2003 est. 111 Albania 25,200 2005 est. 112 Nicaragua 25,200 2005 est. 113 Korea, North 25,000 2003 114 Tajikistan 25,000 2003 est. 115 Paraguay 25,000 2003 est. 116 Mauritania 24,000 2003 est. 117 Gibraltar 23,500 2003 est. 118 Bahamas, The 23,000 2003 est. 119 Cameroon 23,000 2001 est. 120 Macedonia 23,000 2005 est. 121 Zimbabwe 22,500 2003 est. 122 Tanzania 22,000 2003 est. 123 Bosnia and Herzegovina 21,000 2003 est. 124 Mauritius 21,000 2003 est. 125 Cote d'Ivoire 20,000 2003 est. 126 Guam 19,000 2003 est. 127 Reunion 18,500 2003 est. 128 Malta 18,000 2003 est. 129 Papua New Guinea 18,000 January 2006 est. 130 Iceland 17,280 2003 est. 131 Namibia 16,000 2003 est. 132 Madagascar 15,000 2003 est. 133 Suriname 14,000 2004 est. 134 Martinique 13,800 2003 est. 135 Georgia 13,000 2003 est. 136 Guadeloupe 13,000 2003 est. 137 Gabon 12,250 2003 est. 138 Zambia 12,250 2003 est. 139 Botswana 12,000 2003 est. 140 Macau 12,000 2003 est. 141 Djibouti 12,000 2003 est. 142 Benin 12,000 2003 est. 143 Nepal 11,980 2005 est. 144 Haiti 11,800 2003 est. 145 Guyana 11,300 2003 est. 146 Mongolia 11,220 2005 est. 147 Kyrgyzstan 11,000 2003 est. 148 Mozambique 11,000 2003 est. 149 Brunei 10,770 2005 est. 150 Barbados 10,000 2003 est. 151 Uganda 10,000 2003 est. 152 Fiji 10,000 2003 est. 153 New Caledonia 10,000 2003 est. 154 Togo 8,500 2003 est. 155 Guinea 8,400 2003 est. 156 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 8,300 2003 est. 157 Burkina Faso 8,000 2003 est. 158 Seychelles 7,600 2003 est. 159 French Guiana 6,600 2003 est. 160 Sierra Leone 6,510 2003 est. 161 Aruba 6,500 2003 est. 162 Belize 6,000 2003 est. 163 Rwanda 6,000 2003 est. 164 Malawi 5,450 2003 est. 165 Niger 5,400 2003

est. 166 Congo, Republic of the 5,200 2003 est. 167 Afghanistan 5,000 2003 est. 168 Somalia 5,000 2003 est. 169 French Polynesia 4,800 2003 est. 170 Bermuda 4,658 2005 est. 171 Eritrea 4,600 2003 est. 172 Faroe Islands 4,500 2003 est. 173 Mali 4,250 2003 est. 174 American Samoa 4,000 2003 est. 175 Maldives 4,000 2003 est. 176 Greenland 3,850 2003 est. 177 Cambodia 3,700 2003 est. 178 Antigua and Barbuda 3,600 2003 est. 179 Swaziland 3,500 2003 est. 180 Liberia 3,400 2003 est. 181 Burundi 3,000 2003 est. 182 Laos 2,950 2003 est. 183 Saint Lucia 2,520 2003 est. 184 Cayman Islands 2,450 2003 est. 185 Guinea-Bissau 2,450 2003 est. 186 Central African Republic 2,400 2003 est. 187 Gambia, The 2,000 2003 est. 188 Grenada 1,800 2003 est. 189 Western Sahara 1,750 2003 est. 190 Chad 1,450 2003 est. 191 Lesotho 1,400 2003 est. 192 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1,300 2003 est. 193 Solomon Islands 1,270 2003 est. 194 Cape Verde 1,200 2003 est. 195 Equatorial Guinea 1,200 2003 est. 196 Bhutan 1,100 2003 est. 197 Nauru 1,000 2003 est. 198 Samoa 1,000 2003 est. 199 Dominica 800 2003 est. 200 Tonga 800 2003 est. 201 Comoros 700 2003 est. 202 Saint Kitts and Nevis 700 2003 est. 203 Sao Tome and Principe 650 2003 est. 204 Vanuatu 620 2003 est. 205 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 480 2003 est. 206 British Virgin Islands 410 2003 est. 207 Cook Islands 400 2003 est. 208 Montserrat 380 2003 est. 209 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 200 2003 est. 210 Kiribati 200 2003 est. 211 Saint Helena 100 2003 est. 212 Turks and Caicos Islands 80 2003 est. 213 Niue 20 2003 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

Rank code: @2175

Rank Country Oil - imports(bbl/day) Date of Information

1 European Union 15,690,000 2001 2 United States 13,150,000 2004 3 Japan 5,449,000 2001 4 China 3,226,000 2004 5 Netherlands 2,284,000 2001 6 France 2,281,000 2001 7 Korea, South 2,263,000 2004 8 Italy 2,158,000 2001 9 Germany 2,135,000 2003 10 India 2,090,000 11 Spain 1,582,000 2001 12 United Kingdom 1,084,000 2003 13 Belgium 1,042,000 2001 14 Canada 963,000 2004 15 Turkey 616,500 2001 16 Brazil 572,600 17 Sweden 553,100 2001 18 Australia 530,800 2001 19 Greece 468,300 2001 20 Ukraine 444,600 21 Poland 413,700 2001 22 Belarus 360,000 2004 est. 23 Portugal 357,300 2001 24 Indonesia 345,700 2005 est. 25 Finland 318,300 2001 26 Philippines 312,000 2003 27 Switzerland 289,500 2001 28 Chile 221,500 2003 est. 29 Mexico 205,000 2004 30 Denmark 195,000 2001 31 Czech Republic 182,000 2004 32 Ireland 178,600 2001 33 Romania 163,000 2004 34 Austria 152,600 2004 35 Morocco 147,800 36 Dominican Republic 129,900 2003 37 New Zealand 119,700 2001 38 Jordan 100,000 2004 est. 39 Hungary 94,000 2004 40 Lithuania 93,000 2004 41 Norway 88,870 2001 42 Bulgaria 85,000 2004 est. 43 Russia 75,000 44 Slovakia 59,000 45 Estonia 54,000 2004 46 Luxembourg 50,700 2001 47 Burma 49,230 2003 48 Kazakhstan 47,000 2003 49 Latvia 47,000 2004 50 Zimbabwe 23,000 51 Korea, North 22,000 2004 est. 52 Albania 21,600 2005 est. 53 Botswana 16,000 2001 54 Nicaragua 15,560 2005 est. 55 Iceland 15,470 2001 56 Namibia 12,770 57 Nepal 11,760 58 Mongolia 11,210 2005 est. 59 Suriname 1,644 2003 60 United Arab Emirates 0 2004 61 Saudi Arabia 0 2003 62 Sudan 0 2004 63 Libya 0 64 Algeria 0 2004 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

Rank code: @2176

Rank Country Oil - exports(bbl/day) Date of Information

1 Saudi Arabia 7,920,000 2003 2 European Union 5,322,000 2001 3 Russia 5,150,000 2004 4 Norway 3,466,000 2001 5 United Arab Emirates 2,500,000 2004 est. 6 Iran 2,500,000 2004 est. 7 Venezuela 2,100,000 2004 est. 8 Kuwait 1,970,000 2003 9 Mexico 1,863,000 2004 10 Canada 1,600,000 2004 11 United Kingdom 1,498,000 2001 12 Iraq 1,420,000 2005 est. 13 Netherlands 1,418,000 2001 14 Libya 1,340,000 15 Algeria 1,127,000 2004 est. 16 United States 1,048,000 2004 17 Kazakhstan 890,000 2003 18 Oman 721,000 2004 19 Korea, South 645,200 2004 20 Australia 523,400 2001 21 Italy 456,600 2001 22 Belgium 450,000 2001 23 Indonesia 431,500 2004 est. 24 France 409,600 2001 25 Ecuador 387,000 2004 est. 26 Yemen 370,300 2003 27 India 350,000 28 China 340,300 2004 29 Denmark 332,100 2001 30 Syria 285,000 2004 31 Sudan 275,000 2004 32 Brazil 241,700 33 Malaysia 230,200 2003 34 Sweden 203,700 2001 35 Brunei 192,700 2005 36 Spain 135,100 2001 37 Egypt 134,000 38 Finland 101,000 2001 39 Japan 93,360 2001 40 Greece 84,720 2001 41 Poland 53,000 2001 42 Peru 49,000 2004 est. 43 Hungary 47,180 2001 44 Turkey 46,110 2001 45 New Zealand 30,220 2001 46 Austria 30,140 2004 47 Bahamas, The 29,000 2003 48 Portugal 28,830 2001 49 Ireland 27,450 2001 50 Czech Republic 26,670 2001 51 Belarus 14,500 2003 est. 52 Germany 12,990 2003 53 Switzerland 10,420 2001 54 Ukraine 8,891 55 Burma 3,356 2003 56 Guatemala 3,104 2003 57 Slovakia 2,160 58 Suriname 1,370 2003 59 Nicaragua 759 2004 60 Luxembourg 634 2001 61 Mongolia 515 2005 est. 62 Albania 0 2005 est. 63 Zimbabwe 0 64 Philippines 0 2001 65 Morocco 0 66 Jordan 0 2004 est. 67 Latvia 0 2004 68 Iceland 0 2001 69 Bermuda 0 70 Estonia 0 2004 71 Chile 0

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

Rank code: @2178

Rank Country Oil - proved reserves(bbl) Date of Information

1 World 1,349,000,000,000 1 January 2002 est. 2 Saudi Arabia 262,700,000,000 2005 est. 3 Canada 178,900,000,000 2004 est. 4 Iran 133,300,000,000 2005 est. 5 Iraq 112,500,000,000 2005 est. 6 United Arab Emirates 97,800,000,000 2005 est. 7 Kuwait 96,500,000,000 2005 est. 8 Venezuela 75,590,000,000 2005 est. 9 Russia 69,000,000,000 2003 est. 10 Libya 40,000,000,000 2005 est. 11 Nigeria 36,000,000,000 2005 est. 12 Mexico 33,310,000,000 2005 est. 13 Kazakhstan 26,000,000,000 1 January 2004 14 Angola 25,000,000,000 2005 est. 15 United States 22,450,000,000 1 January 2002 16 China 18,260,000,000 2004 17 Qatar 16,000,000,000 2005 est. 18 Brazil 15,120,000,000 2005 est. 19 Algeria 12,460,000,000 2005 est. 20 Norway 9,859,000,000 1 January 2002 21 European Union 7,294,000,000 1 January 2002 22 Oman 6,100,000,000 2005 est. 23 India 5,700,000,000 2005 est. 24 Indonesia 4,600,000,000 2005 est. 25 Ecuador 4,512,000,000 2005 est. 26 United Kingdom 4,500,000,000 31 December 2004 27 Yemen 4,370,000,000 2005 est. 28 Australia 3,664,000,000 1 January 2002 29 Malaysia 3,100,000,000 2005 est. 30 Argentina 2,950,000,000 2005 est. 31 Egypt 2,700,000,000 2005 est. 32 Syria 2,500,000,000 2005 est. 33 Gabon 1,921,000,000 2005 est. 34 Tunisia 1,700,000,000 2005 est. 35 Sudan 1,600,000,000 2005 est. 36 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 1,538,000,000 1 January 2002 37 Colombia 1,492,000,000 2005 est. 38 Brunei 1,255,000,000 1 January 2002 39 Denmark 1,230,000,000 1 January 2002 40 Burma 1,000,000,000 2005 41 Mauritania 1,000,000,000 2005 42 Trinidad and Tobago 990,000,000 1 January 2004 43 Uzbekistan 600,000,000 1 January 2005 44

Vietnam 600,000,000 2005 est. 45 Azerbaijan 589,000,000 1 January 2002 46 Italy 586,600,000 1 January 2002 47 Thailand 583,000,000 November 2003 48 Equatorial Guinea 563,500,000 1 January 2002 49 Cuba 532,000,000 1 January 2002 50 Romania 500,000,000 yearend 2004 51 Bolivia 458,800,000 1 January 2002 52 Germany 395,800,000 1 January 2004 53 Ukraine 395,000,000 9 November 2004 54 Peru 370,000,000 2005 est. 55 Pakistan 341,800,000 2005 est. 56 Turkey 288,400,000 1 January 2002 57 Turkmenistan 273,000,000 1 January 2002 58 Guatemala 263,000,000 1 January 2002 59 Cote d'Ivoire 220,000,000 2005 est. 60 Albania 185,500,000 1 January 2002 61 Papua New Guinea 170,000,000 2005 est. 62 Philippines 152,000,000 1 January 2004 63 Chile 150,000,000 1 January 2004 64 Suriname 150,000,000 2005 65 France 144,300,000 1 January 2002 66 Poland 142,400,000 December 2004 67 Bahrain 124,000,000 2005 est. 68 Hungary 102,000,000 1 January 2006 69 Morocco 100,000,000 2005 est. 70 Croatia 93,600,000 1 January 2002 71 Congo, Republic of the 93,500,000 1 January 2002 72 New Zealand 89,620,000 1 January 2002 73 Netherlands 88,060,000 1 January 2002 74 Cameroon 85,000,000 2005 est. 75 Austria 84,300,000 2004 76 Serbia 38,750,000 1 January 2002 77 Japan 29,290,000 1 January 2002 78 Bangladesh 28,450,000 1 January 2002 79 Bulgaria 15,000,000 1 January 2005 80 Czech Republic 15,000,000 1 January 2006 81 Lithuania 12,000,000 2004 82 Spain 10,500,000 1 January 2002 83 Slovakia 9,000,000 1 January 2006 84 Ghana 8,255,000 1 January 2002 85 South Africa 7,840,000 1 January 2002 86 Greece 4,500,000 1 January 2002 87 Benin 4,105,000 1 January 2002 88 Taiwan 2,900,000 2005 est. 89 Israel 1,920,000 1 January 2002 90 Barbados 1,254,000 1 January 2002 91 Jordan 445,000 1 January 2002 92 Ethiopia 214,000 1 January 2002 93 Afghanistan 0 1 January 2002 94 Somalia 0 1 January 2002 95 Namibia 0 1 January 2002 96 Tanzania 0 1 January 2002 97 Rwanda 0 1 January 2002 98 Ireland 0 1 January 2002 99 Mozambique 0 1 January 2002 100 Madagascar 0 1 January 2002

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2179

Rank Country Natural gas - proved reserves(cu m) Date of Information

1	World	174,600,000,000,000	1	January	2002	2	Russia	47,570,000,000,000	2003	3	Iran	26,620,000,000,000	2005	4	Qatar	25,770,000,000,000	2005	5	Saudi Arabia	6,544,000,000,000	2005	6	United Arab Emirates	6,006,000,000,000	2005	7	United States	5,353,000,000,000	1	January	2002	8	Algeria	4,531,000,000,000	2005	9	Nigeria	4,502,000,000,000	2005	10	Venezuela	4,191,000,000,000	2005	11	European Union	3,256,000,000,000	1	January	2002	12	Iraq	3,115,000,000,000	2005	13	Kazakhstan	3,000,000,000,000	1	January	2004	14	Indonesia	2,557,000,000,000	2005	15	Australia	2,549,000,000,000	1	January	2002	16	China	2,530,000,000,000	2004	17	Malaysia	2,124,000,000,000	2005	18	Norway	2,118,000,000,000	1	January	2002	19	Turkmenistan	2,010,000,000,000	1	January	2002	20	Egypt	1,900,000,000,000	2005	21	Uzbekistan	1,875,000,000,000	1	January	2005	22	Netherlands	1,756,000,000,000	1	January	2002	23	Canada	1,673,000,000,000	2004	24	Kuwait	1,572,000,000,000	2005	25	Libya	1,321,000,000,000	2005	26	Ukraine	1,121,000,000,000	9	November	2004	27	India	853,500,000,000	2005	28	Azerbaijan	849,500,000,000	1	January	2002	29	Oman	829,100,000,000	2005	30	Pakistan	759,700,000,000	2005	31	Trinidad and Tobago	733,000,000,000	1	January	2004	32	Bolivia	679,600,000,000	1	January	2002	33	Argentina	663,500,000,000
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2005 34 United Kingdom 628,600,000,000 31 December 2004 35
Yemen 478,600,000,000 2005 36 Mexico 424,300,000,000 2005 37
Brunei 390,800,000,000 1 January 2002 38 Thailand
377,700,000,000 November 2003 39 Papua New Guinea
345,500,000,000 2005 40 Germany 305,800,000,000 1 January
2004 41 Bangladesh 300,200,000,000 1 January 2002 42 Romania
300,000,000,000 yearend 2004 43 Burma 283,200,000,000 2005
44 Peru 247,100,000,000 2005 45 Syria 240,700,000,000 2005 46
Brazil 240,000,000,000 2005 47 Italy 226,500,000,000 1 January
2002 48 Vietnam 192,600,000,000 2005 49 Poland
154,400,000,000 December 2004 50 Colombia 127,600,000,000
2005 51 Mozambique 127,400,000,000 1 January 2002 52
Cameroon 110,400,000,000 2005 53 Philippines 106,800,000,000 1
January 2004 54 Afghanistan 99,960,000,000 1 January 2002 55
Chile 97,980,000,000 1 January 2004 56 Bahrain 92,030,000,000
2005 57 Congo, Republic of the 90,610,000,000 1 January 2002 58
Sudan 84,950,000,000 2005 59 Tunisia 77,870,000,000 2005 60
Taiwan 76,460,000,000 2005 61 Denmark 73,510,000,000 1
January 2002 62 Cuba 70,790,000,000 1 January 2002 63 Namibia
62,300,000,000 1 January 2002 64 Rwanda 56,630,000,000 1
January 2002 65 Serbia 48,140,000,000 1 January 2002 66 Angola
45,870,000,000 2005 67 Japan 39,640,000,000 1 January 2002 68
Israel 38,940,000,000 1 January 2002 69 New Zealand
37,380,000,000 1 January 2002 70 Equatorial Guinea
36,810,000,000 1 January 2002 71 Gabon 33,980,000,000 2005 72
Hungary 33,980,000,000 1 January 2003 73 Cote d'Ivoire
29,730,000,000 2005 74 Ethiopia 24,920,000,000 1 January 2002
75 Croatia 24,720,000,000 1 January 2002 76 Ghana
23,790,000,000 1 January 2002 77 Austria 23,200,000,000 2004
78 Tanzania 22,650,000,000 1 January 2002 79 Ireland
19,820,000,000 1 January 2002 80 Slovakia 15,010,000,000 1
January 2003 81 France 14,330,000,000 1 January 2002 82
Ecuador 9,769,000,000 2005 83 Turkey 8,495,000,000 1 January
2002 84 Jordan 6,230,000,000 1 January 2002 85 Bulgaria

5,670,000,000 1 January 2005 86 Somalia 5,663,000,000 1
 January 2002 87 Czech Republic 3,964,000,000 1 January 2003 88
 Guatemala 3,087,000,000 1 January 2002 89 Albania
 2,832,000,000 1 January 2002 90 Spain 2,662,000,000 1 January
 2002 91 Benin 1,218,000,000 1 January 2002 92 Morocco
 1,218,000,000 2005 93 Congo, Democratic Republic of the
 991,100,000 1 January 2002 94 Greece 991,100,000 1 January
 2002 95 Barbados 141,600,000 1 January 2002 96 South Africa
 28,320,000 1 January 2002 97 Madagascar 0 1 January 2002 98
 Mauritania 0 2005 99 Suriname 0 2005

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

Rank code: @2180

Rank Country Natural gas - production(cu m) Date of Information

1 World 2,674,000,000,000 2003 est. 2 Russia 587,000,000,000
 2005 est. 3 United States 539,000,000,000 2003 est. 4 European
 Union 239,200,000,000 2001 5 Canada 165,800,000,000 2003 est.
 6 United Kingdom 102,800,000,000 2003 est. 7 Indonesia
 83,400,000,000 2005 est. 8 Algeria 82,400,000,000 2003 est. 9 Iran
 79,000,000,000 2003 est. 10 Norway 73,400,000,000 2003 est. 11
 Netherlands 73,130,000,000 2003 est. 12 Saudi Arabia
 60,060,000,000 2003 est. 13 Uzbekistan 55,800,000,000 2004 14
 Turkmenistan 54,600,000,000 2004 est. 15 Malaysia
 53,500,000,000 2003 est. 16 Mexico 47,300,000,000 2004 est. 17
 United Arab Emirates 44,790,000,000 2003 est. 18 Argentina
 41,040,000,000 2003 est. 19 Australia 35,600,000,000 2003 est. 20

China 35,020,000,000 2003 21 Qatar 30,800,000,000 2003 est. 22 Venezuela 29,700,000,000 2003 est. 23 India 27,100,000,000 2003 est. 24 Egypt 27,000,000,000 2003 est. 25 Trinidad and Tobago 24,700,000,000 2003 est. 26 Pakistan 23,800,000,000 2003 est. 27 Thailand 22,280,000,000 2003 est. 28 Germany 22,220,000,000 2003 est. 29 Ukraine 20,300,000,000 2004 30 Nigeria 19,200,000,000 2003 est. 31 Kazakhstan 18,500,000,000 2004 est. 32 Oman 16,500,000,000 2003 est. 33 Brazil 15,790,000,000 2005 est. 34 Italy 13,550,000,000 2003 est. 35 Romania 13,200,000,000 2004 est. 36 Bangladesh 11,900,000,000 2003 est. 37 Brunei 11,400,000,000 2003 est. 38 Burma 9,980,000,000 2003 est. 39 Bahrain 9,650,000,000 2003 est. 40 Kuwait 8,300,000,000 2003 est. 41 Denmark 7,965,000,000 2003 est. 42 Libya 7,000,000,000 2003 est. 43 Syria 6,950,000,000 2003 est. 44 Bolivia 6,720,000,000 2003 est. 45 Vietnam 6,342,000,000 2005 est. 46 Colombia 6,080,000,000 2003 est. 47 Azerbaijan 5,130,000,000 2003 est. 48 New Zealand 4,773,000,000 2003 est. 49 Poland 4,330,000,000 2004 50 Hungary 3,100,000,000 2003 est. 51 Japan 2,814,000,000 2003 est. 52 South Africa 2,350,000,000 2003 est. 53 Philippines 2,300,000,000 2003 est. 54 Tunisia 2,150,000,000 2003 est. 55 Austria 1,960,000,000 2004 56 Croatia 1,850,000,000 2003 est. 57 France 1,566,000,000 2003 est. 58 Iraq 1,500,000,000 2003 est. 59 Cote d'Ivoire 1,300,000,000 2003 est. 60 Equatorial Guinea 1,270,000,000 2003 est. 61 Chile 1,000,000,000 2003 est. 62 Taiwan 970,000,000 2003 est. 63 Angola 720,000,000 2003 est. 64 Cuba 704,000,000 2004 65 Ireland 673,000,000 2003 est. 66 Serbia 650,000,000 2003 est. 67 Peru 560,000,000 2003 est. 68 Turkey 560,000,000 2003 est. 69 Jordan 390,000,000 2003 est. 70 Belarus 250,000,000 2004 est. 71 Spain 216,000,000 2003 est. 72 Israel 200,000,000 2003 est. 73 Slovakia 165,000,000 2004 est. 74 Papua New Guinea 140,000,000 2003 est. 75 Czech Republic 133,000,000 2003 est. 76 Gabon 90,000,000 2003 est. 77 Mozambique 60,000,000 2003 est. 78 Afghanistan 50,000,000 2003 est. 79 Senegal 50,000,000 2003 est. 80 Ecuador 50,000,000 2003

est. 81 Albania 30,000,000 2003 est. 82 Tajikistan 30,000,000 2004
est. 83 Barbados 29,170,000 2003 est. 84 Greece 27,000,000 2003
est. 85 Georgia 20,000,000 2003 est. 86 Kyrgyzstan 6,000,000 2003
est. 87 Morocco 5,000,000 2003 est. 88 Bulgaria 1,130,000 2003
89 Aruba 0 2003 est. 90 Botswana 0 2003 est. 91 Belgium 0 2003
est. 92 Belize 0 2003 est. 93 Benin 0 2003 est. 94 Bhutan 0 2003
est. 95 Guinea 0 2003 est. 96 Guatemala 0 2003 est. 97 Guam 0
2003 est. 98 Guadeloupe 0 2003 est. 99 Greenland 0 2003 est. 100
Grenada 0 2003 est. 101 Gibraltar 0 2003 est. 102 Ghana 0 2003
est. 103 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 0 2003 est. 104
Luxembourg 0 2003 est. 105 Lesotho 0 2003 est. 106 Liberia 0
2003 est. 107 Lithuania 0 2004 108 Latvia 0 2003 109 Lebanon 0
2003 est. 110 Laos 0 2003 est. 111 Korea, South 0 2003 est. 112
Kiribati 0 2003 est. 113 Zimbabwe 0 2003 est. 114 Zambia 0 2003
est. 115 Yemen 0 2003 est. 116 Swaziland 0 2003 est. 117 Samoa 0
2003 est. 118 Western Sahara 0 2003 est. 119 Namibia 0 2003 est.
120 Virgin Islands 0 2003 est. 121 British Virgin Islands 0 2003 est.
122 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 0 2003 est. 123 Uruguay 0
2003 est. 124 Burkina Faso 0 2003 est. 125 Uganda 0 2003 est. 126
Tanzania 0 2003 est. 127 Sao Tome and Principe 0 2003 est. 128
Togo 0 2003 est. 129 Tonga 0 2003 est. 130 Turks and Caicos
Islands 0 2003 est. 131 Switzerland 0 2003 est. 132 Sweden 0 2003
est. 133 Sudan 0 2003 est. 134 Saint Lucia 0 2003 est. 135 Somalia
0 2003 est. 136 Singapore 0 2004 est. 137 Sierra Leone 0 2003 est.
138 Slovenia 0 2003 est. 139 Saint Helena 0 2003 est. 140
Seychelles 0 2003 est. 141 Saint Kitts and Nevis 0 2003 est. 142
Saint Pierre and Miquelon 0 2003 est. 143 Rwanda 0 2003 est. 144
Puerto Rico 0 2003 est. 145 Reunion 0 2003 est. 146 Guinea-Bissau
0 2003 est. 147 Portugal 0 2003 est. 148 Panama 0 2003 est. 149
Paraguay 0 2003 est. 150 Nicaragua 0 2003 est. 151 Netherlands
Antilles 0 2003 est. 152 Suriname 0 2003 est. 153 Nauru 0 2003
est. 154 Nepal 0 2003 est. 155 Vanuatu 0 2003 est. 156 Niger 0
2003 est. 157 Niue 0 2003 est. 158 New Caledonia 0 2003 est. 159
Maldives 0 2003 est. 160 Malta 0 2003 est. 161 Mauritania 0 2003

est. 162 Mauritius 0 2003 est. 163 Mali 0 2003 est. 164 Macedonia
 0 2003 est. 165 Malawi 0 2003 est. 166 Montserrat 0 2003 est. 167
 Mongolia 0 2003 est. 168 Moldova 0 2003 est. 169 Macau 0 2003
 est. 170 Martinique 0 2003 est. 171 Madagascar 0 2003 est. 172
 Korea, North 0 2003 est. 173 Kenya 0 2003 est. 174 Jamaica 0
 2003 est. 175 Iceland 0 2003 est. 176 Honduras 0 2003 est. 177
 Hong Kong 0 178 Haiti 0 2003 est. 179 Guyana 0 2003 est. 180 Fiji
 0 2003 est. 181 Finland 0 2003 est. 182 French Guiana 0 2003 est.
 183 Ethiopia 0 2003 est. 184 El Salvador 0 2003 est. 185 Eritrea 0
 2003 est. 186 Estonia 0 2004 187 Dominican Republic 0 2003 est.
 188 Gambia, The 0 2003 est. 189 French Polynesia 0 2003 est. 190
 Faroe Islands 0 2003 est. 191 Dominica 0 2003 est. 192 Djibouti 0
 2003 est. 193 Cyprus 0 2003 est. 194 Cook Islands 0 2003 est. 195
 Cape Verde 0 2003 est. 196 Central African Republic 0 2003 est.
 197 Costa Rica 0 2003 est. 198 Comoros 0 2003 est. 199 Cameroon
 0 2003 est. 200 Cayman Islands 0 2003 est. 201 Congo, Democratic
 Republic of the 0 2003 est. 202 Congo, Republic of the 0 2003 est.
 203 Sri Lanka 0 2003 est. 204 Chad 0 2003 est. 205 Cambodia 0
 2003 est. 206 Burundi 0 2003 est. 207 Solomon Islands 0 2003 est.
 208 Bosnia and Herzegovina 0 2003 est. 209 Bahamas, The 0 2003
 est. 210 Bermuda 0 2003 est. 211 Armenia 0 2005 est. 212
 American Samoa 0 2003 est. 213 Antigua and Barbuda 0 2003 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2181

Rank Country Natural gas - consumption(cu m) Date of
 Information

1 World 2,675,000,000,000 2003 est. 2 United States 633,600,000,000 2003 est. 3 European Union 465,600,000,000 2001 4 Russia 402,100,000,000 2004 est. 5 United Kingdom 95,150,000,000 2003 est. 6 Germany 93,880,000,000 2003 est. 7 Canada 90,950,000,000 2003 est. 8 Japan 86,510,000,000 2003 est. 9 Iran 79,000,000,000 2003 est. 10 Italy 76,880,000,000 2003 est. 11 Ukraine 75,800,000,000 2004 12 Saudi Arabia 60,060,000,000 2003 est. 13 Mexico 55,100,000,000 2004 est. 14 Netherlands 50,400,000,000 2003 est. 15 Uzbekistan 49,300,000,000 2004 16 France 43,740,000,000 2003 est. 17 United Arab Emirates 37,880,000,000 2003 est. 18 Argentina 34,580,000,000 2003 est. 19 China 33,440,000,000 2003 est. 20 Venezuela 29,700,000,000 2003 est. 21 Thailand 29,150,000,000 2003 est. 22 Malaysia 28,530,000,000 2003 est. 23 India 27,100,000,000 2003 est. 24 Egypt 27,000,000,000 2003 est. 25 Australia 25,080,000,000 2003 est. 26 Korea, South 24,090,000,000 2003 est. 27 Pakistan 23,800,000,000 2003 est. 28 Spain 23,270,000,000 2003 est. 29 Turkey 22,600,000,000 2005 est. 30 Indonesia 22,500,000,000 2005 est. 31 Brazil 21,740,000,000 2005 est. 32 Algeria 21,320,000,000 2003 est. 33 Belarus 20,500,000,000 2005 est. 34 Romania 18,800,000,000 2004 est. 35 Turkmenistan 15,500,000,000 2004 est. 36 Belgium 15,480,000,000 2003 est. 37 Kazakhstan 15,200,000,000 2004 est. 38 Poland 14,970,000,000 2003 est. 39 Hungary 13,000,000,000 2004 40 Trinidad and Tobago 12,790,000,000 2003 est. 41 Bangladesh 11,900,000,000 2003 est. 42 Qatar 11,610,000,000 2003 est. 43 Bahrain 9,650,000,000 2003 est. 44 Czech Republic 9,623,000,000 2003 est. 45 Azerbaijan 9,200,000,000 2003 est. 46 Austria 9,010,000,000 2004 47 Taiwan 8,450,000,000 2003 est. 48 Kuwait 8,300,000,000 2003 est. 49 Nigeria 7,410,000,000 2003 est. 50 Oman 7,090,000,000 2003 est. 51 Chile 7,060,000,000 2003 est. 52 Syria 6,950,000,000 2003 est. 53 Slovakia 6,800,000,000 2004 est. 54 Vietnam 6,342,000,000 2005 est. 55 Libya 6,250,000,000 2003 est. 56 Colombia 6,080,000,000 2003 est. 57 Singapore

5,320,000,000 2003 est. 58 Denmark 5,173,000,000 2003 est. 59
Finland 5,028,000,000 2003 est. 60 New Zealand 4,773,000,000
2003 est. 61 Ireland 4,298,000,000 2003 est. 62 Norway
4,140,000,000 2003 est. 63 Tunisia 3,840,000,000 2003 est. 64
Switzerland 3,209,000,000 2003 est. 65 Bulgaria 3,100,000,000
2004 66 Lithuania 3,100,000,000 2004 67 Croatia 2,990,000,000
2003 est. 68 Portugal 2,983,000,000 2003 est. 69 Serbia
2,550,000,000 2003 est. 70 Moldova 2,380,000,000 2003 est. 71
South Africa 2,350,000,000 2003 est. 72 Greece 2,340,000,000
2005 est. 73 Philippines 2,300,000,000 2003 est. 74 Latvia
1,760,000,000 2004 est. 75 Bolivia 1,740,000,000 2003 est. 76
Brunei 1,730,000,000 2003 est. 77 Armenia 1,685,000,000 2005
est. 78 Burma 1,569,000,000 2003 est. 79 Georgia 1,500,000,000
2005 est. 80 Kyrgyzstan 1,500,000,000 2004 est. 81 Iraq
1,500,000,000 2003 est. 82 Estonia 1,420,000,000 2004 83
Tajikistan 1,400,000,000 2004 est. 84 Cote d'Ivoire 1,300,000,000
2003 est. 85 Equatorial Guinea 1,270,000,000 2003 est. 86
Luxembourg 1,205,000,000 2003 est. 87 Slovenia 1,100,000,000
2003 est. 88 Sweden 980,000,000 2003 est. 89 Peru 910,000,000
2004 est. 90 Puerto Rico 740,000,000 2003 est. 91 Angola
720,000,000 2003 est. 92 Cuba 704,000,000 2004 93 Hong Kong
692,200,000 2003 est. 94 Morocco 650,000,000 2003 est. 95
Jordan 390,000,000 2003 est. 96 Dominican Republic 300,000,000
2003 est. 97 Israel 200,000,000 2003 est. 98 Bosnia and
Herzegovina 160,000,000 2003 est. 99 Papua New Guinea
140,000,000 2003 est. 100 Gabon 90,000,000 2003 est. 101
Mozambique 60,000,000 2003 est. 102 Uruguay 60,000,000 2003
est. 103 Afghanistan 50,000,000 2003 est. 104 Senegal 50,000,000
2003 est. 105 Ecuador 50,000,000 2003 est. 106 Albania
30,000,000 2003 est. 107 Barbados 29,170,000 2003 est. 108
Aruba 0 2003 est. 109 Bahamas, The 0 2003 est. 110 Solomon
Islands 0 2003 est. 111 Burundi 0 2003 est. 112 Zimbabwe 0 2003
est. 113 Zambia 0 2003 est. 114 Yemen 0 2003 est. 115 Swaziland
0 2003 est. 116 Samoa 0 2003 est. 117 Western Sahara 0 2003 est.

118 Namibia 0 2003 est. 119 Virgin Islands 0 2003 est. 120 British Virgin Islands 0 2003 est. 121 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 0 2003 est. 122 Burkina Faso 0 2003 est. 123 Uganda 0 2003 est. 124 Tanzania 0 2003 est. 125 Sao Tome and Principe 0 2003 est. 126 Togo 0 2003 est. 127 Tonga 0 2003 est. 128 Turks and Caicos Islands 0 2003 est. 129 Sudan 0 2003 est. 130 Saint Lucia 0 2003 est. 131 Somalia 0 2003 est. 132 Sierra Leone 0 2003 est. 133 Saint Helena 0 2003 est. 134 Seychelles 0 2003 est. 135 Saint Kitts and Nevis 0 2003 est. 136 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 0 2003 est. 137 Netherlands Antilles 0 2003 est. 138 Suriname 0 2003 est. 139 Nauru 0 2003 est. 140 Nepal 0 2003 est. 141 Vanuatu 0 2003 est. 142 Niger 0 2003 est. 143 Niue 0 2003 est. 144 New Caledonia 0 2003 est. 145 Mali 0 2003 est. 146 Rwanda 0 2003 est. 147 Reunion 0 2003 est. 148 Guinea-Bissau 0 2003 est. 149 Panama 0 2003 est. 150 Paraguay 0 2003 est. 151 Nicaragua 0 2003 est. 152 Macedonia 0 2003 est. 153 Malawi 0 2003 est. 154 Montserrat 0 2003 est. 155 Mongolia 0 2003 est. 156 Macau 0 2003 est. 157 Martinique 0 2003 est. 158 Madagascar 0 2003 est. 159 Lesotho 0 2003 est. 160 Maldives 0 2003 est. 161 Malta 0 2003 est. 162 Mauritania 0 2003 est. 163 Mauritius 0 2003 est. 164 Liberia 0 2003 est. 165 Lebanon 0 2003 est. 166 Laos 0 2003 est. 167 Kiribati 0 2003 est. 168 Korea, North 0 2003 est. 169 Kenya 0 2003 est. 170 Jamaica 0 2003 est. 171 Guyana 0 2003 est. 172 Guinea 0 2003 est. 173 Guatemala 0 2003 est. 174 Guam 0 2003 est. 175 Guadeloupe 0 2003 est. 176 Greenland 0 2003 est. 177 Grenada 0 2003 est. 178 Gibraltar 0 2003 est. 179 Ghana 0 2003 est. 180 Iceland 0 2003 est. 181 Honduras 0 2003 est. 182 Haiti 0 2003 est. 183 Gambia, The 0 2003 est. 184 French Polynesia 0 2003 est. 185 Faroe Islands 0 2003 est. 186 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 0 2003 est. 187 Fiji 0 2003 est. 188 French Guiana 0 2003 est. 189 Ethiopia 0 2003 est. 190 El Salvador 0 2003 est. 191 Eritrea 0 2003 est. 192 Dominica 0 2003 est. 193 Djibouti 0 2003 est. 194 Cyprus 0 2003 est. 195 Cook Islands 0 2003 est. 196 Cape Verde 0 2003 est. 197 Central African Republic 0 2003 est. 198 Costa Rica 0 2003

est. 199 Comoros 0 2003 est. 200 Cameroon 0 2003 est. 201 Cayman Islands 0 2003 est. 202 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 0 2003 est. 203 Congo, Republic of the 0 2003 est. 204 Sri Lanka 0 2003 est. 205 Chad 0 2003 est. 206 Cambodia 0 2003 est. 207 Bhutan 0 2003 est. 208 Benin 0 2003 est. 209 Belize 0 2003 est. 210 Bermuda 0 2003 est. 211 American Samoa 0 2003 est. 212 Botswana 0 2003 est. 213 Antigua and Barbuda 0 2003 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2182

Rank Country Natural gas - imports(cu m) Date of Information

1 World 696,000,000,000 2001 est. 2 European Union 297,800,000,000 2001 3 United States 114,100,000,000 2004 est. 4 Germany 85,020,000,000 2003 5 Japan 77,730,000,000 2001 est. 6 Ukraine 59,800,000,000 2004 7 Italy 54,780,000,000 2001 est. 8 France 40,260,000,000 2001 est. 9 Korea, South 21,110,000,000 2003 est. 10 Netherlands 20,780,000,000 2001 est. 11 Belarus 20,500,000,000 2005 est. 12 Spain 17,260,000,000 2001 est. 13 Turkey 15,750,000,000 2001 est. 14 Belgium 15,400,000,000 2001 est. 15 Russia 12,000,000,000 2004 est. 16 Hungary 10,950,000,000 2004 17 Czech Republic 9,800,000,000 2004 18 Poland 9,450,000,000 2004 19 Canada 8,730,000,000 2003 est. 20 Mexico 7,850,000,000 2004 est. 21 Taiwan 7,480,000,000 2005 est. 22 Slovakia 7,300,000,000 2004 est. 23 Austria 7,050,000,000 2004 24 Brazil 5,947,000,000 2005 est. 25 Romania 5,900,000,000 2004 est. 26 Chile 5,337,000,000 2002 est. 27 Thailand

5,200,000,000 2001 est. 28 Iran 4,920,000,000 2003 est. 29 Finland 4,567,000,000 2001 est. 30 Ireland 3,384,000,000 2001 est. 31 Lithuania 3,100,000,000 2004 32 Switzerland 3,093,000,000 2001 est. 33 Bulgaria 2,900,000,000 2004 34 United Kingdom 2,700,000,000 2001 est. 35 Portugal 2,553,000,000 2001 est. 36 Singapore 2,500,000,000 2001 est. 37 Moldova 2,050,000,000 2001 est. 38 Greece 2,018,000,000 2001 est. 39 Latvia 1,760,000,000 2004 40 Armenia 1,685,000,000 2005 est. 41 Tunisia 1,580,000,000 2001 est. 42 Georgia 1,500,000,000 2005 est. 43 Kyrgyzstan 1,500,000,000 2004 est. 44 Estonia 1,420,000,000 2004 45 Tajikistan 1,400,000,000 2004 est. 46 Croatia 1,080,000,000 2001 est. 47 Azerbaijan 1,000,000,000 2001 est. 48 Sweden 968,000,000 2001 est. 49 Slovenia 963,000,000 2002 50 Luxembourg 867,000,000 2001 est. 51 Puerto Rico 630,000,000 2001 est. 52 Bosnia and Herzegovina 300,000,000 2001 est. 53 Hong Kong 71,150,000 2004 est. 54 Uruguay 65,000,000 2003 est. 55 United Arab Emirates 0 2003 est. 56 Afghanistan 0 2001 est. 57 Argentina 0 2001 est. 58 Bolivia 0 2001 est. 59 Syria 0 2001 est. 60 Senegal 0 2001 est. 61 South Africa 0 2001 est. 62 Saudi Arabia 0 2002 63 Philippines 0 2004 est. 64 Serbia 0 65 Qatar 0 2001 est. 66 Papua New Guinea 0 2001 est. 67 Peru 0 2004 est. 68 Yemen 0 2003 est. 69 Venezuela 0 2004 est. 70 Uzbekistan 0 2004 71 Turkmenistan 0 2004 est. 72 Trinidad and Tobago 0 2001 est. 73 New Zealand 0 2001 est. 74 Norway 0 2001 est. 75 Nigeria 0 2001 est. 76 Mozambique 0 2001 est. 77 Malaysia 0 2001 est. 78 Oman 0 2001 est. 79 Libya 0 2001 est. 80 Kuwait 0 2002 est. 81 Pakistan 0 2001 est. 82 Jordan 0 2001 est. 83 Iraq 0 2004 est. 84 Cote d'Ivoire 0 2001 est. 85 Israel 0 2001 est. 86 India 0 2001 est. 87 Indonesia 0 2005 est. 88 Gabon 0 2001 est. 89 Ecuador 0 2001 est. 90 Denmark 0 2001 est. 91 Cuba 0 2004 92 Colombia 0 2004 est. 93 Cameroon 0 94 China 0 2004 95 Congo, Republic of the 0 96 Brunei 0 2001 est. 97 Burma 0 2003 est. 98 Equatorial Guinea 0 2001 est. 99 Egypt 0 2001 est. 100 Bangladesh 0 2001 est. 101 Barbados 0 2001 est. 102 Bahrain 0 2002 est. 103

Australia 0 2001 est. 104 Angola 0 2001 est. 105 Albania 0 2001 est. 106 Algeria 0 2005 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2183

Rank Country Natural gas - exports(cu m) Date of Information

1 World 667,600,000,000 2001 est. 2 Russia 157,200,000,000 2004 est. 3 Canada 91,520,000,000 2003 est. 4 European Union 78,100,000,000 2001 5 Algeria 57,980,000,000 2001 est. 6 Norway 50,500,000,000 2001 est. 7 Netherlands 49,280,000,000 2001 est. 8 Turkmenistan 38,600,000,000 2004 est. 9 Indonesia 37,500,000,000 2005 est. 10 United States 24,190,000,000 2004 11 Malaysia 22,410,000,000 2001 est. 12 Qatar 18,200,000,000 2004 est. 13 United Kingdom 15,750,000,000 2001 est. 14 Trinidad and Tobago 11,790,000,000 2003 est. 15 Australia 9,744,000,000 2001 est. 16 Brunei 9,000,000,000 2001 est. 17 Burma 8,424,000,000 2003 est. 18 Nigeria 7,830,000,000 2001 est. 19 Germany 7,731,000,000 2003 20 Oman 7,430,000,000 2001 est. 21 United Arab Emirates 7,190,000,000 2003 est. 22 Uzbekistan 6,500,000,000 2004 23 Argentina 6,050,000,000 2001 est. 24 Kazakhstan 4,100,000,000 2004 est. 25 Ukraine 3,900,000,000 2004 26 Iran 3,400,000,000 2003 est. 27 Denmark 3,100,000,000 2001 est. 28 Bolivia 2,900,000,000 2001 est. 29 China 2,790,000,000 2004 30 France 1,725,000,000 2001 est. 31 Libya 770,000,000 2001 est. 32 Italy 61,000,000 2001 est. 33 Poland 44,000,000 2004 34 Hungary 4,000,000 2001 est. 35 Czech

Republic 1,000,000 2001 est. 36 Slovakia 1,000,000 2004 est. 37
Afghanistan 0 2001 est. 38 Austria 0 2004 39 Barbados 0 2001 est.
40 Bangladesh 0 2001 est. 41 Japan 0 2001 est. 42 Iraq 0 2004 est.
43 Cote d'Ivoire 0 2001 est. 44 Israel 0 2001 est. 45 India 0 2001
est. 46 Croatia 0 2001 est. 47 Hong Kong 0 2004 est. 48 Greece 0
2001 est. 49 Ecuador 0 2001 est. 50 Spain 0 2001 est. 51 Singapore
0 2001 est. 52 Slovenia 0 2003 53 Senegal 0 2001 est. 54 South
Africa 0 2001 est. 55 Saudi Arabia 0 2002 56 Puerto Rico 0 2001
est. 57 Philippines 0 2004 est. 58 Romania 0 2003 est. 59 Yemen 0
2003 est. 60 Vietnam 0 2005 est. 61 Venezuela 0 2004 est. 62
Uruguay 0 2003 est. 63 Taiwan 0 2005 est. 64 Turkey 0 2001 est.
65 Tunisia 0 2001 est. 66 Tajikistan 0 2004 est. 67 Thailand 0 2001
est. 68 Switzerland 0 2001 est. 69 Syria 0 2001 est. 70 Sweden 0
2001 est. 71 Serbia 0 72 Papua New Guinea 0 2001 est. 73 Portugal
0 2001 est. 74 Pakistan 0 2001 est. 75 Peru 0 2004 est. 76 New
Zealand 0 2001 est. 77 Mozambique 0 2001 est. 78 Mexico 0 2004
est. 79 Moldova 0 2001 est. 80 Luxembourg 0 2001 est. 81
Lithuania 0 2004 82 Latvia 0 2004 est. 83 Kuwait 0 2002 est. 84
Korea, South 0 2003 est. 85 Kyrgyzstan 0 2004 est. 86 Jordan 0
2001 est. 87 Cuba 0 2004 88 Colombia 0 2004 est. 89 Cameroon 0
90 Chile 0 2002 91 Congo, Republic of the 0 92 Bulgaria 0 2003 93
Brazil 0 2005 est. 94 Belarus 0 2004 est. 95 Gabon 0 2001 est. 96
Finland 0 2001 est. 97 Estonia 0 2004 98 Equatorial Guinea 0 2001
est. 99 Ireland 0 2001 est. 100 Egypt 0 2001 est. 101 Bosnia and
Herzegovina 0 2001 est. 102 Belgium 0 2001 est. 103 Bahrain 0
2002 est. 104 Azerbaijan 0 2001 est. 105 Albania 0 2001 est. 106
Armenia 0 2005 est. 107 Angola 0 2001 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2184

Rank Country Internet hosts Date of Information

1 United States 195,138,696 2005 2 Japan 28,321,846 2006 3 European Union 22,000,414 4 Germany 11,859,131 2006 5 Netherlands 8,363,158 2006 6 Australia 7,772,888 2006 7 Brazil 6,508,431 2006 8 United Kingdom 6,064,860 2006 9 Korea, South 5,433,591 2005 10 Taiwan 4,320,310 2006 11 Canada 3,934,223 2006 12 Mexico 3,426,680 2006 13 France 3,148,379 2006 14 Sweden 2,958,435 2006 15 Belgium 2,870,770 2006 16 Spain 2,520,711 2006 17 Switzerland 2,442,659 2006 18 Denmark 2,415,530 2006 19 Austria 2,062,035 2006 20 Russia 1,979,924 2006 21 Italy 1,731,165 2006 22 Finland 1,633,614 2006 23 Argentina 1,612,423 2006 24 India 1,543,289 2006 25 Norway 1,364,448 2006 26 Turkey 1,313,135 2006 27 Czech Republic 1,267,265 2006 28 Israel 1,251,881 2006 29 New Zealand 1,050,197 2006 30 Thailand 938,784 2006 31 Singapore 898,762 2006 32 Portugal 845,980 2005 33 Hong Kong 800,834 2006 34 South Africa 645,179 2006 35 Hungary 608,085 2006 36 Greece 587,717 2006 37 Colombia 581,877 2006 38 Chile 506,055 2006 39 Poland 358,476 2006 40 United Arab Emirates 337,092 2006 41 Peru 269,981 2006 42 Ireland 238,191 2006 43 China 232,780 2006 44 Ukraine 229,110 2006 45 Iceland 212,897 2006 46 Slovakia 210,758 2006 47 Bulgaria 184,975 2006 48 Indonesia 170,834 2006 49 Malaysia 158,650 2006 50 Lithuania 148,675 2006 51 Uruguay 145,774 2006 52 Philippines 111,262 2006 53 Dominican Republic 91,895 2006 54 Luxembourg 88,661 2006 55 Pakistan 72,765 2006 56 Cyprus 67,589 2006 57 Latvia 65,858 2006 58 Slovenia 61,735 2006 59 Moldova 58,886 2006 60 Romania 57,470 2006 61 Estonia 52,241 2006 62 Venezuela 51,968 2006 63 Guatemala 49,026 2006 64 Belarus 33,641 2006 65 Bosnia and Herzegovina 31,490 2006 66 Trinidad and Tobago 30,732 2006 67 Nicaragua 24,452 2006 68 Kazakhstan 21,187 2006 69 Bolivia 20,085 2006 70 Netherlands Antilles 19,204 2006

71 Ecuador 19,027 2006 72 Kyrgyzstan 18,928 2006 73 Croatia 18,825 2006 74 Tonga 18,775 2006 75 Nepal 17,789 2006 76 Andorra 14,944 2006 77 French Polynesia 14,047 2006 78 Malta 14,025 2006 79 New Caledonia 13,962 2006 80 Kenya 13,274 2006 81 Paraguay 13,178 2006 82 Costa Rica 12,751 2006 83 Monaco 12,720 2006 84 Vietnam 12,114 2006 85 Aruba 11,548 2006 86 Saudi Arabia 10,931 2006 87 Georgia 10,752 2006 88 Samoa 10,680 2006 89 Uzbekistan 9,058 2006 90 Fiji 8,987 2006 91 Greenland 8,851 2006 92 Cayman Islands 8,611 2006 93 Tanzania 8,609 2006 94 Armenia 8,163 2006 95 Bermuda 8,114 2006 96 Zimbabwe 7,954 2006 97 Antarctica 7,757 2006 98 Bhutan 7,567 2006 99 Panama 7,149 2006 100 Mozambique 6,985 2006 101 Faroe Islands 6,915 2006 102 Sri Lanka 6,526 2006 103 Botswana 5,499 2006 104 Iran 5,242 2006 105 Mauritius 4,997 2006 106 Liechtenstein 4,697 2006 107 El Salvador 4,682 2006 108 Honduras 3,973 2006 109 Belize 3,905 2006 110 Virgin Islands 3,855 2006 111 Macedonia 3,716 2006 112 Oman 3,555 2006 113 Namibia 3,527 2006 114 Jordan 3,441 2006 115 Lebanon 3,307 2006 116 Zambia 3,227 2006 117 Morocco 3,218 2006 118 San Marino 3,140 2006 119 Turks and Caicos Islands 2,735 2006 120 Solomon Islands 2,658 2006 121 Cote d'Ivoire 2,534 2006 122 Angola 2,525 2006 123 Swaziland 2,472 2006 124 Christmas Island 2,368 2006 125 Kuwait 2,310 2006 126 Egypt 2,254 2006 127 Cuba 2,234 2006 128 Antigua and Barbuda 2,231 2006 129 Bahrain 2,165 2006 130 Congo, Democratic Republic of the 1,778 2006 131 Rwanda 1,590 2006 132 Papua New Guinea 1,573 2006 133 Nigeria 1,549 2006 134 Djibouti 1,540 2006 135 Madagascar 1,504 2006 136 American Samoa 1,456 2006 137 Cook Islands 1,456 2006 138 Jamaica 1,402 2006 139 Cambodia 1,378 2006 140 Uganda 1,365 2006 141 Maldives 1,357 2006 142 Guernsey 1,245 2006 143 Jersey 1,240 2006 144 Algeria 1,202 2006 145 Laos 1,108 2006 146 Eritrea 1,088 2006 147 Guyana 1,046 2006 148 Azerbaijan 880 2006 149 Benin 867 2006 150 Sao Tome and Principe 735 2006 151 Gibraltar 641 2006 152 Bahamas, The 591

2006 153 Turkmenistan 585 2006 154 Micronesia, Federated States of 550 2006 155 British Virgin Islands 525 2006 156 Togo 520 2006 157 Bangladesh 469 2006 158 Albania 430 2006 159 Tunisia 428 2006 160 Guadeloupe 422 2006 161 Vanuatu 413 2006 162 Senegal 412 2006 163 Puerto Rico 404 2006 164 Anguilla 403 2006 165 Burkina Faso 399 2006 166 Montserrat 386 2006 167 Ghana 380 2006 168 Malawi 377 2006 169 Guinea 367 2006 170 Saint Helena 329 2006 171 Gabon 322 2006 172 Qatar 301 2006 173 Tokelau 298 2006 174 Isle of Man 290 2006 175 Barbados 282 2006 176 Mali 278 2006 177 Mongolia 272 2006 178 South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands 271 2006 179 Dominica 263 2006 180 Cape Verde 234 2006 181 Niger 189 2006 182 Yemen 171 2006 183 Lesotho 168 2006 184 Burundi 160 2006 185 Suriname 126 2006 186 Macau 108 2006 187 French Guiana 106 2006 188 Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) 103 2006 189 Norfolk Island 100 2006 190 Tajikistan 98 2006 191 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 94 2006 192 Ethiopia 88 2006 193 Guam 76 2006 194 Martinique 72 2006 195 Seychelles 72 2006 196 East Timor 68 2006 197 Syria 66 2006 198 British Indian Ocean Territory 65 2006 199 Nauru 52 2006 200 Saint Kitts and Nevis 50 2006 201 Congo, Republic of the 46 2004 202 Holy See (Vatican City) 45 2006 203 Burma 42 2006 204 Kiribati 42 2006 205 Cameroon 39 2006 206 French Southern and Antarctic Lands 38 2006 207 Mauritania 32 2006 208 Libya 31 2006 209 Reunion 29 2006 210 Brunei 27 2005 211 Afghanistan 22 2006 212 Saint Lucia 21 2006 213 Northern Mariana Islands 20 2005 214 Sierra Leone 20 2006 215 Equatorial Guinea 19 2006 216 Grenada 17 2006 217 Sudan 16 2006 218 Gambia, The 14 2006 219 Central African Republic 10 2006 220 Chad 9 2006 221 Liberia 8 2006 222 Pitcairn Islands 8 2006 223 Bouvet Island 6 2006 224 Marshall Islands 6 2006 225 Haiti 6 2006 226 Comoros 5 2006 227 Iraq 5 2006 228 Guinea-Bissau 5 2006 229 Palau 3 2006 230 Somalia 3 2006 231 Mayotte 1 2006 232 Wallis and Futuna 1 2006 233 Saint Pierre and Miquelon 0 2006

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2185

Rank Country Investment (gross fixed)(% of GDP) Date of Information

1 Azerbaijan 54.40 2005 est. 2 China 44.40 2005 est. 3 Seychelles 42.00 2005 est. 4 Equatorial Guinea 39.90 2005 est. 5 Turkmenistan 35.60 2005 est. 6 Guyana 34.40 2005 est. 7 Vietnam 33.10 2005 est. 8 Jamaica 32.40 2005 est. 9 Sao Tome and Principe 32.20 2005 est. 10 Angola 30.30 2005 est. 11 Iran 30.10 2005 est. 12 Lesotho 29.90 2005 est. 13 Mozambique 29.60 2005 est. 14 Spain 29.40 2005 est. 15 Korea, South 29.30 2005 est. 16 Estonia 29.10 2005 est. 17 Thailand 29.00 2005 est. 18 Iceland 28.70 2005 est. 19 Croatia 28.60 2005 est. 20 India 28.10 2005 est. 21 Latvia 27.80 2005 est. 22 Haiti 27.40 2004 est. 23 Zambia 27.10 2005 est. 24 Ireland 27.00 2005 est. 25 Nicaragua 27.00 2005 est. 26 Kazakhstan 26.50 2005 est. 27 Czech Republic 26.40 2005 est. 28 Madagascar 26.40 2005 est. 29 Sri Lanka 26.10 2005 est. 30 Slovakia 26.00 2005 est. 31 Australia 25.90 2005 est. 32 Eritrea 25.10 2005 est. 33 Belarus 24.80 2005 est. 34 Slovenia 24.80 2005 est. 35 Cape Verde 24.80 2005 est. 36 Gabon 24.70 2005 est. 37 Greece 24.60 2005 est. 38 Bangladesh 24.40 2005 est. 39 Moldova 24.40 2005 est. 40 Romania 24.30 2005 est. 41 Namibia 24.30 2005 est. 42 Dominican Republic 24.10 2005 est. 43 Georgia 24.00 2005 est. 44 Bulgaria 23.80 2005 est. 45 New Zealand 23.80 2005 est. 46 Morocco 23.70 2005 est. 47 Uganda 23.40 2005 est. 48

Cambodia 23.30 2005 est. 49 Ghana 23.30 2005 est. 50 Honduras 23.20 2005 est. 51 Japan 23.20 2005 est. 52 Hungary 23.10 2005 est. 53 Algeria 22.60 2005 est. 54 Malta 22.60 2005 est. 55 Albania 22.40 2005 est. 56 Ecuador 22.40 2005 est. 57 Tunisia 22.40 2005 est. 58 Chile 22.10 2005 est. 59 Indonesia 22.00 2005 est. 60 Ethiopia 21.90 2005 est. 61 Syria 21.90 2005 est. 62 Qatar 21.90 2005 est. 63 Lithuania 21.80 2005 est. 64 Singapore 21.80 2005 est. 65 Portugal 21.60 2005 est. 66 Togo 21.60 2005 est. 67 Argentina 21.50 2005 est. 68 Congo, Republic of the 21.50 2005 est. 69 Armenia 21.40 2005 est. 70 Nigeria 21.30 2005 est. 71 Switzerland 21.30 2005 est. 72 Mauritius 21.20 2005 est. 73 Ukraine 20.90 2005 est. 74 Austria 20.80 2005 est. 75 Hong Kong 20.80 2005 est. 76 Denmark 20.80 2005 est. 77 United Arab Emirates 20.70 2005 est. 78 Burkina Faso 20.70 2005 est. 79 Italy 20.60 2005 est. 80 Canada 20.50 2005 est. 81 Taiwan 20.40 2005 est. 82 Botswana 20.30 2005 est. 83 Luxembourg 20.30 2005 est. 84 Jordan 20.20 2005 est. 85 Senegal 20.10 2005 est. 86 Gambia, The 20.00 2005 est. 87 Malaysia 20.00 2005 est. 88 Belgium 19.90 2005 est. 89 Benin 19.90 2005 est. 90 Brazil 19.90 2005 est. 91 Costa Rica 19.60 2005 est. 92 France 19.60 2005 est. 93 Turkey 19.60 2005 est. 94 Trinidad and Tobago 19.60 2005 est. 95 European Union 19.60 2005 est. 96 Bahrain 19.50 2005 est. 97 Netherlands 19.50 2005 est. 98 Paraguay 19.40 2005 est. 99 Tajikistan 19.40 2005 est. 100 Mexico 19.30 2005 est. 101 Cyprus 19.20 2005 est. 102 Papua New Guinea 19.20 2005 est. 103 Finland 19.20 2005 est. 104 Venezuela 19.00 2005 est. 105 Peru 18.90 2005 est. 106 Norway 18.70 2005 est. 107 Colombia 18.60 2005 est. 108 Tanzania 18.60 2005 est. 109 Lebanon 18.40 2005 est. 110 Macedonia 18.30 2005 est. 111 Chad 18.20 2005 est. 112 Poland 18.20 2005 est. 113 Russia 18.10 2005 est. 114 Rwanda 18.10 2005 est. 115 Belize 17.80 2005 est. 116 Israel 17.50 2005 est. 117 Cameroon 17.30 2005 est. 118 Guinea 17.30 2005 est. 119 Egypt 17.20 2005 est. 120 Germany 17.10 2005 est. 121 Kenya 17.00 2005 est. 122 Sweden 17.00 2005 est. 123 South Africa 16.80

2005 est. 124 United States 16.70 2005 est. 125 United Kingdom 16.60 2005 est. 126 Panama 16.50 2005 est. 127 Saudi Arabia 16.30 2005 est. 128 Sudan 16.30 2005 est. 129 El Salvador 15.80 2005 est. 130 Guatemala 15.60 2005 est. 131 Philippines 15.50 2005 est. 132 Pakistan 15.30 2005 est. 133 Oman 14.80 2005 est. 134 Kuwait 14.30 2005 est. 135 Serbia 14.20 2005 est. 136 Yemen 14.20 2005 est. 137 Uruguay 12.90 2005 est. 138 Kyrgyzstan 12.60 2005 est. 139 Bolivia 12.50 2005 est. 140 Burundi 11.60 2005 est. 141 Burma 11.50 2005 est. 142 Cuba 11.50 2005 est. 143 Libya 11.40 2005 est. 144 Swaziland 10.60 2005 est. 145 Malawi 10.20 2005 est. 146 Cote d'Ivoire 8.60 2005 est. 147 Zimbabwe 7.90 2005 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

= = = = =

Rank code: @2186

Rank Country Public debt(% of GDP) Date of Information

1 Malawi 195.90 2005 est. 2 Lebanon 180.50 2005 est. 3 Seychelles 167.00 2005 est. 4 Japan 158.00 2005 est. 5 Jamaica 128.70 2005 est. 6 Zimbabwe 109.80 2005 est. 7 Italy 108.80 2005 est. 8 Sudan 107.00 2005 est. 9 Greece 106.80 2005 est. 10 Ethiopia 106.20 11 Egypt 104.70 2005 est. 12 Singapore 102.90 2005 est. 13 Israel 99.70 2005 est. 14 Belgium 94.30 2005 est. 15 Sri Lanka 92.80 2005 est. 16 Nicaragua 82.30 2005 est. 17 Uruguay 81.90 2005 est. 18 Bhutan 81.40 19 Moldova 79.60 2005 est. 20 Jordan 79.10 2005 est. 21 Ghana 75.90 2005 est. 22 Argentina 72.50 2005 est. 23 Philippines 72.30 2005 est. 24 Morocco 72.00

2005 est. 25 Zambia 71.50 2005 est. 26 Cyprus 70.30 2005 est. 27 Canada 69.60 2005 est. 28 Honduras 68.40 2005 est. 29 Turkey 68.00 2005 est. 30 Mauritius 67.50 2005 est. 31 Germany 67.30 2005 est. 32 France 66.20 2005 est. 33 Cameroon 65.90 2005 est. 34 Tanzania 65.80 2005 est. 35 Austria 65.10 2005 est. 36 Panama 64.90 2005 est. 37 United States 64.70 2005 est. 38 Cote d'Ivoire 64.50 2005 est. 39 Uganda 64.30 2005 est. 40 Portugal 63.90 2005 est. 41 Tunisia 59.10 2005 est. 42 Hungary 58.90 2005 est. 43 Costa Rica 56.80 2005 est. 44 India 53.80 2005 est. 45 Pakistan 53.80 2005 est. 46 Serbia 53.10 2005 est. 47 Netherlands 52.70 2005 est. 48 Switzerland 52.00 2005 est. 49 Brazil 51.60 2005 est. 50 Sweden 50.40 2005 est. 51 Kenya 50.20 2005 est. 52 Norway 50.10 2005 est. 53 Indonesia 49.90 2005 est. 54 Croatia 49.70 2005 est. 55 Colombia 49.50 2005 est. 56 Vietnam 48.20 2005 est. 57 Poland 47.70 2005 est. 58 Thailand 47.60 2005 est. 59 El Salvador 46.70 2005 est. 60 Aruba 46.30 61 Malaysia 46.20 2005 est. 62 Senegal 46.00 2005 est. 63 Dominican Republic 45.50 2005 est. 64 Bangladesh 44.50 2005 est. 65 Saudi Arabia 44.20 2005 est. 66 United Kingdom 43.10 2005 est. 67 Trinidad and Tobago 43.00 2005 est. 68 Papua New Guinea 42.90 2005 est. 69 Spain 42.90 2005 est. 70 Slovakia 42.50 2005 est. 71 Ecuador 40.10 2005 est. 72 Syria 40.10 2005 est. 73 Finland 39.60 2005 est. 74 Angola 38.30 2005 est. 75 Peru 38.00 2005 est. 76 Denmark 37.00 2005 est. 77 Uzbekistan 36.10 2005 est. 78 Paraguay 36.00 2005 est. 79 South Africa 35.80 2005 est. 80 Qatar 35.60 2005 est. 81 Yemen 34.40 2005 est. 82 Venezuela 34.20 2005 est. 83 Macedonia 33.70 2005 est. 84 Gabon 33.60 2005 est. 85 Taiwan 33.60 2005 est. 86 Bahrain 33.50 2005 est. 87 Namibia 32.70 2005 est. 88 Bulgaria 31.90 2005 est. 89 Iceland 31.60 2005 est. 90 Algeria 30.20 2005 est. 91 Bosnia and Herzegovina 29.00 92 Iran 28.90 2005 est. 93 Slovenia 28.50 2005 est. 94 Ireland 26.70 2005 est. 95 Czech Republic 25.90 2005 est. 96 Guatemala 25.90 2005 est. 97 China 24.40 2005 est. 98 New Zealand 21.30 2005 est. 99 Mozambique 21.00 100 Romania 20.30 2005 est. 101 Korea, South 20.00 2005

est. 102 Lithuania 18.70 2005 est. 103 United Arab Emirates 17.50
2005 est. 104 Mexico 17.40 2005 est. 105 Ukraine 17.00 2005 est.
106 Australia 16.10 2005 est. 107 Russia 12.90 2005 est. 108
Kuwait 12.10 2005 est. 109 Azerbaijan 11.30 2005 est. 110 Nigeria
11.00 2005 est. 111 Latvia 10.90 2005 est. 112 Kazakhstan 10.50
2005 est. 113 Libya 8.20 2005 est. 114 Oman 8.10 2005 est. 115
Chile 7.50 2005 est. 116 Equatorial Guinea 6.40 117 Botswana 6.20
2005 est. 118 Wallis and Futuna 5.60 119 Estonia 4.80 2005 est.
120 Hong Kong 1.80 2005 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2187

Rank Country Current account balance Date of Information

1 Japan \$ 165,600,000,000 2005 est. 2 China \$ 160,800,000,000
2005 est. 3 Germany \$ 115,500,000,000 2005 est. 4 Saudi Arabia \$
90,730,000,000 2005 est. 5 Russia \$ 84,250,000,000 2005 est. 6
Switzerland \$ 58,240,000,000 2005 est. 7 Norway \$
49,490,000,000 2005 est. 8 Netherlands \$ 39,950,000,000 2005
est. 9 Singapore \$ 32,740,000,000 2005 est. 10 Kuwait \$
26,920,000,000 2005 est. 11 Sweden \$ 25,620,000,000 2005 est.
12 Venezuela \$ 25,360,000,000 2005 est. 13 Canada \$
24,960,000,000 2005 est. 14 Hong Kong \$ 19,700,000,000 2005
est. 15 Algeria \$ 18,790,000,000 2005 est. 16 United Arab Emirates
\$ 18,540,000,000 2005 est. 17 Korea, South \$ 16,560,000,000
2005 est. 18 Taiwan \$ 16,220,000,000 2005 est. 19 Brazil \$
14,190,000,000 2005 est. 20 Malaysia \$ 14,060,000,000 2005 est.

21 Iran \$ 13,270,000,000 2005 est. 22 Libya \$ 10,730,000,000 2005 est. 23 Qatar \$ 9,270,000,000 2005 est. 24 Denmark \$ 7,753,000,000 2005 est. 25 Belgium \$ 6,305,000,000 2005 est. 26 Nigeria \$ 5,597,000,000 2005 est. 27 Argentina \$ 5,448,000,000 2005 est. 28 Finland \$ 5,043,000,000 2005 est. 29 Oman \$ 4,796,000,000 2005 est. 30 Angola \$ 4,054,000,000 2005 est. 31 Luxembourg \$ 3,560,000,000 32 Trinidad and Tobago \$ 2,880,000,000 2005 est. 33 Ukraine \$ 2,531,000,000 2005 est. 34 Israel \$ 2,385,000,000 2005 est. 35 Philippines \$ 2,354,000,000 2005 est. 36 Egypt \$ 2,207,000,000 2005 est. 37 Indonesia \$ 2,016,000,000 2005 est. 38 Botswana \$ 1,584,000,000 2005 est. 39 Bahrain \$ 1,531,000,000 2005 est. 40 Austria \$ 1,467,000,000 2005 est. 41 Morocco \$ 1,255,000,000 2005 est. 42 Yemen \$ 1,224,000,000 2005 est. 43 Syria \$ 1,097,000,000 2005 est. 44 Uzbekistan \$ 1,082,000,000 2005 est. 45 Peru \$ 1,030,000,000 2005 est. 46 Belarus \$ 852,000,000 2005 est. 47 Chile \$ 702,700,000 2005 est. 48 Burma \$ 700,000,000 2005 est. 49 Gabon \$ 675,000,000 2005 est. 50 Namibia \$ 509,200,000 2005 est. 51 Congo, Republic of the \$ 493,000,000 2005 est. 52 Papua New Guinea \$ 482,100,000 2005 est. 53 Bolivia \$ 462,000,000 2005 est. 54 Equatorial Guinea \$ 264,000,000 2005 est. 55 Turkmenistan \$ 236,000,000 2005 est. 56 Azerbaijan \$ 167,300,000 2005 est. 57 British Virgin Islands \$ 134,300,000 58 Cuba \$ 49,000,000 2005 est. 59 Cameroon \$ 39,000,000 2005 est. 60 Bangladesh \$ 37,000,000 2005 est. 61 Cook Islands \$ 26,670,000 62 Haiti \$ 23,000,000 2005 est. 63 Palau \$ 15,090,000 64 Swaziland \$ 7,000,000 2005 est. 65 Tuvalu \$ 2,323,000 66 Samoa \$ -2,428,000 67 Tonga \$ -4,321,000 68 Comoros \$ -17,000,000 2005 est. 69 Kiribati \$ -19,870,000 70 Sao Tome and Principe \$ -20,000,000 2005 est. 71 Vanuatu \$ -28,350,000 72 Burundi \$ -29,000,000 2005 est. 73 Seychelles \$ -32,000,000 2005 est. 74 Micronesia, Federated States of \$ -34,300,000 75 Honduras \$ -42,300,000 2005 est. 76 Anguilla \$ -42,870,000 77 Tajikistan \$ -44,000,000 2005 est. 78 Gambia, The \$ -53,000,000 2005 est. 79 Macedonia \$

-81,100,000 2005 est. 80 Cape Verde \$ -82,000,000 2005 est. 81 Antigua and Barbuda \$ -83,400,000 82 Uruguay \$ -87,900,000 2005 est. 83 Lesotho \$ -92,000,000 2005 est. 84 Guyana \$ -112,000,000 2005 est. 85 Armenia \$ -118,000,000 2005 est. 86 Kyrgyzstan \$ -134,000,000 2005 est. 87 Laos \$ -134,000,000 2005 est. 88 Dominican Republic \$ -143,000,000 2005 est. 89 Cambodia \$ -166,000,000 2005 est. 90 Rwanda \$ -166,000,000 2005 est. 91 Belize \$ -180,000,000 2005 est. 92 Cote d'Ivoire \$ -193,000,000 2005 est. 93 Togo \$ -199,000,000 2005 est. 94 Malawi \$ -218,000,000 2005 est. 95 Paraguay \$ -255,000,000 2005 est. 96 Guinea \$ -268,400,000 2005 est. 97 Moldova \$ -285,000,000 2005 est. 98 Eritrea \$ -291,000,000 2005 est. 99 Slovenia \$ -303,000,000 2005 est. 100 Vietnam \$ -309,000,000 2005 est. 101 Mauritius \$ -342,000,000 2005 est. 102 Uganda \$ -355,000,000 2005 est. 103 Tunisia \$ -359,200,000 2005 est. 104 Benin \$ -400,000,000 2005 est. 105 Albania \$ -416,000,000 2005 est. 106 Zambia \$ -420,000,000 2005 est. 107 Madagascar \$ -438,000,000 2005 est. 108 Burkina Faso \$ -460,000,000 2005 est. 109 Fiji \$ -465,800,000 110 Kazakhstan \$ -485,700,000 2005 est. 111 Zimbabwe \$ -519,000,000 2005 est. 112 Tanzania \$ -558,000,000 2005 est. 113 Ecuador \$ -566,000,000 2005 est. 114 Malta \$ -598,000,000 2005 est. 115 Chad \$ -602,000,000 2005 est. 116 Georgia \$ -625,000,000 2005 est. 117 Mozambique \$ -639,000,000 2005 est. 118 Panama \$ -705,700,000 2005 est. 119 Sri Lanka \$ -776,000,000 2005 est. 120 El Salvador \$ -778,000,000 2005 est. 121 Ghana \$ -790,000,000 2005 est. 122 Nicaragua \$ -835,000,000 2005 est. 123 Ethiopia \$ -844,000,000 2005 est. 124 Senegal \$ -848,000,000 2005 est. 125 Costa Rica \$ -955,000,000 2005 est. 126 Cyprus \$ -962,300,000 2005 est. 127 Jamaica \$ -974,000,000 2005 est. 128 Pakistan \$ -1,109,000,000 2005 est. 129 Guatemala \$ -1,341,000,000 2005 est. 130 Estonia \$ -1,375,000,000 2005 est. 131 Kenya \$ -1,543,000,000 2005 est. 132 Jordan \$ -1,613,000,000 2005 est. 133 Lithuania \$ -1,771,000,000 2005 134 Colombia \$ -1,931,000,000 2005 est. 135 Latvia \$ -1,959,000,000 2005 est.

136 Bosnia and Herzegovina \$ -2,087,000,000 2005 est. 137 Serbia \$ -2,451,000,000 2005 est. 138 Czech Republic \$ -2,496,000,000 2005 est. 139 Croatia \$ -2,541,000,000 2005 est. 140 Iceland \$ -2,607,000,000 2005 est. 141 Sudan \$ -3,013,000,000 2005 est. 142 Thailand \$ -3,689,000,000 2005 est. 143 Ireland \$ -3,833,000,000 2005 est. 144 Bulgaria \$ -3,919,000,000 2005 145 Slovakia \$ -4,066,000,000 2005 est. 146 Lebanon \$ -4,239,000,000 2005 est. 147 Poland \$ -4,364,000,000 2005 est. 148 Mexico \$ -5,708,000,000 2005 est. 149 Hungary \$ -7,963,000,000 2005 est. 150 Romania \$ -8,200,000,000 2005 151 Iraq \$ -9,447,000,000 2004 est. 152 New Zealand \$ -9,688,000,000 2005 est. 153 South Africa \$ -11,080,000,000 2005 est. 154 India \$ -12,950,000,000 2005 est. 155 Portugal \$ -17,100,000,000 2005 est. 156 Greece \$ -17,860,000,000 2005 est. 157 Turkey \$ -23,080,000,000 2005 est. 158 Italy \$ -26,380,000,000 2005 est. 159 France \$ -38,780,000,000 2005 est. 160 Australia \$ -42,090,000,000 2005 est. 161 United Kingdom \$ -57,610,000,000 2005 est. 162 Spain \$ -83,140,000,000 2005 est. 163 United States \$ -829,100,000,000 2005 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Rank code: @2188

Rank Country Reserves of foreign exchange and gold Date of Information

1 Japan \$ 835,500,000,000 2005 est. 2 China \$ 825,600,000,000 2005 est. 3 Taiwan \$ 258,000,000,000 2005 est. 4 Korea, South \$

210,400,000,000 2005 est. 5 Russia \$ 182,200,000,000 2005 est. 6 India \$ 136,000,000,000 2005 est. 7 Hong Kong \$ 124,300,000,000 2005 est. 8 Singapore \$ 115,800,000,000 2005 est. 9 Germany \$ 101,700,000,000 2005 est. 10 United States \$ 86,940,000,000 2004 est. 11 France \$ 74,360,000,000 2005 est. 12 Mexico \$ 74,100,000,000 2005 est. 13 Malaysia \$ 70,230,000,000 2005 est. 14 Italy \$ 65,950,000,000 2005 est. 15 Switzerland \$ 57,640,000,000 2005 est. 16 Algeria \$ 56,580,000,000 2005 est. 17 Brazil \$ 53,800,000,000 2005 est. 18 Turkey \$ 52,490,000,000 2005 est. 19 Thailand \$ 52,070,000,000 2005 est. 20 United Kingdom \$ 48,660,000,000 2005 est. 21 Norway \$ 46,990,000,000 2005 est. 22 Iran \$ 45,460,000,000 2005 est. 23 Australia \$ 43,260,000,000 2005 est. 24 Poland \$ 42,560,000,000 2005 est. 25 Libya \$ 39,700,000,000 2005 est. 26 Indonesia \$ 34,580,000,000 2005 est. 27 Denmark \$ 34,030,000,000 2005 est. 28 Canada \$ 33,020,000,000 2005 est. 29 Venezuela \$ 29,640,000,000 2005 est. 30 Czech Republic \$ 29,360,000,000 2005 est. 31 Nigeria \$ 28,280,000,000 2005 est. 32 Argentina \$ 28,090,000,000 2005 est. 33 Israel \$ 28,060,000,000 2005 est. 34 Saudi Arabia \$ 26,760,000,000 2005 est. 35 United Arab Emirates \$ 23,530,000,000 2005 est. 36 Sweden \$ 22,330,000,000 2005 est. 37 Romania \$ 21,600,000,000 2005 est. 38 Egypt \$ 21,390,000,000 2005 est. 39 South Africa \$ 20,630,000,000 2005 est. 40 Netherlands \$ 20,540,000,000 2005 est. 41 Ukraine \$ 19,390,000,000 2005 est. 42 Hungary \$ 18,590,000,000 2005 est. 43 Philippines \$ 18,500,000,000 2005 est. 44 Spain \$ 17,230,000,000 2005 est. 45 Chile \$ 16,930,000,000 2005 est. 46 Lebanon \$ 16,620,000,000 2005 est. 47 Morocco \$ 16,470,000,000 2005 est. 48 Slovakia \$ 14,970,000,000 2005 est. 49 Colombia \$ 14,960,000,000 2005 est. 50 Peru \$ 14,180,000,000 2005 est. 51 Belgium \$ 12,000,000,000 2005 est. 52 Austria \$ 11,830,000,000 2005 est. 53 Finland \$ 11,400,000,000 2005 est. 54 Pakistan \$ 10,950,000,000 2005 est. 55 Portugal \$ 10,360,000,000 2005 est. 56 Iraq \$ 9,161,000,000 2005 est. 57 Kuwait \$ 8,972,000,000 2005

est. 58 New Zealand \$ 8,893,000,000 2005 est. 59 Vietnam \$ 8,863,000,000 2005 est. 60 Croatia \$ 8,800,000,000 2005 est. 61 Bulgaria \$ 8,695,000,000 2005 62 Slovenia \$ 8,160,000,000 2005 est. 63 Kazakhstan \$ 7,070,000,000 2005 est. 64 Botswana \$ 6,309,000,000 2005 est. 65 Yemen \$ 6,143,000,000 2005 est. 66 Jordan \$ 5,463,000,000 2005 est. 67 Syria \$ 5,363,000,000 2005 est. 68 Serbia \$ 5,350,000,000 69 Trinidad and Tobago \$ 4,888,000,000 2005 est. 70 Qatar \$ 4,552,000,000 2005 est. 71 Cyprus \$ 4,429,000,000 2005 est. 72 Tunisia \$ 4,375,000,000 2005 est. 73 Oman \$ 4,358,000,000 2005 est. 74 Lithuania \$ 3,815,000,000 2005 75 Guatemala \$ 3,673,000,000 2005 est. 76 Angola \$ 3,197,000,000 2005 est. 77 Uruguay \$ 3,079,000,000 2005 est. 78 Turkmenistan \$ 2,963,000,000 2005 est. 79 Bangladesh \$ 2,825,000,000 2005 est. 80 Sri Lanka \$ 2,737,000,000 2005 est. 81 Uzbekistan \$ 2,681,000,000 2005 est. 82 Cuba \$ 2,618,000,000 2005 est. 83 Malta \$ 2,579,000,000 2005 est. 84 Bosnia and Herzegovina \$ 2,531,000,000 2005 est. 85 Sudan \$ 2,450,000,000 2005 est. 86 Bahrain \$ 2,432,000,000 2005 est. 87 Latvia \$ 2,361,000,000 2005 est. 88 Honduras \$ 2,339,000,000 2005 est. 89 Costa Rica \$ 2,313,000,000 2005 est. 90 Greece \$ 2,287,000,000 2005 est. 91 Jamaica \$ 2,170,000,000 2005 est. 92 Ecuador \$ 2,148,000,000 2005 est. 93 Equatorial Guinea \$ 2,103,000,000 2005 est. 94 Tanzania \$ 2,074,000,000 2005 est. 95 Estonia \$ 1,948,000,000 2005 est. 96 Ghana \$ 1,897,000,000 2005 est. 97 Dominican Republic \$ 1,853,000,000 2005 est. 98 El Salvador \$ 1,833,000,000 2005 est. 99 Kenya \$ 1,799,000,000 2005 est. 100 Bolivia \$ 1,798,000,000 2005 est. 101 Albania \$ 1,461,000,000 2005 est. 102 Cote d'Ivoire \$ 1,420,000,000 2005 est. 103 Mauritius \$ 1,366,000,000 2005 est. 104 Macedonia \$ 1,341,000,000 2005 est. 105 Paraguay \$ 1,297,000,000 2005 est. 106 Uganda \$ 1,286,000,000 2005 est. 107 Ethiopia \$ 1,226,000,000 2005 est. 108 Belarus \$ 1,215,000,000 2005 est. 109 Panama \$ 1,211,000,000 2005 est. 110 Azerbaijan \$ 1,192,000,000 2005 est. 111 Senegal \$ 1,191,000,000 2005 est. 112 Cambodia \$

1,145,000,000 2005 est. 113 Iceland \$ 1,069,000,000 2005 est. 114 Mozambique \$ 1,051,000,000 2005 est. 115 Cameroon \$ 964,800,000 2005 est. 116 Ireland \$ 869,300,000 2005 est. 117 Burkina Faso \$ 764,000,000 2005 est. 118 Burma \$ 763,000,000 2005 est. 119 Armenia \$ 754,900,000 2005 est. 120 Papua New Guinea \$ 748,800,000 2005 est. 121 Nicaragua \$ 727,800,000 2005 est. 122 Benin \$ 676,000,000 2005 est. 123 Gabon \$ 675,200,000 2005 est. 124 Kyrgyzstan \$ 612,300,000 2005 est. 125 Moldova \$ 597,500,000 2005 est. 126 Lesotho \$ 573,000,000 2005 est. 127 Madagascar \$ 572,000,000 2005 est. 128 Zambia \$ 559,800,000 2005 est. 129 Georgia \$ 474,200,000 2005 est. 130 Rwanda \$ 357,000,000 2005 est. 131 Togo \$ 318,000,000 2005 est. 132 Namibia \$ 312,100,000 2005 est. 133 Swaziland \$ 311,000,000 2005 est. 134 Chad \$ 297,000,000 2005 est. 135 Luxembourg \$ 279,100,000 2005 est. 136 Congo, Republic of the \$ 273,000,000 2005 est. 137 Guyana \$ 261,000,000 2005 est. 138 Laos \$ 249,000,000 2005 est. 139 Tajikistan \$ 186,800,000 2005 est. 140 Zimbabwe \$ 160,000,000 2005 est. 141 Malawi \$ 151,000,000 2005 est. 142 Cape Verde \$ 150,000,000 2005 est. 143 Burundi \$ 105,000,000 2005 est. 144 Haiti \$ 100,000,000 2005 est. 145 Belize \$ 87,000,000 2005 est. 146 Gambia, The \$ 82,000,000 2005 est. 147 Samoa \$ 70,150,000 148 Guinea \$ 69,830,000 2005 est. 149 Seychelles \$ 41,000,000 2005 est. 150 Tonga \$ 40,830,000 151 Vanuatu \$ 40,540,000 152 Eritrea \$ 30,000,000 2005 est. 153 Sao Tome and Principe \$ 20,000,000 2005 est.

This file was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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ABEDA: Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa

ACCT: Agency for the French-Speaking Community (see International Organization of the French-speaking World)

ACP Group: African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States

AfDB: African Development Bank

AFESD: Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development

Air Pollution: Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution

Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides: Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes

Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants: Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Air Pollution-Sulphur 85: Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or Their Transboundary Fluxes by at Least 30%

Air Pollution-Sulphur 94: Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions

Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds: Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning

the

Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their
Transboundary Fluxes

AMF: Arab Monetary Fund

AMU: Arab Maghreb Union

Antarctic-Environmental Protocol: Protocol on Environmental
Protection to the Antarctic Treaty

Antarctic Marine Living Resources: Convention on the
Conservation of
Antarctic Marine Living Resources

Antarctic Seals: Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic
Seals

ANZUS: Australia-New Zealand-United States Security Treaty

APEC: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Arabsat: Arab Satellite Communications Organization

ARF: ASEAN Regional Forum

AsDB: Asian Development Bank

ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations

AU: African Union

Autodin: Automatic Digital Network

BA: Baltic Assembly

bbl/day: barrels per day

BCIE: Central American Bank for Economic Integration

BDEAC: Central African States Development Bank

Benelux: Benelux Economic Union

BIMSTEC: Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multisectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation

Biodiversity: Convention on Biological Diversity

BGN: United States Board on Geographic Names

BIS: Bank for International Settlements

BSEC: Black Sea Economic Cooperation Zone

C: Commonwealth

c.i.f.: cost, insurance, and freight

CACM: Central American Common Market

CAEU: Council of Arab Economic Unity

CAN: Andean Community of Nations

Caricom: Caribbean Community and Common Market

CB: citizen's band mobile radio communications

CBSS: Council of the Baltic Sea States

CCC: Customs Cooperation Council

CDB: Caribbean Development Bank

CE: Council of Europe

CEI: Central European Initiative

CEMAC: Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa

CEPGL: Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries

CERN: European Organization for Nuclear Research

CEPT: Conference Européenne des Poste et Telecommunications

CIS: Commonwealth of Independent States

CITES: see Endangered Species

Climate Change: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol: Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

COCOM: Coordinating Committee on Export Controls

Comsat: Communications Satellite Corporation

COMESA: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

CP: Colombo Plan

CY: calendar year

DC: developed country

Desertification: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

DDT: dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane

DIA: United States Defense Intelligence Agency

DSN: Defense Switched Network

DWT: deadweight ton

EADB: East African Development Bank

EAPC: Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council

EBRD: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

EC: European Community

ECA: Economic Commission for Africa

ECE: Economic Commission for Europe

ECLAC: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

ECO: Economic Cooperation Organization

ECOSOC: Economic and Social Council

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

ECSC: European Coal and Steel Community

EEC: European Economic Community

EFTA: European Free Trade Association

EEZ: exclusive economic zone

EIB: European Investment Bank

EMU: European Monetary Union

Endangered Species: Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)

Entente: Council of the Entente

Environmental Modification: Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

ESA: European Space Agency

ESCAP: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ESCWA: Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

est.: estimate

EU: European Union

Euratom: European Atomic Energy Community

Eutelsat: European Telecommunications Satellite Organization

Ex-Im: Export-Import Bank of the United States

f.o.b.: free on board

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization

FAX: facsimile

FLS: Front Line States

FOC: flags of convenience

FSU: former Soviet Union

FY: fiscal year

FZ: Franc Zone

G-2: Group of 2

G-3: Group of 3

G-5: Group of 5

G-6: Group of 6

G-7: Group of 7

G-8: Group of 8

G-9: Group of 9

G-10: Group of 10

G-15: Group of 15

G-11: Group of 11

G-24: Group of 24

G-77: Group of 77

GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; now WTO

GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council

GDP: gross domestic product

GMT: Greenwich Mean Time

GNP: gross national product

GRT: gross register ton

GSM: global system for mobile cellular communications

GUAM: acronym for member states - Georgia, Ukraine,
Azerbaijan,
Moldova

GWP: gross world product

Hazardous Wastes: Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

HF: high-frequency

HIV/AIDS: human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome

IADB: Inter-American Development Bank

IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency

IANA: Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization

ICC: International Chamber of Commerce

ICCT: International Criminal Court

ICFTU: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

ICJ: International Court of Justice (World Court)

ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross

ICRM: International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

ICSID: International Center for Secretariat of Investment Disputes

ICTR: International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

ICTY: International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

IDA: International Development Association

IDB: Islamic Development Bank

IDP: internally displaced person

IEA: International Energy Agency

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFC: International Finance Corporation

IFRCS: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

IGAD: Inter-Governmental Authority on Development

IHO: International Hydrographic Organization

ILO: International Labor Organization

IMF: International Monetary Fund

IMO: International Maritime Organization

Inmarsat: International Maritime Satellite Organization

InOC: Indian Ocean Commission

INSTRAW: International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Intelsat: International Telecommunications Satellite Organization

Interpol: International Criminal Police Organization

Intersputnik: International Organization of Space Communications

IOC: International Olympic Committee

IOM: International Organization for Migration

IPU: Inter-parliamentary Union

ISO: International Organization for Standardization

ISP: Internet Service Provider

ITU: International Telecommunication Union

kHz: kilohertz

km: kilometer

kW: kilowatt

kWh: kilowatt-hour

LAES: Latin American Economic System

LAIA: Latin American Integration Association

LAS: League of Arab States

Law of the Sea: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOS)

LDC: less developed country

LLDC: least developed country

London Convention: see Marine Dumping

LOS: see Law of the Sea

m: meter

Marecs: Maritime European Communications Satellite

Marine Dumping: Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and Other Matter

Marine Life Conservation: Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas

MARPOL: see Ship Pollution

Medarabtel: Middle East Telecommunications Project of the International Telecommunications Union

Mercosur: Southern Cone Common Market

MHz: megahertz

MICAH: International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti

MINURSO: United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

MIGA: Multilateral Investment Geographic Agency

MINUSTAH: United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

MONUC: United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

NA: not available

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement

NAM: Nonaligned Movement

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NC: Nordic Council

NEA: Nuclear Energy Agency

NEGL: negligible

NGA: National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

NIB: Nordic Investment Bank

NIC: newly industrializing country

NIE: newly industrializing economy

NIS: new independent states

nm: nautical mile

NMT: Nordic Mobile Telephone

NSG: Nuclear Suppliers Group

Nuclear Test Ban: Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water

NZ: New Zealand

OAPEC: Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries

OAS: Organization of American States

OAU: Organization of African Unity; see African Union

ODA: official development assistance

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

OECS: Organization of Eastern Caribbean States

OHCHR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

OIC: Organization of the Islamic Conference

OIF: International Organization of the French-speaking World

ONUB: United Nations Operation in Burundi

OOF: other official flows

OPANAL: Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

OPCW: Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

OSCE: Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Ozone Layer Protection: Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer

PCA: Permanent Court of Arbitration

PFP: Partnership for Peace

PIF: Pacific Islands Forum

PPP: purchasing power parity

Ramsar: see Wetlands

RG: Rio Group

SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

SACU: Southern African Customs Union

SACEP: South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme

SADC: Southern African Development Community

SCO: Shanghai Cooperative Organization

SAFE: South African Far East Cable

SECI: Southeast European Cooperative Initiative

SHF: super-high-frequency

Ship Pollution: Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 (MARPOL)

Sparteca: South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement

SPC: Secretariat of the Pacific Communities

SPF: South Pacific Forum

sq km: square kilometer

sq mi: square mile

TAT: Trans-Atlantic Telephone

Tropical Timber 83: International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1983

Tropical Timber 94: International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994

UAE: United Arab Emirates

UDEAC: Central African Customs and Economic Union

UHF: ultra-high-frequency

UK: United Kingdom

UN: United Nations

UNAMSIL: United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone

UNCLOS: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, also
know as
LOS

UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDCP: United Nations Drug Control Program

UNDOF: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

UNEP: United Nations Environment Program

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
Organization

UNFICYP: United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

UNICRI: United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research
Institute

UNIDIR: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNIFIL: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

UNITAR: United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNMEE: United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

UNMIK: United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

UNMIL: United Nations Mission in Liberia

UNMOGIP: United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

UNMOVIC: United Nations Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission

UNOCI: United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire

UNOMIG: United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

UNOPS: United Nations Office of Project Services

UNRISD: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

UNRWA: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

UNSC: United Nations Security Council

UNSSC: United Nations System Staff College

UNTSO: United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

UNU: United Nations University

UPU: Universal Postal Union

US: United States

USSR: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soviet Union); used for information dated before 25 December 1991

UTC: Coordinated Universal Time

UV: ultra violet

VHF: very-high-frequency

VSAT: very small aperture terminal

WADB: West African Development Bank

WAEMU: West African Economic and Monetary Union

WCL: World Confederation of Labor

WCO: World Customs Organization

Wetlands: Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
Especially As Waterfowl Habitat

WEU: Western European Union

WFP: World Food Program

WFTU: World Federation of Trade Unions

Whaling: International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling

WHO: World Health Organization

WIPO: World Intellectual Property Organization

WMO: World Meteorological Organization

WP: Warsaw Pact

WTO: World Trade Organization note - see WToO for World
Tourism
Organization

WTOO: World Tourism Organization

ZC: Zangger Committee

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Appendix B - International Organizations and Groups

advanced developing countries: another term for those less developed countries (LDCs) with particularly rapid industrial development; see newly industrializing economies (NIEs)

advanced economies: a term used by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the top group in its hierarchy of advanced economies, countries in transition, and developing countries; it includes the following 28 advanced economies: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, UK, US; note - this group would presumably also cover the following seven smaller countries of Andorra, Bermuda, Faroe Islands, Holy See, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and San Marino that are included in the more comprehensive group of "developed countries"

African Development Bank (AfDB): note - its predecessor was Organization of African Unity (OAU)

established - 9 September 1999

aim - to promote economic and social development

regional members - (53) Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

nonregional members - (24) Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

African Union (AU): note - replaces Organization of African Unity (OAU)

established - 8 July 2001

aim - to achieve greater unity among African States; to defend states' integrity and independence; to accelerate political, social, and economic integration; to encourage international cooperation; to promote democratic principles and institutions

members - (53) Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cote

d'Ivoire,
Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The
Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia,
Libya,
Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique,
Namibia,
Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
(Western
Sahara), Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone,
Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia,
Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group):
established - 6 June 1975

aim - to manage their preferential economic and aid relationship
with the EU

members - (79) Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas,
Barbados,
Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape
Verde,
Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of
the
Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba,
Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Equatorial
Guinea,
Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada,
Guinea,
Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho,
Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania,
Mauritius, Federated States of Micronesia, Mozambique, Namibia,
Nauru,
Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts
and

Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL): note - acronym from Organismo para la Proscripcion de las Armas Nucleares en la America Latina y el Caribe (OPANAL)

established - 14 February 1967 under the Treaty of Tlatelolco; effective - 25 April 1969 on the 11th ratification

aim - to encourage the peaceful uses of atomic energy and prohibit nuclear weapons

members - (33) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

Andean Community of Nations (CAN): note - formerly known as the Andean Group (AG), the Andean Parliament, and most recently as the Andean Common Market (Ancom)

established - 26 May 1969; present name established 1 October 1992; effective - 16 October 1969

aim - to promote harmonious development through economic integration

members - (5) Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

associate members - (5) Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay

observers - (2) Mexico, Panama

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA): note - also known as Banque Arabe de Developpement Economique en Afrique (BADEA)

established - 18 February 1974; effective - 16 September 1974

aim - to promote economic development

members - (17 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Palestine Liberation Organization; note - these are all the members of the Arab League excluding Comoros, Djibouti, Somalia, Yemen

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD): established - 16 May 1968

aim - to promote economic and social development

members - (20 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq (suspended 1993), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia (suspended 1993), Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE,

Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Arab Maghreb Union (AMU): established - 17 February 1989

aim - to promote cooperation and integration among the Arab states of northern Africa

members - (5) Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia

Arab Monetary Fund (AMF): established - 27 April 1976; effective - 2 February 1977

aim - to promote Arab cooperation, development, and integration in monetary and economic affairs

members - (21 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Arctic Council: established - 18 September 1996

aim - to address the common concerns and challenges faced by Arctic governments and the people of the Arctic; to protect the Arctic environment

members - (8) Canada, Denmark (Greenland, Faroe Islands), Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, US

permanent participants - (6) Aleut International Association, Arctic Athabaskan Council, Gurch'in Council International, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Russian Association of Indigenous People of the North,

Saami Council

observers - (5) France, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, UK

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF): established - 25 July 1994

aim - to foster constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern

members - (26) Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, China, East Timor, EU, India, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, NZ, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, US, Vietnam

Asian Development Bank (AsDB): established - 19 December 1966

aim - to promote regional economic cooperation

members - (47) Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, East Timor, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, NZ, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam

nonregional members - (19) Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC): established - 7

November 1989

aim - to promote trade and investment in the Pacific basin

members - (21) Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, NZ, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, US, Vietnam

observers - (3) Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Pacific Economic Cooperation Council, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): established - 8 August 1967

aim - to encourage regional economic, social, and cultural cooperation among the non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia

members - (10) Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

dialogue partners - (12) Australia, Canada, China, EU, India, Japan, South Korea, NZ, Pakistan, Russia, US, UNDP

observers - (1) Papua New Guinea

Australia Group: established - June 1985

aim - to consult on and coordinate export controls related to chemical and biological weapons

members - (40) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands,

NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, US

Australia-New Zealand-United States Security Treaty (ANZUS): established - 1 September 1951; effective - 29 April 1952

aim - to implement a trilateral mutual security agreement, although the US suspended security obligations to NZ on 11 August 1986; Australia and the US continue to hold annual meetings

members - (3) Australia, NZ, US

Baltic Assembly (BA): established - 12 May 1990

aim - to thoroughly discuss various cooperation issues between Baltic states

members - (3) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multisectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC): established - June 1997

aim - to foster socio-economic cooperation among members

members - (7) Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand

Bank for International Settlements (BIS): established - 20 January 1930; effective - 17 March 1930

aim - to promote cooperation among central banks in international financial settlements

members - (55) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Central Bank, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Latvia,

Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, UK, US; note - Serbia and Montenegro have separate central banks; their links with BIS are currently under review

Benelux Economic Union (Benelux): note - acronym from Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg

established - 3 February 1958; effective - 1 November 1960

aim - to develop closer economic cooperation and integration

members - (3) Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands

Big Seven: note - membership is the same as the Group of 7

established - 1975

aim - to discuss and coordinate major economic policies

members - (7) Big Six (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK) plus the US

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Zone (BSEC): established - 25 June 1992

aim - to enhance regional stability through economic cooperation

members - (12) Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine; note - Macedonia is in the process of joining

observers - (16) Austria, Belarus, Black Sea Commission, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Energy Charter Secretariat, France, Germany, International Black Sea Club, Israel, Italy, Poland,

Slovakia, Tunisia, US; note - Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia have applied for observer status

Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom): established - 4 July 1973; effective - 1 August 1973

aim - to promote economic integration and development, especially among the less developed countries

members - (15) Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

associate members - (5) Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB): established - 18 October 1969; effective - 26 January 1970

aim - to promote economic development and cooperation

regional members - (20) Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Venezuela

nonregional members - (5) Canada, China, Germany, Italy, UK

Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC): see Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)

Central African States Development Bank (BDEAC): note - acronym from

Banque de Developpement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale

established - 3 December 1975

aim - to provide loans for economic development

members - (10) African Development Bank (AfDB), Cameroon, Central African States Bank (BEAC), Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Kuwait

Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE): note - acronym from Banco Centroamericano de Integracion Economico

established - 13 December 1960 signature of Articles of Agreement; 31 May 1961 began operations

aim - to promote economic integration and development

members - (5) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua

nonregional members - (5) Argentina, China, Colombia, Mexico, Spain

Central American Common Market (CACM): established - 13 December 1960, collapsed in 1969, reinstated in 1991

aim - to promote establishment of a Central American Common Market

members - (5) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua; note - Panama, although not a member, pursues full regional cooperation

Central European Initiative (CEI): note - evolved from the Quadrilateral Initiative and the Hexagonal Initiative

established - 11 November 1989 as the Quadrilateral Initiative, 27 July 1991 became the Hexagonal Initiative, July 1992 its present name was adopted

aim - to form an economic and political cooperation group for the region between the Adriatic and the Baltic Seas

members - (18) Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine

centrally planned economies: a term applied mainly to the traditionally Communist states that looked to the former USSR for leadership; most are now evolving toward more democratic and market-oriented systems; also known formerly as the Second World or as the Communist countries; through the 1980s, this group included Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, North Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, USSR, Vietnam

Colombo Plan (CP): established - May 1950 proposal was adopted; 1 July 1951 commenced full operations

aim - to promote economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific

members - (25) Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, NZ, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, US, Vietnam

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA): note

- formerly known as Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA)

established - 5 November 1993

aim - recognizing, promoting and protecting fundamental human rights, commitment to the principles of liberty and rule of law, maintaining peace and stability through the promotion and strengthening of good neighborliness, commitment to peaceful settlement of disputes among member states

members - (20) Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Commonwealth (C): note - also known as Commonwealth of Nations

established - 31 December 1931

aim - to foster multinational cooperation and assistance, as a voluntary association that evolved from the British Empire

members - (53) Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, NZ, Nigeria, Pakistan (suspended), Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, UK, Vanuatu, Zambia; note - on 7 December 2003

Zimbabwe withdrew its membership from the Commonwealth

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): established - 8 December 1991; effective - 21 December 1991

aim - to coordinate intercommonwealth relations and to provide a mechanism for the orderly dissolution of the USSR

members - (12) Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Communist countries: traditionally the Marxist-Leninist states with authoritarian governments and command economies based on the Soviet model; most of the original and the successor states are no longer Communist; see centrally planned economies

Coordinating Committee on Export Controls (COCOM): established in 1949 to control the export of strategic products and technical data from member countries to proscribed destinations; members were: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, US; abolished 31 March 1994; COCOM members established a new organization, the Wassenaar Arrangement, with expanded membership on 12 July 1996 that focuses on nonproliferation export controls as opposed to East- West control of advanced technology

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA): note - also known as CMEA or Comecon

established 25 January 1949 to promote the development of socialist economies and abolished 1 January 1991; members included Afghanistan (observer), Albania (had not participated since 1961 break with USSR), Angola (observer), Bulgaria, Cuba,

Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia (observer), GDR, Hungary, Laos (observer), Mongolia, Mozambique (observer), Nicaragua (observer), Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam, Yemen (observer), Yugoslavia (associate)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU): established - 3 June 1957; effective - 30 May 1964

aim - to promote economic integration among Arab nations

members - (10 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Council of Europe (CE): established - 5 May 1949; effective - 3 August 1949

aim - to promote increased unity and quality of life in Europe

members - (46) Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK

observers - (5) Canada, Holy See, Japan, Mexico, US

Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS): established - 6 March 1992

aim - to promote cooperation among the Baltic Sea states in the areas of aid to new democratic institutions, economic development,

humanitarian aid, energy and the environment, cultural programs and education, and transportation and communication

members - (12) Denmark, Estonia, EC, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden

observers - (7) France, Italy, Netherlands, Slovakia, Ukraine, UK, US

Council of the Entente (Entente): established - 29 May 1959

aim - to promote economic, social, and political coordination

members - (5) Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Togo

countries in transition: a term used by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the middle group in its hierarchy of advanced economies, countries in transition, and developing countries; IMF statistics include the following 28 countries in transition: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan; note - this group is identical to the group traditionally referred to as the "former USSR/Eastern Europe" except for the addition of Mongolia

Customs Cooperation Council (CCC): note - see World Customs Organization (WCO)

developed countries (DCs): the top group in the hierarchy of developed countries (DCs), former USSR/Eastern Europe (former USSR/EE), and less developed countries (LDCs); includes the market-oriented economies of the mainly democratic nations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Bermuda, Israel, South Africa, and the European ministates; also

known as the First World, high-income countries, the North, industrial countries; generally have a per capita GDP in excess of \$10,000 although four OECD countries and South Africa have figures well under \$10,000 and two of the excluded OPEC countries have figures of more than \$10,000; the 34 DCs are: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US; note - similar to the new International Monetary Fund (IMF) term "advanced economies" that adds Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan but drops Malta, Mexico, South Africa, and Turkey

developing countries: a term used by the International Monetary Fund

(IMF) for the bottom group in its hierarchy of advanced economies, countries in transition, and developing countries; IMF statistics include the following 126 developing countries: Afghanistan, Algeria,

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, The Bahamas, Bahrain,

Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil,

Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central

African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic

Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana,

Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan,

Kenya,
Kiribati, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya,
Madagascar,
Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands,
Mauritania,
Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Morocco,
Mozambique,
Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria,
Oman,
Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines,
Qatar,
Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal,
Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa,
Sri
Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand,
Togo,
Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, Uganda, Uruguay,
Vanuatu,
Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe; note - this
category would
presumably also cover the following 46 other countries that are
traditionally included in the more comprehensive group of "less
developed countries": American Samoa, Anguilla, British Virgin
Islands,
Brunei, Cayman Islands, Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, Cook
Islands,
Cuba, Eritrea, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, French Polynesia,
Gaza
Strip, Gibraltar, Greenland, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guernsey,
Isle
of Man, Jersey, North Korea, Macau, Martinique, Mayotte,
Montserrat,
Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana

Islands,
Palau, Pitcairn Islands, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Saint Helena, Saint
Pierre and Miquelon, Tokelau, Tonga, Turks and Caicos Islands,
Tuvalu,
Virgin Islands, Wallis and Futuna, West Bank, Western Sahara

East African Development Bank (EADB): established - 6 June
1967; effective - 1 December 1967

aim - to promote economic development

members - (3) Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda

East Asia Summit (EAS): established - 14 December 2005

aim - to promote cooperation in political and security issues; to
promote development, financial stability, energy security, economic
integration and growth; to eradicate poverty and narrow the
development gap in East Asia, and to promote deeper cultural
understanding

members - (16) Australia, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, China,
India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, NZ,
Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

Economic and Monetary Union (EMU): note - an integral part of
the

European Union; also known as the European Economic and
Monetary Union

established - 1-2 December 1969 (proposed at summit conference
of heads of government; 7 February 1992 (Maastricht Treaty
signed)

aim - to promote a single market by creating a single currency,
the euro; timetable - 2 May 1998: European exchange rates fixed for
1 January 1999; 1 January 1999: all banks and stock exchanges

begin using euros; 1 January 2002: the euro goes into circulation; 1 July 2002 local currencies no longer accepted

members - (12) Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain

Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC):
note - was formerly the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)

established - 8 December 1964; effective - 1 January 1966

aim - to promote the establishment of a Central African Common Market

members - (6) Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): established - 26 June 1945; effective - 24 October 1945

aim - to coordinate the economic and social work of the UN; includes five regional commissions (Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia) and nine functional commissions (Commission for Social Development, Commission on Human Rights, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on the Status of Women, Commission on Population and Development, Statistical Commission, Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Commission on Sustainable Development, and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice)

members - (54) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL): note

- acronym from Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs

established - 20 September 1976

aim - to promote regional economic cooperation and integration

members - (3) Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda; note - organization collapsed because of fighting in 1998; reactivated in 2006

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS):
established - 28

May 1975

aim - to promote regional economic cooperation

members - (15) Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO): established - 27-29
January 1985

aim - to promote regional cooperation in trade, transportation, communications, tourism, cultural affairs, and economic development

members - (10) Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC): note - began as the North

Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC); an extension of NATO

established - 8 November 1991; effective - 20 December 1991

aim - to discuss cooperation on mutual political and security issues

members - (46) Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, US, Uzbekistan

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD): established - 8-9 January 1990 (proposals made); 15 April 1991 (bank inaugurated)

aim - to facilitate the transition of seven centrally planned economies in Europe (Bulgaria, former Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, former USSR, and former Yugoslavia) to market economies by committing 60% of its loans to privatization

members - (63) Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, EC, European Investment Bank (EIB), Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine,

UK, US, Uzbekistan

European Community (or European Communities, EC): established 8 April 1965 to integrate the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the European Economic Community (EEC or Common Market), and to establish a completely integrated common market and an eventual federation of Europe; merged into the European Union (EU) on 7 February 1992; member states at the time of merger were Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK

European Free Trade Association (EFTA): established - 4 January 1960; effective - 3 May 1960

aim - to promote expansion of free trade

members - (4) Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland

European Investment Bank (EIB): established - 25 March 1957; effective - 1 January 1958

aim - to promote economic development of the EU and its predecessors, the EEC and the EC

members - (25) Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark,

Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal,

Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK

European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN): note - acronym retained from the predecessor organization Conseil Européenne pour la Recherche Nucleaire

established - 1 July 1953; effective - 29 September 1954

aim - to foster nuclear research for peaceful purposes only

members - (20) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK

observers - (8) European Commission, India, Israel, Japan, Russia, Turkey, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), US

European Space Agency (ESA): established - 31 May 1975

aim - to promote peaceful cooperation in space research and technology

members - (17) Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK

cooperating states - (4) Canada, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania

European Union (EU): note - see European Union entry at the end of the "country" listings

First World: another term for countries with advanced, industrialized economies; this term is fading from use; see developed countries (DCs)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): established - 16 October 1945

aim - to raise living standards and increase availability of agricultural products; a UN specialized agency

members - (190) includes all UN member countries except

Andorra, Brunei, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, and Singapore (187 total); plus Cook Islands, EC, and Niue

former Soviet Union (FSU): former term often used to identify as a group the successor nations to the Soviet Union or USSR; this group of 15 countries consists of: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

former USSR/Eastern Europe (former USSR/EE): the middle group in the hierarchy of developed countries (DCs), former USSR/Eastern Europe (former USSR/EE), and less developed countries (LDCs); these countries are in political and economic transition and may well be grouped differently in the near future; this group of 27 countries consists of: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia; this group is identical to the IMF group "countries in transition" except for the IMF's inclusion of Mongolia

Four Dragons: the four small Asian less developed countries (LDCs) that have experienced unusually rapid economic growth; also known as the Four Tigers; this group consists of Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan; these countries are included in the IMF's "advanced economies" group

Franc Zone (FZ): note - also known as Conference des Ministres des

Finances des Pays de la Zone Franc

established - 1964

aim - to form a monetary union among countries whose currencies were linked to the French franc

members - (16) Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

Front Line States (FLS): established to achieve black majority rule in South Africa; has since gone out of existence; members included Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): see the World Trade Organization (WTO)

Group of 2 (G-2): informal term that came into use about 1986; to facilitate bilateral economic cooperation between the two most powerful economic giants; members were Japan, US

Group of 3 (G-3): established - September 1990

aim - mechanism for policy coordination

members - (3) Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela

Group of 5 (G-5): established - 22 September 1985

aim - to coordinate the economic policies of five major noncommunist economic powers

members - (5) France, Germany, Japan, UK, US

Group of 6 (G-6): note - also known as Groupe des Six Sur le Desarmement; not to be confused with the Big Six

established - 22 May 1984

aim - to achieve nuclear disarmament

members - (6) Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania

Group of 7 (G-7): note - membership is the same as the Big Seven
established - 22 September 1985

aim - to facilitate economic cooperation among the seven major noncommunist economic powers

members - (7) Group of 5 (France, Germany, Japan, UK, US) plus Canada and Italy

Group of 8 (G-8): established - October 1975

aim - to facilitate economic cooperation among the developed countries (DCs) that participated in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC), held in several sessions between December 1975 and 3 June 1977

members - (8) Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, UK, US

Group of 9 (G-9): established - NA

aim - to discuss matters of mutual interest on an informal basis

members - (9) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Sweden

Group of 10 (G-10): note - also known as the Paris Club; includes the wealthiest members of the IMF who provide most of the money to be loaned and act as the informal steering committee; name persists despite increased membership

established - October 1962

aim - to coordinate credit policy

members - (11) Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

observers - (4) BIS, EU, IMF, OECD

Group of 11 (G-11): note - also known as the Cartagena Group

established in 21-22 June 1984, in Cartagena, Colombia, aim was to provide a forum for largest debtor nations in Latin America; members were: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

Group of 15 (G-15): note - byproduct of the Nonaligned Movement; name persists despite increased membership

established - September 1989

aim - to promote economic cooperation among developing nations; to act as the main political organ for the Nonaligned Movement

members - (19) Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

Group of 24 (G-24): established - 1 August 1989

aim - to promote the interests of developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America within the IMF

members - (24) Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iran, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela

observers - (1) China

Group of 77 (G-77): established - 15 June 1964; October 1967
first ministerial meeting

aim - to promote economic cooperation among developing
countries; name persists in spite of increased membership

members - (130 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization)
Afghanistan,

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas,
Bahrain,

Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and
Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma,
Burundi,

Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad,
Chile,

China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo,
Republic of

the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica,

Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador,
Equatorial

Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana,
Grenada,

Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India,

Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, Kuwait,

Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi,
Malaysia,

Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Federated
States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia,
Nepal,

Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New
Guinea,

Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts
and

Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome
and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone,
Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka,
Sudan,
Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga,
Trinidad
and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, UAE, Uruguay,
Vanuatu,
Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Palestine
Liberation
Organization

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): note - also known as the
Cooperation
Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

established - 25 May 1981

aim - to promote regional cooperation in economic, social,
political, and military affairs

members - (6) Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE

Organization for Democracy and Economic Development
(GUAM): note- acronym standing for the member countries,
Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova; formerly known as GUUAM
before Uzbekistan withdrew in 5 May 2005

established - 7 June 2001

aim - commits the countries to cooperation and assistance in
social and economic development, the strengthening and
broadening of trade and economic relations, and the development
and effective use of transport and communications, highways, and
related infrastructure crossing the boundaries of the member states

members - (4) Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

high income countries: another term for the industrialized countries with high per capita GDPs; see developed countries (DCs)

Indian Ocean Commission (InOC): established - 21 December 1982

aim - to organize and promote regional cooperation in all sectors, especially economic

members - (5) Comoros, France (for Reunion), Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles

industrial countries: another term for the developed countries; see developed countries (DCs)

Inter-American Development Bank (IADB): note - also known as Banco

Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)

established - 8 April 1959; effective - 30 December 1959

aim - to promote economic and social development in Latin America

members - (47) Argentina, Austria, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium,

Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France,

Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Jamaica,

Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama,

Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela

Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD): note - formerly known as Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD)

established - 15-16 January 1986 as the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development; revitalized - 21 March 1996 as the Inter- Governmental Authority on Development

aim - to promote a social, economic, and scientific community among its members

members - (7) Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU): established - 1889

aim - fosters contacts among parliamentarians, considers and expresses views of international interest and concern with the purpose of bringing about action by parliaments and parliamentarians, contributes to the defense and promotion of human rights, contributes to better knowledge of representative institutions

members - (148) Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia,

Georgia,
Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland,
India,
Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan,
Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia,
Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Lichtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg,
Macedonia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta,
Mauritius,
Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco,
Mozambique,
Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria,
Norway,
Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru,
Philippines,
Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Somalia,
Samoa, San
Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia,
Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka,
Sudan,
Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Tajikistan,
Thailand,
Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, Uruguay,
Uzbekistan,
Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

associate members - (7) Andean Parliament, Central American
Parliament,
Community Parliament of the Economic Community of West
African States,
East African Legislative Assembly, European Parliament, Latin
American
Parliament, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): established - 26
October 1956; effective - 29 July 1957

aim - to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy

members - (145) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine,

UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen,
Zambia,
Zimbabwe

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):
note - also known as the World Bank

established - 22 July 1944; effective - 27 December 1945

aim - to provide economic development loans; a UN specialized
agency

members - (184) includes all UN member countries except
Andorra, Cuba, North Korea, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro,
Nauru, and Tuvalu

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC): established - 1919

aim - to promote free trade and private enterprise and to
represent business interests at national and international levels

members - (91 national committees) Algeria, Argentina, Australia,
Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso,
Cameroon,
Canada, Caribbean, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia,
Cuba,
Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,
Egypt, El
Salvador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece,
Guatemala,
Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel,
Italy, Japan, Jordan, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lithuania,
Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco,
Nepal,
Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru,
Philippines,

Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): established - 7 December 1944; effective - 4 April 1947

aim - to promote international cooperation in civil aviation; a UN specialized agency

members - (189) includes all UN member countries except Dominica, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, and Tuvalu (188 total); plus Cook Islands

International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH): established

17 December 1999 to promote respect for human rights; members included

Argentina, Benin, Canada, France, India, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, US; closed 2001

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC): established - 17 February 1863

aim - to provide humanitarian aid in wartime

members - (15-25 individuals) all Swiss nationals

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU): established

- December 1949

aim - to promote the trade union movement

members - (241 affiliated organizations in the following 155 countries plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Curacao, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Montserrat, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Caledonia, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the

Grenadines,
Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia,
Seychelles,
Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka,
Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania,
Thailand,
Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda,
Ukraine, UK,
US, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Palestine
Liberation
Organization

International Court of Justice (ICJ): note - also known as the
World
Court

established - 3 February 1946 superseded Permanent Court of
International Justice

aim - primary judicial organ of the UN

members - (15 judges) elected by the UN General Assembly and
Security Council to represent all principal legal systems

International Criminal Court (ICCt): established - 11 April 2002

aim - to hold all individuals and countries accountable to
international laws of conduct; to specify international standards of
conduct; to provide an important mechanism for implementing
these standards; to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice

members (countries that have ratified the treaty) - (102)
Afghanistan,
Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia,
Austria,
Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, NZ, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, UK, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia; note - Comoros and Saint Kitts and Nevis became full members on 1 November 2006

signatory states (countries that have signed, but not ratified, the treaty) - (40) Algeria, Angola, Armenia, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iran, Jamaica, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Moldova, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Oman,

Philippines, Russia, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Ukraine, UAE, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol): established - September 1923 set up as the International Criminal Police Commission; 13 June 1956 constitution modified and present name adopted

aim - to promote international cooperation among police authorities in fighting crime

members - (186) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho,

Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

subbureaus - (11) American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Macau, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Turks and Caicos Islands

International Development Association (IDA): established - 26 January 1960; effective - 24 September 1960

aim - to provide economic loans for low-income countries; UN specialized agency and IBRD affiliate

members - (166)

Part I - (27 developed countries) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada,

Denmark, EU, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UAE, UK, US

Part II - (139 less developed countries) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Energy Agency (IEA): established - 15 November 1974

aim - to promote cooperation on energy matters, especially emergency oil sharing and relations between oil consumers and oil producers; established by the OECD

members - (27) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC): note - formerly known as League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LORCS)

established - 5 May 1919

aim - to organize, coordinate, and direct international relief actions; to promote humanitarian activities; to represent and encourage the development of National Societies; to bring help to victims of armed conflicts, refugees, and displaced people; to reduce the vulnerability of people through development programs

members - (185 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan,
Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia
and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African
Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of
the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica,
Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial
Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia,
Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-
Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia,

Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan,
Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos,
Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta,
Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova,
Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ,
Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania,
Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia,
Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay,
Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe,
Palestine Liberation Organization

observers - (2) Eritrea and Tuvalu

International Finance Corporation (IFC): established - 25 May 1955; effective - 24 July 1956

aim - to support private enterprise in international economic

development; a UN specialized agency and IBRD affiliate

members - (177) includes all UN member countries except Andorra, Brunei, Cuba, Guinea, North Korea, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Suriname, Tuvalu

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD):
established -
November 1974

aim - to promote agricultural development; a UN specialized agency

members - (165)

Category I - (23 industrialized aid contributors) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

Category II - (12 petroleum-exporting aid contributors) Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela

Category III - (130 aid recipients) Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia,

Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Niue, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia (suspended since 1992), Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Hydrographic Organization (IHO): note - name changed from International Hydrographic Bureau on 22 September 1970

established - June 1919; effective - June 1921

aim - to train hydrographic surveyors and nautical cartographers to achieve standardization in nautical charts and electronic chart displays; to provide advice on nautical cartography and hydrography; to develop the sciences in the field of hydrography and techniques used for descriptive oceanography

members - (76) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China (including Hong Kong and Macau), Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (suspended), Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic (suspended), Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Latvia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname (suspended), Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela

International Labor Organization (ILO): established - 28 June 1919 set up as part of Treaty of Versailles; 11 April 1919 became operative; 14 December 1946 affiliated with the UN

aim - to deal with world labor issues; a UN specialized agency

members - (179) includes all UN member countries except Andorra, Bhutan, Brunei, North Korea, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Marshall Islands,

Federated States of Micronesia, Monaco, Nauru, Palau, Tonga, and Tuvalu; note - includes the following dependencies: Netherlands (Netherlands Antilles and Aruba)

International Maritime Organization (IMO): note - name changed from Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) on 22 May 1982

established - 6 March 1948 set up as the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; effective - 17 March 1958

aim - to deal with international maritime affairs; a UN specialized agency

members - (167) includes all UN member countries except Afghanistan,
Andorra, Armenia, Belarus, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi,
Central African Republic, Chad, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Mali, Federated States of Micronesia, Montenegro, Nauru,
Niger, Palau, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zambia

associate members - (3) Faroe Islands, Hong Kong, Macau

International Monetary Fund (IMF): established - 22 July 1944; effective - 27 December 1945

aim - to promote world monetary stability and economic development; a UN specialized agency

members - (184) includes all UN member countries except Andorra, Cuba, North Korea, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Nauru, Tuvalu; note - includes the following dependencies or areas of special interest: China (Hong Kong and Macau), Netherlands (Netherlands Antilles and Aruba)

International Olympic Committee (IOC): established - 23 June 1894

aim - to promote the Olympic ideals and administer the Olympic games: 2006 Winter Olympics in Turin, Italy; 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing, China; 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver, Canada; 2012 Summer Olympics in London, UK

National Olympic Committees - (201 and the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, American Samoa, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guam, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya,

Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Palestine Liberation Organization

International Organization for Migration (IOM): note - established as Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe; renamed Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) on 15 November 1952; renamed Intergovernmental Committee for

Migration (ICM) in November 1980; current name adopted 14 November 1989

established - 5 December 1951

aim - to facilitate orderly international emigration and immigration

members - (118) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela,

Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

observers - (20) Bhutan, Burundi, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guyana, Holy

See, India, Indonesia, Macedonia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Papua New

Guinea, Russia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Turkmenistan, Vietnam

International Organization for Standardization (ISO): established -
February 1947

aim - to promote the development of international standards with a view to facilitating international exchange of goods and services and to developing cooperation in the sphere of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity

members - (103 national standards organizations) Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ,

Nigeria,
Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal,
Qatar,
Romania, Russia, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore,
Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden,
Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago,
Tunisia,
Turkey, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela,
Vietnam,
Zimbabwe

correspondent members - (43 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization)

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei, Burkina

Faso, Burma, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, Kyrgyzstan,

Latvia, Lithuania, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea,

Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Swaziland, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Palestine Liberation Organization

subscriber members - (9) Antigua and Barbuda, Burundi, Cambodia, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Lesotho, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

International Organization of the French-speaking World (OIF):
note - name changed from Agency of Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT) in 1997

established - 20 March 1970

aim - founded around a common language to promote and spread

the cultures of its members and to reinforce cultural and technical cooperation between them

members - (55) Albania, Andorra, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Canada - New Brunswick, Canada - Quebec, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, France, French Community of Belgium, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Laos, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Monaco, Morocco, Niger, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Vanuatu, Vietnam

observers - (13) Armenia, Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, Mozambique, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (ICRM): established - 1928

aim - to promote worldwide humanitarian aid through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in wartime, and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC; formerly League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or LORCS) in

peacetime

National Societies - (182 countries); note - same as membership for

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): established - 17 May 1865 set up as the International Telegraph Union; 9 December 1932 adopted present name; effective - 1 January 1934; affiliated with the UN - 15 November 1947

aim - to deal with world telecommunications issues; a UN specialized agency

members - (191) includes all UN member countries except East Timor, Palau (190 total); plus Holy See

Islamic Development Bank (IDB): established - 15 December 1973 by declaration of intent; effective - 12 August 1974

aim - to promote Islamic economic aid and social development

members - (55 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan,

Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt,

Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman,

Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan,

Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, UAE, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Palestine Liberation

Organization

Latin American Economic System (LAES): note - also known as Sistema

Economico Latinoamericana (SELA)

established - 17 October 1975

aim - to promote economic and social development through regional cooperation

members - (27) Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

Latin American Integration Association (LAIA): note - also known as

Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion (ALADI)

established - 12 August 1980; effective - 18 March 1981

aim - to promote freer regional trade

members - (12) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

observers - (26) China, Corporacion Andina de Fomento, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, EC, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Inter-American Development Bank, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Latin America Economic System,

Nicaragua, Organization of American States, Panama, Pan-American Health Organization, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

League of Arab States (LAS): note - also known as Arab League (AL)

established - 22 March 1945

aim - aim - to promote economic, social, political, and military cooperation

members - (21 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

least developed countries (LLDCs): that subgroup of the less developed countries (LDCs) initially identified by the UN General Assembly in 1971 as having no significant economic growth, per capita GDPs normally less than \$1,000, and low literacy rates; also known as the undeveloped countries; the 42 LLDCs are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen

less developed countries (LDCs): the bottom group in the hierarchy of developed countries (DCs), former USSR/Eastern Europe (former USSR/EE), and less developed countries (LDCs); mainly countries and dependent areas with low levels of output, living standards, and technology; per capita GDPs are generally below \$5,000 and often less than \$1,500; however, the group also includes a number of countries with high per capita incomes, areas of advanced technology, and rapid rates of growth; includes the advanced developing countries, developing countries, Four Dragons (Four Tigers), least developed countries (LLDCs), low-income countries, middle-income countries, newly industrializing economies (NIEs), the South, Third World, underdeveloped countries, undeveloped countries; the 172 LDCs are: Afghanistan, Algeria, American Samoa, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Falkland Islands, Fiji, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gabon, The Gambia, Gaza Strip, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greenland, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guatemala, Guernsey, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Isle of Man, Jamaica, Jersey, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Montserrat, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Oman,

Palau, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Pitcairn Islands, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Reunion, Rwanda, Saint Helena, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, UAE, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands, Wallis and Futuna, West Bank, Western Sahara, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe; note - similar to the new International Monetary Fund (IMF) term "developing countries" which adds Malta, Mexico, South Africa, and Turkey but omits in its recently published statistics American Samoa, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, Cook Islands, Cuba, Eritrea, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gaza Strip, Gibraltar, Greenland, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, North Korea, Macau, Martinique, Mayotte, Montserrat, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Pitcairn Islands, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Saint Helena, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Tokelau, Tonga, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, Virgin Islands, Wallis and Futuna, West Bank, Western Sahara

low-income countries: another term for those less developed countries with below-average per capita GDPs; see less developed countries (LDCs)

middle-income countries: another term for those less developed countries with above-average per capita GDPs; see less developed countries (LDCs)

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA): established -

12

April 1988

aim - encourages flow of foreign direct investment among member countries by offering investment insurance, consultation, and negotiation on conditions for foreign investment and technical assistance; a UN specialized agency

members - (168) includes all UN member countries except Andorra,

Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Iraq, Kirabati, North

Korea, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, NZ, Niger, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Tonga, Tuvalu

Near Abroad: Russian term for the 14 non-Russian successor states of the USSR, in which 25 million ethnic Russians live and in which Moscow has expressed a strong national security interest; the 14 countries are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

new independent states (NIS): a term referring to all the countries of the FSU except the Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)

newly industrializing countries (NICs): former term for the newly industrializing economies; see newly industrializing economies (NIEs)

newly industrializing economies (NIEs): that subgroup of the less developed countries (LDCs) that has experienced particularly rapid industrialization of their economies; formerly known as the newly industrializing countries (NICs); also known as advanced developing countries; usually includes the Four Dragons (Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan), and Brazil

Nonaligned Movement (NAM): established - 1-6 September 1961

aim - to establish political and military cooperation apart from the traditional East or West blocs

members - (114 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization)

Afghanistan,
Algeria, Angola, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus,
Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burma,
Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic,
Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo,
Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican
Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon,
The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana,
Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, North
Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger,
Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines,
Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda,
UAE, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe,

Palestine Liberation Organization

observers - (15) Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominica, El Salvadore, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Paraguay, Ukraine, Uruguay

guests - (24) Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland

Nordic Council (NC): established - 16 March 1952; effective - 12 February 1953

aim - to promote regional economic, cultural, and environmental cooperation

members - (5) Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Greenland), Finland (including Aland Islands), Iceland, Norway, Sweden

observers - (3) the Sami (Lapp) local parliaments of Finland, Norway, and Sweden

Nordic Investment Bank (NIB): established - 4 December 1975; effective - 1 June 1976

aim - to promote economic cooperation and development

members - (8) Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Greenland), Estonia, Finland (including Aland Islands), Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden

North: a popular term for the rich industrialized countries generally located in the northern portion of the Northern Hemisphere; the counterpart of the South; see developed countries

(DCs)

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): established - 17 December 1992

aim - to eliminate trade barriers, promote fair competition, increase investment opportunities, provide protection of intellectual property rights, and create procedures to settle disputes

members - (3) Canada, Mexico, US

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): established - 4 April 1949

aim - to promote mutual defense and cooperation

members - (26) Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, UK, US

Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA): note - also known as OECD Nuclear Energy Agency

established - 1 February 1958

aim - to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy; associated with OECD

members - (28) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands,

Norway,

Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG): note - also known as the London Suppliers Group or the London Group

established - 1974; effective - 1975

aim - to establish guidelines for exports of nuclear materials, processing equipment for uranium enrichment, and technical information to countries of proliferation concern and regions of conflict and instability

members - (45) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, US

observer - (1) European Commission (a policy-planning body for the EU)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): established - 14 December 1960; effective - 30 September 1961

aim - to promote economic cooperation and development

members - (30) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech

Republic,
Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland,
Ireland,
Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, NZ,
Norway,
Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey,
UK, US

special member - (1) EC

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE):
note - formerly the Conference on Security and Cooperation in
Europe (CSCE) established 3 July 1975

established - 1 January 1995

aim - to foster the implementation of human rights, fundamental
freedoms, democracy, and the rule of law; to act as an instrument of
early warning, conflict prevention, and crisis management; and to
serve as a framework for conventional arms control and confidence
building measures

members - (56) Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan,
Belarus,
Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia,
Cyprus,
Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia,
Germany,
Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan,
Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg,
Macedonia,
Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway,
Poland,
Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia,
Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan,
Ukraine,

UK, US, Uzbekistan

partners for cooperation - (11) Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, South Korea, Mongolia, Morocco, Thailand, Tunisia

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW):
established - 29 April 1997

aim - to enforce the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction; to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among the signatories of the Convention

members (countries that have ratified the Convention) - (180)
Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina,
Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus,
Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia,
Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile,
China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cook
Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Djibouti, East Timor, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada,
Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland,
India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos,

Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

signatory states (countries that have signed, but not ratified, the Convention) - (6) The Bahamas, Burma, Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Israel

Organization of African Unity (OAU): see African Union

Organization of American States (OAS): established - 14 April 1890 as the International Union of American Republics; 30 April 1948 adopted present charter; effective - 13 December 1951

aim - to promote regional peace and security as well as economic

and social development

members - (35) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba (excluded from formal participation since 1962), Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, US, Uruguay, Venezuela

observers - (60) Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, EU, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, Yemen

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC):
established - 9 January 1968

aim - to promote cooperation in the petroleum industry

members - (11) Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia (suspended), UAE

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS): established - 18 June 1981; effective - 4 July 1981

aim - to promote political, economic, and defense cooperation

members - (7) Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

associate member - (2) Anguilla, British Virgin Islands

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC):
established - 14
September 1960

aim - to coordinate petroleum policies

members - (11) Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela

Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC): established - 22-25
September 1969

aim - to promote Islamic solidarity in economic, social, cultural, and political affairs

members - (56 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization)
Afghanistan,
Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei,
Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti,
Egypt,
Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia,
Iran,
Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya,
Malaysia,
Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria,
Oman,
Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia,
Sudan,
Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan,
Uganda, UAE, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Palestine Liberation

Organization

observers - (11) AU, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, ECO, LAS, Moro National Liberation Front, NAM, Russia, Thailand, Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris, UN

Pacific Community (SPC): note - formerly known as the South Pacific

Commission (SPC)

established - 6 February 1947; effective - 29 July 1948

aim - to promote regional cooperation in economic and social matters

members - (26) American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, NZ, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, US, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna; note - UK withdrew in January 2005

Pacific Islands Forum (PIF): note - formerly known as South Pacific

Forum (SPF)

established - 5 August 1971

aim - to promote regional cooperation in political matters

members - (16) Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, NZ, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

observers - (4) East Timor, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tokelau

Paris Club: established - 1956

aim - to provide a forum for debtor countries to negotiate rescheduling of debt service payments or loans extended by governments or official agencies of participating countries; to help restore normal trade and project finance to debtor countries

members - (19) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

Partnership for Peace (PFP): established - 10-11 January 1994

aim - to expand and intensify political and military cooperation throughout Europe, increase stability, diminish threats to peace, and build relationships by promoting the spirit of practical cooperation and commitment to democratic principles that underpin NATO; program under the auspices of NATO

members - (20) Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan; note - a nation that becomes a member of NATO is no longer a member of PFP

Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA): established - 29 July 1899

aim - to facilitate the settlement of international disputes

members - (105) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia,

Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Rio Group (RG): note - formerly known as Grupo de los Ocho, established NA December 1986; composed of the Contadora Group and the Lima Group

established - 1988

aim - to consult on regional Latin American issues

members - (20) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, CARICOM, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

Second World: another term for the traditionally Marxist-Leninist states of the USSR and Eastern Europe, with authoritarian governments and command economies based on the Soviet model; the term is fading from use; see centrally planned economies

Secretariat of the Pacific Communities (SPC): established - 6 February 1947

aim - to serve island development in 22 Pacific countries; to develop technical assistance and professional, scientific, and research support; to build planning and management capability

members - (26) American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, NZ, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, US, Wallis and Futuna

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO): established - 15 June 1991

aim - to combat terrorism, extremism, and separatism; to safeguard regional security through mutual trust, disarmament, and cooperative security; and to increase cooperation in political, trade, economic, scientific and technological, cultural, and educational fields

members - (6) China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

observer - (4) India, Iran, Mongolia, Pakistan

socialist countries: in general, countries in which the government owns and plans the use of the major factors of production; note - the term is sometimes used incorrectly as a synonym for Communist countries

South: a popular term for the poorer, less industrialized countries generally located south of the developed countries; the counterpart of the North; see less developed countries (LDCs)

South American Community of Nations (CSN): established - 9 December 2004

aim - to coordinate common policies regarding multilateral organizations, to integrate physical infrastructure, and to consolidate the merger of CAN and Mercosur

members - (12) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela

observers - (2) Mexico, Panama

South Asia Co-operative Environment Program (SACEP): established - January 1983

aim - to promote regional cooperation in South Asia in the field of environment, both natural and human, and on issues of economic and social development; to support conservation and management of natural resources of the region

members - (7) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): established - 8 December 1985

aim - to promote economic, social, and cultural cooperation

members - (8) Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

observers - (2) China, Japan

South Pacific Forum (SPF): note - see Pacific Island Forum

South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement

(Sparteca): established - 1981

aim - to redress unequal trade relationships of Australia and New Zealand with small island economies in the Pacific region

members - (16) Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, NZ, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI): established - 6 December 1996

aim - to encourage cooperation among participating states and to facilitate their integration into European structures

members - (12) Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey

observers - (15) Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, France, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Ukraine, UK, US

Southern African Customs Union (SACU): established - 11 December 1969

aim - to promote free trade and cooperation in customs matters

members - (5) Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland

Southern African Development Community (SADC): note - evolved from the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)

established - 17 August 1992

aim - to promote regional economic development and integration

members - (14) Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Southern Cone Common Market (Mercosur) or Southern Common Market: note - also known as Mercado Comun del Cono Sur (Mercosur)

established - 26 March 1991

aim - to increase regional economic cooperation

members - (5) Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela

associate members - (5) Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru;
note - Mexico is to become an associate member by the end of 2006

Third World: another term for the less developed countries; the term is obsolescent; see less developed countries (LDCs)

underdeveloped countries: refers to those less developed countries with the potential for above-average economic growth; see less developed countries (LDCs)

undeveloped countries: refers to those extremely poor less developed countries (LDCs) with little prospect for economic growth; see least developed countries (LLDCs)

United Nations (UN): established - 26 June 1945; effective - 24 October 1945

aim - to maintain international peace and security and to promote cooperation involving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems

constituent organizations - the UN is composed of six principal

organs and numerous subordinate agencies and bodies as follows:

1) Secretariat

2) General Assembly: Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Preparatory Commission for the Nuclear-Ban-Treaty Operation ((CTBTU), United Nations Center for Human Settlements (UN-Habitat), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC), United Nations

University (UNU), World Food Program (WFP)

3) Security Council: International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), United Nations Compensation Commission, United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB), United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI), United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), United Nations Monitoring and Verification Commission (UNMOVIC), United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), and United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

4) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): Commission for Social Development, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Commission on Narcotics Drugs, Commission on Population and Development, Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Commission on Sustainable Development, Commission on the Status of Women, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Center for Secretariat of Investment Disputes (ICSID), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Labor Organization (ILO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Multilateral Investment Geographic Agency (MIGA), Statistical Commission, United Nations Educational,

Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Forum on Forests, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Universal Postal Union (UPU), World Health Organization (WHO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), World Tourism Organization (WTO), and World Trade Organization (WTO)

5) Trusteeship Council (inactive; no trusteeships at this time)

6) International Court of Justice (ICJ)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): note - acronym retained from the predecessor organization, UN International Children's Emergency Fund

established - 11 December 1946

aim - to help establish child health and welfare services

members - (36) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): established - 30 December 1964

aim - to promote international trade

members - (193) all UN members plus Holy See

United Nations Development Program (UNDP): established - 22 November 1965

aim - to provide technical assistance to stimulate economic and social development

members (executive board) - (36) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF): established - 31

May 1974

aim - to observe the 1973 Arab-Israeli cease-fire; established by the UN Security Council

members - (7) Austria, Canada, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Slovakia

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): established - 16 November 1945; effective - 4 November 1946

aim - to promote cooperation in education, science, and culture

members - (191) includes all UN member countries except Liechtenstein, Montenegro, and Singapore (188 total); plus Cook Islands and Niue

associate members - (6) Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Macau, Netherlands Antilles, Tokelau

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP): established - 15 December 1972

aim - to promote international cooperation on all environmental matters

members - (58) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations General Assembly: established - 26 June 1945; effective - 24 October 1945

aim - to function as the primary deliberative organ of the UN

members - (192) all UN members are represented in the General Assembly

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):
established - 3

December 1949; effective - 1 January 1951

aim - to ensure the humanitarian treatment of refugees and find permanent solutions to refugee problems

members (executive committee) - (70) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Holy See, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UK, US, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO):
established - 17 November 1966; effective - 1 January 1967

aim - UN specialized agency that promotes industrial development especially among the members

members - (171) includes all UN member countries except Andorra,

Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Brunei, Canada, Estonia, Iceland, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Montenegro, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, San Marino, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, US

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR): established - 11 December 1963 adoption of the resolution establishing the Institute; effective - 24 March 1965

aim - to help the UN become more effective through training and research

members (Board of Trustees) - (18) Belgium, Brazil, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Ghana, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco,

Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa, Switzerland, US; note - the UN

Secretary General can appoint up to 30 members

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK): established - 10 June 1999

aim - to promote the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo; to perform basic civilian administrative functions; to support the reconstruction of key infrastructure and humanitarian and disaster relief

note - gives civilian support only; works closely with NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR)

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL): established - 19

March 1978

aim - to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, and assist in

reestablishing Lebanese authority in southern Lebanon; established by the UN Security Council

members - (11) Belgium, China, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Poland, Spain

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP): established - 24 January 1949

aim - to observe the 1949 India-Pakistan cease-fire; established by the UN Security Council

members - (8) Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Italy, South Korea, Sweden, Uruguay

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO): established - 29 April 1991

aim - to supervise the cease-fire and conduct a referendum in Western Sahara; established by the UN Security Council

members - (25) Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, China, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Sri Lanka, Uruguay

United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE): established - 31 July 2000

aim - to monitor the cessation of hostilities

members - (39) Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France,

Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Ukraine, US, Uruguay, Zambia

United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL): established - 19 September 2003

aim - to support the cease-fire agreement and peace process, protect UN facilities and people, support humanitarian activities, and assist in national security reform

Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Sweden, Togo, Ukraine, UK, US, Zambia

United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL): established on 22 October 1999; aim was to cooperate with the Government of Sierra Leone and the other parties to the Peace Agreement in the implementation of the agreement; to monitor the military and security situation in Sierra Leone; to monitor the disarmament and demobilization of combatants and members of the Civil Defense Forces (CDF); to assist in monitoring respect for international humanitarian law; mandate ended 31 December 2005; members

were Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Ukraine, UK, Uruguay, Zambia

United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS): established - March 2005

aim - to support implementation of the comprehensive Peace Agreement by Monitoring and verifying the implementation of the Cease Fire Agreement, by observing and monitoring movements of armed groups, and by helping disarm, demobilizing and reintegrating armed bands

members - (59) Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherland, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET): established on 17 May 2002 to provide assistance to structures critical to public security and to assist in the development of law enforcement agencies; to contribute to external security; members were Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Denmark, Fiji, Jordan, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nepal, NZ, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal,

Russia, Sweden; completed its mandate 20 May 2005

United Nations Monitoring, Verification, and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC): note - formerly known as United Nations Special Commission for the Elimination of Iraq's Weapons of Mass Destruction (UNSCOM)

established - December 1999

aim - to identify, account for, and eliminate Iraq's weapons of mass destruction and the capacity to produce them

commissioners - (16) Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, UN Department for Disarmament Affairs, France, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Russia, Senegal, Ukraine, UK, US

United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB): established - 21 May 2004

aim - to support and help implement the efforts undertaken by Burundians to restore lasting peace and bring about national reconciliation

members - (30) Algeria, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Yemen

United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG): established - 24 August 1993

aim - to verify compliance with the cease-fire agreement, to monitor weapons exclusion zone, and to supervise CIS peacekeeping

force for Abkhazia; established by the UN Security Council

members - (26) Albania, Austria, Bangladesh, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jordan, South Korea, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, US, Uruguay

United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC): established - 30 November 1999

aim - to establish contacts with the signatories to the cease-fire agreement and to plan for the observation of the cease-fire and disengagement of forces

members - (51) Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, UK, Uruguay, Zambia

United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI): established - 27 February 2004

aim - to facilitate the implementation by the Ivorian parties of the peace agreement signed by them in January 2003

members - (41) Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, China, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, The Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Moldova, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen

United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP): established - 4 March 1964

aim - to serve as a peacekeeping force between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots in Cyprus; established by the UN Security Council

members - (7) Argentina, Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Slovakia, UK, Uruguay

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): note - acronym retained from predecessor organization UN Fund for Population Activities

established - July 1967

aim - to assist both developed and developing countries to deal with their population problems

members (executive board) - (36) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in

the

Near East (UNRWA): established - 8 December 1949

aim - to provide assistance to Palestinian refugees

members (advisory commission) - (22) Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, EC, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, UK, US

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD): established - 1963

aim - to conduct research into the problems of economic development during different phases of economic growth

members - no country members, but a Board of Directors consisting of a chairman appointed by the UN secretary general and 10 individual members

United Nations Secretariat: established - 26 June 1945; effective - 24 October 1945

aim - to serve as the primary administrative organ of the UN; a Secretary General is appointed for a five-year term by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council

members - the UN Secretary General and staff

United Nations Security Council (UNSC): established - 26 June 1945; effective - 24 October 1945

aim - to maintain international peace and security

permanent members - (5) China, France, Russia, UK, US

nonpermanent members - (10) elected for two-year terms by the UN

General Assembly; Argentina (2005-06), Republic of the Congo (2006-07),

Denmark (2005-06), Ghana (2006-07), Greece (2005-06), Japan (2005-06),

Peru (2006-07), Qatar (2006-07), Slovakia (2006-07), Tanzania (2005-06)

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH): established - 30 April 2004

aim - to stabilize Haiti in many areas for at least six months

members - (19) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Jordan, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, US, Uruguay

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO): established - June 1948

aim - to supervise the 1948 Arab-Israeli cease-fire; currently supports timely deployment of reinforcements to other peacekeeping operations in the region as needed; initially established by the UN Security Council

members - (23) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, US

United Nations Trusteeship Council: established on 26 June 1945,

effective on 24 October 1945, to supervise the administration of the 11 UN trust territories; members were China, France, Russia, UK, US; it formally suspended operations 1 November 1995 after the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau) became the Republic of Palau, a constitutional government in free association with the US; the Trusteeship Council was not dissolved

United Nations University (UNU): established - 3 December 1973

aim - to conduct research in development, welfare, and human survival and to train scholars

members - (24 members of UNU Council and the Rector are appointed by the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Director General of UNESCO)

Universal Postal Union (UPU): established - 9 October 1874, affiliated with the UN 15 November 1947; effective - 1 July 1948

aim - to promote international postal cooperation; a UN specialized agency

members - (189) includes all UN member countries except Andorra, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau (188 total); plus Holy See; note - includes the following dependencies or areas of special interest: Australia (Norfolk Island), China (Hong Kong, Macau), Denmark (Faroe Islands, Greenland), France (French Guiana, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Guadeloupe, Iles Eparses, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna), Netherlands (Aruba, Netherlands Antilles), NZ (Cook Island, Niue, Tokelau), UK (Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey; Anguilla, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory,

British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, Turks and Caicos), US (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Virgin Islands)

Warsaw Pact (WP): established 14 May 1955 to promote mutual defense; members met 1 July 1991 to dissolve the alliance; member states at the time of dissolution were: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the USSR; earlier members included German Democratic Republic (GDR) and Albania

West African Development Bank (WADB): note - also known as Banque Ouest-Africaine de Developpement (BOAD); is a financial institution of WAEMU

established - 14 November 1973

aim - to promote regional economic development and integration

regional members - (9) Central Bank of West African States, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

international/nonregional members - (6) African Development Bank, Belgium, European Investment Bank, France, Germany, People's Bank of China

West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU): note - also known as Union Economique et Monetaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA)

established - 1 August 1994

aim - to increase competitiveness of members' economic markets; to create a common market

members - (8) Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

Western European Union (WEU): established - 23 October 1954; effective - 6 May 1955

aim - to provide mutual defense and to move toward political unification

members - (10) Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK

associate members - (6) Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Turkey

associate partners - (7) Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

observers - (5) Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden

World Bank Group: includes International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

World Confederation of Labor (WCL): established - 19 June 1920

as the

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU),
renamed 4

October 1968

aim - to promote the trade union movement

members - (105 national organizations) Antigua and Barbuda,
Argentina,

Aruba, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil,
Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African
Republic,

Chad, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic
of

the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic,
Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador,
France,

French Guiana, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guadeloupe,
Guatemala, Guinea,

Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia,
Iran,

Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein,
Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia,
Malta,

Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia,
Nepal,

Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan,
Panama,

Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico,
Romania,

Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome
and

Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South
Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand,
Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, US, Uruguay, Venezuela,

Vietnam,
Zambia, Zimbabwe

World Customs Organization (WCO): note - began as the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)

established - 15 December 1950

aim - to promote international cooperation in customs matters

members - (168) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bermuda, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger,

Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay,
Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda,
Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka,
Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan,
Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU): established - 3 October 1945

aim - to promote the trade union movement

members - (125 and the Palestine Liberation Organization)
Afghanistan,
Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia,
Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon,
Canada, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, French Guiana, The Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti,
Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon,

Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Martinique, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, New Caledonia, NZ, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Romania, Russia, Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Palestine Liberation Organization

World Food Program (WFP): established - 24 November 1961

aim - to provide food aid in support of economic development or disaster relief; an ECOSOC organization

members - (36) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

World Health Organization (WHO): established - 22 July 1946; effective - 7 April 1948

aim - to deal with health matters worldwide; a UN specialized agency

members - (193) includes all UN member countries except Liechtenstein (191 total); plus Cook Islands and Niue

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): established - 14 July 1967; effective - 26 April 1970

aim - to furnish protection for literary, artistic, and scientific works; a UN specialized agency

members - (183) includes all UN member countries except East Timor, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Montenegro, Nauru, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu (182 total); plus Holy See

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): established - 11 October 1947; effective - 4 April 1951

aim - to sponsor meteorological cooperation; a UN specialized agency

members - (188) includes all UN member countries except Andorra, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Nauru, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Tuvalu (179 total); plus Aruba, British Caribbean Territories, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Hong Kong, Macau, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, and Niue

World Tourism Organization (WTO): established - 2 January 1975

aim - to promote tourism as a means of contributing to economic development, international understanding, and peace

members - (150) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Republic of
the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech
Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador,
Egypt, El
Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon,
The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea,
Guinea-
Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq,
Israel,
Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea,
South
Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya,
Lithuania, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives,
Mali,
Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia,
Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua,
Niger,
Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay,
Peru,
Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, San
Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia,
Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri
Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand,
Togo,
Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, Uruguay,
Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

associate members - (7) Aruba, Flanders, Hong Kong, Macau,
Madeira Islands, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico

observers - (1 plus Palestine Liberation Organization) Holy See,
Palestine Liberation Organization

World Trade Organization (WTO): note - succeeded General
Agreement on

Tariff and Trade (GATT)

established - 15 April 1994; effective - 1 January 1995

aim - to provide a forum to resolve trade conflicts between members and to carry on negotiations with the goal of further lowering and/or eliminating tariffs and other trade barriers

members - (149) Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, EC, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua

New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe

observers - (32) Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Belarus, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Holy See, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Russia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Seychelles, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tonga, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Yemen; note - with the exception of the Holy See, an observer must start accession negotiations within five years of becoming observers; Montenegro and Serbia each sent observers

Zangger Committee (ZC): established - early 1970s

aim - to establish guidelines for the export control provisions of the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT)

members - (36) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, US

observers - (1) EC

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Appendix C - Selected International Environmental Agreements

Air Pollution

see Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution

Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides

see Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes

Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

see Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Air Pollution-Sulphur 85

see Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or Their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30%

Air Pollution-Sulphur 94

see Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Further Reduction of Sulphur

Emissions

Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds

see Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes

Antarctic - Environmental Protocol

see Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty

Antarctic Treaty

opened for signature - 1 December 1959

entered into force - 23 June 1961

objective - to ensure that Antarctica is used for peaceful purposes only (such as international cooperation in scientific research); to defer the question of territorial claims asserted by some nations and not recognized by others; to provide an international forum for management of the region; applies to land and ice shelves south of 60 degrees south latitude

parties - (45) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia,

Slovakia,
South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, US,
Uruguay, Venezuela

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

note - abbreviated as Hazardous Wastes

opened for signature - 22 March 1989

entered into force - 5 May 1992

objective - to reduce transboundary movements of wastes subject to the Convention to a minimum consistent with the environmentally sound and efficient management of such wastes; to minimize the amount and toxicity of wastes generated and ensure their environmentally sound management as closely as possible to the source of generation; and to assist LDCs in environmentally sound management of the hazardous and other wastes they generate

parties - (149) Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote

d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, EU, Finland, France, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (3) Afghanistan, Haiti, US

Biodiversity

see Convention on Biological Diversity

Climate Change

see United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol

see Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals

note - abbreviated as Antarctic Seals

opened for signature - 1 June 1972

entered into force - 11 March 1978

objective - to promote and achieve the protection, scientific study, and rational use of Antarctic seals, and to maintain a satisfactory balance within the ecological system of Antarctica

parties - (16) Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Russia, South Africa, UK, US

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (1) NZ

Convention on Biological Diversity

note - abbreviated as Biodiversity

opened for signature - 5 June 1992

entered into force - 29 December 1993

objective - to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity

parties - (182) Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, EU, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco,

Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger,
Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea,
Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia,
Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia,
Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda,
Ukraine, UAE, UK, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam,
Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (6) Afghanistan, Kuwait, Serbia, Thailand, Tuvalu, US

Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas

note - abbreviated as Marine Life Conservation

opened for signature - 29 April 1958

entered into force - 20 March 1966

objective - to solve through international cooperation the

problems involved in the conservation of living resources of the high seas, considering that because of the development of modern technology some of these resources are in danger of being overexploited

parties - (37) Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina

Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland,

France, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia,

Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Serbia,

Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland,

Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, UK, US, Venezuela

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (21) Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ghana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, NZ, Pakistan, Panama, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uruguay

Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution

note - abbreviated as Air Pollution

opened for signature - 13 November 1979

entered into force - 16 March 1983

objective - to protect the human environment against air pollution and to gradually reduce and prevent air pollution, including long-range transboundary air pollution

parties - (48) Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, EU, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, US

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (2) Holy See, San Marino

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar)

note - abbreviated as Wetlands

opened for signature - 2 February 1971

entered into force - 21 December 1975

objective - to stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future, recognizing the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value

parties - (125) Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China,

Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia

Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

note - abbreviated as Antarctic-Marine Living Resources

opened for signature - 5 May 1980

entered into force - 7 April 1982

objective - to safeguard the environment and protect the integrity of the ecosystem of the seas surrounding Antarctica, and to conserve Antarctic marine living resources

parties - (31) Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, EU, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Namibia, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Peru, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu

Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)

note - abbreviated as Endangered Species

opened for signature - 3 March 1973

entered into force - 1 July 1975

objective - to protect certain endangered species from overexploitation by means of a system of import/export permits

parties - (156) Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros,

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica,
Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark,
Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador,
Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France,
Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala,
Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta,
Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco,
Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria,
Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka,
Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand,
Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK,
US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia,
Zimbabwe

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (3) Ireland, Kuwait, Lesotho

Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping
Wastes and
Other Matter (London Convention)

note - abbreviated as Marine Dumping

opened for signature - 29 December 1972

entered into force - 30 August 1975

objective - to control pollution of the sea by dumping and to encourage regional agreements supplementary to the Convention

parties - (78) Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong (associate member), Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Libya, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saint Lucia, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tonga, Tunisia, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Vanuatu

Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile
Use of
Environmental Modification Techniques

note - abbreviated as Environmental Modification

opened for signature - 10 December 1976

entered into force - 5 October 1978

objective - to prohibit the military or other hostile use of
environmental modification techniques in order to further world
peace and trust among nations

parties - (66) Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda,
Argentina,
Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil,
Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus,
Czech
Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Ghana,
Greece,
Guatemala, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, North Korea,
South
Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Malawi, Mauritius, Mongolia, Netherlands, NZ,
Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Romania,
Russia,
Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and
Principe,
Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland,
Tajikistan, Tunisia, Ukraine, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan,
Vietnam,
Yemen

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (17) Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Holy See, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Morocco, Nicaragua, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Syria, Turkey, Uganda

Desertification

see United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

Endangered Species

see Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)

Environmental Modification

see Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

Hazardous Wastes

see Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling

note - abbreviated as Whaling

opened for signature - 2 December 1946

entered into force - 10 November 1948

objective - to protect all species of whales from overhunting; to establish a system of international regulation for the whale fisheries to ensure proper conservation and development of whale stocks; and to safeguard for future generations the great natural resources represented by whale stocks

parties - (42) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Finland, France, Germany, Grenada, Guinea, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, South Korea, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Russia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1983

note - abbreviated as Tropical Timber 83

opened for signature - 18 November 1983

entered into force - 1 April 1985; this agreement expired when the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994, went into force

objective - to provide an effective framework for cooperation between tropical timber producers and consumers and to encourage the development of national policies aimed at sustainable

utilization and conservation of tropical forests and their genetic resources

parties - (54) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, EU, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, US, Venezuela

International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994

note - abbreviated as Tropical Timber 94

opened for signature - 26 January 1994

entered into force - 1 January 1997

objective - to ensure that by the year 2000 exports of tropical timber originate from sustainably managed sources; to establish a fund to assist tropical timber producers in obtaining the resources necessary to reach this objective

parties - (58) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia,

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire,
Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, EU, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany,
Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands,
NZ, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal,
Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (1) Ireland

Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

note - abbreviated as Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol

opened for signature - 16 March 1998

entered into force - 23 February 2005

objective - to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions by enhancing the national programs of developed countries aimed at this goal and by establishing percentage reduction targets for the developed countries

parties - (144) Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia,

Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cook Island, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, EU, Fiji, Finland, France, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela,

Vietnam, Yemen

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (6) Australia, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Monaco, US, Zambia

Law of the Sea

see United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOS)

Marine Dumping

see Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention)

Marine Life Conservation

see Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas

Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer

< I > note - abbreviated as Ozone Layer Protection

opened for signature - 16 September 1987

entered into force - 1 January 1989

objective - to protect the ozone layer by controlling emissions of substances that deplete it

parties - (183) Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda,

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, EU, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South

Africa,
Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden,
Switzerland,
Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and
Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine,
UAE,
UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam,
Yemen,
Zambia, Zimbabwe

Nuclear Test Ban

see Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in
Outer Space, and Under Water

Ozone Layer Protection

see Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone
Layer

Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the
Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 (MARPOL)

note - abbreviated as Ship Pollution

opened for signature - 17 February 1978

entered into force - 2 October 1983

objective - to preserve the marine environment through the
complete elimination of pollution by oil and other harmful
substances and the minimization of accidental discharge of such

substances

parties - (119) Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam

Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty

note - abbreviated as Antarctic-Environmental Protocol

opened for signature - 4 October 1991

entered into force - 14 January 1998

objective - to provide for comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems; applies to the area covered by the Antarctic Treaty

consultative parties - (27) Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Peru, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, UK, US, Uruguay

non consultative parties - (16) Austria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, North Korea, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine

Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes

note - abbreviated as Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides

opened for signature - 31 October 1988

entered into force - 14 February 1991

objective - to provide for the control or reduction of nitrogen oxides and their transboundary fluxes

parties - (28) Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, EU, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, UK, US

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (1) Poland

Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes

note - abbreviated as Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds

opened for signature - 18 November 1991

entered into force - 29 September 1997

objective - to provide for the control and reduction of emissions of volatile organic compounds in order to reduce their transboundary fluxes so as to protect human health and the environment from adverse effects

parties - (21) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (6) Canada, EU, Greece, Portugal, Ukraine, US

Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air

Pollution on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions

note - abbreviated as Air Pollution-Sulphur 94

opened for signature - 14 June 1994

entered into force - 5 August 1998

objective - to provide for a further reduction in sulfur emissions or transboundary fluxes

parties - (23) Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, EU, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (5) Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Ukraine

Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air

Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants

note - abbreviated as Air Pollution-Persistent Organic Pollutants

opened for signature - 24 June 1998

entered into force - 23 October 2003

objective - to provide for the control and reduction of emissions of persistent organic pollutants in order to reduce their transboundary fluxes so as to protect human health and the environment from adverse effects

parties - (22) Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, EU, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (14) Armenia, Belgium, Croatia, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine, UK, US

Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air

Pollution on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or Their Transboundary

Fluxes by at Least 30%

note - abbreviated as Air Pollution-Sulphur 85

opened for signature - 8 July 1985

entered into force - 2 September 1987

objective - to provide for a 30% reduction in sulfur emissions or transboundary fluxes by 1993

parties - (22) Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine

Ship Pollution

see Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 (MARPOL)

Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water

note - abbreviated as Nuclear Test Ban

opened for signature - 5 August 1963

entered into force - 10 October 1963

objective - to obtain an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations; to put an end to the armaments race and eliminate incentives for the production and testing of all kinds of weapons, including nuclear weapons

parties - (113) Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin,

Bhutan,
Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria,
Burma,
Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia,
Democratic
Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus,
Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El
Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana,
Greece,
Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran,
Iraq,
Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea,
Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi,
Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal,
Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama,
Papua New
Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda,
Samoa, San
Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore,
Slovakia,
Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname,
Swaziland,
Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and
Tobago,
Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UK, US, Venezuela, Zambia

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (17) Algeria,
Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Ethiopia, Haiti, Libya,
Mali,
Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Somalia, Tanzania, Uruguay,
Vietnam,
Yemen

Tropical Timber 83

see International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1983

Tropical Timber 94

see International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOS)

note - abbreviated as Law of the Sea

opened for signature - 10 December 1982

entered into force - 16 November 1994

objective - to set up a comprehensive new legal regime for the sea and oceans; to include rules concerning environmental standards as well as enforcement provisions dealing with pollution of the marine environment

parties - (148) Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, EU, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia,

Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

countries that have signed, but not yet ratified - (29) Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iran, North Korea, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Niger, Niue, Rwanda, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand, UAE

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those

Countries

Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

note - abbreviated as Desertification

opened for signature - 14 October 1994

entered into force - 26 December 1996

objective - to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought through national action programs that incorporate long-term strategies supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements

parties - (178) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African

Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of

the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial

Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, EU, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea,

Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos,

Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

note - abbreviated as Climate Change

opened for signature - 9 May 1992

entered into force - 21 March 1994

objective - to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a low enough level to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system

parties - (189) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, EU, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa,

San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Wetlands

see Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially As Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar)

Whaling

see International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Appendix D - Cross-Reference List of Country Data Codes

FIPS 10: Countries, Dependencies, Areas of Special Sovereignty, and Their Principal Administrative Divisions (FIPS 10) is maintained by the Office of Targeting and Transnational Issues, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, and published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (Department of Commerce).

FIPS 10 codes are intended for general use throughout the US Government, especially in activities associated with the mission of the Department of State and national defense programs.

ISO 3166: Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries (ISO 3166) is prepared by the International Organization for Standardization. ISO 3166 includes two- and three-character alphabetic codes and three-digit numeric codes that may be needed for activities involving exchange of data with international organizations that have adopted that standard. Except for the numeric codes, ISO 3166 codes have been adopted in the US as FIPS 104-1: American National Standard Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries, Dependencies, and Areas of Special Sovereignty for Information Interchange.

Internet: The Internet country code is the two-letter digraph maintained by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in the ISO 3166 Alpha-2 list and used by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) to establish country-coded top-level domains (ccTLDs).

Entity FIPS 10 ISO 3166 Internet Comment

Afghanistan AF AF AFG 004 .af
Albania AL AL ALB 008 .al
Algeria AG DZ DZA 012 .dz
American Samoa AQ AS ASM 016 .as
Andorra AN AD AND 020 .ad
Angola AO AO AGO 024 .ao
Anguilla AV AI AIA 660 .ai
Antarctica AY AQ ATA 010 .aq

ISO defines as the territory south of 60 degrees south latitude

Antigua and Barbuda AC AG ATG 028 .ag

Argentina AR AR ARG 032 .ar

Armenia AM AM ARM 051 .am

Aruba AA AW ABW 533 .aw

Ashmore and

Cartier Islands AT - - -

ISO includes with Australia

Australia AS AU AUS 036 .au

ISO includes Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Coral Sea Islands

Austria AU AT AUT 040 .at

Azerbaijan AJ AZ AZE 031 .az

Bahamas, The BF BS BHS 044 .bs

Bahrain BA BH BHR 048 .bh

Baker Island FQ - - -

ISO includes with the US Minor Outlying Islands

Bangladesh BG BD BGD 050 .bd Barbados BB BB BRB 052 .bb

Bassas da India BS - - - - administered as part of French Southern and Antarctic Lands; no ISO codes assigned

Belarus BO BY BLR 112 .by

Belgium BE BE BEL 056 .be

Belize BH BZ BLZ 084 .bz

Benin BN BJ BEN 204 .bj

Bermuda BD BM BMU 060 .bm

Bhutan BT BT BTN 064 .bt

Bolivia BL BO BOL 068 .bo

Bosnia and

Herzegovina BK BA BIH 070 .ba

Botswana BC BW BWA 072 .bw

Bouvet Island BV BV BVT 074 .bv

Brazil BR BR BRA 076 .br

British Indian

Ocean Territory IO IO IOT 086 .io

British Virgin

Islands VI VG VGB 092 .vg

Brunei BX BN BRN 096 .bn

Bulgaria BU BG BGR 100 .bg

Burkina Faso UV BF BFA 854 .bf

Burma BM MM MMR 104 .mm

ISO uses the name Myanmar

Burundi BY BI BDI 108 .bi

Cambodia CB KH KHM 116 .kh

Cameroon CM CM CMR 120 .cm

Canada CA CA CAN 124 .ca

Cape Verde CV CV CPV 132 .cv

Cayman Islands CJ KY CYM 136 .ky

Central African

Republic CT CF CAF 140 .cf

Chad CD TD TCD 148 .td

Chile CI CL CHL 152 .cl

China CH CN CHN 156 .cn

see also Taiwan

Christmas Island KT CX CXR 162 .cx

Clipperton Island IP - - -

ISO includes with French Polynesia

Cocos (Keeling) Islands CK CC CCK 166 .cc

Colombia CO CO COL 170 .co

Comoros CN KM COM 174 .km

Congo, Democratic

Republic of the CG CD COD 180 .cd

formerly Zaire

Congo, Republic of the CF CG COG 178 .cg

Cook Islands CW CK COK 184 .ck

Coral Sea Islands CR - - -

ISO includes with Australia

Costa Rica CS CR CRI 188 .cr

Cote d'Ivoire IV CI CIV 384 .ci

Croatia HR HR HRV 191 .hr

Cuba CU CU CUB 192 .cu

Cyprus CY CY CYP 196 .cy

Czech Republic EZ CZ CZE 203 .cz

Denmark DA DK DNK 208 .dk

Djibouti DJ DJ DJI 262 .dj

Dominica DO DM DMA 212 .dm

Dominican Republic DR DO DOM 214 .do

East Timor TT TL TLS 626 .tl

Ecuador EC EC ECU 218 .ec

Egypt EG EG EGY 818 .eg

El Salvador ES SV SLV 222 .sv

Equatorial Guinea EK GQ GNQ 226 .gq

Eritrea ER ER ERI 232 .er

Estonia EN EE EST 233 .ee

Ethiopia ET ET ETH 231 .et

Europa Island EU - - -

administered as part of French Southern and Antarctic Lands;
no ISO codes assigned

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)FKFKFLK 238 .fk

Faroe Islands FO FO FRO 234 .fo

Fiji FJ FJ FJI 242 .fj

Finland FI FI FIN 246 .fi

France FR FR FRA 250 .fr

France, Metropolitan- FX FXX 249 .fx

ISO limits to the European part of France, excluding French
Guiana, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands,
Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint
Pierre and Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna

French Guiana FG GF GUF 254 .gf
French Polynesia FP PF PYF 258 .pf
ISO includes Clipperton Island

French Southern and Antarctic Lands FSTFATF260 .tf
FIPS 10-4 does not include the French-claimed portion of
Antarctica (Terre Adelie)

Gabon GB GA GAB 266 .ga
Gambia, The GA GM GMB 270 .gm
Gaza Strip GZ PS PSE 275 .ps
ISO identifies as Occupied Palestinian Territory

Georgia GG GE GEO 268 .ge Germany GM DE DEU 276 .de
Ghana GH GH GHA 288 .gh Gibraltar GI GI GIB 292 .gi Glorioso
Islands GO - - - administered as part of French Southern and
Antarctic Lands; no ISO codes assigned

Greece GR GR GRC 300 .gr
Greenland GL GL GRL 304 .gl
Grenada GJ GD GRD 308 .gd
Guadeloupe GP GP GLP 312 .gp
Guam GQ GU GUM 316 .gu
Guatemala GT GT GTM 320 .gt
Guernsey GK GG GGY 831 .gg
Guinea GV GN GIN 324 .gn
Guinea-Bissau PU GW GNB 624 .gw
Guyana GY GY GUY 328 .gy
Haiti HA HT HTI 332 .ht
Heard Island and
McDonald Islands HM HM HMD 334 .hm
Holy See
(Vatican City) VT VA VAT 336 .va
Honduras HO HN HND 340 .hn
Hong Kong HK HK HKG 344 .hk

Howland Island HQ - - -

ISO includes with the US Minor Outlying Islands

Hungary HU HU HUN 348 .hu

Iceland IC IS ISL 352 .is

India IN IN IND 356 .in

Indonesia ID ID IDN 360 .id

Iran IR IR IRN 364 .ir

Iraq IZ IQ IRQ 368 .iq

Ireland EI IE IRL 372 .ie

Isle of Man IM IM IMN 833 .im

Israel IS IL ISR 376 .il

Italy IT IT ITA 380 .it

Jamaica JM JM JAM 388 .jm

Jan Mayen JN - - -

ISO includes with Svalbard

Japan JA JP JPN 392 .jp

Jarvis Island DQ - - -

ISO includes with the US Minor Outlying Islands

Jersey JE JE JEY 832 .je

Johnston Atoll JQ - - -

ISO includes with the US Minor Outlying Islands

Jordan JO JO JOR 400 .jo

Juan de Nova Island JU - - - -

administered as part of French Southern and Antarctic Lands;
no ISO codes assigned

Kazakhstan KZ KZ KAZ 398 .kz

Kenya KE KE KEN 404 .ke

Kingman Reef KQ - - -

ISO includes with the US Minor Outlying Islands

Kiribati KR KI KIR 296 .ki

Korea, North KN KP PRK 408 .kp
Korea, South KS KR KOR 410 .kr
Kuwait KU KW KWT 414 .kw
Kyrgyzstan KG KG KGZ 417 .kg
Laos LA LA LAO 418 .la
Latvia LG LV LVA 428 .lv
Lebanon LE LB LBN 422 .lb
Lesotho LT LS LSO 426 .ls
Liberia LI LR LBR 430 .lr
Libya LY LY LBY 434 .ly
Liechtenstein LS LI LIE 438 .li
Lithuania LH LT LTU 440 .lt
Luxembourg LU LU LUX 442 .lu
Macau MC MO MAC 446 .mo
Macedonia MK MK MKD 807 .mk
Madagascar MA MG MDG 450 .mg
Malawi MI MW MWI 454 .mw
Malaysia MY MY MYS 458 .my
Maldives MV MV MDV 462 .mv
Mali ML ML MLI 466 .ml
Malta MT MT MLT 470 .mt
Marshall Islands RM MH MHL 584 .mh
Martinique MB MQ MTQ 474 .mq
Mauritania MR MR MRT 478 .mr
Mauritius MP MU MUS 480 .mu
Mayotte MF YT MYT 175 .yt
Mexico MX MX MEX 484 .mx
Micronesia,
Federated
States of FM FM FSM 583 .fm
Midway Islands MQ - - -
ISO includes with the US Minor Outlying Islands

Moldova MD MD MDA 498 .md

Monaco MN MC MCO 492 .mc

Mongolia MG MN MNG 496 .mn

Montenegro MJ ME MNE 499 .me

new ccTLD takes effect in 2007, in the interim .cg.yu remains current

Montserrat MH MS MSR 500 .ms

Morocco MO MA MAR 504 .ma

Mozambique MZ MZ MOZ 508 .mz

Myanmar - - - -

see Burma

Namibia WA NA NAM 516 .na

Nauru NR NR NRU 520 .nr

Navassa Island BQ - - - -

ISO includes with the US Minor Outlying Islands

Nepal NP NP NPL 524 .np

Netherlands NL NL NLD 528 .nl

Netherlands

Antilles NT AN ANT 530 .an

New Caledonia NC NC NCL 540 .nc

New Zealand NZ NZ NZL 554 .nz

Nicaragua NU NI NIC 558 .ni

Niger NG NE NER 562 .ne

Nigeria NI NG NGA 566 .ng

Niue NE NU NIU 570 .nu

Norfolk Island NF NF NFK 574 .nf

Northern Mariana

Islands CQ MP MNP 580 .mp

Norway NO NO NOR 578 .no

Oman MU OM OMN 512 .om

Pakistan PK PK PAK 586 .pk

Palau PS PW PLW 585 .pw

Palmyra Atoll LQ - - -

ISO includes with the US Minor Outlying Islands

Panama PM PA PAN 591 .pa
Papua New Guinea PP PG PNG 598 .pg
Paracel Islands PF - - -
Paraguay PA PY PRY 600 .py
Peru PE PE PER 604 .pe
Philippines RP PH PHL 608 .ph
Pitcairn Islands PC PN PCN 612 .pn
Poland PL PL POL 616 .pl
Portugal PO PT PRT 620 .pt
Puerto Rico RQ PR PRI 630 .pr
Qatar QA QA QAT 634 .qa
Reunion RE RE REU 638 .re
Romania RO RO ROU 642 .ro
Russia RS RU RUS 643 .ru
Rwanda RW RW RWA 646 .rw
Saint Helena SH SH SHN 654 .sh
Saint Kitts
 and Nevis SC KN KNA 659 .kn
Saint Lucia ST LC LCA 662 .lc
Saint Pierre
 and Miquelon SB PM SPM 666 .pm
Saint Vincent and
 the Grenadines VC VC VCT 670 .vc
Samoa WS WS WSM 882 .ws
San Marino SM SM SMR 674 .sm
Sao Tome and
 Principe TP ST STP 678 .st
Saudi Arabia SA SA SAU 682 .sa
Senegal SG SN SEN 686 .sn
Serbia RB RS SRB 688 .rs
 .yu remains in service until the end of 2006

Seychelles SE SC SYC 690 .sc

Sierra Leone SL SL SLE 694 .sl
Singapore SN SG SGP 702 .sg
Slovakia LO SK SVK 703 .sk
Slovenia SI SI SVN 705 .si
Solomon Islands BP SB SLB 090 .sb
Somalia SO SO SOM 706 .so
South Africa SF ZA ZAF 710 .za
South Georgia and
the Islands SX GS SGS 239 .gs
Spain SP ES ESP 724 .es
Spratly Islands PG - - -
Sri Lanka CE LK LKA 144 .lk
Sudan SU SD SDN 736 .sd
Suriname NS SR SUR 740 .sr
Svalbard SV SJ SJM 744 .sj
ISO includes Jan Mayen

Swaziland WZ SZ SWZ 748 .sz
Sweden SW SE SWE 752 .se
Switzerland SZ CH CHE 756 .ch
Syria SY SY SYR 760 .sy
Taiwan TW TW TWN 158 .tw
Tajikistan TI TJ TJK 762 .tj
Tanzania TZ TZ TZA 834 .tz
Thailand TH TH THA 764 .th
Togo TO TG TGO 768 .tg
Tokelau TL TK TKL 772 .tk
Tonga TN TO TON 776 .to
Trinidad and Tobago TD TT TTO 780 .tt
Tromelin Island TE - - -
administered as part of French Southern and Antarctic Lands;
no ISO codes assigned

Tunisia TS TN TUN 788 .tn
Turkey TU TR TUR 792 .tr

Turkmenistan TX TM TKM 795 .tm

Turks and Caicos Islands TK TC TCA 796 .tc

Tuvalu TV TV TUV 798 .tv

Uganda UG UG UGA 800 .ug

Ukraine UP UA UKR 804 .ua

United Arab Emirates AE AE ARE 784 .ae

United Kingdom UK GB GBR 826 .uk

United States US US USA 840 .us

United States

Minor Outlying

Islands - UM UMI 581 .um

ISO includes Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island,
Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island,
Palmyra Atoll, Wake Island

Uruguay UY UY URY 858 .uy

Uzbekistan UZ UZ UZB 860 .uz

Vanuatu NH VU VUT 548 .vu

Venezuela VE VE VEN 862 .ve

Vietnam VM VN VNM 704 .vn

Virgin Islands VQ VI VIR 850 .vi

Virgin Islands (UK) - - - .vg

see British Virgin Islands

Virgin Islands (US) - - - .vi

see Virgin Islands

Wake Island WQ - - - -

ISO includes with the US Minor Outlying Islands

Wallis and Futuna WF WF WLF 876 .wf

West Bank WE PS PSE 275 .ps

ISO identifies as Occupied Palestinian Territory

Western Sahara WI EH ESH 732 .eh Western Samoa - - - .ws see
Samoa

World - - - -

the Factbook uses the W data code from DIAM 65-18 Geopolitical Data Elements and Related Features, Data Standard No. 3, December 1994, published by the Defense Intelligence Agency

Yemen YM YE YEM 887 .ye Zaire - - - - see Democratic Republic of the Congo

Zambia ZA ZM ZMB 894 .zm

Zimbabwe ZI ZW ZWE 716 .zw

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Appendix E - Cross-Reference List of Hydrographic Data Codes

IHO 23-4th: Limits of Oceans and Seas, Special Publication 23, Draft 4th Edition 1986, published by the International Hydrographic Bureau of the International Hydrographic Organization

IHO 23-3rd: Limits of Oceans and Seas, Special Publication 23, 3rd Edition 1953, published by the International Hydrographic Organization

ACIC M 49-1: Chart of Limits of Seas and Oceans, revised January 1958, published by the Aeronautical Chart and Information Center (ACIC), United States Air Force; note - ACIC is now part of the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA)

DIAM 65-18: Geopolitical Data Elements and Related Features, Data Standard No. 4, Defense Intelligence Agency Manual 65-18, December 1994, published by the Defense Intelligence Agency

The US Government has not yet adopted a standard for hydrographic codes similar to the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 10-4 country codes. The names and limits of the following oceans and seas are not always directly comparable because of differences in the customers, needs, and requirements of the individual organizations. Even the number of principal water bodies varies from organization to organization. Factbook users, for example, find the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean entries useful, but none of the following standards include those oceans in their entirety. Nor is there any provision for combining codes or overcodes to aggregate water bodies. The recently delimited Southern Ocean is not included.

Principal Oceans and Seas of the World With Hydrographic Codes by Institution

IHO 23-4th IHO 23-3rd* ACIC M 49-1 DIAM 65-18

Arctic Ocean 9 17 A 5A

Atlantic Ocean - - - -

Baltic Sea 2 1 B26 7B

Eastern Mediterranean 3.1.2 28 B - 8E

Indian Ocean 5 45 F 6A

Mediterranean Sea 3.1 28 B11 -

North Atlantic Ocean 1 23 B 1A

North Pacific Ocean 7 57 D 3A

Pacific Ocean - - - -

South Atlantic Ocean 4 32 C 2A

South China and Eastern

Archipelagic Seas 6 49, 48 D18 plus 3U plus

others others

South Pacific Ocean 8 61 E 4A
Western Mediterranean 3.1.1 28 A - 8W

*The letters after the numbers are subdivisions, not footnotes.

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Appendix F - Cross-Reference List of Geographic Names

Name Entry in The Latitude Longitude
World Factbook (deg min) (deg min)

Abidjan (capital) Cote d'Ivoire 5 19 N 4 02 W Abkhazia (region)
Georgia 43 00 N 41 00 E Abu Dhabi (capital) United Arab Emirates
24 28 N 54 22 E Abu Musa (island) Iran 25 52 N 55 03 E Abuja
(capital) Nigeria 9 12 N 7 11 E Abyssinia (former name for Ethiopia
8 00 N 38 00 E Ethiopia) Acapulco (city) Mexico 16 51 N 99 55 W
Accra (capital) Ghana 5 33 N 0 13 W Adamstown (capital) Pitcairn
Islands 25 04 S 130 05 W Addis Ababa (capital) Ethiopia 9 02 N 38
42 E Adelie Land (claimed by Antarctica 66 30 S 139 00 E France;
also Terre Adelie) Aden (city) Yemen 12 46 N 45 01 E Aden, Gulf of
Indian Ocean 12 30 N 48 00 E Admiralty Island United States 57 44
N 134 20 W (Alaska) Admiralty Islands Papua New Guinea 2 10 S
147 00 E Adriatic Sea Atlantic Ocean 42 30 N 16 00 E Adygey
(region) Russia 44 30 N 40 10 E Aegean Islands Greece 38 00 N 25
00 E Aegean Sea Atlantic Ocean 38 30 N 25 00 E Afars and Issas,
French Djibouti 11 30 N 43 00 E Territory of the (or FTAI; former
name for Djibouti) Afghanistan (local name for Afghanistan 33 00
N 65 00 E Afghanistan) Agalega Islands Mauritius 10 25 S 56 40 E
Agana (city; former name for Guam 13 28 N 144 45 E Hagatna)

Ajaccio (city) France (Corsica) 41 55 N 8 44 E Ajaria (region) Georgia 41 45 N 42 10 E Akmola (city; former name for Kazakhstan 51 10 N 71 30 E Astana) Aksai Chin (region) China (de facto), 35 00 N 79 00 E India (claimed) Al Arabiyah as Suudiyah Saudi Arabia 25 00 N 45 00 E (local name for Saudi Arabia) Al Bahrayn (local name for Bahrain 26 00 N 50 33 E Bahrain) Al Imarat al Arabiyah al United Arab Emirates 24 00 N 54 00 E Muttahidah (local name for the United Arab Emirates) Al Iraq (local name for Iraq) Iraq 33 00 N 44 00 E Al Jaza'ir (local name for Algeria 28 00 N 3 00 E Algeria) Al Kuwayt (local name for Kuwait 29 30 N 45 45 E Kuwait) Al Maghrib (local name for Morocco 32 00 N 5 00 W Morocco) Al Urdun (local name for Jordan 31 00 N 36 00 E Jordan) Al Yaman (local name for Yemen 15 00 N 48 00 E Yemen) Aland Islands Finland 60 15 N 20 00 E Alaska (state) United States 65 00 N 153 00 W Alaska, Gulf of Pacific Ocean 58 00 N 145 00 W Alboran Sea Atlantic Ocean 36 00 N 2 30 W Aldabra Islands (Groupe Seychelles 9 25 S 46 22 E d'Aldabra) Alderney (island) Guernsey 49 43 N 2 12 W Aleutian Islands United States 52 00 N 176 00 W (Alaska) Alexander Archipelago (island United States 57 00 N 134 00 W group) (Alaska) Alexander Island Antarctica 71 00 S 70 00 W Alexandretta (region; former Turkey 36 34 N 36 08 E name for Iskenderun) Alexandria (city) Egypt 31 12 N 29 54 E Algiers (capital) Algeria 36 47 N 2 03 E Alhucemas, Penon de (island Spain 35 13 N 3 53 W group) Alma-Ata (city; former name Kazakhstan 43 15 N 76 57 E for Almaty) Almaty (former capital) Kazakhstan 43 15 N 76 57 E Alofi (capital) Niue 19 01 S 169 55 W Alphonse Island Seychelles 7 01 S 52 45 E Alsace (region) France 48 30 N 7 20 E Amami Strait Pacific Ocean 28 40 N 129 30 E Amindivi Islands (former name India 11 30 N 72 30 E for Laccadive Islands) Amirante Isles (island group; Seychelles 6 00 S 53 10 E also Les Amirantes) Amman (capital) Jordan 31 57 N 35 56 E Amsterdam (capital) Netherlands 52 23 N 4 54 E Amsterdam Island (Ile French Southern and 37 52 S 77 32 E Amsterdam) Antarctic Lands Amundsen Sea Southern Ocean 72 30 S 112 00 W Amur River

China, Russia 52 56 N 141 10 E Amurskiy Liman (strait) Pacific Ocean 53 00 N 141 30 E Anadyrskiy Zaliv (gulf) Pacific Ocean 64 00 N 177 00 E Anatolia (region) Turkey 39 00 N 35 00 E Andaman Islands India 12 00 N 92 45 E Andaman Sea Indian Ocean 10 00 N 95 00 E Andorra la Vella (capital) Andorra 42 30 N 1 30 E Andros (island) Greece 37 45 N 24 42 E Andros Island The Bahamas 24 26 N 77 57 W Anegada Passage Atlantic Ocean 18 30 N 63 40 W Angkor Wat (ruins) Cambodia 13 26 N 103 50 E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (former Sudan 15 00 N 30 00 E name for Sudan) Anjouan (island) Comoros 12 15 S 44 25 E Ankara (capital) Turkey 39 56 N 32 52 E Annobon (island) Equatorial Guinea 1 25 S 5 36 E Antananarivo (capital) Madagascar 18 52 S 47 30 E Antigua (island) Antigua and Barbuda 14 34 N 90 44 W Antipodes Islands New Zealand 49 41 S 178 43 E Antwerp (city) Belgium 51 13 N 4 25 E Aomen (local Chinese short- Macau 22 10 N 113 33 E form name for Macau) Aozou Strip (region) Chad 22 00 N 18 00 E Apia (capital) Samoa 13 50 S 171 45W Aqaba, Gulf of Indian Ocean 29 00 N 34 30 E Arab, Shatt al (river) Iran, Iraq 29 57 N 48 34 E Arabian Sea Indian Ocean 15 00 N 65 00 E Arafura Sea Pacific Ocean 9 00 S 133 00 E Aral Sea Kazakhstan, 45 00 N 60 00 E Uzbekistan Argun River China, Russia 53 20 N 121 28 E Aru Sea Pacific Ocean 6 15 S 135 00 E As-Sudan (local name for Sudan 15 00 N 30 00 E Sudan) Ascension Island Saint Helena 7 57 S 14 22 W Ashgabat, Ashkhabad (capital) Turkmenistan 37 57 N 58 23 E Asmara, Asmera (capital) Eritrea 15 20 N 38 53 E Assumption Island Seychelles 9 46 S 46 34 E Astana (capital; formerly Kazakhstan 51 10 N 71 30 E Akmola) Asuncion (capital) Paraguay 25 16 S 57 40 W Asuncion Island Northern Mariana 19 40 N 145 24 E Islands Atacama (desert) Chile 23 00 S 70 10 W Atacama (region) Chile 24 30 S 69 15 W Athens (capital) Greece 37 59 N 23 44 E Attu Island United States 52 55 N 172 57 E Auckland (city) New Zealand 36 52 S 174 46 E Auckland Islands New Zealand 51 00 S 166 30 E Australes, Iles (island French Polynesia 23 20 S 151 00 W group; also Iles Tubuai) Avarua (capital) Cook Islands 21 12 S 159

46 W Axel Heiberg Island Canada 79 30 N 90 00 W Azad Kashmir (region) Pakistan 34 30 N 74 00 E Azarbaycan, Azerbaidzhan Azerbaijan 40 30 N 47 30 E (local name for Azerbaijan) Azores (islands) Portugal 38 30 N 28 00 W Azov, Sea of Atlantic Ocean 49 00 N 36 00 E Bab el Mandeb (strait) Indian Ocean 12 40 N 43 20 E Babuyan Channel Pacific Ocean 18 44 N 121 40 E Babuyan Islands Philippines 19 10 N 121 40 E Baffin Bay Arctic Ocean 73 00 N 66 00 W Baffin Island Canada 68 00 N 70 00 W Baghdad (capital) Iraq 33 21 N 44 25 E Baku (capital; also Baki, Azerbaijan 40 23 N 49 51 E Baky) Balabac Strait Pacific Ocean 7 35 N 117 00 E Balearic Islands Spain 39 30 N 3 00 E Balearic Sea (Iberian Sea) Atlantic Ocean 40 30 N 2 00 E Bali (island) Indonesia 8 20 S 115 00 E Bali Sea Indian Ocean 7 45 S 115 30 E Balintang Channel Pacific Ocean 19 49 N 121 40 E Balintang Islands Philippines 19 55 N 122 10 E Balkan Peninsula Albania, Bosnia and 42 00 N 23 00 E Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey (European part) Balleny Islands Antarctica 67 00 S 163 00 E Balochistan (region) Pakistan 28 00 N 63 00 E Baltic Sea Atlantic Ocean 57 00 N 19 00 E Bamako (capital) Mali 12 39 N 8 00 W Banaba (Ocean Island) Kiribati 0 52 S 169 35 E Banat (region) Hungary, Romania, 45 30 N 21 00 E Serbia Banda Sea Pacific Ocean 5 00 S 128 00 E Bandar Seri Begawan (capital) Brunei 4 52 S 114 55 E Bangka (island) Indonesia 2 30 S 106 00 E Bangkok (capital) Thailand 13 45 N 100 31 E Bangui (capital) Central African 4 22 N 18 35 E Republic Banjul (capital) The Gambia 13 28 N 16 39 W Banks Island Australia 10 12 S 142 16 E Banks Island Canada 75 15 N 121 30 W Banks Islands (Iles Banks) Vanuatu 14 00 S 167 30 E Barbuda (island) Antigua and Barbuda 17 38 N 61 48 W Barcelona (city) Spain 41 25 N 2 13 E Barents Sea Arctic Ocean 74 00 N 36 00 E Barranquilla (city) Colombia 10 59 N 74 48 W Bashi Channel Pacific Ocean 22 00 N 121 00 E Basilan Strait Pacific Ocean 6 49 N 122 05 E Basque Provinces Spain 43 00 N 2 30 W Bass Strait Pacific Ocean 39 20 S 145 30 E Basse-Terre (capital) Guadeloupe 16 00 N 61 44 W Basseterre (capital) Saint

Kitts and Nevis 17 18 N 62 43 W Bastia (city) France (Corsica) 42 42 N 9 27 E Basutoland (former name for Lesotho) 29 30 S 28 30 E Lesotho) Batan Islands Philippines 20 30 N 121 50 E Bavaria (region; also Bayern) Germany 48 30 N 11 30 E Beagle Channel Atlantic Ocean 54 53 S 68 10 W Bear Island (see Bjornoya) Svalbard 74 26 N 19 05 E Beaufort Sea Arctic Ocean 73 00 N 140 00 W Bechuanaland (former name for Botswana) 22 00 S 24 00 E Botswana) Beijing (capital) China 39 56 N 116 24 E Beirut (capital) Lebanon 33 53 N 35 30 E Bekaa Valley Lebanon 34 00 N 36 05 E Belau (Palau Islands) Palau 7 30 N 134 30 E Belep Islands (Iles Belep) New Caledonia 19 45 S 163 40 E Belfast (city) United Kingdom 54 36 N 5 55 W Belgian Congo (former name Democratic Republic of the Congo) 0 00 N 25 00 E for Democratic Republic of the Congo) Belgie, Belgique (local name Belgium) 50 50 N 4 00 E for Belgium) Belgrade (capital) Serbia 44 50 N 20 30 E Belize City Belize 17 30 N 88 12 W Belle Isle, Strait of Atlantic Ocean 51 35 N 56 30 W Bellingshausen Sea Southern Ocean 71 00 S 85 00 W Belmopan (capital) Belize 17 15 N 88 46 W Belorussia (former name for Belarus) 53 00 N 28 00 E Belarus) Benadir (region; former name Somalia) 4 00 N 46 00 E of Italian Somaliland) Bengal, Bay of Indian Ocean 15 00 N 90 00 E Berau, Gulf of Pacific Ocean 2 30 S 132 30 E Bering Island Russia 55 00 N 166 30 E Bering Sea Pacific Ocean 60 00 N 175 00 W Bering Strait Pacific Ocean 65 30 N 169 00 W Berkner Island Antarctica 79 30 S 49 30 W Berlin (capital) Germany 52 31 N 13 24 E Berlin, East (former name for Germany) 52 30 N 13 33 E eastern sector of Berlin) Berlin, West (former name for Germany) 52 30 N 13 20 E western sector of Berlin) Bern (capital) Switzerland 46 57 N 7 26 E Bessarabia (region) Moldova, Romania, 47 00 N 28 30 E Ukraine Bharat (local name for India) India 20 00 N 77 00 E Bhopal (city) India 23 16 N 77 24 E Biafra (region) Nigeria 5 30 N 7 30 E Big Diomedes Island Russia 65 46 N 169 06 W Bijagos, Arquipelago dos Guinea-Bissau 11 25 N 16 20 W (island group) Bikini Atoll Marshall Islands 11 35 N 165 23 E Bilbao (city) Spain 43 15 N 2 58 W Bioko (island) Equatorial Guinea 3 30

N 8 42 E Biscay, Bay of Atlantic Ocean 44 00 N 4 00 W Bishkek (capital) Kyrgyzstan 42 54 N 74 36 E Bishop Rock United Kingdom 49 52 N 6 27 W Bismarck Archipelago (island Papua New Guinea 5 00 S 150 00 E group) Bismarck Sea Pacific Ocean 4 00 S 148 00 E Bissau (capital) Guinea-Bissau 11 51 N 15 35 W Bjornoya (Bear Island) Svalbard 74 26 N 19 05 E Black Forest (region) Germany 48 00 N 8 15 E Black Rock (island) South Georgia and 53 39 S 41 48 W the South Sandwich Islands Black Sea Atlantic Ocean 43 00 N 35 00 E Bloemfontein (judicial South Africa 29 12 S 26 07 E capital) Bo Hai (gulf) Pacific Ocean 38 00 N 120 00 E Boa Vista (island) Cape Verde 16 05 N 22 50 W Bogota (capital) Colombia 4 36 N 74 05 W Bohemia (region) Czech Republic 50 00 N 14 30 E Bombay (city; see Mumbai) India 18 58 N 72 50 E Bonaire (island) Netherlands Antilles 12 10 N 68 15 W Bonifacio, Strait of Atlantic Ocean 41 01 N 14 00 E Bonin Islands Japan 27 00 N 142 10 E Bonn (former capital) Germany 50 44 N 7 05 E Bophuthatswana (region; South Africa 26 30 S 25 30 E enclave) Bora-Bora (island) French Polynesia 16 30 S 151 45 W Bordeaux (city) France 44 50 N 0 34 W Borneo (island) Brunei, Indonesia, 0 30 N 114 00 E Malaysia Bornholm (island) Denmark 55 10 N 15 00 E Bosna i Hercegovina (local Bosnia and 44 00 N 18 00 E name for Bosnia and Herzegovina Herzegovina) Bosnia (political region) Bosnia and 44 00 N 18 00 E Herzegovina Bosphorus (strait) Atlantic Ocean 41 00 N 29 00 E Bothnia, Gulf of Atlantic Ocean 63 00 N 20 00 E Bougainville (island) Papua New Guinea 6 00 S 155 00 E Bougainville Strait Pacific Ocean 6 40 S 156 10 E Bounty Islands New Zealand 47 43 S 174 00 E Bourbon Island (former name Reunion 21 06 S 55 36 E of Reunion) Brasilia (capital) Brazil 15 47 S 47 55 W Bratislava (capital) Slovakia 48 09 N 17 07 E Brazzaville (capital) Republic of the 4 16 S 15 17 E Congo Bridgetown (capital) Barbados 13 06 N 59 37 W Brisbane (city) Australia 27 28 S 153 02 E Bristol Bay Pacific Ocean 57 00 N 160 00 W Bristol Channel Atlantic Ocean 51 18 N 3 30 W Britain (see Great Britain) United Kingdom 54 00 N 2 00 W British Bechuanaland (region; South

Africa 27 30 S 23 30 E former name for northwest South Africa)
British Central African Malawi 13 30 S 34 00 E Protectorate (former
name of Nyasaland) British East Africa (former Kenya, Tanzania, 1
00 N 38 00 E name for British possessions Uganda in eastern Africa)
British Guiana (former name Guyana 5 00 N 59 00 W for Guyana)
British Honduras (former name Belize 17 15 N 88 45 W for Belize)
British Solomon Islands Solomon Islands 8 00 S 159 00 E (former
name for Solomon Islands) British Somaliland (former Somalia 10
00 N 49 00 E name for northern Somalia) Brussels (capital) Belgium
50 50 N 4 20 E Bubiyan (island) Kuwait 29 47 N 48 10 E Bucharest
(capital) Romania 44 26 N 26 06 E Budapest (capital) Hungary 47
30 N 19 05 E Buenos Aires (capital) Argentina 34 36 S 58 27 W
Bujumbura (capital) Burundi 3 23 S 29 22 E Bukovina (region)
Romania, Ukraine 48 00 N 26 00 E Byelarus (local name for Belarus
53 00 N 28 00 E Belarus) Byelorussia (former name for Belarus 53
00 N 28 00 E Belarus) Cabinda (province) Angola 5 33 S 12 12 E
Cabo Verde (local name for Cape Verde 16 00 N 24 00 W Cape
Verde) Cabot Strait Atlantic Ocean 47 20 N 59 30 W Caicos Islands
Turks and Caicos 21 56 N 71 58 W Islands Cairo (capital) Egypt 30
03 N 31 15 E Calcutta (city) India 22 32 N 88 21 E Calgary (city)
Canada 51 02 N 114 04 W California, Gulf of Pacific Ocean 28 00 N
112 00 W Cameroun (local name for Cameroon 6 00 N 12 00 E
Cameroon) Campbell Island New Zealand 52 33 S 169 09 E
Campeche, Bay of Atlantic Ocean 20 00 N 94 00 W Canal Zone
(former name for Panama 9 00 N 79 45 W US possessions in
Panama) Canarias Sea Atlantic Ocean 28 00 N 16 00 W Canary
Islands Spain 28 00 N 15 30 W Canberra (capital) Australia 35 17 S
149 08 E Cancun (city) Mexico 21 10 N 86 50 W Canton (city; now
Guangzhou) China 23 06 N 113 16 E Canton Island (Kanton Island)
Kiribati 2 49 S 171 40 W Cape Juby (region; former Morocco 27 53
N 12 58 W name for Southern Morocco) Cape Province (region;
former South Africa 31 30 S 22 30 E name for Northern, Western,
and Eastern Cape Provinces of South Africa) Cape Town (legislative
South Africa 33 57 S 18 25 E capital) Cape of Good Hope (cape;

also South Africa 34 15 S 18 20 E alternate name for Cape Province of South Africa) Caracas (capital) Venezuela 10 30 N 66 56 W Cargados Carajos Shoals Mauritius 16 25 S 59 38 E Caribbean Sea Atlantic Ocean 15 00 N 73 00 W Caroline Islands Federated States of 7 30 N 148 00 E Micronesia, Palau Carpatho-Ukraine (region; Ukraine 48 22 N 23 32 E former name for Zakarpats'ka oblast') Carpentaria, Gulf of Pacific Ocean 14 00 S 139 00 E Casablanca (city) Morocco 33 35 N 7 34 W Castries (capital) Saint Lucia 14 01 N 61 00 W Catalonia (region) Spain 42 00 N 2 00 E Cato Island Australia 23 15 S 155 32 E Caucasus (region) Russia 42 00 N 45 00 E Cayenne (capital) French Guiana 4 56 N 52 20 W Celebes (island) Indonesia 2 00 S 121 00 E Celebes Sea Pacific Ocean 3 00 N 122 00 E Celtic Sea Atlantic Ocean 51 00 N 6 30 W Central African Empire Central African 7 00 N 21 00 E (former name for Central Republic African Republic) Ceram (Seram) Sea Pacific Ocean 2 30 S 129 30 E Ceska Republika (local name Czech Republic 49 45 N 15 30 E for Czech Republic) Ceskoslovensko (former local Czech Republic, 49 00 N 17 30 E name for Czechoslovakia) Slovakia Cetinje (capital city) Montenegro 42 24 N 18 55 E Ceuta (city) Spain 35 53 N 5 19 W Ceylon (former name for Sri Sri Lanka 7 00 N 81 00 E Lanka) Chafarinas, Islas (island) Spain 35 12 N 2 26 W Chagos Archipelago (Oil British Indian Ocean 6 00 S 71 30 E Islands) Territory Challenger Deep (Mariana Pacific Ocean 11 22 N 142 36 E Trench) Channel Islands Guernsey, Jersey 49 20 N 2 20 W Charlotte Amalie (capital) Virgin Islands 18 21 N 64 56 W Chatham Islands New Zealand 44 00 S 176 30 W Chechnya (region; also Russia 43 15 N 45 40 E Chechnia) Cheju Strait Pacific Ocean 34 00 N 126 30 E Cheju-do (island) Korea, South 33 20 N 126 30 E Chengdu (city) China 30 43 N 104 04 E Chennai (city; also Madras) India 13 04 N 80 16 E Chesterfield Islands (Iles New Caledonia 19 52 S 158 15 E Chesterfield) Chihli, Gulf of (see Bo Hai) Pacific Ocean 38 30 N 120 00 E Chiloe (island) Chile 42 50 S 74 00 W China, People's Republic of China 35 00 N 105 00 E China, Republic of Taiwan 23 30 N 121 00 E Chisinau (capital; also Moldova 47 00 N 28 50 E Kishinev)

Choiseul (island) Solomon Islands 7 05 S 121 00 E Choson (local name for North North Korea 40 00 N 127 00 E Korea) Christmas Island (Indian Australia 10 25 S 105 39 E Ocean) Christmas Island (Pacific Kiribati 1 52 N 157 20 W Ocean; also Kiritimati) Chukchi Sea Arctic Ocean 69 00 N 171 00 W Chuuk Islands (Truk Islands) Federated States of 7 25 N 151 47 W Micronesia Cilicia (region) Turkey 36 50 N 34 30 E Ciskei (enclave) South Africa 33 00 S 27 00 E Citta del Vaticano (local Holy See 41 54 N 12 27 E name for Vatican City) Cochin China (region) Vietnam 11 00 N 107 00 E Coco, Isla del (island) Costa Rica 5 32 N 87 04 W Cocos Islands Cocos (Keeling) 12 30 S 96 50 E Islands Colombo (capital) Sri Lanka 6 56 N 79 51 E Colon, Archipelago de Ecuador 0 00 N 90 30 W (Galapagos Islands) Commander Islands Russia 55 00 N 167 00 E (Komandorskiye Ostrova) Comores (local name for Comoros 12 10 S 44 15 E Comoros) Con Son (islands) Vietnam 8 43 N 106 36 E Conakry (capital) Guinea 9 31 N 13 43 W Confederatio Helvetica (local Switzerland 47 00 N 8 00 E name for Switzerland) Congo (Brazzaville) (former Republic of the 1 00 S 15 00 E name for Republic of the Congo Congo) Congo (Leopoldville) (former Democratic Republic 0 00 N 25 00 E name for the Democratic of the Congo Republic of the Congo) Constantinople (city; former Turkey 41 01 N 28 58 E name for Istanbul) Cook Strait Pacific Ocean 41 15 S 174 30 E Copenhagen (capital) Denmark 55 40 N 12 35 E Coral Sea Pacific Ocean 15 00 S 150 00 E Corfu (island) Greece 39 40 N 19 45 E Corinth (region) Greece 37 56 N 22 56 E Corisco (island) Equatorial Guinea 0 55 N 9 19 E Corn Islands (Islas del Maiz) Nicaragua 12 15 N 83 00 W Corocoro Island Guyana, Venezuela 3 38 N 66 50 W Corsica (island; also Corse) France 42 00 N 9 00 E Cosmoledo Group (island Seychelles 9 43 S 47 35 E group; also Atoll de Cosmoledo) Cotonou (former capital) Benin 6 21 N 2 26 E Cotopaxi (volcano) Ecuador 0 39 S 78 26 W Courantyne River Guyana, Suriname 5 57 N 57 06 W Cozumel (island) Mexico 20 30 N 86 55 W Crete (island) Greece 35 15 N 24 45 E Crimea (region) Ukraine 45 00 N 34 00 E Crimean Peninsula Ukraine 45 00 N 34 00

E Crooked Island Passage Atlantic Ocean 22 55 N 74 35 W Crozet Islands (Iles Crozet) French Southern and 46 30 S 51 00 E Antarctic Lands Cyclades (island group) Greece 37 00 N 25 10 E Cyrenaica (region) Libya 31 00 N 22 00 E Czechoslovakia (former name Czech Republic, 49 00 N 18 00 E for the entity that Slovakia subsequently split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia) D'Entrecasteaux Islands Papua New Guinea 9 30 S 150 40 E Dagestan (region) Russia 43 00 N 47 00 E Dahomey (former name for Benin 9 30 N 2 15 E Benin) Daito Islands Japan 43 00 N 17 00 E Dakar (capital) Senegal 14 40 N 17 26 W Dalmatia (region) Croatia 43 00 N 17 00 E Daman (city; also Damao) India 20 10 N 73 00 E Damascus (capital) Syria 33 30 N 36 18 E Danger Islands (see Pukapuka Cook Islands 10 53 S 165 49 W Atoll) Danish Straits Atlantic Ocean 58 00 N 11 00 E Danish West Indies (former Virgin Islands 18 20 N 64 50 W name for the Virgin Islands) Danmark (local name) Denmark 56 00 N 10 00 E Danzig (city; former name for Poland 54 23 N 18 40 E Gdansk) Dao Bach Long Vi (island) Vietnam 20 08 N 107 44 E Dar es Salaam (capital) Tanzania 6 48 S 39 17 E Dardanelles (strait) Atlantic Ocean 40 15 N 26 25 E Davis Strait Atlantic Ocean 67 00 N 57 00 W Dead Sea Israel, Jordan, West 32 30 N 35 30 E Bank Deception Island Antarctica 62 56 S 60 34 W Denmark Strait Atlantic Ocean 67 00 N 24 00 W Desolation Islands (Isles French Southern and 49 30 S 69 30 E Kerguelen) Antarctic Lands Deutschland (local name for Germany 51 00 N 9 00 E Germany) Devils Island (Ile du Diable) French Guiana 5 17 N 52 35 W Devon Island Canada 76 00 N 87 00 W Dhaka (capital) Bangladesh 23 43 N 90 25 E Dhivehi Raajje (local name Maldives 3 15 N 73 00 E for Maldives) Dhofar (region) Oman 17 00 N 54 10 E Diego Garcia (island) British Indian Ocean 7 20 S 72 25 E Territory Diego Ramirez (islands) Chile 56 30 S 68 43 W Dili (capital) East Timor 8 35 S 125 36 E Dilmun (former name for Bahrain 7 00 N 81 00 E Bahrain) Diomed Islands Russia (Big 65 47 N 169 00 W Diomed), United States (Little Diomed) Diu (region) India 20 42 N 70 59 E Djibouti (capital) Djibouti 11 30 N 43 15 E Dnieper (river) Belarus, Russia, 46 30 N 32 18 E Ukraine

(Dnyapro, Dnepr, Dnipro) Dniester (river) Moldova, Ukraine 46 18 N 30 17 E (Nistru, Dnister) Dobruja (region) Bulgaria, Romania 43 30 N 28 00 E Dodecanese (island group) Greece 36 00 N 27 05 E Dodoma (city) Tanzania 6 11 S 35 45 E Doha (capital) Qatar 25 17 N 51 32 E Donets Basin Russia, Ukraine 48 15 N 38 30 E Douala (city) Cameroon 4 03 N 9 42 E Douglas (capital) Man, Isle of 54 09 N 4 28 W Dover, Strait of Atlantic Ocean 51 00 N 1 30 E Drake Passage Atlantic Ocean, 60 00 S 60 00 W Southern Ocean Druk Yul (local name for Bhutan 27 30 N 90 30 E Bhutan) Dubai, Dubayy (city) United Arab Emirates 25 18 N 55 18 E Dublin (capital) Ireland 53 20 N 6 15 W Duesseldorf (city) Germany 51 13 N 6 47 E Durban (city) South Africa 29 51 S 31 02 E Dushanbe (capital) Tajikistan 38 35 N 68 48 E Dutch Antilles (former name Netherlands Antilles 12 10 N 68 30 W for the Netherlands Antilles) Dutch East Indies (former Indonesia 5 00 S 120 00 E name for Indonesia) Dutch Guiana (former name for Suriname 4 00 N 56 00 W Suriname) Dutch West Indies (former Netherlands Antilles 12 10 N 68 30 W name for the Netherlands Antilles) Dzungarian Gate (valley) China, Kazakhstan 45 25 N 82 25 E East China Sea Pacific Ocean 30 00 N 126 00 E East Frisian Islands Germany 53 44 N 7 25 E East Germany (German Germany 52 00 N 13 00 E Democratic Republic; former name for eastern portion of Germany) East Korea Strait (Eastern Pacific Ocean 34 00 N 129 00 E Channel or Tsushima Strait) East Pakistan (former name Bangladesh 24 00 N 90 00 E for Bangladesh) East Siberian Sea Arctic Ocean 74 00 N 166 00 E Easter Island (Isla de Chile 27 07 S 109 22 W Pascua) Eastern Channel (East Korea Pacific Ocean 34 00 N 129 00 E Strait or Tsushima Strait) Eastern Samoa (former name American Samoa 14 20 S 170 00 W for American Samoa) Edinburgh (city) United Kingdom 55 57 N 3 11 W Eesti (local name for Estonia 59 00 N 26 00 E Estonia) Eire (local name for Ireland) Ireland 53 00 N 8 00 W Elba (island) Italy 42 46 N 10 17 E Elemi Triangle (region) Ethiopia (claimed), 5 00 N 35 30 E Kenya (de facto), Sudan (claimed) Ellada, Ellas (local name for Greece 39 00 N 22 00 E Greece) Ellef Ringnes

Island Canada 78 00 N 103 00 W Ellesmere Island Canada 81 00 N 80 00 W Ellice Islands Tuvalu 8 00 S 178 00 E Ellsworth Land (region) Antarctica 75 00 S 92 00 W Elobey, Islas de (island Equatorial Guinea 0 59 N 9 33 E group) Enderbury Island Kiribati 3 08 S 171 05 W Enewetak Atoll (Eniwetok Marshall Islands 11 30 N 162 15 E Atoll) England (region) United Kingdom 52 30 N 1 30 W English Channel Atlantic Ocean 50 20 N 1 00 W Eniwetok Atoll (see Enewetak Marshall Islands 11 30 N 162 15 E Atoll) Eolie, Isole (island group) Italy 38 30 N 15 00 E Epirus, Northern (region) Albania, Greece 40 00 N 20 30 E Episkopi Cantonment (capital) Akrotiri, Dhekelia 34 40 N 32 51 E Ertra (local name for Eritrea 15 00 N 39 00 E Eritrea) Espana Spain 40 00 N 4 00 W Essequibo (region; claimed by Guyana 6 59 N 58 23 W Venezuela) Etorofu (island; also Iturup) Russia (de facto) 44 55 N 147 40 E Farquhar Group (island group; Seychelles 10 10 S 51 10 E also Atoll de Farquhar) Fergana Valley Kyrgyzstan, 41 00 N 72 00 E Tajikistan, Uzbekistan Fernando Po (island; see Equatorial Guinea 3 30 N 8 42 E Bioko) Fernando de Noronha (island Brazil 3 51 S 32 25 W group) Filipinas (local name for the Philippines 13 00 N 122 00 E Philippines; also Pilipinas) Finland, Gulf of Atlantic Ocean 60 00 N 27 00 E Florence (city) Italy 43 46 N 11 16 E Flores (island) Indonesia 8 45 S 121 00 E Flores Sea Pacific Ocean 7 40 S 119 45 E Florida, Straits of Atlantic Ocean 25 00 N 79 45 W Fongafale (largest island of Tuvalu 8 30 S 179 12 E Funafuti) Former Soviet Union (FSU) Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan Formosa (island) Taiwan 23 30 N 121 00 E Formosa Strait (see Taiwan Pacific Ocean 24 00 N 119 00 E Strait) Foroyar (local name for Faroe Faroe Islands 62 00 N 7 00 W Islands) Fort-de-France (capital) Martinique 14 36 N 61 05 W Frankfurt am Main (city) Germany 50 07 N 8 41 E Franz Josef Land (island Russia 81 00 N 55 00 E group) Freetown (capital) Sierra Leone 8 30 N 13 15 W French Cameroon (former name Cameroon 6 00 N 12 00 E for Cameroon) French Guinea

(former name Guinea 11 00 N 10 00 W for Guinea) French Indochina (former name Cambodia, Laos, 15 00 N 107 00 E for French possessions in Vietnam southeast Asia) French Morocco (former name Morocco 32 00 N 5 00 W for Morocco) French Somaliland (former Djibouti 11 30 N 43 00 E name for Djibouti) French Sudan (former name for Mali 17 00 N 4 00 W Mali) French Territory of the Afars Djibouti 11 30 N 43 00 E and Issas (or FTAI; former name for Djibouti) French Togoland (former name Togo 8 00 N 1 10 E for Togo) French West Indies (former Guadeloupe, 16 30 N 62 00 W name for French possessions Martinique in the West Indies) Friendly Islands Tonga 20 00 S 175 00 W Frisian Islands Denmark, Germany, 53 35 N 6 40 E Netherlands Frunze (city; former name for Kyrgyzstan 42 54 N 74 36 E Bishkek) Funafuti (capital, atoll) Tuvalu 8 30 S 179 12 E Fundy, Bay of Atlantic Ocean 45 00 N 66 00 W Futuna Islands (Hoorn Wallis and Futuna 14 19 S 178 05 W Islands/Iles de Horne) Fyn (island) Denmark 55 20 N 10 25 E Gaborone (capital) Botswana 24 45 S 25 55 E Galapagos Islands Ecuador 0 00 N 90 30 W (Archipielago de Colon) Galicia (region) Poland, Ukraine 49 30 N 23 00 E Galicia (region) Spain 42 45 N 8 10 E Galilee (region) Israel 32 54 N 35 20 E Galleons Passage Atlantic Ocean 11 00 N 60 55 W Gambier Islands (Iles French Polynesia 23 09 S 134 58 W Gambier) Gaspar Strait Pacific Ocean 3 00 S 107 00 E Gdansk (city; formerly Poland 54 23 N 18 40 E Danzig) Geneva (city) Switzerland 46 12 N 6 10 E Genoa (city) Italy 44 25 N 8 57 E George Town (capital) Cayman Islands 19 20 N 81 23 W George Town (city) Malaysia 5 26 N 100 16 E George Town (city) The Bahamas 23 30 N 75 46 W Georgetown (capital) Guyana 6 48 N 58 10 W Georgetown (city) The Gambia 13 30 N 14 47 W German Democratic Republic Germany 52 00 N 13 00 E (East Germany; former name for eastern portion of Germany) German Southwest Africa Namibia 22 00 S 17 00 E (former name for Namibia) Germany, Federal Republic of Germany 51 00 N 9 00 E Gibraltar (city, peninsula) Gibraltar 36 11 N 5 22 W Gibraltar, Strait of Atlantic Ocean 35 57 N 5 36 W Gidi Pass Egypt 30 13 N 33

09 E Gilbert Islands Kiribati 1 25 N 173 00 E Goa (state) India 15
20 N 74 00 E Gobi (desert) China, Mongolia 42 30 N 107 00 E
Godthab (capital; also Nuuk) Greenland 64 11 N 51 44 W Golan
Heights (region) Syria 33 00 N 35 45 E Gold Coast (former name
for Ghana 8 00 N 2 00 W Ghana) Golfo San Jorge (gulf) Atlantic
Ocean 46 00 S 66 00 W Golfo San Matias (gulf) Atlantic Ocean 41
30 S 64 00 W Good Hope, Cape of South Africa 34 24 S 18 30 E
Goteborg (city) Sweden 57 43 N 11 58 E Gotland (island) Sweden
57 30 N 18 33 E Gough Island Saint Helena 40 20 S 9 55 W Graham
Land (region) Antarctica 65 00 S 64 00 W Gran Chaco (region)
Argentina, Paraguay 24 00 S 60 00 W Grand Bahama (island) The
Bahamas 26 40 N 78 35 W Grand Banks (fishing ground) Atlantic
Ocean 47 06 N 55 48 W Grand Cayman (island) Cayman Islands 19
20 N 81 20 W Grand Turk (capital; also Turks and Caicos 21 28 N
71 08 W Cockburn Town) Islands Great Australian Bight Indian
Ocean 35 00 S 130 00 E Great Belt (strait; also Atlantic Ocean 55
30 N 11 00 E Store Baelt) Great Bitter Lake Egypt 30 20 N 32 23 E
Great Britain (island) United Kingdom 54 00 N 2 00 W Great
Channel Indian Ocean 6 25 N 94 20 E Great Inagua (island) The
Bahamas 21 00 N 73 20 W Great Rift Valley Ethiopia, Kenya 0 30 N
36 00 E Greater Sunda Islands Brunei, Indonesia, 2 00 S 110 00 E
Malaysia Green Islands Papua New Guinea 4 30 S 154 10 E
Greenland Sea Arctic Ocean 79 00 N 5 00 W Grenadines, Northern
(island Saint Vincent and 13 15 N 61 12 W group) the Grenadines
Grenadines, Southern (island Grenada 12 07 N 61 40 W group)
Grytviken (town; on South South Georgia and 54 15 S 36 45 W
Georgia) the South Sandwich Islands Guadalahara (city) Mexico 20
40 N 103 24 W Guadalcanal (island) Solomon Islands 9 32 S 160 12
E Guadalupe, Isla de (island) Mexico 29 11 N 118 17 W Guangzhou
(city; also Canton) China 23 09 N 113 21 E Guantanamo Bay (US
Naval Cuba 20 00 N 75 08 W Base) Guatemala (capital) Guatemala
14 38 N 90 31 W Guine-Bissau (local name for Guinea-Bissau 12 00
N 15 00 W Guinea-Bissau) Guinea Ecuatorial (local name Equatorial
Guinea 2 00 N 10 00 E for Equatorial Guinea) Guinea, Gulf of

Atlantic Ocean 3 00 N 2 30 E Guinee (local name for Guinea 11 00 N 10 00 W Guinea) Guyane Francaise (local name French Guiana 4 00 N 53 00 W for French Guiana) Ha'apai Group (island group) Tonga 19 42 S 174 29 W Habomai Islands Russia (de facto) 43 30 N 146 10 E Hadhramaut (region) Yemen 15 00 N 50 00 E Hagatna (capital; formerly Guam 13 28 N 144 45 E Agana) Hague, The (seat of Netherlands 52 05 N 4 18 E government) Haifa (city) Israel 32 50 N 35 00 E Hainan Dao (island) China 19 00 N 109 30 E Haiphong (city) Vietnam 20 52 N 106 41 E Hala'ib Triangle (region) Egypt (claimed), 22 30 N 35 00 E Sudan (de facto) Halifax (city) Canada 44 39 N 63 36 W Halmahera (island) Indonesia 1 00 N 128 00 E Halmahera Sea Pacific Ocean 0 30 S 129 00 E Hamburg (city) Germany 53 34 N 9 59 E Hamilton (capital) Bermuda 32 17 N 64 46 W Han-guk (local name for South South Korea 37 00 N 127 30 E Korea Hanoi (capital) Vietnam 21 02 N 105 51 E Harare (capital) Zimbabwe 17 50 S 31 03 E Harvey Islands (former name Cook Islands 21 14 S 159 46 W for Cook Islands) Hatay (province) Turkey 36 30 N 36 15 E Havana (capital) Cuba 23 08 N 82 22 W Hawaii (island) United States 19 45 N 155 45 W Hawaiian Islands United States 21 00 N 157 45 W Hawar (island) Bahrain 25 40 N 50 47 E Hayastan (local name for Armenia 40 00 N 45 00 E Armenia) Heard Island Heard Island and 53 06 S 73 30 E McDonald Islands Hejaz (region) Saudi Arabia 24 30 N 38 30 E Helsinki (capital) Finland 60 10 N 24 58 E Herzegovina (political Bosnia and 44 00 N 18 00 E region) Herzegovina Hiiumaa (island) Estonia 58 50 N 22 30 E Hispaniola (island) Dominican Republic, 18 45 N 71 00 W Haiti Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Vietnam 10 45 N 106 40 E Saigon) Hokkaido (island) Japan 44 00 N 143 00 E Holland (region) Netherlands 52 30 N 5 45 E Hong Kong (special Hong Kong 22 15 N 114 10 E administrative region) Honiara (capital) Solomon Islands 9 26 S 159 57 E Honshu (island) Japan 36 00 N 138 00 E Hormuz, Strait of Indian Ocean 26 34 N 56 15 E Horn of Africa (region) Djibouti, Eritrea, 8 00 N 48 00 E Ethiopia, Somalia Horn, Cape (Cabo de Hornos) Chile 55 59 S 67 16 W Horne, Iles de (island

group) Wallis and Futuna 14 19 S 178 05 W Hrvatska (local name for Croatia 45 10 N 15 30 E Croatia) Hudson Bay Arctic Ocean 60 00 N 86 00 W Hudson Strait Arctic Ocean 62 00 N 71 00 W Hunter Island New Caledonia, 22 24 S 172 06 E Vanuatu Iberian Peninsula Portugal, Spain 40 00 N 5 00 W Iceland Sea Arctic Ocean 68 00 N 20 00 W Ifni (region; former name of Morocco 29 22 N 10 09 W part of Spanish West Africa) Inaccessible Island Saint Helena 37 17 S 12 40 W Indochina (region) Cambodia, Laos, 15 00 N 107 00 E Vietnam Ingushetia (region) Russia 43 15 N 45 00 E Inhambane (region) Mozambique 22 30 S 34 30 E Inini (former name for French French Guiana 4 00 N 53 00 W Guiana) Inland Sea Japan 34 20 N 133 30 E Inner Hebrides (islands) United Kingdom 56 30 N 6 20 W Inner Mongolia (region; also China 42 00 N 113 00 E Nei Mongol) Ionian Islands Greece 38 30 N 20 30 E Ionian Sea Atlantic Ocean 38 30 N 18 00 E Irian Jaya (province) Indonesia 5 00 S 138 00 E Irish Sea Atlantic Ocean 53 30 N 5 20 W Iron Gate (river gorge) Romania, Serbia and 44 41 N 22 31 E Montenegro Iskenderun (region; formerly Turkey 36 34 N 36 08 E Alexandretta) Islamabad (capital) Pakistan 33 42 N 73 10 E Island (local name for Iceland 65 00 N 18 00 W Iceland) Islas Malvinas (island group) Falkland Islands 51 45 S 59 00 W (Islas Malvinas) Istanbul (city) Turkey 41 01 N 28 58 E Istrian Peninsula Croatia, Slovenia 45 00 N 14 00 E Italia (local name for Italy) Italy 42 50 N 12 50 E Italian East Africa (former Eritrea, Ethiopia, 8 00 N 38 00 E name for Italian possessions Somalia in eastern Africa) Italian Somaliland (former Somalia 10 00 N 49 00 E name for southern Somalia) Ittihad al-Imarat al-Arabiyyah United Arab Emirates 24 00 N 54 00 E (local name for the United Arab Emirates) Iturup (island; see Etorofu) Russia (de facto) 44 55 N 147 40 E Ityop'iya (local name for Ethiopia 8 00 N 38 00 E Ethiopia) Ivory Coast (former name for Cote d'Ivoire 8 00 N 5 00 W Cote d'Ivoire) Iwo Jima (island) Japan 24 47 N 141 20 E Izmir (region) Turkey 38 25 N 27 10 E Jakarta (capital) Indonesia 6 10 S 106 48 E James Bay Arctic Ocean 54 00 N 80 00 W Jamestown (capital) Saint Helena 15 56 S 5 44 W

Jammu (city) India 32 42 N 74 52 E Jammu and Kashmir (region) India, Pakistan 34 00 N 76 00 E Japan, Sea of Pacific Ocean 40 00 N 135 00 E Jars, Plain of Laos 19 27 N 103 10 E Java (island) Indonesia 7 30 S 110 00 E Java Sea Pacific Ocean 5 00 S 110 00 E Jerusalem (capital, Israel, West Bank 31 47 N 35 14 E proclaimed) Jiddah, Jeddah (city) Saudi Arabia 21 30 N 39 12 E Johannesburg (city) South Africa 26 15 S 28 00 E Joseph Bonaparte Gulf Pacific Ocean 14 00 S 128 45 E Juan Fernandez, Islas de Chile 33 00 S 80 00 W (island group) Juan de Fuca, Strait of Pacific Ocean 48 18 N 124 00 W Jubal, Strait of Indian Ocean 27 40 N 33 55 E Judaea (region) Israel, West Bank 31 35 N 35 00 E Yugoslavia, Jugoslavija Bosnia and 43 00 N 21 00 E (local names for Yugoslavia, Herzegovina, a former Balkan federation) Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia Jutland (region) Denmark 56 00 N 9 15 E Juventud, Isla de la (Isle of Cuba 21 40 N 82 50 W Youth) Kabardino-Balkaria (region) Russia 43 30 N 43 30 E Kabul (capital) Afghanistan 34 31 N 69 12 E Kaduna (city) Nigeria 10 33 N 7 27 E Kailas Range China, India 30 00 N 82 00 E Kalaallit Nunaat (local name Greenland 72 00 N 40 00 W for Greenland) Kalahari (desert) Botswana, Namibia 24 30 S 21 00 E Kalimantan (region) Indonesia 0 00 N 115 00 E Kaliningrad (region; formerly Russia 54 30 N 21 00 E part of East Prussia) Kamaran (island) Yemen 15 21 N 42 34 E Kamchatka Peninsula Russia 56 00 N 160 00 E (Poluostrov Kamchatka) Kampala (capital) Uganda 0 19 N 32 25 E Kampuchea (former name for Cambodia 13 00 N 105 00 E Cambodia) Kane Basin (portion of Arctic Ocean 79 30 N 68 00 W channel) Kanton Island Kiribati 2 49 S 171 40 W Kara Sea Arctic Ocean 76 00 N 80 00 E Karachevo-Cherkessia (region) Russia 43 40 N 41 50 E Karachi (city) Pakistan 24 51 N 67 03 E Karafuto (island; former name Russia 50 00 N 143 00 E for southern Sakhalin Island) Karakoram Pass China, India 35 30 N 77 50 E Karelia, Kareliya (region) Finland, Russia 63 15 N 30 48 E Karelian Isthmus Russia 60 25 N 30 00 E Karimata Strait Pacific Ocean 2 05 S 108 40 E Kashmir (region) India, Pakistan 34 00 N 76 00 E Katanga (region)

Democratic Republic 10 00 S 26 00 E of the Congo Kathmandu (capital) Nepal 27 43 N 85 19 E Kattegat (strait) Atlantic Ocean 57 00 N 11 00 E Kauai Channel Pacific Ocean 21 45 N 158 50 W Kazakstan (former name for Kazakhstan 48 00 N 68 00 E Kazakhstan) Keeling Islands Cocos (Keeling) 12 30 S 96 50 E Islands Kerguelen, Iles (island French Southern and 49 30 S 69 30 E group) Antarctic Lands Kermadec Islands New Zealand 29 50 S 178 15 W Kerulen River China, Mongolia 48 48 N 117 00 E Khabarovsk (city) Russia 48 27 N 135 06 E Khanka, Lake China, Russia 45 00 N 132 24 E Khartoum (capital) Sudan 15 36 N 32 32 E Khios (island) Greece 38 22 N 26 04 E Khmer Republic (former name Cambodia 13 00 N 105 00 E for Cambodia) Khuriya Muriya Islands (Kuria Oman 17 30 N 56 00 E Muria Islands) Khyber Pass Afghanistan, 34 05 N 71 10 E Pakistan Kibris (Turkish local name Cyprus 35 00 N 33 00 E for Cyprus) Kiel Canal (Nord-Ostsee Atlantic Ocean 53 53 N 9 08 E Kanal) Kiev (capital) Ukraine 50 26 N 30 31 E Kigali (capital) Rwanda 1 57 S 30 04 E Kingston (capital) Jamaica 18 00 N 76 48 W Kingston (capital) Norfolk Island 29 03 S 167 58 E Kingstown (capital) Saint Vincent and 13 09 N 61 14 W the Grenadines Kinshasa (capital) Democratic Republic 4 18 S 15 18 E of the Congo Kipros (Greek local name for Cyprus 35 00 N 33 00 E Cyprus) Kirghiziya, Kirgizia (former Kyrgyzstan 41 00 N 75 00 E name for Kyrgyzstan) Kirguizstan (local name for Kyrgyzstan 41 00 N 75 00 E Kyrgyzstan) Kiritimati (Christmas Island) Kiribati 1 52 N 157 20 W Kishinev (see Chisinau) Moldova 47 00 N 28 50 E Kithira Strait Atlantic Ocean 36 00 N 23 00 E Kobe (city) Japan 34 41 N 135 10 E Kodiak Island United States 57 49 N 152 23 W Kola Peninsula (Kol'skiy Russia 67 20 N 37 00 E Poluostrov) Kolonia (town; former Federated States of 6 58 N 158 13 E capital; changed to Palikir) Micronesia Korea Bay Pacific Ocean 39 00 N 124 00 E Korea Strait Pacific Ocean 34 00 N 129 00 E Korea, Democratic People's North Korea 40 00 N 127 00 E Republic of Korea, Republic of South Korea 37 00 N 127 30 E Koror (capital) Palau 7 20 N 134 29 E Kosovo (region) Serbia 42 30 N 21 00 E Kosrae (island)

Federated States of 5 20 N 163 00 E Micronesia Kowloon (city)
Hong Kong 22 18 N 114 10 E Kra, Isthmus of Burma, Thailand 10
20 N 99 00 E Krakatoa (volcano) Indonesia 6 07 S 105 24 E Krakow
(city) Poland 50 03 N 19 56 E Kuala Lumpur (capital) Malaysia 3
10 N 101 42 E Kunashiri (island; also Russia (de facto) 44 20 N 146
00 E Kunashir) Kunlun Mountains China 36 00 N 84 00 E Kuril
Islands Russia (de facto) 46 10 N 152 00 E Kuwait (capital) Kuwait
29 20 N 47 59 E Kuznetsk Basin Russia 54 00 N 86 00 E Kwajalein
Atoll Marshall Islands 9 05 N 167 20 E Kyiv, Kyyiv (see Kiev)
Ukraine 50 26 N 30 31 E Kyushu (island) Japan 33 00 N 131 00 E
La Paz (administrative Bolivia 16 30 S 68 09 W capital) La Perouse
Strait Pacific Ocean 45 45 N 142 00 E Labrador (peninsula, region)
Canada 54 00 N 62 00 W Labrador Sea Atlantic Ocean 60 00 N 55
00 W Laccadive Islands India 10 00 N 73 00 E Laccadive Sea Indian
Ocean 7 00 N 76 00 E Lagos (former capital) Nigeria 6 27 N 3 24 E
Lahore (city) Pakistan 31 33 N 74 23 E Lake Erie Atlantic Ocean 42
30 N 81 00 W Lake Huron Atlantic Ocean 45 00 N 83 00 W Lake
Michigan Atlantic Ocean 43 30 N 87 30 W Lake Ontario Atlantic
Ocean 43 30 N 78 00 W Lake Superior Atlantic Ocean 48 00 N 88
00 W Lakshadweep (Laccadive India 10 00 N 73 00 E Islands)
Lantau Island Hong Kong 22 15 N 113 55 E Lao (local name for
Laos) Laos 18 00 N 105 00 E Laptev Sea Arctic Ocean 76 00 N 126
00 E Las Palmas (city) Spain (Canary 28 06 N 15 24 W Islands)
Latakia (region) Syria 36 00 N 35 50 E Latvija (local name for
Latvia 57 00 N 25 00 E Latvia) Lau Group (island group) Fiji 18 20
S 178 30 E Lefkosa (see Nicosia) Cyprus 35 10 N 33 22 E Leipzig
(city) Germany 51 21 N 12 23 E Lemnos (island) Greece 39 54 N 25
21 E Leningrad (city; former name Russia 59 55 N 30 15 E for Saint
Petersburg) Lesser Sunda Islands Indonesia 9 00 S 120 00 E Lesvos
(island) Greece 39 15 N 26 15 E Leyte (island) Philippines 10 50 N
124 50 E Liancourt Rocks (claimed by South Korea 37 15 N 131 50
E Japan) Liaodong Wan (gulf) Pacific Ocean 40 30 N 121 20 E
Liban (local name for Lebanon 33 50 N 36 50 E Lebanon) Libreville
(capital) Gabon 0 23 N 9 27 E Lietuva (local name for Lithuania 56

00 N 24 00 E Lithuania) Ligurian Sea Atlantic Ocean 43 30 N 9 00 E Lilongwe (capital) Malawi 13 59 S 33 44 E Lima (capital) Peru 12 03 S 77 03 W Lincoln Sea Arctic Ocean 83 00 N 56 00 W Line Islands Jarvis Island, 0 05 N 157 00 W Kingman Reef, Kiribati, Palmyra Atoll Lion, Gulf of Atlantic Ocean 43 20 N 4 00 E Lisbon (capital) Portugal 38 43 N 9 08 W Little Belt (strait; also Atlantic Ocean 55 05 N 9 55 E Lille Baelt) Ljubljana (capital) Slovenia 46 03 N 14 31 E Llanos (region) Venezuela 8 00 N 68 00 W Lobamba (city) Swaziland 26 27 S 31 12 E Lombok (island) Indonesia 8 28 S 116 40 E Lombok Strait Indian Ocean 8 30 S 115 50 E Lome (capital) Togo 6 08 N 1 13 E London (capital) United Kingdom 51 30 N 0 10 W Longyearbyen (capital) Svalbard 78 13 N 15 33 E Lord Howe Island Australia 31 30 S 159 00 E Lorraine (region) France 48 42 N 6 11 E Louisiade Archipelago Papua New Guinea 11 00 S 153 00 E Lourenco Marques (city; Mozambique 25 56 S 32 34 E former name for Maputo) Loyalty Islands (Iles New Caledonia 21 00 S 167 00 E Loyaute) Luanda (capital) Angola 8 48 S 13 14 E Lubnan (local name for Lebanon 33 50 N 36 50 E Lebanon) Lubumbashi (city) Democratic Republic 11 40 S 27 28 E of the Congo Lusaka (capital) Zambia 15 25 S 28 17 E Luxembourg (capital) Luxembourg 49 45 N 6 10 E Luzon (island) Philippines 16 00 N 121 00 E Luzon Strait Pacific Ocean 20 30 N 121 00 E Lyakhov Islands Russia 73 45 N 138 00 E Macao Macau 22 10 N 113 33 E Macau (special administrative China 22 10 N 113 33 E region) Macquarie Island Australia 54 36 S 158 54 E Madagasikara (local name for Madagascar 20 00 S 47 00 E Madagascar) Maddalena, Isola Italy 41 13 N 09 24 E Madeira Islands Portugal 32 40 N 16 45 W Madras (city; see Chennai) India 13 04 N 80 16 E Madrid (capital) Spain 40 24 N 3 41 W Magellan, Strait of Atlantic Ocean 54 00 S 71 00 W Maghreb (region) Algeria, Libya, 34 00 N 3 00 E Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia Magreb (local name for Morocco 32 00 N 5 00 W Morocco) Magyarorszag (local name for Hungary 47 00 N 20 00 E Hungary) Mahe Island Seychelles 4 41 S 55 30 E Maiz, Islas del (Corn Nicaragua 12 15 N 83 00 W Islands) Majorca Island (Isla de

Spain 39 30 N 3 00 E Mallorca) Majuro (capital) Marshall Islands 7 05 N 171 08 E Makassar Strait Pacific Ocean 2 00 S 117 30 E Makedonija (local name for Macedonia 41 50 N 22 00 E Macedonia) Malabo (capital) Equatorial Guinea 3 45 N 8 47 E Malacca, Strait of Indian Ocean 2 30 N 101 20 E Malagasy Republic Madagascar 20 00 S 47 00 E Malay Archipelago Brunei, Indonesia, 2 30 N 120 00 E Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines Malay Peninsula Malaysia, Thailand 7 10 N 100 35 E Male (capital) Maldives 4 10 N 73 31 E Mallorca, Isla de (island; Spain 39 30 N 3 00 E also Majorca) Malmady (region) Belgium 50 26 N 6 02 E Malpelo, Isla de (island) Colombia 4 00 N 90 30 W Malta Channel Atlantic Ocean 56 44 N 26 53 E Malvinas, Islas (island Falkland Islands 51 45 S 59 00 W group) (Islas Malvinas) Mamoutzou (capital) Mayotte 12 47 S 45 14 E Managua (capital) Nicaragua 12 09 N 86 17 W Manama (capital) Bahrain 26 13 N 50 35 E Manchukuo (former state) China 44 00 N 124 00 E Manchuria (region) China 44 00 N 124 00 E Manila (capital) Philippines 14 35 N 121 00 E Manipa Strait Pacific Ocean 3 20 S 127 23 E Mannar, Gulf of Indian Ocean 8 30 N 79 00 E Manua Islands American Samoa 14 13 S 169 35 W Maputo (capital) Mozambique 25 58 S 32 35 E Marcus Island (Minami-tori- Japan 24 16 N 154 00 E shima) Margarita, Isla (island) Venezuela 10 00 N 64 00 W Mariana Islands Guam, Northern 16 00 N 145 30 E Mariana Islands Marie Byrd Land (region) Antarctica 77 00 S 130 00 W Marion Island South Africa 46 51 S 37 52 E Marmara, Sea of Atlantic Ocean 40 40 N 28 15 E Marquesas Islands (Iles French Polynesia 9 00 S 139 30 W Marquises) Marseille (city) France 43 18 N 5 23 E Martin Vaz, Ilhas (island Brazil 20 30 S 28 51 W group) Mas a Tierra (Robinson Crusoe Chile 33 38 S 78 52 W Island) Mascarene Islands Mauritius, Reunion 21 00 S 57 00 E Maseru (capital) Lesotho 29 28 S 27 30 E Mata-Utu (capital) Wallis and Futuna 13 57 S 171 56 W Matsu (island) Taiwan 26 13 N 119 56 E Matthew Island New Caledonia, 22 20 S 171 20 E Vanuatu Mauritanie (local name for Mauritania 20 00 N 12 00 W Mauritania) Mazatlan (city) Mexico 23 13 N 106

25 W Mbabane (capital) Swaziland 26 18 S 31 06 E McDonald
Islands Heard Island and 53 06 S 73 30 E McDonald Islands Mecca
(city) Saudi Arabia 21 27 N 39 49 E Mediterranean Sea Atlantic
Ocean 36 00 N 15 00 E Melbourne (city) Australia 37 49 S 144 58 E
Melilla (exclave) Spain 35 19 N 2 58 W Memel (region) Lithuania
55 43 N 21 30 E Mesopotamia (region) Iraq 33 00 N 44 00 E
Messina, Strait of Atlantic Ocean 38 15 N 15 35 E Mexico City
(capital) Mexico 19 24 N 99 09 W Mexico, Gulf of Atlantic Ocean
25 00 N 90 00 W Middle Congo (former name for Republic of the 1
00 S 15 00 E Republic of the Congo) Congo Milan (city) Italy 45 28
N 9 11 E Milwaukee Deep (Puerto Rico Atlantic Ocean 19 55 N 65
27 W Trench) Minami-tori-shima (Marcus Japan 24 16 N 154 00 E
Island) Mindanao (island) Philippines 8 00 N 125 00 E Mindanao
Sea Pacific Ocean 9 15 N 124 30 E Mindoro (island) Philippines 12
50 N 121 05 E Mindoro Strait Pacific Ocean 12 20 N 120 40 E
Mingrelia (region) Georgia 42 30 N 41 52 E Minicoy Island India 8
17 N 73 02 E Minorca Island (Isla de Spain 40 00 N 4 00 E
Menorca) Minsk (capital) Belarus 53 54 N 27 34 E Misr (local name
for Egypt) Egypt 27 00 N 30 00 E Mitla Pass Egypt 30 02 N 32 54 E
Mocambique (local name for Mozambique 18 15 S 35 00 E
Mozambique) Mogadishu (capital) Somalia 2 04 N 45 22 E
Moldavia (region) Moldova, Romania 47 00 N 29 00 E Molucca Sea
Pacific Ocean 2 00 N 127 00 E Moluccas (Spice Islands) Indonesia 2
00 S 128 00 E Mombasa (city) Kenya 4 03 S 39 40 E Mona Passage
Atlantic Ocean 18 30 N 67 45 W Monaco (capital) Monaco 43 44 N
7 25 E Mongol Uls (local name for Mongolia 46 00 N 105 00 E
Mongolia) Monrovia (capital) Liberia 6 18 N 10 47 W Monterrey
(city) Mexico 25 40 N 100 19 W Montevideo (capital) Uruguay 34
53 S 56 11 W Montreal (city) Canada 45 31 N 73 34 W Moravia
(region) Czech Republic 49 30 N 17 00 E Moravian Gate (pass)
Czech Republic 49 35 N 17 50 E Moroni (capital) Comoros 11 41 S
43 16 E Mortlock Islands (Nomoi Federated States of 5 30 N 153 40
E Islands) Micronesia Moscow (capital) Russia 55 45 N 37 35 E
Mount Pinatubo (volcano) Philippines 15 08 N 120 21 E

Mozambique Channel Indian Ocean 19 00 S 41 00 E Mumbai (city; also Bombay) India 18 58 N 72 50 E Munich, Muenchen (city) Germany 48 08 N 11 35 E Muritaniyah (local name for Mauritania 20 00 N 12 00 W Mauritania) Musandam Peninsula Oman, United Arab 26 18 N 56 24 E Emirates Muscat (capital) Oman 23 37 N 58 35 E Muscat and Oman (former name Oman 21 00 N 57 00 E for Oman) Myanma, Myanmar Burma 22 00 N 98 00 E N'Djamena (capital) Chad 12 07 N 15 03 E Nagorno-Karabakh (region) Azerbaijan 40 00 N 46 40 E Nairobi (capital) Kenya 1 17 S 36 49 E Namib (desert) Namibia 24 00 S 15 00 E Nampo-shoto (island group) Japan 30 00 N 140 00 E Nan Madol (ruins) Federated States of 6 85 N 158 35 E Micronesia Naples (city) Italy 40 51 N 14 15 E Nassau (capital) The Bahamas 25 05 N 77 21 W Natal (region) South Africa 29 00 S 30 25 E Natuna Besar Islands Indonesia 3 30 N 102 30 E Natuna Sea Pacific Ocean 3 30 N 108 00 E Naxcivan (region) Azerbaijan 39 20 N 45 20 E Naxos (island) Greece 37 05 N 25 30 E Nederland (local name for the Netherlands 52 30 N 5 45 E Netherlands) Nederlandse Antillen (local Netherlands Antilles 12 15 N 68 45 W name for the Netherlands Antilles) Negev (region) Israel 30 30 N 34 55 E Negros (island) Philippines 10 00 N 123 00 E Nejd (region) Saudi Arabia 24 05 N 45 15 E Netherlands East Indies Indonesia 5 00 S 120 00 E (former name for Indonesia) Netherlands Guiana (former Suriname 4 00 N 56 00 W name for Suriname) Nevis (island) Saint Kitts and 17 09 N 62 35 W Nevis New Britain (island) Papua New Guinea 6 00 S 150 00 E New Delhi (capital) India 28 36 N 77 12 E New Guinea (island) Indonesia, Papua New 5 00 S 140 00 E Guinea New Hebrides (island group) Vanuatu 16 00 S 167 00 E New Ireland (island) Papua New Guinea 3 20 N 152 00 E New Siberian Islands Russia 75 00 N 142 00 E New Territories (mainland Hong Kong 22 24 N 114 10 E region) Newfoundland (island, with Canada 52 00 N 56 00 W mainland area, and a province) Niamey (capital) Niger 13 31 N 2 07 E Nicobar Islands India 8 00 N 93 30 E Nicosia (capital; also Cyprus 35 10 N 33 22 E Lefkosia) Nightingale Island Saint Helena 37 25 S 12 30 W Nihon,

Nippon (local name for Japan 36 00 N 138 00 E Japan) Nomoi Islands (Mortlock Federated States of 5 30 N 153 40 E Islands) Micronesia Norge (local name for Norway) Norway 62 00 N 10 00 E Norman Isles (Channel Guernsey, Jersey 49 20 N 2 20 W Islands) North Atlantic Ocean Atlantic Ocean 30 00 N 45 00 W North Channel Atlantic Ocean 55 10 N 5 40 W North Frisian Islands Denmark, Germany 54 50 N 8 12 E North Greenland Sea Arctic Ocean 78 00 N 5 00 W North Island New Zealand 39 00 S 176 00 E North Ossetia (region) Russia 43 00 N 44 10 E North Pacific Ocean Pacific Ocean 30 00 N 165 00 W North Sea Atlantic Ocean 56 00 N 4 00 E North Vietnam (former name Vietnam 23 00 N 106 00 E for northern portion of Vietnam) North Yemen (Yemen Arab Yemen 15 00 N 44 00 E Republic; now part of Yemen) Northeast Providence Channel Atlantic Ocean 25 40 N 77 09 W Northern Areas Pakistan 36 0 N 75 0 E Northern Cyprus (region) Cyprus 35 15 N 33 44 E Northern Epirus (region) Albania, Greece 40 00 N 20 30 E Northern Grenadines Saint Vincent and 12 45 N 61 15 W (political region) the Grenadines Northern Ireland United Kingdom 54 40 N 6 45 W Northern Rhodesia (former Zambia 15 00 S 30 00 E name for Zambia) Northwest Passages Arctic Ocean 74 40 N 100 00 W Norwegian Sea Atlantic Ocean 66 00 N 6 00 E Nouakchott (capital) Mauritania 18 06 N 15 57 W Noumea (capital) New Caledonia 22 16 S 166 27 E Nouvelle-Caledonie (local New Caledonia 21 30 S 165 30 E name for New Caledonia) Nouvelles Hebrides (former Vanuatu 16 00 S 167 00 E name for Vanuatu) Novaya Zemlya (islands) Russia 74 00 N 57 00 E Nubia (region) Egypt, Sudan 20 30 N 33 00 E Nuku'alofa (capital) Tonga 21 08 S 175 12 W Nunavut (region) Canada 72 00 N 90 00 W Nuuk (capital; also Godthab) Greenland 64 11 N 51 44 W Nyasaland (former name for Malawi 13 30 S 34 00 E Malawi) Nyassa (region) Mozambique 13 30 S 37 00 E Oahu (island) United States 21 30 N 158 00 W (Hawaii) Ocean Island (Banaba) Kiribati 0 52 S 169 35 E Ocean Island (Kure Island) United States 28 25 N 178 20 W Oesterreich (local name for Austria 47 20 N 13 20 E Austria) Ogaden (region) Ethiopia, Somalia 7 00 N

46 00 E Oil Islands (Chagos British Indian Ocean 6 00 S 71 30 E Archipelago) Territory Okhotsk, Sea of Pacific Ocean 53 00 N 150 00 E Okinawa (island group) Japan 26 30 N 128 00 E Oland (island) Sweden 56 45 N 16 40 E Oman, Gulf of Indian Ocean 24 30 N 58 30 E Ombai Strait Pacific Ocean 8 30 S 125 00 E Oran (city) Algeria 35 43 N 0 43 W Orange River Colony (region; South Africa 28 20 S 26 40 E former name of Free State Province of South Africa) Oranjestad (capital) Aruba 12 33 N 70 06 W Oresund (The Sound) (strait) Atlantic Ocean 55 50 N 12 40 E Orkney Islands United Kingdom 59 00 N 3 00 W Osaka (city) Japan 34 42 N 135 30 E Oslo (capital) Norway 59 55 N 10 45 E Osumi Strait (Van Diemen Pacific Ocean 31 00 N 131 00 E Strait) Otranto, Strait of Atlantic Ocean 40 00 N 19 00 E Ottawa (capital) Canada 45 25 N 75 40 W Ouagadougou (capital) Burkina Faso 12 22 N 1 31 W Outer Hebrides (islands) United Kingdom 57 45 N 7 00 W Outer Mongolia (region) Mongolia 46 00 N 105 00 E P'yongyang (capital) North Korea 39 01 N 125 45 E Pacific Islands, Trust Marshall Islands, 10 00 N 155 00 E Territory of the (former name Federated States of of a large area of the Micronesia, Northern western North Pacific Ocean) Mariana Islands, Palau Pagan (island) Northern Mariana 18 08 N 145 47 E Islands Pago Pago (capital) American Samoa 14 16 S 170 42 W Palawan (island) Philippines 9 30 N 118 30 E Palermo (city) Italy 38 07 N 13 21 E Palestine (region) Israel, West Bank 32 00 N 35 15 E Palikir (capital) Federated States of 6 55 N 158 08 E Micronesia Palk Strait Indian Ocean 10 00 N 79 45 E Pamirs (mountains) China, Tajikistan 38 00 N 73 00 E Pampas (region) Argentina 35 00 S 63 00 W Panama (capital) Panama 8 58 N 79 32 W Panama Canal Panama 9 00 N 79 45 W Panama, Gulf of Pacific Ocean 8 00 N 79 30 W Panay (island) Philippines 11 15 N 122 30 E Pantelleria, Isola di Italy 36 47 N 12 00 E (island) Papeete (capital) French Polynesia 17 32 S 149 34 W Paramaribo (capital) Suriname 5 50 N 55 10 W Parece Vela (island) Japan 20 20 N 136 00 E Paris (capital) France 48 52 N 2 20 E Pascua, Isla de (Easter Chile 27 07 S 109 22 W Island) Pashtunistan (region) Afghanistan,

32 00 N 69 00 E Pakistan Passion, Ile de la (island) Clipperton Island 10 17 N 109 13 W Patagonia (region) Argentina 48 00 S 61 00 W Peking (see Beijing) China 39 56 N 116 24 E Pelagian Islands (Isole Italy 35 40 N 12 40 E Pelagie) Peleliu (Beliliou) (island) Palau 7 01 N 134 15 E Peloponnese (peninsula) Greece 37 30 N 22 25 E Pemba Island Tanzania 5 20 S 39 45 E Penang Island Malaysia 5 23 N 100 15 E Pentland Firth (channel) Atlantic Ocean 58 44 N 3 13 W Perim (island) Yemen 12 39 N 43 25 E Prowse Strait, La Pacific Ocean 44 45 N 142 00 E Persia (former name for Iran) Iran 32 00 N 53 00 E Persian Gulf Indian Ocean 27 00 N 51 00 E Perth (city) Australia 31 56 S 115 50 E Pescadores (islands) Taiwan 23 30 N 119 30 E Peshawar (city) Pakistan 34 01 N 71 40 E Peter I Island Antarctica 68 48 S 90 35 W Petrograd (city; former name Russia 59 55 N 30 15 E for Saint Petersburg) Philip Island Norfolk Island 29 08 S 167 57 E Philippine Sea Pacific Ocean 20 00 N 134 00 E Phnom Penh (capital) Cambodia 11 33 N 104 55 E Phoenix Islands Kiribati 3 30 S 172 00 W Pinatubo, Mount (volcano) Philippines 15 08 N 120 21 E Pines, Isle of (island; Cuba 21 40 N 82 50 W former name for Isla de la Juventud) Pleasant Island Nauru 0 32 S 166 55 E Plymouth (capital) Montserrat 16 44 N 62 14 W Podgorica (administrative Montenegro 42 26 N 19 16 E capital) Polska (local name) Poland 52 00 N 20 00 E Polynesie Francaise (local French Polynesia 15 00 S 140 00 W name for French Polynesia) Pomerania (region) Germany, Poland 53 40 N 15 35 E Ponape (Pohnpei) (island) Federated States of 6 55 N 158 15 E Micronesia Port Louis (capital) Mauritius 20 10 S 57 30 E Port Moresby (capital) Papua New Guinea 9 30 S 147 10 E Port-Vila (capital) Vanuatu 17 44 S 168 19 E Port-au-Prince (capital) Haiti 18 32 N 72 20 W Port-of-Spain (capital) Trinidad and Tobago 10 39 N 61 31 W Porto-Novo (capital) Benin 6 29 N 2 37 E Portuguese East Africa Mozambique 18 15 S 35 00 E (former name for Mozambique) Portuguese Guinea (former Guinea-Bissau 12 00 N 15 00 W name for Guinea-Bissau) Portuguese Timor (former name East Timor 9 00 S 126 00 E for East Timor) Poznan (city) Poland 52 25 N 16 55 E Prague (capital)

Czech Republic 40 55 N 21 00 E Praia (capital) Cape Verde 14 55 N 23 31 W Prathet Thai (local name for Thailand 15 00 N 100 00 E Thailand) Pretoria (administrative South Africa 25 45 S 28 10 E capital) Prevlaka peninsula Croatia 42 24 N 18 31 E Pribilof Islands United States 57 00 N 170 00 W Prince Edward Island Canada 46 20 N 63 20 W Prince Edward Islands South Africa 46 35 S 38 00 E Prince Patrick Island Canada 76 30 N 119 00 W Principe (island) Sao Tome and 1 38 N 7 25 E Principe Prussia (region) Germany, Poland, 53 00 N 14 00 E Russia Pukapuka Atoll Cook Islands 10 53 S 165 49 W Punjab (region) India, Pakistan 30 50 N 73 30 E Puntland (region) Somalia 8 21 N 49 08 E Qazaqstan (local name for Kazakhstan 48 00 N 68 00 E Kazakhstan) Qita Ghazzah (local name Gaza Gaza Strip 31 25 N 34 20 E Strip) Quebec (city) Canada 46 48 N 71 15 W Queen Charlotte Islands Canada 53 00 N 132 00 W Queen Elizabeth Islands Canada 78 00 N 95 00 W Queen Maud Land (claimed by Antarctica 73 30 S 12 00 E Norway) Quemoy (island) Taiwan 24 27 N 118 23 E Quito (capital) Ecuador 0 13 S 78 30 W Rabat (capital) Morocco 34 02 N 6 51 W Ralik Chain (island group) Marshall Islands 8 00 N 167 00 E Rangoon (capital; also Burma 16 47 N 96 10 E Yangon) Rapa Nui (Easter Island) Chile 27 07 S 109 22 W Ratak Chain (island group) Marshall Islands 9 00 N 171 00 E Red Sea Indian Ocean 20 00 N 38 00 E Redonda (island) Antigua and Barbuda 16 55 N 62 19 W Republica Dominicana (local Dominican Republic 19 00 N 70 40 W name for Dominican Republic) Republique Centrafricain Central African 7 00 N 21 00 E (local name for Central Republic African Republic) Republique Francaise (local France 46 00 N 2 00 E name for France) Republique Gabonaise (local Gabon 1 00 S 11 45 E name for Gabon) Republique Rwandaise (local Rwanda 2 00 S 30 00 E name for Rwanda) Republique Togolaise (local Togo 8 00 N 1 10 E name for Togo) Revillagigedo Island United States 55 35 N 131 06 W (Alaska) Revillagigedo Islands Mexico 19 00 N 112 45 W Reykjavik (capital) Iceland 64 09 N 21 57 W Rhodes (island) Greece 36 10 N 28 00 E Rhodesia, Northern (former Zambia 15 00 S 30 00 E name

for Zambia) Rhodesia, Southern (former Zimbabwe 20 00 S 30 00 E name for Zimbabwe) Riga (capital) Latvia 56 57 N 24 06 E Riga, Gulf of Atlantic Ocean 57 30 N 23 30 E Rio Muni (mainland region) Equatorial Guinea 1 30 N 10 00 E Rio de Janiero (city) Brazil 22 55 S 43 17 W Rio de Oro (region) Western Sahara 23 45 N 15 45 W Rio de la Plata (gulf) Atlantic Ocean 35 00 S 59 00 W Riyadh (capital) Saudi Arabia 24 38 N 46 43 E Road Town (capital) British Virgin 18 27 N 64 37 W Islands Robinson Crusoe Island (Mas a Chile 33 38 S 78 52 W Tierra) Rocas, Atol das (island) Brazil 3 51 S 33 49 W Rockall (island) United Kingdom 57 35 N 13 48 W Rodrigues (island) Mauritius 19 42 S 63 25 E Rome (capital) Italy 41 54 N 12 29 E Roncador Cay (island) Colombia 13 32 N 80 03 W Roosevelt Island Antarctica 79 30 S 162 00 W Roseau (capital) Dominica 15 18 N 61 24 W Ross Dependency (claimed by Antarctica 80 00 S 180 00 E New Zealand) Ross Island Antarctica 81 30 S 175 00 W Ross Sea Antarctica, Southern 76 00 S 175 00 W Ocean Rossiya (local name for Russia 60 00 N 100 00 E Russia) Rota (island) Northern Mariana 14 10 N 145 12 E Islands Rotuma (island) Fiji 12 30 S 177 05 E Ruanda (former name for Rwanda 2 00 S 30 00 E Rwanda) Rub al Khali (desert) Saudi Arabia 19 30 N 49 00 E Rumelia (region) Albania, Bulgaria, 42 00 N 22 30 E Macedonia Ruthenia (region; former name Ukraine 48 22 N 23 32 E for Carpatho-Ukraine) Ryukyu Islands Japan 26 30 N 128 00 E Saar (region) Germany 49 25 N 7 00 E Saaremaa (island) Estonia 58 25 N 22 30 E Saba (island) Netherlands Antilles 17 38 N 63 10 W Sabah (state) Malaysia 5 20 N 117 10 E Sable Island Canada 43 55 N 59 50 W Safety Islands (Iles du French Guiana 5 20 N 52 37 W Salut) Sahara Occidental (former Western Sahara 24 30 N 13 00 W name for Western Sahara) Sahel (region) Burkina Faso, Chad, 15 00 N 8 00 W The Gambia, Guinea- Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal Saigon (city; former name for Vietnam 10 45 N 106 40 E Ho Chi Minh City) Saint Barthelemy (island; Guadeloupe 17 55 N 62 52 W also Saint Bart's) Saint Brandon (Cargados Mauritius 16 25 S 59 38 E Carajos Shoals) Saint Christopher (island) Saint Kitts and

17 20 N 62 45 W Nevis Saint Christopher and Nevis Saint Kitts and
17 20 N 62 45 W Nevis Saint Eustatius (island) Netherlands Antilles
17 30 N 63 00 W Saint George's (capital) Grenada 12 03 N 61 45 W
Saint George's Channel Atlantic Ocean 52 00 N 6 00 W Saint Helena
Island Saint Helena 15 57 S 5 42 W Saint Helens, Mount (volcano)
United States 46 15 N 122 12 W Saint Helier (capital) Jersey 49 12
N 2 07 W Saint John (city) Canada (New 45 16 N 66 04 W
Brunswick) Saint John's (capital) Antigua and Barbuda 17 06 N 61
51 W Saint Lawrence Island United States 49 30 N 67 00 W Saint
Lawrence Seaway Atlantic Ocean 49 15 N 67 00 W Saint Lawrence,
Gulf of Atlantic Ocean 48 00 N 62 00 W Saint Paul Island Canada
47 12 N 60 09 W Saint Paul Island United States 57 11 N 170 16 W
Saint Paul Island (Ile Saint- French Southern and 38 43 S 77 29 E
Paul) Antarctic Lands Saint Peter Port (capital) Guernsey 49 27 N 2
32 W Saint Peter and Saint Paul Brazil 0 23 N 29 23 W Rocks
(Penedos de Sao Pedro e Sao Paulo) Saint Petersburg (city; Russia
59 55 N 30 15 E former capital) Saint Thomas (island) Virgin
Islands 18 21 N 64 55 W Saint Vincent Passage Atlantic Ocean 13
30 N 61 00 W Saint-Denis (capital) Reunion 20 52 S 55 28 E Saint-
Martin (island; also Guadeloupe 18 04 N 63 04 W Sint Maarten)
Saint-Pierre (capital) Saint Pierre and 46 46 N 56 11 W Miquelon
Saipan (island) Northern Mariana 15 12 N 145 45 E Islands
Sak'art'velo (local name for Georgia 42 00 N 43 30 E Georgia)
Sakhalin Island (Ostrov Russia 51 00 N 143 00 E Sakhalin)
Sakishima Islands Japan 24 30 N 124 00 E Sala y Gomez, Isla
(island) Chile 26 28 S 105 00 W Salisbury (city; former name
Zimbabwe 17 50 S 105 00 W for Harare) Salzburg (city) Austria 47
48 N 13 02 E Samar (island) Philippines 12 00 N 125 00 E Samaria
(region) West Bank 32 15 N 35 10 E Samoa Islands American
Samoa, 14 00 S 171 00 W Samoa Samos (island) Greece 37 48 N 26
44 E San Ambrosio, Isla (island) Chile 26 21 S 79 52 W San Andres
y Providencia, Colombia 13 00 N 81 30 W Archipelago (island
group) San Bernardino Strait Pacific Ocean 12 32 N 124 10 E San
Felix, Isla (island) Chile 26 17 S 80 05 W San Jose (capital) Costa

Rica 9 56 N 84 05 W San Juan (capital) Puerto Rico 18 28 N 66 07 W San Marino (capital) San Marino 43 56 N 12 25 E San Salvador (capital) El Salvador 13 42 N 89 12 W Sanaa (capital) Yemen 15 21 N 44 12 E Sandzak (region) Montenegro, Serbia 43 05 N 19 45 E Santa Cruz (city) Bolivia 17 48 S 63 10 W Santa Cruz Islands Solomon Islands 11 00 S 166 15 E Santa Sede (local name for Holy See 41 54 N 12 27 E the Holy See) Santiago (capital) Chile 33 27 S 70 40 W Santo Antao (island) Cape Verde 17 05 N 25 10 W Santo Domingo (capital) Dominican Republic 18 28 N 69 54 W Sao Paulo (city) Brazil 23 35 S 46 43 W Sao Pedro e Sao Paulo, Brazil 0 23 N 29 23 W Penedos de (rocks) Sao Tiago (island) Cape Verde 15 05 N 23 40 W Sao Tome (island) Sao Tome and 0 12 N 6 39 E Principe Sapporo (city) Japan 43 04 N 141 20 E Sapudi Strait Pacific Ocean 7 05 S 114 10 E Sarajevo (capital) Bosnia and 43 52 N 18 25 E Herzegovina Sarawak (state) Malaysia 2 30 N 113 30 E Sardinia (island) Italy 40 00 N 9 00 E Sargasso Sea (region) Atlantic Ocean 30 00 N 55 00 W Sark (island) Guernsey 49 26 N 2 21 W Savage Island (former name Niue 19 02 S 169 52 W for Niue) Savu Sea Pacific Ocean 9 30 S 122 00 E Saxony (region) Germany 51 00 N 13 00 E Schleswig-Holstein (region) Germany 54 31 N 9 33 E Schweiz (local German name Switzerland 47 00 N 8 00 E for Switzerland) Scopus, Mount Israel, West Bank 31 48 N 35 14 E Scotia Sea Atlantic Ocean, 56 00 S 40 00 W Southern Ocean Scotland (region) United Kingdom 57 00 N 4 00 W Scott Island Antarctica 67 24 S 179 55 W Senegambia (region; former The Gambia, Senegal 13 50 N 15 25 W name of confederation of Senegal and The Gambia) Senyavin Islands Federated States of 6 55 N 158 00 E Micronesia Seoul (capital) South Korea 37 34 N 127 00 E Serendib (former name for Sri Sri Lanka 7 00 N 81 00 E Lanka) Serrana Bank (shoal) Colombia 14 25 N 80 16 W Serranilla Bank (shoal) Colombia 15 51 N 79 46 W Settlement, The (capital) Christmas Island 18 44 N 64 19 W Severnaya Zemlya (island Russia 79 30 N 98 00 E group; also Northland) Shaba (region) Democratic Republic 8 00 S 27 00 E of the Congo Shag Island Heard Island and 53 00 S 72 30 E McDonald

Islands Shag Rocks South Georgia and 53 33 S 42 02 W the South
Sandwich Islands Shanghai (city) China 31 14 N 121 30 E Shenyang
(city; also Mukden) China 41 46 N 123 24 E Shetland Islands
United Kingdom 60 30 N 1 30 W Shikoku (island) Japan 33 45 N
133 30 E Shikotan (island) Russia (de facto) 43 47 N 146 45 E
Shqiperia (local name for Albania 41 00 N 20 00 E Albania) Siam
(former name for Thailand 15 00 N 100 00 E Thailand) Siberia
(region) Russia 60 00 N 100 00 E Sibutu Passage Pacific Ocean 4 50
N 119 35 E Sicily (island) Italy 37 30 N 14 00 E Sicily, Strait of
Atlantic Ocean 37 20 N 11 20 E Sidra, Gulf of Atlantic Ocean 31 30
N 18 00 E Sikkim (state) India 27 50 N 88 30 E Silesia (region)
Czech Republic, 51 00 N 17 00 E Germany, Poland Sinai Peninsula
Egypt 29 30 N 34 00 E Singapore (capital) Singapore 1 17 N 103 51
E Singapore Strait Pacific Ocean 1 15 N 104 00 E Sinkiang
(autonomous region; China 42 00 N 86 00 E also Xinjiang) Sint
Eustatius (island) Netherlands Antilles 17 29 N 62 58 W Sint
Maarten (island; also Netherlands Antilles 18 04 N 63 04 W Saint-
Martin) Sjaelland (island) Denmark 55 30 N 12 00 E Skagerrak
(strait) Atlantic Ocean 57 45 N 9 00 E Skopje (capital) Macedonia
41 59 N 21 26 E Slavonia (region) Croatia 45 27 N 18 00 E
Slovenija (local name for Slovenia 46 00 N 15 00 E Slovenia)
Slovensko (local name for Slovakia 48 40 N 19 30 E Slovakia)
Smyrna (region; former name Turkey 38 25 N 27 10 E for Izmir)
Society Islands (Iles de la French Polynesia 17 00 S 150 00 W
Societe) Socotra (island) Yemen 12 30 N 54 00 E Sofia (capital)
Bulgaria 42 41 N 23 19 E Solomon Islands, northern Papua New
Guinea 6 00 S 155 00 E Solomon Islands, southern Solomon Islands
8 00 S 159 00 E Solomon Sea Pacific Ocean 8 00 S 153 00 E
Somaliland (region) Somalia 9 30 N 46 00 E Somers Islands (former
name Bermuda 32 20 N 64 45 W for Bermuda) Songkhla (city)
Thailand 7 12 N 100 36 E Sound, The (strait; also Atlantic Ocean 55
50 N 12 40 E Oresund) South Atlantic Ocean Atlantic Ocean 30 00
S 15 00 W South China Sea Pacific Ocean 10 00 N 113 00 E South
Georgia (island) South Georgia and 54 15 S 36 45 W the South

Sandwich Islands South Island New Zealand 43 00 S 171 00 E South Korea South Korea 37 00 N 127 30 E South Orkney Islands Antarctica 61 00 S 45 00 W South Ossetia (region) Georgia 42 20 N 44 00 E South Pacific Ocean Pacific Ocean 30 00 S 130 00 W South Sandwich Islands South Georgia and 57 45 S 26 30 W the South Sandwich Islands South Shetland Islands Antarctica 62 00 S 59 00 W South Tyrol (region) Italy 46 30 N 10 30 E South Vietnam (former name Vietnam 12 00 N 108 00 E for the southern portion of Vietnam) South Yemen (People's Yemen 14 00 N 48 00 E Democratic Republic of Yemen; now part of Yemen) South-West Africa (former Namibia 22 00 S 17 00 E name for Namibia) Southern Grenadines (island Grenada 12 20 N 61 30 W group) Southern Rhodesia (former Zimbabwe 20 00 S 30 00 E name for Zimbabwe) Soviet Union (former name of Armenia, Azerbaijan, a large Eurasian empire, Belarus, Estonia, roughly coequal with the Georgia, Kazakhstan, former Russian Empire) Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan Spanish Guinea (former name Equatorial Guinea 2 00 N 10 00 E for Equatorial Guinea) Spanish Morocco (former name Morocco 32 00 N 7 00 W for northern Morocco) Spanish North Africa Spain (Ceuta, Islas 35 15 N 4 00 W (exclaves) Chafarinas, Melilla, Penon de Alhucemas, Penon de Velez de la Gomera) Spanish Sahara (former name) Western Sahara 24 30 N 13 00 W Spanish West Africa (former Morocco, Western 25 00 N 13 00 W name for Ifni and Spanish Sahara Sahara) Spice Islands (Moluccas) Indonesia 2 00 S 28 00 E Spitsbergen (island) Svalbard 78 00 N 20 00 E St. John's (city) Canada 47 34 N 52 43 W (Newfoundland) Stanley (capital) Falkland Islands 51 42 S 57 41 W (Islas Malvinas) Stockholm (capital) Sweden 59 20 N 18 03 E Strasbourg (city) France 48 35 N 7 44 E Stuttgart (city) Germany 48 46 N 9 11 E Sucre (constitutional Bolivia 19 02 S 65 17 W capital) Suez Canal Egypt 29 55 N 32 33 E Suez, Gulf of Indian Ocean 28 10 N 33 27 E Suisse (local French name for Switzerland 47 00 N 8 00 E Switzerland) Sulawesi (island; Celebes) Indonesia 2 00 S 121 00 E

Sulawesi Sea Pacific Ocean 3 00 N 122 00 E Sulu Archipelago (island Philippines 6 00 N 121 00 E group) Sulu Sea Pacific Ocean 8 00 N 120 00 E Sumatra (island) Indonesia 0 00 N 102 00 E Sumba (island) Indonesia 10 00 S 120 00 E Sumba Strait Pacific Ocean 9 10 S 120 00 E Sumbawa (island) Indonesia 8 30 S 118 00 E Sunda Islands (Soenda Isles) Indonesia, Malaysia 2 00 S 110 00 E Sunda Strait Indian Ocean 6 00 S 105 45 E Suomi (local name for Finland 64 00 N 26 00 E Finland) Surabaya (city) Indonesia 7 13 S 112 45 E Surigao Strait Pacific Ocean 10 15 N 125 23 E Surinam (former name for Suriname 4 00 N 56 00 W Suriname) Suriyah (local name for Syria 35 00 N 38 00 E Syria) Surtsey (volcanic island) Iceland 63 17 N 20 40 W Suva (capital) Fiji 18 08 S 178 25 E Sverdlovsk (city; also Russia 56 50 N 60 39 E Yekaterinburg) Sverige (local name for Sweden 62 00 N 15 00 E Sweden) Svizzera (local Italian name Switzerland 47 00 N 8 00 E for Switzerland) Swains Island American Samoa 11 03 S 171 15 W Swan Islands Honduras 17 25 S 83 56 W Sydney (city) Australia 33 53 S 151 13 E T'bilisi (capital) Georgia 41 43 N 44 49 E Tadzhikistan (former name for Tajikistan 39 00 N 71 00 E Tajikistan) Tahiti (island) French Polynesia 17 37 S 149 27 W Taipei (capital) Taiwan 25 03 N 121 30 E Taiwan Strait Pacific Ocean 24 00 N 119 00 E Tallinn (capital) Estonia 59 25 N 24 45 E Tanganyika (former name for Tanzania 6 00 S 35 00 E the mainland portion of Tanzania) Tangier (city) Morocco 35 48 N 5 45 W Tannu-Tuva (region) Russia 51 25 N 94 45 E Tarawa (island) Kiribati 1 25 N 173 00 E Tartary, Gulf of Pacific Ocean 50 00 N 141 00 E Tashkent (capital) Uzbekistan 41 20 N 69 18 E Tasman Sea Pacific Ocean 4 30 S 168 00 E Tasmania (island) Australia 43 00 S 147 00 E Tatar Strait Pacific Ocean 50 00 N 141 00 E Taymyr Peninsula (Poluostrov Russia 76 00 N 104 00 E Taymyr) Tchad (local name for Chad) Chad 15 00 N 19 00 E Tegucigalpa (capital) Honduras 14 06 N 87 13 W Tehran (capital) Iran 35 40 N 51 26 E Tel Aviv (capital, de facto) Israel 32 05 N 34 48 E Teluk Bone (gulf) Pacific Ocean 4 00 S 120 45 E Teluk Tomini (gulf) Pacific Ocean 0 30 S 121 00 E Terre Adelie (claimed by Antarctica 66 30 S 139 00 E

France; also Adelie Land) Terres Australes et French Southern and 43 00 S 67 00 E Antarctiques Francaises Antarctic Lands (local name for the French Southern and Antarctic Lands) Thailand, Gulf of Pacific Ocean 10 00 N 101 00 E The Former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia 41 50 N 22 00 E of Macedonia Thessaloniki (city; also Greece 40 38 N 22 57 E Salonika) Thimphu (capital) Bhutan 27 28 N 89 39 E Thuringia (region) Germany 51 00 N 11 00 E Thurston Island Antarctica 72 20 S 99 00 W Tiberias, Lake Israel 32 48 N 35 35 E Tibet (autonomous region; China 32 00 N 90 00 E also Xizang) Tibilisi (see T'bilisi) Georgia 41 43 N 44 49 E Tien Shan (mountains) China, Kyrgyzstan 42 00 N 80 00 E Tierra del Fuego (island, Argentina, Chile 54 00 S 69 00 W island group) Timor (island) East Timor, 9 00 S 125 00 E Indonesia Timor Sea Pacific Ocean 11 00 S 128 00 E Timor-Leste, Timor Lorosa'e East Timor 9 00 N 126 00 E (local names for East Timor) Tinian (island) Northern Mariana 15 00 N 145 38 E Islands Tiran, Strait of Indian Ocean 28 00 N 34 27 E Tirana, Tirane (capital) Albania 41 20 N 19 50 E Tirol, Tyrol (region) Austria, Italy 47 00 N 11 00 E Tobago (island) Trinidad and Tobago 11 15 N 60 40 W Tokyo (capital) Japan 35 42 N 139 46 E Tonkin, Gulf of Pacific Ocean 20 00 N 108 00 E Toronto (city) Canada 43 40 N 79 23 W Torres Strait Pacific Ocean 10 25 S 142 10 E Torshavn (capital) Faroe Islands 62 01 N 6 46 W Toshkent (see Tashkent) Uzbekistan 41 20 N 69 18 E Transcarpathia (region; Ukraine 48 22 N 23 32 E alternate name for Carpatho- Ukraine) Transjordan (former name for Jordan 31 00 N 36 00 E Jordan) Transkei (enclave) South Africa 32 15 S 28 15 E Transvaal (region; former South Africa 25 10 S 29 25 E name for northeastern South Africa) Transylvania (region) Romania 46 30 N 24 00 E Trindade, Ilha de (island) Brazil 20 31 S 29 20 W Trinidad (island) Trinidad and Tobago 10 22 N 61 15 W Tripoli (capital) Libya 32 54 N 13 11 E Tripoli (city) Lebanon 34 26 N 35 51 E Tripolitania (region) Libya 31 00 N 14 00 E Tristan da Cunha Group Saint Helena 37 15 S 12 30 W (island group) Trobriand Islands Papua New Guinea 8 38 S 151 04 E Trucial Coast (former name

United Arab Emirates 24 00 N 54 00 E for the United Arab Emirates) Trucial Oman (former name for United Arab Emirates 24 00 N 54 00 E the United Arab Emirates) Trucial States (former name United Arab Emirates 24 00 N 54 00 E for the United Arab Emirates) Truk Islands (former name for Federated States of 7 25 N 151 47 E the Chuuk Islands) Micronesia Tsugaru Strait Pacific Ocean 41 35 N 141 00 E Tuamotu Islands (Iles French Polynesia 19 00 S 142 00 W Tuamotu) Tubuai Islands (Iles Tubuai) French Polynesia 23 00 S 150 00 W Tunb al Kubra (island) Iran 26 14 N 55 19 E Tunb as Sughra (island) Iran 26 14 N 55 09 E Tunis (capital) Tunisia 36 48 N 10 11 E Turin (city) Italy 45 04 N 7 40 E Turkish Straits (see Bosphorus Atlantic Ocean 40 40 N 28 00 E and Dardenelles) Turkiye (local name for Turkey 39 00 N 35 00 E Turkey) Turkmenia, Turkmeniya (former Turkmenistan 40 00 N 60 00 E name for Turkmenistan) Turks Island Passage Atlantic Ocean 21 40 N 71 00 W Tuscany (region) Italy 43 25 N 11 00 E Tutuila (island) American Samoa 14 18 S 170 42 W Tyrrhenian Sea Atlantic Ocean 40 00 N 12 00 E Ubangi-Shari (former name for Central African 6 38 N 20 33 E the Central African Republic Republic Ukrayina (local name for Ukraine 49 00 N 32 00 E Ukraine) Ulaanbaatar (capital) Mongolia 47 55 N 106 53 E Ullung-do (island) South Korea 37 29 N 130 52 E Ulster (region) Ireland, United 54 35 N 7 00 W Kingdom Uman (local name for Oman) Oman 21 00 N 57 00 E Unimak Pass (strait) Pacific Ocean 54 20 N 164 50 W Union of Soviet Socialist Armenia, Azerbaijan, Republics or USSR (former Belarus, Estonia, name of a large Eurasian Georgia, Kazakhstan, empire, roughly coequal with Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, the former Russian Empire) Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan United Arab Republic or UAR Egypt, Syria (former name for a federation between Egypt and Syria) Upper Volta (former name for Burkina Faso 13 00 N 2 00 W Burkina Faso) Ural Mountains Kazakhstan, Russia 60 00 N 60 00 E Urdunn (local name for Jordan 31 00 N 36 00 E Jordan) Urundi (former name for Burundi 3 30 S 30 00 E Burundi) Ussuri River

China, Russia 48 28 N 135 02 E Vaduz (capital) Liechtenstein 47 09 N 9 31 E Vakhn (Wakhn Corridor) Afghanistan 37 00 N 73 00 E Valletta (capital) Malta 35 54 N 14 31 E Valley, The (capital) Anguilla 18 13 N 63 04 W Van Diemen Strait (Osumi Pacific Ocean 31 00 N 131 00 E Strait) Vancouver (city) Canada 49 16 N 123 08 W Vancouver Island Canada 49 45 N 126 00 W Vatican City (capital) Holy See 41 54 N 12 27 E Velez de la Gomera, Penon de Spain 35 11 N 4 18 W (island) Venda (enclave) South Africa 23 00 S 31 00 E Verde Island Passage Pacific Ocean 13 34 N 120 51 E Victoria (capital) Seychelles 4 38 S 55 27 E Victoria (island) Canada 71 00 N 110 00 W Victoria Land (region) Antarctica 72 00 S 155 00 E Vienna (capital) Austria 48 12 N 16 22 E Vientiane (capital) Laos 17 58 N 102 36 E Vilnius (capital) Lithuania 54 41 N 25 19 E Viti Levu (island) Fiji 18 00 S 178 00 E Vladivostok (city) Russia 43 10 N 131 56 E Vojvodina (region) Serbia 45 35 N 20 00 E Volcano Islands Japan 25 00 N 141 00 E Vostok Island Kiribati 10 06 S 152 23 W Wake Atoll Wake Island 19 17 N 166 39 E Wakhn Corridor (see Vakhn) Afghanistan 37 00 N 73 00 E Walachia (region) Romania 44 45 N 26 05 E Wales (region) United Kingdom 52 30 N 3 30 W Wallis Islands Wallis and Futuna 13 17 S 176 10 W Walvis Bay (city; former Namibia 22 59 S 14 31 E exclave) Warsaw (capital) Poland 52 15 N 21 00 E Washington, DC (capital) United States 38 53 N 77 02 W Weddell Sea Southern Ocean 72 00 S 45 00 W Wellington (capital) New Zealand 41 28 S 174 51 E West Frisian Islands Netherlands 53 26 N 5 30 E West Germany (Federal Germany 53 22 N 5 20 E Republic of Germany; former name for western portion of Germany) West Island (capital) Cocos (Keeling) 12 10 S 96 55 E Islands West Korea Strait (Western Pacific Ocean 34 40 N 129 00 E Channel) West Pakistan (former name Pakistan 30 00 N 70 00 E for present-day Pakistan) West Siberian Plain Russia 60 00 N 75 00 E Western Channel (West Korea Pacific Ocean 34 40 N 129 00 E Strait) Western Samoa (former name Samoa 13 35 S 172 20 W for Samoa) Wetar Strait Pacific Ocean 8 20 S 126 30 E White Sea Arctic Ocean 65 30 N 38 00 E Wilkes Land (region)

Antarctica 71 00 S 120 00 E Willemstad (capital) Netherlands
Antilles 12 06 N 68 56 W Windhoek (capital) Namibia 22 34 S 17
06 E Windward Passage Atlantic Ocean 20 00 N 73 50 W Winnipeg
(city) Canada 49 53 N 97 10 W Wrangel Island (Ostrov Russia 71
14 N 179 36 W Vrangelya) Xianggang (local name for Hong Kong
22 15 N 114 10 E Hong Kong) Y'israel (local name for Israel 31 30
N 34 45 E Israel) Yaitopya (local name for Ethiopia 8 00 N 38 00 E
Ethiopia) Yalu River China, North Korea 39 55 N 124 20 E
Yamoussoukro (capital) Cote d'Ivoire 6 49 N 5 17 W Yangon (see
Rangoon) Burma 16 47 N 96 10 E Yaounde (capital) Cameroon 3 52
N 11 31 E Yap Islands Federated States of 9 30 N 138 00 E
Micronesia Yaren (governmental center) Nauru 0 32 S 166 55 E
Yekaterinburg (city; formerly Russia 56 50 N 60 39 E Sverdlovsk)
Yellow Sea Pacific Ocean 36 00 N 123 00 E Yemen Arab Republic
(also Yemen 15 00 N 44 00 E Yemen (Sanaa); former name for
northern portion of Yemen) Yemen, People's Democratic Yemen 14
00 N 46 00 E Republic of (also Yemen (Aden); former name for
southern portion of Yemen) Yerevan (capital) Armenia 40 11 N 44
30 E Yokohama (city) Japan 35 26 N 139 37 E Youth, Isle of (Isla
de la Cuba 21 40 N 82 50 W Juventud) Yucatan Channel Atlantic
Ocean 21 45 N 85 45 W Yucatan Peninsula Mexico 19 30 N 89 00
W Yugoslavia (former name for a Montenegro, Serbia 43 00 N 21
00 E federation of Serbia and Montenegro) Yugoslavia, Kingdom of
Bosnia and 43 00 N 19 00 E (former name for a Balkan
Herzegovina, federation) Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia,
Slovenia Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Bosnia and 43 00 N 19 00 E
Republic of (former name for Herzegovina, a Balkan federation)
Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia Zagreb (capital)
Croatia 45 48 N 15 58 E Zaire (former name for the Democratic
Republic 15 00 S 30 00 E Democratic Republic of the of the Congo
Congo) Zakhalinskiy Zaliv (bay) Pacific Ocean 54 00 N 142 00 E
Zaliv Shelikhova (bay) Pacific Ocean 60 00 N 157 30 E Zambezia
(region) Mozambique 16 00 S 37 00 E Zanzibar (island) Tanzania 6
10 S 39 11 E Zhong Guo, Zhonghua (local China 35 00 N 105 00 E

name for China) Zion, Mount (locale in Israel, West Bank 31 46 N
35 14 E Jerusalem) Zurich (city) Switzerland 47 23 N 8 32 E

This page was last updated on 19 December, 2006

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Appendix G - Weights and Measures

Note: At this time, only three countries - Burma, Liberia, and the US - have not adopted the International System of Units (SI, or metric system) as their official system of weights and measures. Although use of the metric system has been sanctioned by law in the US since 1866, it has been slow in displacing the American adaptation of the British Imperial System known as the US Customary System. The US is the only industrialized nation that does not mainly use the metric system in its commercial and standards activities, but there is increasing acceptance in science, medicine, government, and many sectors of industry.

Mathematical Notation

Mathematical Power Name

10^{18} or 1,000,000,000,000,000 one quintillion 10^{15} or 1,000,000,000,000,000 one quadrillion 10^{12} or 1,000,000,000,000 one trillion 10^9 or 1,000,000,000 one billion 10^6 or 1,000,000 one million 10^3 or 1,000 one thousand 10^2 or 100 one hundred 10^1 or 10 ten 10^0 or 1 one 10^{-1} or 0.1 one-tenth 10^{-2} or 0.01 one-hundredth 10^{-3} or 0.001 one-thousandth 10^{-6} or 0.000 001 one-millionth 10^{-9} or 0.000 000

001 one-billionth 10^{-12} or 0.000 000 000 001 one-trillionth
 10^{-15} or 0.000 000 000 000 001 one-quadrillionth 10^{-18} or
 0.000 000 000 000 000 001 one-quintillionth

Metric Interrelationships

Prefix Symbol Length, weight, Area Volume or capacity

exa E 10^{18} 10^{36} 10^{54} peta P 10^{15} 10^{30} 10^{45} tera T
 10^{12} 10^{24} 10^{36} giga G 10^9 10^{18} 10^{27} mega M 10^6 10^{12}
 10^{18} hectokilo hk 10^5 10^{10} 10^{15} myria ma 10^4 10^8 10^{12}
 kilo k 10^3 10^6 10^9 hecto h 10^2 10^4 10^6 basic unit - 1 meter,
 1 gram, 1 meter² 1 meter³ 1 liter deci d 10^{-1} 10^{-2} 10^{-3} centi
 c 10^{-2} 10^{-4} 10^{-6} milli m 10^{-3} 10^{-6} 10^{-9} decimilli dm 10^{-4}
 10^{-8} 10^{-12} centimilli cm 10^{-5} 10^{-10} 10^{-15} micro u 10^{-6}
 10^{-12} 10^{-18} nano n 10^{-9} 10^{-18} 10^{-27} pico p 10^{-12} 10^{-24}
 10^{-36} femto f 10^{-15} 10^{-30} 10^{-45} atto a 10^{-18} 10^{-36} 10^{-54}

Conversion Factors

To Convert From To Multiply By

acres ares 40.468 564 224 acres hectares 0.404 685 642 24 acres
 square feet 43,560 acres square kilometers 0.004 046 856 422 4
 acres square meters 4,046.856 422 4 acres square miles (statute)
 0.001 562 50 acres square yards 4,840 ares square meters 100 ares
 square yards 119.599 barrels, US beer gallons 31 barrels, US beer
 liters 117.347 77 barrels, US petroleum gallons (British) 34.97
 barrels, US petroleum gallons (US) 42 barrels, US petroleum liters
 158.987 29 barrels, US proof spirits gallons 40 barrels, US proof
 spirits liters 151.416 47 bushels (US) bushels (British) 0.968 9
 bushels (US) cubic feet 1.244 456 bushels (US) cubic inches
 2,150.42 bushels (US) cubic meters 0.035 239 07 bushels (US)
 cubic yards 0.046 090 96 bushels (US) dekaliters 3.523 907 bushels

(US) dry pints 64 bushels (US) dry quarts 32 bushels (US) liters 35.239 070 17 bushels (US) pecks 4 cables fathoms 120 cables meters 219.456 cables yards 240 carat milligrams 200 centimeters feet 0.032 808 40 centimeters inches 0.393 700 8 centimeters meters 0.01 centimeters yards 0.010 936 13 centimeters, cubic cubic inches 0.061 023 744 centimeters, square square feet 0.001 076 39 centimeters, square square inches 0.155 000 31 centimeters, square square meters 0.000 1 centimeters, square square yards 0.000 119 599 chains, square surveyor's ares 4.046 86 chains, square surveyor's square feet 4,356 chains, surveyor's feet 66 chains, surveyor's meters 20.116 8 chains, surveyor's rods 4 cords of wood cubic feet 128 cords of wood cubic meters 3.624 556 cords of wood cubic yards 4.740 7 cups liquid ounces (US) 8 cups liters 0.236 588 2 degrees Celsius degrees Fahrenheit multiply by 1.8 and add 32 degrees Fahrenheit degrees Celsius subtract 32 and divide by 1.8 dekaliters bushels 0.283 775 9 dekaliters cubic feet 0.353 146 7 dekaliters cubic inches 610.237 4 dekaliters dry pints 18.161 66 dekaliters dry quarts 9.080 829 8 dekaliters liters 10 dekaliters pecks 1.135 104 drams, avoirdupois avoirdupois ounces 0.062 55 drams, avoirdupois grains 27.344 drams, avoirdupois grams 1.771 845 2 drams, troy grains 60 drams, troy grams 3.887 934 6 drams, troy scruples 3 drams, troy troy ounces 0.125 drams, liquid (US) cubic inches 0.226 drams, liquid (US) liquid drams (British) 1.041 drams, liquid (US) liquid ounces 0.125 drams, liquid (US) milliliters 3.696 69 drams, liquid (US) minims 60 fathoms feet 6 fathoms meters 1.828 8 feet centimeters 30.48 feet inches 12 feet kilometers 0.000 304 8 feet meters 0.304 8 feet statute miles 0.000 189 39 feet yards 0.333 333 3 feet, cubic bushels 0.803 563 95 feet, cubic cubic decimeters 28.316 847 feet, cubic cubic inches 1,728 feet, cubic cubic meters 0.028 316 846 592 feet, cubic cubic yards 0.037 037 04 feet, cubic dry pints 51.428 09 feet, cubic dry quarts 25.714 05 feet, cubic gallons 7.480 519 feet, cubic gills 239.376 6 feet, cubic liquid ounces 957.506 5 feet, cubic liquid pints 59.844 16 feet, cubic liquid quarts 29.922 08 feet, cubic liters 28.316 846 592 feet,

cubic pecks 3.214 256 feet, square acres 0.000 022 956 8 feet,
square square centimeters 929.030 4 feet, square square decimeters
9.290 304 feet, square square inches 144 feet, square square meters
0.092 903 04 feet, square square yards 0.111 111 1 furlongs feet
660 furlongs inches 7,920 furlongs meters 201.168 furlongs statute
miles 0.125 furlongs yards 220 gallons, liquid (US) cubic feet 0.133
680 6 gallons, liquid (US) cubic inches 231 gallons, liquid (US)
cubic meters 0.003 785 411 784 gallons, liquid (US) cubic yards
0.004 951 13 gallons, liquid (US) gills (US) 32 gallons, liquid (US)
liquid gallons (British) 0.832 67 gallons, liquid (US) liquid ounces
128 gallons, liquid (US) liquid pints 8 gallons, liquid (US) liquid
quarts 4 gallons, liquid (US) liters 3.785 411 784 gallons, liquid
(US) milliliters 3,785.411 784 gallons, liquid (US) minims 61,440
gills (US) centiliters 11.829 4 gills (US) cubic feet 0.004 177 517
gills (US) cubic inches 7.218 75 gills (US) gallons 0.031 25 gills
(US) gills (British) 0.832 67 gills (US) liquid ounces 4 gills (US)
liquid pints 0.25 gills (US) liquid quarts 0.125 gills (US) liters 0.118
294 118 25 gills (US) milliliters 118.294 118 25 gills (US) minims
1,920 grains avoirdupois drams 0.036 571 43 grains avoirdupois
ounces 0.002 285 71 grains avoirdupois pounds 0.000 142 86
grains grams 0.064 798 91 grains kilograms 0.000 064 798 91
grains milligrams 64.798 910 grains pennyweights 0.042 grains
scruples 0.05 grains troy drams 0.016 6 grains troy ounces 0.002
083 33 grains troy pounds 0.000 173 61 grams avoirdupois drams
0.564 383 39 grams avoirdupois ounces 0.035 273 961 grams
avoirdupois pounds 0.002 204 622 6 grams grains 15.432 361
grams kilograms 0.001 grams milligrams 1,000 grams troy ounces
0.032 150 746 6 grams troy pounds 0.002 679 23 hands (height of
horse) centimeters 10.16 hands (height of horse) inches 4 hectares
acres 2.471 053 8 hectares square feet 107,639.1 hectares square
kilometers 0.01 hectares square meters 10,000 hectares square
miles 0.003 861 02 hectares square yards 11,959.90
hundredweights, long avoirdupois pounds 112 hundredweights,
long kilograms 50.802 345 hundredweights, long long tons 0.05

hundredweights, long metric tons 0.050 802 345 hundredweights,
long short tons 0.056 hundredweights, short avoirdupois pounds
100 hundredweights, short kilograms 45.359 237 hundredweights,
short long tons 0.044 642 86 hundredweights, short metric tons
0.045 359 237 hundredweights, short short tons 0.05 inches
centimeters 2.54 inches feet 0.083 333 33 inches meters 0.025 4
inches millimeters 25.4 inches yards 0.027 777 78 inches, cubic
bushels 0.000 465 025 inches, cubic cubic centimeters 16.387 064
inches, cubic cubic feet 0.000 578 703 7 inches, cubic cubic meters
0.000 016 387 064 inches, cubic cubic yards 0.000 021 433 47
inches, cubic dry pints 0.029 761 6 inches, cubic dry quarts 0.014
880 8 inches, cubic gallons 0.004 329 0 inches, cubic gills 0.138
528 1 inches, cubic liquid ounces 0.554 112 6 inches, cubic liquid
pints 0.034 632 03 inches, cubic liquid quarts 0.017 316 02 inches,
cubic liters 0.016 387 064 inches, cubic milliliters 16.387 064
inches, cubic minims (US) 265.974 0 inches, cubic pecks 0.001 860
10 inches, square square centimeters 6.451 600 inches, square
square feet 0.006 944 44 inches, square square meters 0.000 645 16
inches, square square yards 0.000 771 605 kilograms avoirdupois
drams 564.383 4 kilograms avoirdupois ounces 35.273 962
kilograms avoirdupois pounds 2.204 622 622 kilograms grains
15,432.36 kilograms grams 1,000 kilograms long tons 0.000 984 2
kilograms metric tons 0.001 kilograms short hundredweights 0.022
046 23 kilograms short tons 0.001 102 31 kilograms troy ounces
32.150 75 kilograms troy pounds 2.679 229 kilometers meters
1,000 kilometers statute miles 0.621 371 192 kilometers, square
acres 247.105 38 kilometers, square hectares 100 kilometers,
square square meters 1,000,000 kilometers, square statute miles
0.386 102 16 knots (nautical mi/hr) kilometers/hour 1.852 knots
(nautical mi/hr) statute miles/hour 1.151 leagues, nautical
kilometers 5.556 leagues, nautical nautical miles 3 leagues, statute
kilometers 4.828 032 leagues, statute statute miles 3 links, square
surveyor's square centimeters 404.686 links, square surveyor's
square inches 62.726 4 links, surveyor's centimeters 20.116 8 links,

surveyor's chains 0.01 links, surveyor's inches 7.92 liters bushels
0.028 377 59 liters cubic feet 0.035 314 67 liters cubic inches
61.023 74 liters cubic meters 0.001 liters cubic yards 0.001 307 95
liters dekaliters 0.1 liters dry pints 1.816 166 liters dry quarts 0.908
082 98 liters gallons 0.264 172 052 liters gills (US) 8.453 506 liters
liquid ounces 33.814 02 liters liquid pints 2.113 376 liters liquid
quarts 1.056 688 2 liters milliliters 1,000 liters pecks 0.113 510 4
meters centimeters 100 meters feet 3.280 839 895 meters inches
39.370 079 meters kilometers 0.001 meters millimeters 1,000
meters statute miles 0.000 621 371 meters yards 1.093 613 298
meters, cubic bushels 28.377 59 meters, cubic cubic feet 35.314
666 7 meters, cubic cubic inches 61,023.744 meters, cubic cubic
yards 1.307 950 619 meters, cubic gallons 264.172 05 meters, cubic
liters 1,000 meters, cubic pecks 113.510 4 meters, square acres
0.000 247 105 38 meters, square hectares 0.000 1 meters, square
square centimeters 10,000 meters, square square feet 10.763 910 4
meters, square square inches 1,550.003 1 meters, square square
yards 1.195 990 046 microns meters 0.000 001 microns inches
0.000 039 4 mils inches 0.001 mils millimeters 0.025 4 miles,
nautical kilometers 1.852 0 miles, nautical statute miles 1.150 779
4 miles, statute centimeters 160,934.4 miles, statute feet 5,280
miles, statute furlongs 8 miles, statute inches 63,360 miles, statute
kilometers 1.609 344 miles, statute meters 1,609.344 miles, statute
rods 320 miles, statute yards 1,760 miles, square nautical square
kilometers 3.429 904 miles, square nautical square statute miles
1.325 miles, square statute acres 640 miles, square statute hectares
258.998 811 033 6 miles, square statute sections 1 miles, square
statute square kilometers 2.589 988 110 336 miles, square statute
square nautical miles 0.755 miles miles, square statute square rods
102,400 milligrams grains 0.015 432 358 35 milliliters cubic inches
0.061 023 744 milliliters gallons 0.000 264 17 milliliters gills (US)
0.008 453 5 milliliters liquid ounces 0.033 814 02 milliliters liquid
pints 0.002 113 4 milliliters liquid quarts 0.001 056 7 milliliters
liters 0.001 milliliters minims 16.230 73 millimeters inches 0.039

370 078 7 minims (US) cubic inches 0.003 759 77 minims (US) gills (US) 0.000 520 83 minims (US) liquid ounces 0.002 083 33 minims (US) milliliters 0.061 611 52 minims (US) minims (British) 1.041 ounces, avoirdupois avoirdupois drams 16 ounces, avoirdupois avoirdupois pounds 0.062 5 ounces, avoirdupois grains 437.5 ounces, avoirdupois grams 28.349 523 125 ounces, avoirdupois kilograms 0.028 349 523 125 ounces, avoirdupois troy ounces 0.911 458 3 ounces, avoirdupois troy pounds 0.075 954 86 ounces, liquid (US) cubic feet 0.001 044 38 ounces, liquid (US) centiliters 2.957 35 ounces, liquid (US) cubic inches 1.804 687 5 ounces, liquid (US) gallons 0.007 812 5 ounces, liquid (US) gills (US) 0.25 ounces, liquid (US) liquid drams 8 ounces, liquid (US) liquid ounces (British) 1.041 ounces, liquid (US) liquid pints 0.062 5 ounces, liquid (US) liquid quarts 0.031 25 ounces, liquid (US) liters 0.029 573 53 ounces, liquid (US) milliliters 29.573 529 6 ounces, liquid (US) minims 480 ounces, troy avoirdupois drams 17.554 29 ounces, troy avoirdupois ounces 1.097 143 ounces, troy avoirdupois pounds 0.068 571 43 ounces, troy grains 480 ounces, troy grams 31.103 476 8 ounces, troy pennyweights 20 ounces, troy troy drams 8 ounces, troy troy pounds 0.083 333 3 paces (US) centimeters 76.2 paces (US) inches 30 pecks (US) bushels 0.25 pecks (US) cubic feet 0.311 114 pecks (US) cubic inches 537.605 pecks (US) cubic meters 0.008 809 77 pecks (US) cubic yards 0.011 522 74 pecks (US) dekaliters 0.880 976 75 pecks (US) dry pints 16 pecks (US) dry quarts 8 pecks (US) liters 8.809 767 5 pecks (US) pecks (British) 0.968 9 pennyweights grains 24 pennyweights grams 1.555 173 84 pennyweights troy ounces 0.05 pints, dry (US) bushels 0.015 625 pints, dry (US) cubic feet 0.019 444 63 pints, dry (US) cubic inches 33.600 312 5 pints, dry (US) dekaliters 0.055 061 05 pints, dry (US) dry pints (British) 0.968 9 pints, dry (US) dry quarts 0.5 pints, dry (US) liters 0.550 610 47 pints, liquid (US) cubic feet 0.016 710 07 pints, liquid (US) cubic inches 28.875 pints, liquid (US) deciliters 4.731 76 pints, liquid (US) gallons 0.125 pints, liquid (US) gills (US) 4 pints, liquid (US) liquid ounces 16 pints, liquid (US) liquid

pints (British) 0.832 67 pints, liquid (US) liquid quarts 0.5 pints, liquid (US) liters 0.473 176 473 pints, liquid (US) milliliters 473.176 473 pints, liquid (US) minims 7,680 points (typographical) inches 0.013 837 points (typographical) millimeters 0.351 459 8 pounds, avoirdupois avoirdupois drams 256 pounds, avoirdupois avoirdupois ounces 16 pounds, avoirdupois grains 7,000 pounds, avoirdupois grams 453.592 37 pounds, avoirdupois kilograms 0.453 592 37 pounds, avoirdupois long tons 0.000 446 428 6 pounds, avoirdupois metric tons 0.000 453 592 37 pounds, avoirdupois quintals 0.004 535 92 pounds, avoirdupois short tons 0.000 5 pounds, avoirdupois troy ounces 14.583 33 pounds, avoirdupois troy pounds 1.215 278 pounds, troy avoirdupois drams 210.651 4 pounds, troy avoirdupois ounces 13.165 71 pounds, troy avoirdupois pounds 0.822 857 1 pounds, troy grains 5,760 pounds, troy grams 373.241 721 6 pounds, troy kilograms 0.373 241 721 6 pounds, troy pennyweights 240 pounds, troy troy ounces 12 quarts, dry (US) bushels 0.031 25 quarts, dry (US) cubic feet 0.038 889 25 quarts, dry (US) cubic inches 67.200 625 quarts, dry (US) dekaliters 0.110 122 1 quarts, dry (US) dry pints 2 quarts, dry (US) dry quarts (British) 0.968 9 quarts, dry (US) liters 1.101 221 quarts, dry (US) pecks 0.125 quarts, dry (US) pints, dry (US) 2 quarts, liquid (US) cubic feet 0.033 420 14 quarts, liquid (US) cubic inches 57.75 quarts, liquid (US) deciliters 9.463 53 quarts, liquid (US) gallons 0.25 quarts, liquid (US) gills (US) 8 quarts, liquid (US) liquid ounces 32 quarts, liquid (US) liquid pints (US) 2 quarts, liquid (US) liquid quarts (British) 0.832 67 quarts, liquid (US) liters 0.946 352 946 quarts, liquid (US) milliliters 946.352 946 quarts, liquid (US) minims 15,360 quintals avoirdupois pounds 220.462 26 quintals kilograms 100 quintals metric tons 0.1 rods feet 16.5 rods meters 5.029 2 rods yards 5.5 rods, square acres 0.006 25 rods, square square meters 25.292 85 rods, square square yards 30.25 scruples grains 20 scruples grams 1.295 978 2 scruples troy drams 0.333 sections (US) square kilometers 2.589 988 1 sections (US) square statute miles 1 spans centimeters 22.86 spans inches 9 steres cubic

meters 1 steres cubic yards 1.307 95 tablespoons milliliters 14.786
76 tablespoons teaspoons 3 teaspoons milliliters 4.928 922
teaspoons tablespoons 0.333 333 ton-miles, long metric ton-
kilometers 1.635 169 ton-miles, short metric ton-kilometers 1.459
972 tons, gross register cubic feet of permanently 100 enclosed
space tons, gross register cubic meters of 2.831 684 7 permanently
enclosed space tons, long (deadweight) avoirdupois ounces 35,840
tons, long (deadweight) avoirdupois pounds 2,240 tons, long
(deadweight) kilograms 1,016.046 909 8 tons, long (deadweight)
long hundredweights 20 tons, long (deadweight) metric tons 1.016
046 908 8 tons, long (deadweight) short hundredweights 22.4 tons,
long (deadweight) short tons 1.12 tons, metric avoirdupois pounds
2,204.623 tons, metric kilograms 1,000 tons, metric long
hundredweights 19.684 130 3 tons, metric long tons 0.984 206 5
tons, metric quintals 10 tons, metric short hundredweights 22.046
23 tons, metric short tons 1.102 311 3 tons, metric troy ounces
32,150.75 tons, net register cubic feet of permanently 100 enclosed
space for cargo and passengers tons, net register cubic meters of
2.831 684 7 permanently enclosed space for cargo and passengers
tons, shipping cubic feet of permanently 42 enclosed cargo space

tons, shipping cubic meters of 1.189 307 574 permanently enclosed cargo space

tons, short avoirdupois pounds 2,000 tons, short kilograms 907.184 74 tons, short long hundredweights 17.857 14 tons, short long tons 0.892 857 1 tons, short metric tons 0.907 184 74 tons, short short hundredweights 20 townships (US) sections 36 townships (US) square kilometers 93.239 572 townships (US) square statute miles 36 miles, square statute acres 640 miles, square statute hectares 258.998 811 033 6 miles, square statute square feet 27,878,400 miles, square statute square meters 2,589,988.110 336 miles, square statute square yards 3,097,600 yards centimeters 91.44 yards feet 3 yards inches 36 yards meters 0.914 4 yards miles 0.000 568 18 yards, cubic bushels 21.696 227 yards, cubic cubic feet 27 yards, cubic cubic inches 46,656 yards, cubic cubic meters 0.764 554 857 984 yards, cubic gallons 201.974 0 yards, cubic liters 764.554 857 984 yards, cubic pecks 86.784 91 yards, square acres 0.000 206 611 6 yards, square hectares 0.000 083 612 736 yards, square square centimeters 8,361.273 6 yards, square square feet 9 yards, square square inches 1,296 yards, square square meters 0.836 127 36 yards, square square miles 0.000 000 322 830 6

This page was last updated on 11 July, 2006

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